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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Institute Receives Interesting Letter

A turnout fully as large as that in evidence on annual-meeting night was on hand for the January meeting on Friday evening last. President Cook was in charge of proceedings and considerable important business was transacted.

The correspondence included a letter from the department advising that the usual grant of $25 from the government to help defray the secretary's salary had been withdrawn, and also asking that the membership fee be raised from 50 cents to $1 a year. The government made no announcement as to what grant would be made on the paid up membership, further than to say some amount would be granted and that special consideration would be shown those Institutes that have been active of late. The meeting decided to keep the fee at 50 cents a year, and take whatever consequences the government might inflict.

There will be no big Institute annual convention at Victoria this year, but so far as possible the advisory board will do the work undertaken by this gathering, and to assist them with their labors all resolutions submitted should be in the hands of J. R. Brown, Vernon, on or before February 4th.

Another bit of illuminating correspondence is the following letter that T. M. Edmondson was guilty of writing, without any solicitation by the Institute. It speaks for itstlf. Here it is:

Creston, B.C.
Christmas Day, 1916.

Howard Stutchbury, Esq.
Central Provincial Committee,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir,—With regard to your advt in Calgary Herald, "Don't forget the War Veteran," I beg to state that as I understand it there has been an Order-in-Council passed whereby as far as possible all government positions must be given to returned War Veterans. We have a Farmers' Institute here which does a considerable business in the way of selling flour and feed. Last year there was about $27,000 worth of business done, and your ad. appealed to me. We appoint our Secretary every year, and our annual meeting takes place on January 5th, 1917. If you think proper you could write to James Cook, President, Creston, B.C., and also to the minister of agriculture, John Oliver, Victoria, B.C., and have the matter laid before them. We have a very fine climate here, the theremometer not as yet going to zero. If you have any one who could fill the position you would do well to have this matter settled before the annual meeting. I may say the Secretary received 3% on the cost of the goods, and I believe there is a few hundred $ from the government. You could easily get an empty house. I SHOULD TAKE IT AS A FAVOR IF YOU DO NOT MENTION ME. You will understand that quick action is necessary.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) T. M. EDMONDSON,

P.S.—No doubt an applicant could also do service as a recruiting officer.

The document was received with the silent contempt due any epistle of the sort emanating from that source.

The matter of going back to business on the 3 per cent. basis was the next item for consideration. Jas. Compton spoke at some length on the advisability of sticking to the 5 per cent. rate in order to accumulate a little surplus capital wherewith to take advantage of any favorable market conditions that invariably arise from time to time. He strongly urged accumulating $2000 or $3000 if possible and thus be in opposition to branch out the trading department and handle implements, etc. There being no defenders of the old system on motion of Messrs. Moore and Comton the 5 per cent. basis stands.

Another resolution affecting the trading department was carried unanimously. Hereafter the Institute will do a strictly cash business—the *real money must* be paid over in every case before the goods can be taken from the warehouse. Of late patrons have been taking advantage of the limited credit allowed with the result that the secretary has had to suffer a considerable loss, which may or may not be made good some time in the future. To avoid any disputes as to prices of commodities hereafter a blackboard will be kept written up in the warehouse showing the goods on hand and the selling price. By a vote of at least five to one he motion to install a telephone in the secretary's office—at the Institute's expense—was beaten.

To nail to the counter some indefinite rumors that have been afloat re the secretary getting rakeoffs or secret commissions from the firms he deals with Director Adlard asked Mr. Lidgate for a statement on the matter. The secretary promptly denied any and every such charge, agreeing if a solitary charge of the sort could be proven against him to return the [illegible] and vacate his position forthwith a statement that aroused the audience to a modest outburst of applause.

A discussion of the spray question elicited the information that some eight or nine Magic pump sprayers are already on order, as well as one power sprayer. The lime-sulphur spray will again be used, and for the benefit of those who wish to purchase the spray already mixed W. G. Littlejohn offered to prepare any quantities desired by the Institute, the offer being accepted with a vote of thanks attached.

Alice Siding

Andy Miller is spending these days in Creston, helping out at Speers' store while Mr. Boyd takes a two weeks' holiday.

Cecil Moore has the contract for hauling the S. A. Speers ice house supply of sawdust from Wynndel to Creston this week.

The McMurtrie power woodsawing outfit is operating in the Erickson section this week, after a few days operations in the Canyon country.

Frank Martin, who has been a visitor at the Pease home for the past week, left for Wattsburg on Sunday, where he has taken a job in the mill.

Alice Siding will supply two candidates for the public school pupils packing class at Creston next month. They are Hector Stewart and Walter Carr.

The ice harvest has not commenced as yet but the incident is not worrying Rose & Watcher. The supply they put up last winter is almost sufficient to take them through another summer.

E. Butterfield of Wynndel is here this week with his horse which is being worked in a double team hauling a couple of carloads of poles which W. A. Pease has had on the skids at Vanderbilts for a couple of seasons.

Jack Boydell, who has been with Guy Constable for almost three years, getting acquainted with the ranching industry, left on Wednesday for his home in England, and expects to start the ocean trip from St. John, N.B., on January 31st, going via Glasgow. He proposes joining an Old Country regiment and will be in the fighting in France in a few months if accepted. He was keen on hunting and the outdoor life, and should be right at home on the firing line.

Erickson

Billy Long returned to Spokane last week to complete his course in the commercial college in that city.

Miss Violet Dalton, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Hilton, for some weeks, left the early part of the week for Nelson.

Alex. Duperry is starting next week to haul the lumber for a new packing shed he is building on his ranch here. It is to be about 22 by 40 feet.

The McMurtrie wood sawing outfit from Alice Siding has been here for a few days butchering a summer's supply of wood for several of our ranchers.

Although Erickson has done splendidly in the matter of weddings so far this year, we have it on good authority another one will shortly be announced, for March.

A. E. Penson, who has the contract of clearing 22 acres on the Joe Jackson ranch, is about half through with his contract. He is postponing the burning until spring.

Henry Hamilton had word a few days ago from his son, Dave, who went overseas with the 175th a few months ago, that he is now in France and enjoying life on the firing line immensely.

Four of our young people will take the packing school class the education department is having at Creston on the week of Feb. 12th. They are Kuth Klingensmith, Audrey and Mabel Craigie and Paul Stinson.

J. E. Myers, who owns a ranch opposite G. Hobden's, and who recently moved from Cranbrook to Victoria, has, we hear, just been appointed private secretary to Hon. Dr. King, provincial minister of public works.

The W.C.T.U. workers met at the home of Mrs. Dew on Thursday last and put in a busy afternoon at quilting almost completing one of these It will be finished at the February gathering at Mrs. E. Cartwright's at which a 10-cent tea will also be served.

J. W. Fraser has been appointed caretaker at the Erickson school for the next three months. The scholars who had been entrusted with the work were a little bit late on the fire-lighting job during the cold snap, and it was thought best to have an older hand who could be relied upon to be around betimes.

Creston Mobilizing Point Forestry Battalion Units

At Least 125 Men to be Raised and Trained Here—Splendid Chance for Overseas Service for Medically Unfit for Trench Fighting—Creston Officer will be in Charge—Seventeen Men Sworn in Yesterday.

Quick march, slope arms, form fours, stand at ease, and the hundred and one other familiar military terms, to say nothing of the presence of a hundred or two khaki clad recruits for overseas service will soon be a feature of Creston life.

On Wednesday Major Ed. Mallandaine, commanding officer of the 107th Kootenay Regiment, received definite instructions to proceed with the raising of at least 125 men for a Forestry draft in the southern British Columbia district.

The headquarters for organization and training this unit will be at Creston, as being the centre of the district and not conflicting with the coal mines to the east or the smelter to the west. This unit will no doubt be sent overseas as soon as the required number of men are enlisted, and many will doubtless volunteer for this branch of the service who were, on account of the many medical restrictions, preyented from going heretofore.

Major Mallandaine is now busy making arrangements for quarters for the men to sleep in, as well as providing space for reading and recreation. One or more of the empty store buildings will no doubt be rented and fitted up for the purpose, and will be in readiness by the time the uniforms and equipment are here. The town park should provide ample space for drilling purposes, and if spring arrives as soon as now seems likely the flats will be available for manoeuvres on an extended scale.

Briefly stated the medical requirements of the men for this unit are: Vision—Lowest standard; men whose vision can be raised one by aid of glasses: men who have lost one eye or sight thereof through injury. Height—Four feet eleven inches. Feet Moderate degree of flat feet will not constitute cause for rejection, but will be tested by five-mile walk; if necessary X-Ray plates may be made; loss of two toes either or both feet accepted, provided they are not great toes. Hands—Loss of one or two fingers either hand accepted, if medical board consider recruits capable of labor. Hearing—Men deaf in one ear but hearing normally in opposite ear accepted. Age—18 years to 48. Outside of the above modifications the recruit must be medically fit.

Under all circumstances the government has made a wise choice both as to the location of the training centre and in the gentleman they have placed in command of this unit. The move is also a good one in that there will be no high salaried officers attached and all the heavy expense of getting together a full battalion, as has been the rule heretofore, at one point, is done away with.

MAJOR E. MALLANDAINE, Officer Commanding 107th Kootenay Regiment, who has just been authorized to recruit and train a unit of 125 men for the Forestry Battalion. They will be quartered at Creston.

In the choice of Major Mallandaine to command a man has been seeured who will be right at home in this branch of the service. In addition to being a civil engineer of recognized ability, he enjoys a splendid reputation as a forester extending beyond the confines of the province, he having been for many years chief timber ranger of the B.C. Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway—a corporation that can be banked on to employ only the best of men—and had charge of their milling and logging operations. Indirectly, too, his efforts have had much to no with the early impetus given to land development in the Kootenays. Another consideration that should mean something in the securing of recruits is that he is personally known to most of the lumbermen and mill men in the district, and with whom he enjoys a deserved popularity.

He is almost equally proficient in military affairs. He served for many years with the 5th Regiment of Artillery, B.C., and has certificates for that arm of ehe service along with all the necessary infantry certificates. His untiring efforts to organize the 107th Kootenay Regiment are too well known to need any enlarging upon, and both before and since his promotion to the command of the regiment his unselfish labors did much to bring the corps up to its present efficiency. And in addition he has always been prominent in recruiting efforts throughout the Kootenays since the outbreak of the war, the splendid showing Creston has made in the way of men for the overseas fighting being very largely due to his untiring efforts in this great cause.

Police Court Busy

James Carroll, who gives Kellogg, Idaho, as his home town, and his partner, one Learno, an Italian, were up before Major Mallandaine, J.P., yesterday morning and fined $10 and costs, or two weeks with hard labor in Nelson jail, for jumping a couple of board bills. The two had put up at the Creston Hotel and were dining at the Lou Gee restaurant until their limited credit run out, when they suddenly disappeared. Provincial police Forrester was at once notified and learning that they had gone west immediately hired team and sleigh and started after them. At Sirdar he learned the two had passed on down to the Landing on a freight. Forrester took the ties for it there and rounded the two up in a box car which was on the ferry—and 15 minutes later would have been on the trip to Proctor. The two men are still in the Creston jail as they are expecting some funds from home to pay the fine.

Wynndel

J. B. Winlaw left for Nelson on Saturday.

Miss Mary Penson was an Erickson visitor a few days last week.

Miss Brooke of Nelson arrived last week and will spend a short holiday with Mrs. May.

Miss Barbara and Mr. George Mawson of Creston were Sunday visitors with Wynndel friends.

Mrs. W. A. Pease of Alice Siding was paying her Wynndel friends a round of calls last week.

Matt. Hagen was a Creston caller on Saturday. Mrs. F. J. May and her guest, Miss Brooke were at the metropolis on Monday, and Mr. and Mrs. Bathie on Wednesday.

Paul Ofner, who has been working at Blairmore for some months past, returned on Monday, pending the settlement of the miners strike, which is now on all through the Pass.

Word has just arrived that Pte. Will Johnson, who was one of the first of the 225th Battalion men to get oveaseas—about two months ago—is now in France, and has already had a couple of sessions on the firing line.

Mrs. P. Ofner was calling on Creston friends on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Ashley Cooper were Creston visitors yesterday. The lieutenant is hoping to catch a place on the roster of officers for the Forestry Battalion now being organized.

Sirdar

Mrs. R. Dennes was calling on Creston friends between trains on Tuesday.

Miss Marion Swanson had as a week-end guest Miss Mary Parker of Creston.

Mine host Morris of Hotel Sirdar, was decorating the scenery at Creston on Friday last.

Bob Jarrett, who has been losing considerable sleep of late with bad teeth, was at Creston on Monday for medical treatment.

The first of the Sirdar recruits for overseas service, W. D. Touhey, left here on Tuesday for Vancouver, where he will sign on with a railway construction corps which is being raised in B.C. W. D. is well up on that class of work and is the right type to stand the toughest of campaigning. Mrs. Touhey accompanied him as far as Nelson.

Festubert Hero Here

Home from the front on sick leave, and employing his spare time gunning for recruits for a highland corps, is Lieut. F. H. Ryder, who hails originally from St. Stephens, New Brunswick, but now attached for duty at Calgary, who is spending a few days holiday in Creston, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Doyle.

Lieut. Ryder has an all-round record to be proud of. He is one of three brothers who are now on active service, and had it not been for too strict a medical examination the father of them all would also be in khaki as well. The lieutenant, too, was among the very first of the Canadian provinces men to sign up for service when the first call for men went forth, and that he has the fighting British stuff in his makeup is eloquently testified to in the fact that he won his rank as lieutenant by the excellent fighting qualities he showed in action, he having gone overseas as a private. He was attached to the 10th Battalion, which our readers will recall was the Canadian corps that stood the heavy campaigning at Festubert, St. Julien and other historic fighting in France in the early summer of 1915. Lieut. Ryder has been twice wounded; his last encounter with some German shrapnel about eight months ago being so serious that he was ordered back to Canada to recuperate. He is now experiencing a return to his former good health, and is counting on being back in the thick of it shortly.

Mrs. Crompton Dead

Creston people generally were painfully surprised on Tuesday to learn that a telegram had reached Mrs. J. Hayden that morning telling of the death of Mrs. J. A. P. Crompton the day previous at Victoria, as the result of an operation she had undergone in a hospital in that city this week. Mrs. Crompton removed to the capital some months ago to be with her husband, Lieut. Crompton, who after serving overseas some months was recalled and appointed an instructor at Work Point Military School in that city, and so far as her many Creston friends were aware she was enjoying the best of health, although word had recently come that Lieut. Crompton had successfully underwent a surgical operation the early part of the month. Mrs. Crompton had been a resident here about six years, coming to Creston from England, and building one of the tidiest homes here on their property north of town. She was probably best known in musical circles being an accomplished violiniste and gave freely of her talent in this regard on every possible suitable occasion, in addition to taking charge of the musical part of the services in Holy Cross Church, in which she was a tireless worker. Deceased was a great favorite with the many who knew her, and to Lieut. Crompton goes out the truest sympathy of all in his great bereavement.

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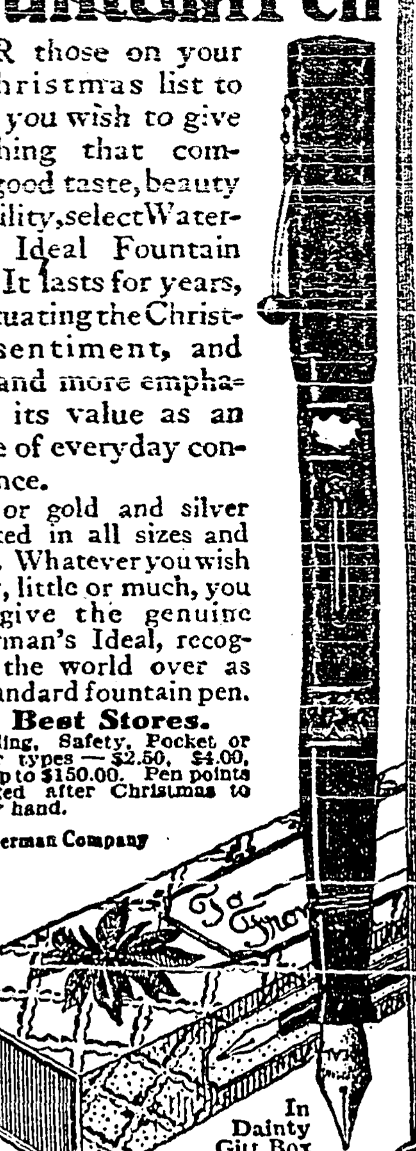

In Dainty Gift Box

SIR FENYWERN'S WIFE

—BY—

FLORENCE WARDEN

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(Continued.)

"I mean that as you won't tell me what is in your mind, I must tell you what is in mine. In the first place, in giving fifty pounds, blindfold, to the first knave who makes a demand for it——"

"A demand!" echoed Daphne, alarmed.

"Why, yes. Of course the letter you took out of the hedge this evening contained a demand for that sum of money, and the demand was probably accompanied by threats."

She hung her head.

"As I was saying, when I fulfilled my promise to do whatever you wished, by paying fifty pounds to a blackmailer——"

"No, no. Not that—indeed."

"Well, well, we won't quarrel about a word. When I put the money — there were two five-pound notes and the rest was gold—all I had by me—"

"Thank you so very much."

"Not at all. When I put the money in the hedge it was with no benevolent intention towards the gentlemen who are living on you and me."

"Why will you say such things?"

"I'm tell you the plain truth, Daphne, you mustn't let yourself be frightened by words. I gave the money in order to bring matters to a head as quickly as possible."

She gave a sigh of relief.

"Oh, Pen, and I'm so grateful to you. For it will be the end of everything. We shall never be troubled any more. Fifty pounds was all I wanted to end it."

He looked at her with amazement as well as affection.

"Why, you simple child," he said gently, "you don't suppose the gang will be satisfied with that when they have got it so easily?"

Her face became clouded with anxiety again.

"Yes, they will. I'm sure they will," she said obstinately. "He—I mean they——"

He smiled and she faltered, and the tears came into her eyes.

He patted her hand gently.

"My dear child," he said, "what will happen is this. The fifty pounds will be taken, and another note will be left very shortly, tomorrow, most likely, urging that fifty pounds is not enough for the needs of—of the person in distress. And a demand will be made for another fifty. You will ask me to pay it, and I shall do so, according to my promise. Presently, finding themselves in luck's way, our friends will suddenly become too venturesome, and—fate, in the shape of a policeman, will intervene. Then the whole shady story will come out. In place of a widespread sort of secret scandal, which has already begun to taint our lives and destroy the pleasure of our intercourse with our neighbors, there will come an open one, short, sharp, overwhelming for the time. But it will clear the air, and after that we shall have peace."

Daphne was listening in fascinating interest and final horror to this outline of the future. Then she shook her head with decision.

"You are wrong, quite wrong," she said. "There is no blackmailing gang; there is *only* a poor man in distress. And I am sufficiently involved," she went on cautiously, "to feel bound to help him."

"Very well. I mustn't ask questions, and of course argument is useless. But if you like we'll have a bet upon the scandal."

He was speaking in a lighter tone, as if he had thrown off a weight from his mind.

Perhaps he had. For as he knew that they were now riding direct for the precipice, he may have felt some satisfaction in having at least made up his mind as to their fate.

Daphne, however, shook her head diffidently.

"I don't want," she said, "to have any bets. But I thank you very much for—for——"

"For having consented to help you to keep a gang of rascals supplied with pocket money."

Daphne, who had unbent a little, and smiled as she expressed her gratitude, drew back into her arm-chair with a scared face.

His matter-of-fact, easy manner, without harshness or reproach, had put her for a few moments off her guard. He saw that he had alarmed her again.

"Never mind," he hastened to say, as he laid his hand once more on hers, which lay upon the arm of her chair. "Never mind. After all, the rascals have a right to live, haven't they? Perhaps as much right as we have, who are foolish enough to be willing to keep them."

"I thought——" began Daphne, haughtily.

He cut her short, and looking into her face, spoke earnestly.

"You thought, and you thought correctly, that I had pledged myself to do whatever you wished, without asking any questions. Well, I've done it, and I've asked nothing. But I retain the right of fair comment on a matter of public interest, as the newspapers say when they've libelled anybody."

"I—I can't quite make out——" began Daphne, uncertainly.

She was evidently chilled and uneasy over her bargain, good as, on the face of it, it looked.

He rose to his feet.

"Don't worry your little head about it," he said with grave gentleness, as he took one of her listless hands and held it firmly in his own. "I'll keep faith, never fear. But, although there's nothing that I may ask you, there is one warning I may give you. It's just this. Don't have anything to do personally with these people, or this person, or whoever it is. If you want money for them, come to me for it, and I will give it. But don't go yourself to fetch their letters out of hedges; it's undignified, and it's dangerous. Send me to fetch your letters, and I promise you that I'll bring them."

She was staring at him in bewilderment and alarm.

"Yes, and you would watch for the people who brought the letters, and—and——"

"I wouldn't watch," he said shortly. And then, after a pause, he added, drily: "There'll be no need. We're giving them a long rope, and they'll hang themselves without any more trouble on our part."

Once more that look of horror came over her face and roused his worst fears. If only she would confess to him! If only she would open her heart and let him know just how far she was involved in the tragedy of Rathbone's death!

But his lips were sealed. Even in that one moment when he stood looking at her with yearning eyes, he saw her flinch, and grow shy, as if doubting his word.

So he drew her gently towards him, and saying in a tender whisper, "Good-night, my dear," kissed her lightly on the forehead, between the waves of her fair hair.

Then, still holding her hands, he stood back, and looked at her steadily.

"God take care of you, and put it in your heart to tell me the whole truth—some day!" said he solemnly.

And then, as he heard a sob in her throat, and felt her struggling convulsively to free herself, he put the strongest possible constraint upon his own feelings and went quickly out of the room.

He paced up and down the corridor outside, listening, hearing an occasional sob, which seemed to tear at his own yearning heart, and sometimes a faint moan of distress.

Again and again he was tempted to go in, to take her in his arms, to plead with her, to try to drag down that barrier which stood between them.

But he fought down the impulse, knowing that he must stand by his pledged word; knowing, too, that time and circumstances would both work for him, and that he must wait, wait patiently.

CHAPTER XVIII.

There was a strong feeling of constraint about the little party which met at breakfast on the following morning.

Daphne, who took care not to come down until both Sir Penywern and Lady Acrise were seated, was terribly pale and haggard-looking. But neither of the others made any comment on her looks. Even Lady Acrise recognized that it would be discreet not to see anything.

Sir Penywern was uneasy and anxious, and kept glancing at the door as if he expected an unwelcome visitor. This being perceived by the two ladies, they found themselves watching the door, too, and the meal passed in the most uncomfortable fashion for everybody.

Daphne took care, for one thing, never to meet her husband's eyes; while Lady Acrise studied the countenances of both her companions furtively, keeping up a flow of inconsequent talk which the other two, in the circumstances, welcomed heartily as leaving them at liberty to be silent.

But after breakfast, as Daphne feared, she became her aunt's easy prey.

Lady Acrise trotted after her into the conservatory, where Daphne's first care was her little birds.

Then, for the first time, Lady Acrise dropped the mask and spoke with unmistakable anxiety.

"Daphne," she said, "this is getting too terrible! There were people running about all over the grounds last night, up to quite late. You and Sir Penywern left me alone, and I had nothing to do but to look out at the moon. Well, the moon wasn't all I saw."

Daphne turned round in desperation.

"If you saw anybody in the grounds," she said quickly, "it was Pen and I. We were out quite late."

"Oh!" said Lady Acrise, drily. "Then your excuse of a headache was just to get rid of me, I suppose, dear?"

"No, no, of course not. I thought a walk in the grounds would do me good, and I went out—for a few moments. That was all."

"And you were waving a pocket-handkerchief from the terrace," said Lady Acrise. "Not, of course," she went on hastily, "that there's any harm in waving a pocket-handkerchief. But it looked just as if you and Sir Penywern—and—and one other person, were playing some sort of child's game, Puss in the Corner, you know, or Blind Man's Buff, or something of that sort."

Daphne was silent. Lady Acrise had seen too much, that was clear.

She went on:

"Of course, there's no harm in playing Blind Man's Buff in one's garden, but—won't it make the servants talk, dear?"

"Oh, I can't help it if they do talk," said Daphne with a gesture of impatience. "How can one help servants talking. You've said yourself one can't."

"No. But one can be a little discreet, and see that there is nothing for them to go upon."

"There's always something to gossip about in every house," said Daphne.

"Not generally so much as there is here," retorted Lady Acrise, suddenly dropping something of her honeyed sweetness, and speaking with asperity.

"Well, we needn't say any more about it," said Daphne hastily.

"No dear. But I'm thankful you're going away out of this distressing atmosphere of gossip and little mysteries."

(To Be Continued.)

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Squire Grouch: Ever hear of rain that wasn't wet, you idiot?

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Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

It's Bovril they want

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

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 pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. 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

Thousands Take

this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM. KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1 POST 4 CTS ROUGERA Co 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

Taught in simplest English during spare time. Diploma granted. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have been teaching by correspondence twenty years. Graduates assisted in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for catalogue and full particulars. **FREE**
London Vet. Correspondence School
Dept. 59 London, Ontario, Can.

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the
Otto Higel Piano Action

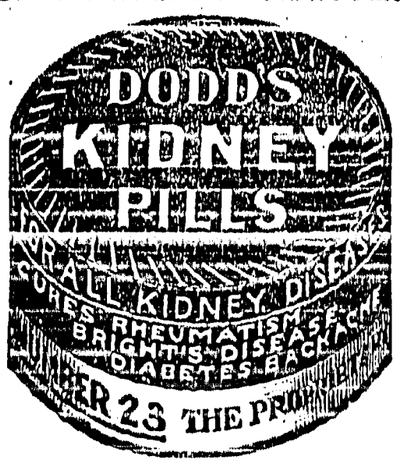
COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

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.)*

Patriotic

Warden: Have you ever been in any European jail?

Prisoner: No! My motto has been to see America first.



Duke of Connaught Remembers Boy Scouts

Nearly One Hundred Medals to Be Distributed

It is announced that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught before leaving Canada donated close on one hundred silver and bronze medals for distribution in the interests of the Boy Scouts Movement throughout Canada. These medals bear the effigies of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught with the royal coat of arms on the reverse side.

They will probably be distributed as awards in contests designed to further the work of the association in this country. Announcement of the exact terms and conditions of these contests will be made in the near future. The Duke of Connaught's great interest in the Boy Scouts' cause is well-known and this further signal proof of his approval will be greatly appreciated both by the Scouts of Canada and by all their friends.

$100 Reward. $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Rumania's Weakness

The failure of the Rumanians to withstand the onrush of the Austro-German forces in Transylvania is attributed to their lack of guns. They also lack barbed wire, and a foolish adherence to the old style of Russian trench, which consists of a surface covering, instead of a deep dug-out. The correspondent who writes thus affirms that in leadership the Rumanian generals are unversed in the new tactics of war. Instead of Rumania being prepared for the present order of warfare, they are very far behind the times.

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

Contracts for building a large number of pulp mills are reported to have been let in the United States.

RHEUMATISM MAKES YOU FEEL OLD

Pains and Aches Yield to Sloan's Liniment, the Family Friend

When your joints become stiff, your circulation poor, and your suffering makes you irritable, an application of Sloan's Liniment gives you quick relief—kills pain, starts up a good circulation, relieves congestion. It is easier and cleaner to use than mussy plasters or ointments, acts quickly and does not clog the pores. It does not stain the skin.

You don't need to rub—it penetrates.

Certainly fine for rheumatism, stiff neck, sciatica, lame back, toothache, etc.

For sprains, strains, bruises, black and blue spots, Sloan's Liniment reduces the pain and eases the soreness.

Its use is so universal that you'll consider Sloan's Liniment a friend of the whole family. Your druggist sells it in 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Big Orange Crop

The commercial orange crop of the United States shows a probable increase of 2,635,000 boxes this year. An estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture places the crop at 23,835,000 boxes, of which the California production is 17,500,000 boxes, or 2,450,000 more than last year, and that of Florida 6,335,000 boxes, or an increase of 185,000. The Florida grapefruit crop is estimated at 1,900,000, a decrease of 100,000 boxes from last year.

Foolish to Try

"He threatened to blow his brains out."

"And what did you say to him?"

"I told him he'd be foolish to try it, as he had never been successful shooting at small targets."

Mother's Troubles

Mother's unending work and devotion drains and strains her physical strength and leaves its mark in dimmed eyes and careworn expressions—she ages before her time.

Any mother who is weary and languid should start taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

as a strengthening food and bracing tonic to add richness to her blood and build up her nerves before it is too late. Start SCOTT'S today—its fame is world-wide.

No Harmful Drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 15-4

Surgery and War

Is Made More Efficient By Lessons of the War

Humanity can only have a faint idea of the great debt it owes in this war to modern surgery. Some of us may have entertained a thought that the surgical and medical treatment of the soldier has not kept pace with the horrible mutilations caused by modern scientific machines of destruction.

An efficient medical service has a great influence on the morale of an army. A soldier has to make great sacrifices, and the knowledge that behind the guns is mobilized a highly skilled army of surgeons and nurses encourages him greatly. The mind cannot conceive what the horrors of war would be in the absence of the Red Cross service.

There is a real comfort in the knowledge of what surgical skill can accomplish nowadays.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Forgetful

Caretaker: Sir Walter Scott spent a night in this room. 'Ere we 'ave a complete set of 'is works.

Intelligent Sightseer: Left 'em behind, I suppose?

Freedom from Asthma. — Asthma is one of the most distressing troubles, sudden in its attacks and prolonged in its agonies. Frequently many things are tried, but nothing seems to give hope of relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is the one help which can be depended upon. If you have tried other remedies without success, do not fail to get at once a package of this uniformly successful preparation.

Seek Aid for War Animals

British Society Begins Campaign to Raise $500,000 in America

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Great Britain, which is the Red Cross for dumb animals in the European war, has established an American auxiliary in New York City, and is shortly to begin a campaign to raise $500,000 in the United States with which to care for the thousands of army horses and mules whose suffering, it is stated, "is one of the conspicuously pitiful features of the war."

Under the chairmanship of the Duke of Portland, and with the patronage of the King and Queen, the society is mobilizing the resources in an effort to enlarge the facilities at the various fronts for alleviating suffering among the army animals and for saving thousands of artillery horses, cavalry mounts and transport mules that otherwise would be lost.

R. H. Rees is the society's delegate to the United States. He has obtained the co-operation of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose president, Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, is helping him to form a committee of prominent New Yorkers. Henry Bergh, treasurer of the American society, has agreed to act in a similar capacity for the auxiliary.

Teacher: Who can tell me the meaning of a "round robin"?

Bright Boy: Please, miss, it's what that burglar was doin' last night when they nabbed him. — Buffalo Courier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Rat Traps in Trenches

In the French trenches at the war front rats have become a plague, and the soldiers, after many other experiments, have adopted an electric defence. A trough is evacuated along a rat run adjoining trenches, and over this are placed three wires, running parallel to each other. A constant supply of electric current is maintained in the wires, which are spaced only a few inches apart. The rats in crossing the trough come in contact with the wires, resulting in immediate death.

Concrete Highways

New Zealand Studying the Subject of Good Roads

The New Zealand authorities, both local and national, are carefully studying the subject of good roads, realizing that this is the best way to open up the hinterland of the Dominion. The roads of the country, in the main, are not in very good condition. There are some good stone roads about the larger centres, but few of them extend out more than 25 or 30 miles. Their upkeep has been found very expensive, especially in the northern part of the country, since the rainfall is heavy and washouts are numerous because the stone used is soft and grinds up rapidly.

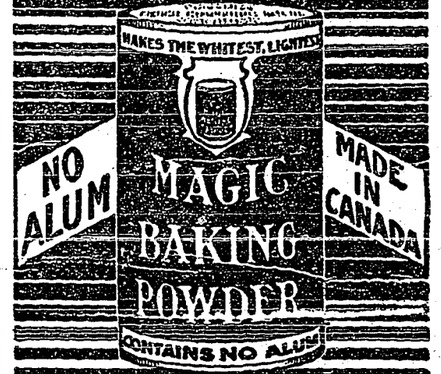
Of late, much has been said in regard to the construction of concrete highways and it is thought that this will be far cheaper in the long run than the stone roads as they are now constructed, for the reason that the upkeep will be so very greatly reduced. It is estimated that a mile of 12-foot concrete road 4 inches thick could be built in New Zealand for $2,000 more than a mile of ordinary stone road, on which there would be a saving in upkeep for the first five years of at least $1,200, while at the end of ten years there would be a saving of $7,000 or $8,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Germany's Coming Mercantile Fleet

A writer to the old Quarterly Review is telling an astounding story in the pages of that magazine. In substance he says that 37,000 men are at work in the three government shipyards at Whilemshaven, Kiel, and Danzic, and 57,000 in the big private yards. All these yards are working 24 hours a day. The object of this lavish array of workers is to erect ships that will beat anything yet on the ocean, so that at one great stroke of united action, the Germans will capture the trade of the world.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



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

The Object

"Concentration! Concentration! That is what we need in this age," declared an incisive voice, the voice of the young man familiar with modern catchwords. But his elderly companion looked at him over her spectacles.

"Perhaps I am wrong, but it seems to me that it makes a lot of difference what you're going to concentrate on," she answered slowly, with an indescribable little emphasis on the last word.

She was right. The trouble with the great mass of unsuccessful mankind is not so much lack of concentration as it is concentrating on a wrong object.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

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

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

Use Rubber To Save Leather —It Is Needed In The War!

Rubber Supply Is Ample— Leather Is Scarce and Very High

Leather is being worn out faster today than ever before in the history of the world, while production is considerably less than a few years ago. While the consequent shortage is keenly felt by the civilian who has to pay half as much again for his own and his family's shoes, it is even more serious for the Government, which must supply hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

Rubber, too, is being used in enormous quantities on account of the war—one British manufacturer, for instance, is working on a rubber boot order for the army which will take 14,000,000 pounds of rubber, fabric and chemicals. But the supply, thanks to the great rubber plantations in Britain's tropical Dominions, is easily keeping up with the demands, and raw rubber, despite a war tax of 7½%, is actually cheaper today than before the war. So, though the fabric and chemicals used cost nearly double, rubber footwear has not gone up very much in price.

These conditions naturally are leading thoughtful, thrifty, patriotic Canadians to save leather just as much as possible by wearing rubbers, overshoes, high rubber boots and heavy farm rubbers. In addition to the very substantial saving in cost, rubber footwear has decided advantages for wet or cold weather around the farm or in the woods. The men like its warm, dry comfort under all conditions, and the women like the way it sheds the dirt instead of bringing it in to melt and track around the house. For the children, too, particularly if they are walking a long way to school, rubbers and overshoes mean a great deal in warmth, comfort and protection against colds.

"Doing Without" Rubbers or Overshoes Is Simply Thoughtless Extravagance

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

O. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JAN. 26

Goldbricked?

One of the business men of town compares our present state of affairs with conditions as they would be under municipal government something like this:

"At present we pay the government $50 a month to keep us, and have no say as to what we shall eat, drink or wear, so to speak; whereas with a municipality we might pay as high as $60 a month but could take our choice of the best that is going."

For us, however, we prefer to agree with "Landowner," who contends that we pay the $50 alright, but have no means of finding out whether we get that amount back, or only $40, and often less than the latter.

The present system of government old womaning recalls a retort made to an insurance solicitor, the prospect remarking that while, as the agent argued, "insurance might be a case where you really get something for nothing," he thought it was rather a matter of "getting nothing for something."

Perhaps if tax payments were checked back for the past few years the Creston Valley would find that it had been a bit similarly goldbricked.

Our Respects

On at least two occasions within the year THE REVIEW has felt called upon to draw the attention of the Farmers' Institute to the neceesity of restricting membership to at least those citizens who can be relied upon to bow as gracefully as may be to the decisions of the majority of the organization—to take a fair beating like white men—and play the game square with those in charge of affairs; specifically charging that T. M. Edmondson should be classed as undesirable for membership.

To demonstrate that we builded even better than we knew we ask our readers attention to a letter by that gentleman which appears in this issue, in the report of the Institute meetidg last Friday night.

To those who know Mr. Edmondson, and his propensity to declaim about his spiritual superiority over most of the humans in the regions round about Creston, we call special attention to the fact that this particular letter was written on Christmas Day—the one time of all the year when the humblest as well as the greatest admirers of the meek and lowly Nazarene try to practice a little of the season's spirit of peace on earth goodwill toward men. What an awful travesty on common everyday decency for one so professedly susceptible to the teachings of the best in reading matter to on this, the day of days, sit down and seemingly with malice aforethought ruthlessly disregard the finest of all Biblical injunctions by attempting to do unto other what he would not have done unto himself, we fancy.

Mention is also due the paragraph citing the fact that in addition to the three per cent. commission on goods sold there is also "a few hundred dollars from the Government." The only government handout to the secretary is some $25. As president of the Institute in 1914 Mr. Edmondson must have known pretty nearly the exact figures. But in order to do a little bit of spite work it would seem as if he were prepared to prejure himself—and thus mislead a returned soldier, for whom he would have us believe he was almost over-solicitous—thus adding to his unChristmas-Day-like performance at letter writing the equally damnable practice of fraud to get square on a petty personal matter.

And finally notice the sentence where he pleads that his name be not mentioned in any correspondence that may ensue in the matter. President Cook referred to this as a sort of snake-in-the-grass act, but that all too mildly describes the incident. The snake invariably gives some warning before it strikes, whereas the letter writer underhandedly applies a weapon and immediately requests that gentlemen knowing the facts become partners to his infamy possibly by preserving a guilty silence.

The world holds in abhorrence Judas who bestrayed the Christ with a kiss, but bad as this act was by no means was it quite so dastardly as this Edmondsonian episode, in that Judas did his work in the light of day, whereas the Creston unspeakable would ply his damnable calling in the dark.

The mills of the gods grind slow but they grind exceeding fine, and we feel sure that if any of the angle bars in the fire pot of the infernal regions are hotter than others this party will have some trouble escaping the hottest of them all—unless he mend his ways, and that right suddenly.

Carry On

While the average REVIEW reader will think the foregoing a reasonably strong statement of case, we can at least plead some justification. On Thursday last the second issue of the Blackhand Gazette, a semi-occasional, rather sorry looking sort of pamphlet which we have every reason to believe is edited, published, and on occasion circulated by T. M. Edmondson, made its appearance, and in which some unpleasant, untruthful and irrevalant strictures was placed on THE REVIEW and its editor.

But bad and all as we were represented in the Gazette the crimes charged up to us were as petty larceny when compared with the indictable offences chalked up against J. A. Lidgate, and his almost equally reprehensible partner, James Cook. About two years ago the initial issue of the Gazette, in more veiled fashion in that no names were mentioned, held up to opprobrium two or three other citizens.

We do not mention these facts to attract any sympathy; we rre conceited enough to think we can hand back a Roland for every Oliver this man Edmondson can put across on us. And we believe the other gentlemen so far maligned by the Gazette can defend themselves with equal credit.

But we cannot overlook the sorry state of affairs created in a community where such a nefarious type of semi-annonymous publicist is allowed to ply his calling without let or hindrance—or some occasional back talk in the only kind of English this type of reprobate is likely to appreciate.

Shakespeare, wasn't it, has said "He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriching him doth make me poor indeed." This time it happens to be Cook and Lidgate who have to put with what really constitutes criminal libel, but next issue Mr. Edmondson may be paying his respects to other folks—possibly some of the fellows who, unknowingly most likely, are to a great extent responsible for last week's issue. However, we understand the matter has been brought to the attention of the attorney-general and some relief may be had from that source.

Mr. Edmondson's 'last word' is a clarion call to duty to the citizens. Here it is: "Will the storekeepers and people in general support a veteran printer, wounded in the arm, if a free site is arranged?" If Mr. Edmondson really cares to befriend this soldier we want to state right here that he can have THE REVIEW at a very modest rental—a going concern that a practical man, with the able assistance of our erratic and friendless friend, should at least be able to make a good living from, after re-paying his benefactor the paid-in-advance rent. The only stipulation we make is that Mr. Edmondson guarantee the rent for the term agreed upon with negotiable paper. We have some debts accruing due which we would like to meet on maturity, and cannot accept as security property, goods or chattels really held in somebody's elses name.

For some time we have been wanting to practice the doctrine we sometimes preach about enlisting. If our friend closes the deal he will not only be helping a returned soldier but at the same time provide a recruit for overseas service.

Newest Cooking Utensils

THE RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS in Domestic Science by thv Nelson expert has created a demand for the latest improved Cooking Utensils, and we take pleasure in announcing that we have just opened up a complete line of the various articles that are recommended to ensure best results and the maximum of economy in the culinary department. Here's a few:

Cake Tins, Bread Tins, Egg Whips, Mixing Bowls, Bowl Strainers, Flour Sifters, Vegetable Graters, Soap Shakers, Sink Strainers, Jelly Moulds, Pint and Qurrt Measures, Toasters, Cake Cutters and Turners, &c.

These are now on display on our tables and we invite your inspection and criticism. We guarantee the quality of the goods, and we know you wtll find the prices right.

P.S.—BROWM EARTHEN TEAPOTS, 35c., 45c. and 50c. each

General **S. A. SPEERS** Merchant

Creston -- - British Columbia

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

In the language of the street it is now up to Mr. Edmondson to put or shut up—about returned soldiers.

Wise and Otherwise

Editor Payne of the Nelson News has a great eye to the eternal fitness of things. The News runs the church advertising and announcements on the women's page in each Saturday's issue.

We respectfully submit that if "J.A.L.'s" peace note suggestion, in our last issue, that Kaiser Bill be marooned on St. Halena, be adopted, to make the punishment fit the crime, sorta like, that T. M. Edmondson be banished along with him, the world's menace, and Edmondson, the Valley nuisance, would make a great pair to draw to, as Sam Hatfield might say.

Some of our readers will possibly be looking for a statement of case from J. A. Lidgate, replying to the charge in the last Blackhand Gazette. No such explanation, however, appears, for the good and sufficient reason that the aforementioned charges are made more particularly against Lidgate as a servant of the Institute than against him personally. It therefore devolves upon those in control of the affairs of the institute to take the necessary action.

Straws which show the way printorial prosperity is blowing in West Kootenay are the installation of the newest model Linotye machines by the Trail News and the Kaslo Kootenaian. THE REVIEW now enjoys the distinction of being the only handset newspaper in the Kootenays. While we extend our heartiest congratulations to Bros. Willcox and Power on the installation of their improved equipment, we take off our hats to none when it comes to a comparison of the printed-page appearance with all the paper in B.C. by heck.

In cancelling his membership on the score that he was an undesirable member the Institute took the right and really hmmane stand in Mr. Edmondson's case. If other organizations with which he may be identified, and the citizens generally, would be equally frank in telling T.M. to stay at home and play with his windmills they would be conferring a real blessing on the party most interested, as well as the whole community.

Canyon City

BIRTH—On January 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Witherhead, a son.

Our roads have been so icy the past week that the youngsters have been able to enjoy skating on them.

Deschamps teams are hauling hay from W. Searle's sheds at present. R. Lamont is the selling agent.

Frank Putnam and R. B. Staples are busy with McMurtrie's drag saw sawing their summer's supply of wood near the Canyon.

W. G. Wearmouth's taxidemy business is expanding. He is now busy mounting a splendid specimen of a deer head from C. Hindley of Wynndel.

John Broderick will be thinking that a canthook is a dangerous tool to be doing any juggling with. His face shows the direct result of a collision with this kind of a lumbering tool.

Our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stewars. The bride's father, Joe Stinson, has worked off and on for the company for the last six years, and Mr. Stewart has also worked here a great deal. As for the best mar. at this wedding, Phonse Hyguns, we would give a word of warning. A charivari was oaganized the night of their arrival and after a demonstration that shocked the mill people as badly as a Zeppelin raid Albert came across with a suitable treat.

Dad Browell's brother-in-law, Z. Green of Lethbriege, Alta., accompanied by his wife and daughter, paid Dad a week's visit while on his way home after spending a month at Seattle and coast points. He was here a year ago and our salubrious winters attracted him to price a few of the improved ranches for a future home. He had a 50,000 bushel wheat crop this year, some of his fields yielding 40 bushels to the acre. Just before leaving home he sold two carloads for the tidy sum of $3000.

LAND CLEARING

WANTED.—Contract for clearing 30 or 40 acres of land. Persons wishing land cleared at small cost will do well to communicate with Box 44, REVIEW OFFICE, CRESTON, B.C.

15

THOSE WHO WANT

Trees, Bushes Shrubs and Roses

for PLANTING IN SPRING
should order them NOW, from

British Columbia Nurseries
COMPANY, LTD.

1493 Seventh Ave. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Catalogue on Application

Nursery stock cannot be made to order—it has to be reved in good times. Early orders are better for you and better for us. Send us a list of your wants by return mail. our large descriptive catalogue, also our artistic Rose Catalogue, are yours for the asking. All writing us and mentioning THE REVIEW will have a first-class Rose bush added FREE to their order.

We want a live Salesman for Creston District
Golden chance for the right party.

FOXES

TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Foxes, Muskrat, Wolves, White Weasel, Mink, Lynx, Beaver, Fisher, and other Fur Bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept C107 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Sleighs and Cutters. Team Sleighs
Single and Double Harness and Supplies
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Coal and Wood For Sale.

H. S. McCREATH

Phone 56 Sirdar Ave. **Creston**

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

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. 851

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9. 1917 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Seed the Flats to Hay

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR.—Would it not be possible to suggest to the powers that be a variation on the old theme in this Valley, the Reclamation of the Kootenay Flats. The suggestion I am about to make does not involve the expenditure of any public moneys or the permanent alienation of the overflowed lands to private interests and would, I believe, add largely to the production of hay and feed on the Flats, and would be a benefit directly or indirectly to every resident in the Creston district. It is, briefly, that the Provincial Government grant leases to bona fide settlers here for a term of, say, five years at a small annual rental and containing covenants that the lessees perform a reasonable amount of improvements—non-payment of rent or non-performance of covenants to cancel the lease. It should not be a difficult matter to work out the details of such questions as fair allotments of the leases, the area to be leased to each individual, and other provisions duly safeguarding the public interest.

The question naturally arises how the granting of such leases could possibly increase the amount of hay produced on the Flats. The answer is that it has been suggested by the Director of the Experimental Farms at Ottawa that a variety of tame hay could be grown on them. He stated "The only grass I know of that is likely to do well under such circumstances (namely the annual flooding) is the Awnless Brome Grass (Bromis Inermis). I would suagest that this be tried in the district you refer to and I think it will give good satisfaction. It is a very strong and vigorous growing grass, and will do well under many adverse conditions. About 15 pounds of seed to the acre would probably be sufficient." It would, therefore, seem that right at our doors are many hundreds of acres of land capable of producing good crops of the tame hay mentioned above under present conditions. Any rancher here can readily understand what it would mean to him to have a five-year lease of say 80 acres of good hay land that only required to be fenced, ploughed and seeded down.

I shall not take up your space by endeavoring to discuss the many matters of detail that necessarily arise in a question of this kind. But it would seem highly advisable for the people of this Valley to get together at an early date and urge the Government to take action along the lines indicated above. If our residents don't delay and the Government approves of the policy there is no reason why hundreds of acres should not be under lease next spring. G. A. M. YOUNG.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The miners union has been reorganized at Moyie.

The electric light company has cut off the street lights at Golden.

F. Wilson killed ten coyotes on his ranch near Greenwood last month.

Cranbrook is advertising for a night policeman. The salary is $80 a month.

The Kootenaian claims that gambling is all to prevalent in Kaslo's China town this winter.

After an idleness of five years, the St. Eugene compressor at Moyie has resumed operations.

The Baker Lumber Co. at Waldo closed down its planing mill last week. It will re-open in April.

Kaslo had some four below zero weather last week—according to the best thermometer in town.

Proctor Farmer's Institute did slightly over $5,000 of business in the trading department last year.

Trail school opened for 1017 with 484 pupils on the roll, an increase of 51 over the month of December.

Nelson Presbyterian Sunday School had an average attendance of 163 pupils in 1916. The enrollment is 219.

At the municipal election at Cranbrook last week 105 ladies cast their ballots—practically the entire female vote.

Cranbrook police raided two gambling joints one night last week. The keepers of them were each fined $150 next day.

During 1916 Nelson's health was extremely good, nothing more serious than a few cases of scarlet fever being reported.

Seventeen more horses arrived at the Continental mine at Port Hill last week. There are now 50 head in use in various operations.

There is quite an agitation among the culers who visited Lethbridge this week to hold a big general bonspiel at Fernie in February this year.

R. E. Beattie of Cranbrook has been offered the Liberal nomination for East Kootenay, No Conservative candidate has been named yet.

The Continental mine at Port Hill produced 72 cars of high grade silver lead mineral last year, besides greatly improving the available resources.

Kaslo merchants will take Thursday afternoon for their half holiday this year. Nearly every place voted for either Saturday or Wednesday.

K. K. Lunn has opened a pool room at Waldo. He is also putting on a jitney service between that point and Elko as soon as the roads are in shape.

The aliens interned at Morrissey were caught digging a tunnel under their quarters last week. About 65 feet of a road to liberty had been excavated.

Kootenaian: Money is getting a little more plentiful around Kaslo. Ald. J. A. Riddell managed to pick up a one dollar bill on the street on Tuesday morning.

At their first meeting Fernie's new council defeated a motion to have the aldermen serve without salary this year. As of yore the town dads will draw $5 per meeting.

Kaslo Kootenaian: On account of lack of power the separator and the roaster only are in operation at the sampler these days, the wet concentrator end being out of business entirely.

Edward Osborne, charged with aiding and abetting prostitution, was up before Judge Brown at Greenwood on Tuesday and was found guilty, and sentenced to one year in Nelson jail with hard labor.

Capt. John Clancy Gore, for 10 years superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway inland lake and river service, died at his Nelson home suddenly Thursday night. Cause of death was heart failure.

Free Press: An inspector of the Canadian Vigilance Association, who was in Fernie in October, has published a report in an American publication, "Social Survey," that out of 41 towns and cites on this continent which he has recently visited, Fernie, B.C., is the most wide-open with respect to social vice.

CRESTON FIVE YEARS AGO

From THE REVIEW, Jan. 26, 1912.

Roller skating every afternoon and evening at the Auditorium.

The Methodist ladies aid annual bean supper at G. D. Brown's was a splendid success.

The Creston Mercantile Co. will move its general store business into the new wing the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pease left Saturday for Victoria. Mr. Pease is delegate to the Farmers' Institute convention.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Black have arrived from Fishburn, Alta., to take charge of the O. J. Wigen ranch at Wynndel, succeeding Roy C. Robson.

W. K. Brown expects to have a box factory in full operation in the building adjoining the blacksmith shop before the soft fruit shipping season opens.

Ray McKelvey and Paul Stinson ran into a colt while coasting down Crawford's hill this week. The McKelvey boy was kicked on the shoulder and neck, and young Stinson has a badly cut forehead.

In a letter to the editor W. A. McMurtrie urges that reclamation be not proceeded with until it is first discovered whether the removal of the overflow of water would injuriously affect the Valley as a fruit growing area.

450 men, nearly 90 per cent. of the male residents in the Creston district, joined with 30 of the prominent business men of Northern Idaho on Tuesday evening in a joint mass meeting on the Kootenay flats reclamation project. James Compton was chairman.

The Presbyterian Bible Class debated the question: Resolved, That women should have equal political rights with men. The decision was in favor of votes for women. The affirmative was taken by Misses Johnson ond Needham, while the losers were Messrs. McCutheon and Taylor.

James Compton, who leaves to-day for Victoria for the B.C. Fruit Growers Association convention, takes along a box of Wagners, which are to be served at the hotels at the capital. A card will be on each plate telling that they are Creston apples, and grown without irrigation. Others gone to the gathering include D. S. Timmons, James Cook, Guy Constable and O. J. Wigen.

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 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, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

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.

Best Nerve Specialist In England Was Consulted

But Nervous System Failed to Respond to Treatment Prescribed

Nervous disorders frequently result from injury to the nerves in accidents or because of the shock to the system.

The writer of this letter was injured in a mix-up with some colts, remained unconscious for three weeks, and in spite of continued treatment in hospital could not obtain restoration of the internal nerves which control the action of the digestive and other vital organs. He travelled to Europe and consulted England's greatest nerve specialist. Relief was only temporary, in spite of many treatments used.

His letter gives the facts briefly and tells how he was finally cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Can you imagine any more severe test of this great nerve restorative?

Mr. Henry F. Venn, Cote Ranch, Malakwa, B.C., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has restored my nervous system and given me new health. Having met with a severe accident seven years ago, from which I was unconscious and which left my nerves in a very sore plight, I was treated by doctors galore and consulted one of the greatest nerve specialists in England, but nothing seemed to do me much good. Hypophosphites and, in fact, all and every kind of nerve mixture in almost every form was used, but never with more than temporary benefit.

"But Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has acted very differently, for it has built up my nervous system until I feel like my old self again. If this medicine will do for others what it has done for me, I shall not regret having written this letter. I have recommended the Nerve Food personally to many, and shall always esteem its great restorative value."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Cost of Plowing

It has been estimated that it requires approximately 10 horse-power hours to turn an acre of land. When the team goes at a good speed, one plow will turn about two acres in 10 hours. This will require that the horses travel 176 feet per minute and exert a continuous pull of 375 pounds or 187.5 pounds per horse.

According to statistics compiled by the United States government, horse labor costs 12 1-2 cents per hour. At this rate 10 hours' work will cost $1.25, which may be said to be the average horse cost of plowing an acre.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Carter's

Reims Cathedral Falling

The Germans are having their revenge on the Cathedral of Reims for their losses at Verdun. They have re-taken to shelling the historic structure. The other day the 1,000th shell struck it. The buttresses are giving way, and if the shelling continues the building is bound to fall entirely. Working parties, who were endeavoring to repair the breeches caused by the fire of the enemy, were aimed at. The unmilitary conduct of the enemy has been reported to the Pope, who has appealed to the Kaiser to give instructions to stop this vandalism.

Won Fame on Its Merits. — The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

"That horse of yours interferes."

"Wal, he ain't interferin' with you, is he?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A United States Chamber of Commerce is about to be organized in the City of London. A similar institution has been in operation in Paris for twenty years.

A Very Merry Christmas

The Gift That Gets A Smile —

because it guarantees unequalled service—from Christmas to Christmas — over and over again — is

The Gillette Safety Razor

It's the "safest" gift you can select, for every man shaves, and knows that in the Gillette you are giving him the best equipment that money can buy. His appreciation will be SURE and LASTING.

Christmas Gillette displays will be in the windows of all the hustling Gillette dealers—Drug, Jewelry, Hardware and General Stores—everywhere—in a dozen styles or more—priced from $5 to $25.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory—GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Gillette

The Annotated Guide

C. P. R. Publication That Keeps a Record of the Progress of the West

No publication issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway is better known all over the world than the "Annotated Guide," describing every station along the line. Issued originally at the suggestion of Sir William Van Horne, it has passed through many editions and is now a fair-sized book owing to the great increase in the extent of the railway system. It is interesting to look over the early issues to see how Canada has progressed. In 1888, for instance, Winnipeg had a population of only 25,000, Fort William 1,400, Regina 800, Calgary 2,400, Lake Louise had not been discovered, and Vancouver was proud of its 5,200. Indian Head was famous for the Bell Farm, of which the "Annotated Guide" remarks: "The furrows on this farm are usually ploughed four miles long, and to plough one furrow outward and another returning is a half day's work for a man and team. The work is done with an almost military organization, ploughing by brigades and reaping by divisions." Toronto is described as "distinctly western in its activity and energy."

CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & Co., Prop'rs. Napanee, Ont.

Wisdom

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after one's own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, can keep with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

SURGICAL MAGNETS.

In the hospitals of England magnets have been developed that will draw fragments of shrapnel to the surface from a depth in the flesh of even six inches, and steel-jacketed bullets have been drawn out from a depth of more than two inches.

At the Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., are many as wonderful electric machines, high frequency currents, X-ray, violet rays. Then Dr. Pierce has equipped the Sanitarium with every known device to aid the sick and in the Surgical Department every instrument and appliance approved by the modern operator. The permanent cure of rupture is accomplished here without pain and with local anaesthesia. Gravel removed in many cases without pain and the patient can return home cured in a few days.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, nearly half a century ago, devised and used two perscriptions which were almost unfailing. They were made without alcohol or narcotics, extracted from roots and herbs by using pure glycerine. The ingredients are made public.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a tonic and blood purifier that cures pimples, blotches, sores, humors, eruptions and diseases of the skin.

Nothing stands as high to-day in the estimation of thousands of women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—this is a soothing nervine. For girls about to enter womanhood, and for the days of middle age Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription should always be on hand. In liquid or tablets. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, cloth-bound, sent free to you on receipt of 50c (or stamps). Customs duty and mailing prepaid.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little Liver Pills. These tiny sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules—the smallest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.

"Yes, my wife's gone to the Thousand Islands."

"How long for?"

"Well, I advised her to spend a day on each island."

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

BAYARD McMULLIN.

Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.

Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

Diana: I hope when you marry, Aubrey, it will be a love match.

Blase Brother: My dear Di, of course it will—with a wealthy girl.—Judge.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Casey: Phwat's a bank?

Maloney: Well, it wurks like this: For instance, Oi put money in an' ye draw it out.

Casey: But how does the bank make anything?

Maloney: Sure, they either knock down part of phwat Oi put in or short change ye on phwat ye draw out.

Spots on painted walls come off — easily — when you use

Old Dutch

A New Winter Wheat

A new winter wheat has been developed by selection at Kansas Agricultural College. The variety selected from was Turkey Red, but the selection, known as P 762, has given an average yield of 30.7 bushels per acre for six years, as compared with 26.5 for the parent variety. In the extremely unfavorable season of 1912, when wheat winter-killed severely in Kansas, it produced forty-eight per cent. more than the Turkey.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada — many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four children a world of good. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Manager (to critics, after the show): Be as charitable as you can, boys! Remember that tonight's receipts go to the starving Belgians, and that none of the cast has had a square meal for two months.

"Perkins is down and out, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes—he told me the other day he was paying cash for everything."

Professional Prevarication

Physician to wife (upon receiving invitation to join three fellow-practitioners in a rubber of bridge): Here I am, dear, called away again. Appears to be a difficult case, too. There are three other doctors on the spot already.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

Very Likely

The case concerned a will, and an Irishman was a witness. "Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when alone?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"The fact is," said Pat, dryly, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."—London Saturday Journal.

Miller's Worm Powders will purge the stomach and intestines of worms so effectively and so easily and painlessly that the most delicate stomach will not feel any inconvenience from their action. They recommend themselves to mothers as a preparation that will restore strength and vigor to their children and protect them from the debilitating effects which result from the depredations of worms.

Blue-Eyed the Best Workers

The people who have always thought of the blue-eyed girl as the sweet, gentle, little person by comparison with her black-eyed sisters will be surprised to learn that the blue-eyed type is the best worker in the ammunition factories.—Baltimore Star.

CANADIANS

WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Two thousand Canadians are wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve towards manning the new ships of the Imperial Royal Navy. Immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay $1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit
$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the

Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

HOME AND MOTHER

Words that express the tenderest sentiments of the human heart. Mother is the most beautiful word in the language.

When we think of the worries of childhood, the sleepless nights and the anxious moments that mother endured to bring us to Manhood and Womanhood, shouldn't we give greater thought to the comforts of father and mother when travelling from home.

We, as hotel-keepers, in the interest of the future prosperity of our investment, are compelled to give considerable thought to the creature comforts of all our guests.

And if you feel like giving father or mother a trip at any time, advise them, when they are in Toronto, to stay at the

WALKER HOUSE
The House of Plenty
FRONT AND YORK STREETS

OR

HOTEL CARLS-RITE
The House of Comfort
FRONT AND SIMCOE STREETS

Both our hotels enjoy reputations second to none for comfort, cleanliness, a healthy moral atmosphere, and rates that are extremely reasonable.—American or European Plan.

WRIGHT & CARROLL, Proprietors, Toronto's Famous Hotels, TORONTO, ONT.
(Both formerly Westerners)

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE KARLUK DESCRIBED BY ARCTIC EXPLORER

BARTLETT'S STORY OF HARDSHIP AND HEROISM

Master of the Flagship of Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition Unfolds in a Graphic Manner the History of the Momentous Trip Undertaken after Loss of his Ship

When Captain Robert A. Bartlett sailed out of the navy yard at Esquimalt, British Columbia, as master of the Karluk, the flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition, on June 17, 1913, he wrote to a friend at Boston: "This will have the North Pole trip 'beaten to a frazzle.'"

And it did. For two reasons it proved to Captain Bartlett himself to be the most momentous trip of his life. First, because the Karluk, which was an old whaler, was not built for withstanding ice pressure; and secondly, because the winter of 1913-14 was unprecedented in the annals of Alaska.

The financing and direction of the expedition had been originally undertaken by the National Geographic Society; but the Canadian Government felt that since the country to be explored was Canadian territory it was only fitting that the expedition fly its flag and be financed from its treasury. And so, at the earnest request of Canada's Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the National Geographic Society relinquished its direction.

The main work of the party aboard the Karluk was to be the exploration of the region lying west of the Parry Islands, and especially that portion lying west and northwest from Prince Patrick Island. If land were discovered a base was to be established on it, but if ice were encountered, then the party was to work round to the southwest corner of Prince Patrick Island, or, failing that, to the west corner of Banks Island.

On June 17, 1913, the Karluk left Esquimalt and made for Nome, where she stayed until July 13. The next day she reached Port Clarence, and after staying there some thirteen days to make final preparations started out on the great voyage. She made two stops further north for trading purposes, and then continued on her journey, encountering the first ice about August 1. Misfortunes seem to have begun early, for seven days after meeting the first ice the Karluk was caught in the pack and it was found impossible to use the engines. However, the vessel got free from the pack ice some days later and managed to get as far east as Lion Reef, and here, by the end of August, she was caught and frozen in.

The freezing in of the Karluk put back the work of the expedition, which by this time should have reached Herschell Island; it meant a year's delay, for they would have to wait until the next summer before the ice would break up. It meant, too, the serious problem of providing a winter's supply of fresh meat for thirty-one human beings.

On September 20 Stefansson and a party set out to obtain caribou and fish. Before starting out he left with Captain Bartlett a letter of instructions, with directions what to do if the ship should be driven from its position by storms. Five days later a terrific gale sprang up, the ice began to move, and finally the vessel began to drift, wedged in on all sides by masses of ice.

The drift continued and the Karluk was at the mercy of the masses of moving ice. In October she was drifting along in a northeasterly direction, and the ship's company prepared for an extended stay on the moving ice. They set up winter quarters on board and made themselves as comfortable as possible during the gales which blew continuously through October and November.

The sun disappeared on November 11 and the ship's party set about making the best of the long arctic winter. Watches were arranged, work, recreation, and exercise all had their allotted place, and on Christmas Day the party indulged in sports on the ice. It was Captain Bartlett's fourth Christmas in the arctic, and he calls to mind other Christmases he spent in the polar regions. The Christmas dinner was a merry affair and the menu plentiful and varied.

But during the night of New Year's Day ominous crackings were heard throughout the ship—it was the ice pressure asserting itself. Ten days after this a great crack appeared in the vessel, and the men prepared to leave her. There was a rush to save all the stores possible, and they were just in time, for on January 11, 1914, the Karluk sank in thirty-eight fathoms of water.

In the camp that was set up near the locality of the wreck the party spent the winter, following the routine set up on board the vessel. Captain Bartlett tells, with a liveliness of detail, of the activities of the company of shipwrecked explorers; of the parties that set out to make the landward journey, and of the final migration of the whole company to Wrangell Island.

It was a long, painful journey, but by March 12 land was reached. The expedition was lost, however, and Captain Bartlett felt that assistance must be obtained at whatever cost, and the risk was undertaken by him, as being responsible for the safety of all those who had been placed in his care by Stefansson. So on March 18, accompanied only by a young Eskimo and with one sledge and seven dogs, he set out to get news of the disaster before the authorities at Ottawa.

Now begins a wonderful tale of travel across the ice. Captain Bartlett started out and walked over the frozen seas 200 miles to the Siberian coast, and then for another 500 miles eastward to get a ship for Alaska. The journey took the two men over two months; it was a trip never accomplished before by any man, an adventure on which untold dangers and sufferings were experienced.

But at last Captain Bartlett and his companion reached Alaska, and on May 29 he telegraphed to Ottawa from St. Michael's for assistance. On July 13 he made the return trip to Wrangell Island in the Bear, the United States revenue cutter on arctic service. But the Bear had to put back into Nome for coal supplies after nearly reaching Wrangell Island, then she resumed her voyage of rescue.

On September 8, a schooner was sighted near the locality in which the shipwrecked party had been left. It was the King and Winge, and the Karluk party was found on board. They had been rescued by the schooner, all but three, who had died at Wrangell Island camp, and by October 24 the whole company had returned safely to Nome.

This is the story which Captain Bartlett relates in the book "The Last Voyage of the Karluk," with an earnestness that comes only from one who has fought with the stern forces of nature in the frozen seas. Yet it is touched here and there with a humor that lights up the grim perils of the arctic regions.

British Determination

Paris Writer Pays Strong Tribute to Britain

One easily understands the rage of Germany against England; the Germans know well that it is England that has broken the arch. We French have reason to be proud that we were able to halt the invasion at the Marne, writes a French author. The Russians have also the right to attribute to themselves a large part in the victory when they cast up the balance sheet of their sacrifice of men. Each of the other allies will have his share in the glory of the overthrow of the danger which menaced Europe.

But should we have arrived at the present point without England? Imagine England neutral! Picture to yourself the German fleet mistress of the seas in August, 1914! Should we have had Italy with us? Without the mastery of the seas, without the factories and English coal, what would have become of the allies? German hegemony over Europe would have been established.

It is the glory of England that in these later centuries she has always been in opposition to that one of the continental powers which at any particular time aimed at the domination of all Europe. When with the impartiality of history, when passions have died down, we envisage the role of England in the past, are we not obliged to recognize that she has always acted as a balance and as a born defender of the liberty and independence of the European nations?

Is it not a glory given to all the world to have merited the hate of all the peoples who, in the course of the centuries, at their hour of madness, have tried to impose by arms their domination upon Europe?

England is accustomed to permit—without flinching, without wincing, without troubling herself—the adversary she holds by the throat to exhaust against her his powerless rage. Nothing stops her, neither temporary reverses nor the length of the efforts she must make. The Germans have thought, at times, that one or another of the allies might relinquish its efforts, but there is one enemy upon whom they know that they cannot reckon for a moment of feebleness, and that is England.

Eastern Pure-Bred Stock Imported

A shipment of 105 head of pure-bred stock was made from Ontario into the western provinces recently. Cattle, horses, sheep and swine were included, and were assembled at Toronto under the direction of the Ontario government. All animals had to be registered before they were accepted for shipment.

Tommy (in the trenches, observing the sky above him thick with aeroplanes): "To think that I paid 'arf-a-crown at Endon to see two of 'em! Bust it!"—Tatler.

Devilish Devices

Man-Killing Traps on the Battlefield Used by the Huns

The dropping of sugar-coated disease germs on Bucharest from Zeppelins is not at all inconsistent with the scientific methods that the German authorities are employing for deceiving and alluring civilians belonging to their enemies to death. A book in three volumes could be written packed full of these infernal tricks.

One of the very latest is the lachymal shell, a new and frightful weapon of warfare introduced by the Germans. Considerable speculation has turned upon the nature of the tear-exciting substance employed. It is likely, says the "Lancet," that pepper has been used, judging from the reports of those who have been exposed to this baptism.

The tear-exciting constituent is probably capsicine driven out of the pepper by heat. Common pepper, cayenne pepper, or the dried chilli gives off an extremely pungent vapor, which is absolutely irrespirable and exceedingly irritating. It is reported that the enemy is paying a very high price for pepper, and it has been assumed that the condiment was wanted for use in this way as an offensive weapon; but it is quite conceivable that paprika, or red Hungarian pepper, suits their purpose better.

Another of the Hun "novelties" was used for the first time against the Russians at Krevo. It is a liquid that kills, and is still something of a mystery. When this liquid was fired it produced the sensation of burning. It was not liquid fire, which is an old device on the Russian front, but something that did not openly flame. A man struck, say, on the arms was not disabled and on the second day thought lightly of the burn, but on the third day, or at latest on the fourth, he died. This new devilry produces clotting of the blood and consequent death.

A suffocating revolver, according to the correspondent of a Petrograd journal, is a new weapon which has been distributed among German officers. It is a small and well-made weapon, and when it is fired a small cloud of suffocating gas escapes from the cartridge instead of a bullet. The gas does not cause death, but those who inhale it become insensible for several hours.

It is stated that the Germans use this revolver for the purpose of obtaining prisoners near the Russian trenches, their obvious object being to compel these prisoners to divulge information as to what is going on behind the Russian lines. A week or two ago the Russians succeeded in capturing some of these revolvers, which have been brought to Petrograd.

Our own troops in France and Flanders not so long ago made acquaintance with man-traps in the enemy trenches. They are constructed on the principle of the old-fashioned rat-trap with powerful jaws that clasp together when a spring has been released. They are sufficiently strong to break the leg of a soldier who incautiously treads on the "platform" of the trap.

In dry weather this barbarous contrivance is covered up with loose earth. In wet waether it is concealed in the mud. Our troops, of course, have been warned of the existence of these devilish devices, and we believe the man-trap has not secured many British or French victims. But it is another example of "frightfulness" added to the long reckoning which one day the kultured German will have to face.

Then they possess a variety of foods which it is asserted they have given to the wounded. It is reported from Copenhagen that the next device will be a gigantic attempt to poison the atmosphere over a wider area than has hitherto been conceived.

School Lands Fetch High Prices at Auction

Large Amounts Realized for Educational Purposes

About thirty-three thousand acres of school lands in the province of Alberta were sold recently by public auction. When Western Canada was first beginning to be settled up, the government made a generous endowment for the future of education by reserving two whole sections in every township (i.e., one-eighteenth of the total available land), the sale of which should principally defray the cost of education, thus greatly reducing the amount to be met by local taxation. As districts have been settled up, or the cause of education has needed financial assistance, these school lands have been disposed of.

At Sedgewick 16,636 acres were sold, and the price realized was in excess of $20 per acre. The highest price fetched was $50 per acre. At Provost, 17,911 acres were sold at an average of over $14 per acre, the highest being $36.

Purchasers were confined almost entirely to farmers in the localities concerned.

At two sales of school lands in the province of Saskatchewan, lands in the Blaine Lake district ranged from $7 to $52 per acre. Over one hundred parcels of land sold at Biggar, prices ranging as high as $35 per acre.

Tell a plump girl she's getting fat and see what happens!

THE WEST MUST ULTIMATELY TURN TO DIVERSIFIED FARMING

GRADUAL EVOLUTION OF FARMING METHODS

Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture Speaks of the Advantages of Mixed Farming over the More Hazardous Plan of Those Who Confine Their Operations to Wheat Raising

Before an audience of business men in Moose Jaw, Dean Rutherford of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, gave a clear outline of the changes that have taken place in farming in the past century and of the rapid advances now being made in the West. His particular object was to show the advantage of diversified farming over grain growing.

"So great has been the transformation of the past hundred years," said Dean Rutherford, "the people of 1800 would not know what the farmer of today is doing when working on the land. There has been a wonderful development of machinery, new seeds and plants and immense improvement in animals."

He then pointed out the condition which existed in England at one time, when the proper rotation of crops was not understood, before the feeding of stock was brought to a scientific basis. Yet in spite of science there was the high cost of living. The speaker said he could remember the farm in Ontario where everything that was needed to maintain life and health was grown and made on the farm, and the only cash product was potash, which was sold at the nearest market and the money used to pay the taxes. That, he considered, was "mixed farming." Yet one farm he knew, which had been "mixed farmed," today had a handsome dwelling not forty feet from the old log house of the original owner, and a grandson ran the farm. He had been educated at college, and was now conducting his farm as a highly specialized dairy farm. He raised many times per acre what his grandfather did and the farm was more fertile than in its virginity. This man knew the business side of farming. His grandfather and his father followed farming as an employment, while the son made it a business on scientific lines.

In Saskatchewan, he considered it a good sign for the future when the men of the city began to turn their attention to farming. The mines would play out and the forests be depleted, and yet agriculture would be the basic industry. Saskatchewan he considered one of the most wonderful estates God had ever given man of development and it therefore devolves on those living in the province to put the best they had into the development of it. Besides being rich in soil, the Province of Saskatchewan had a climate adapted to wheat growing. Men were coming from the States buying and leasing the land to grow wheat, for they knew that wheat is the province's best crop.

The speaker then turned to the evolution of agriculture in Wisconsin and Southeast Minnesota. In 1850 the total wheat crop of the latter state was 1,410 bushels, in 1880 it had jumped to 34,000,000, and in 1900 to 31,000,000. The process of development was just the same as Saskatchewan, with the exception that it had not been with such spectacular rapidity. Last year, off six and one-half million acres in Saskatchewan, there had been a world's record crop, the railways already estimating that it was an average of 27 1-2 bushels per acre, the largest of any country in the world.

Yet today, in one county of Minnesota, there was less wheat being grown than 20 years ago. The soil was just as rich and the farmers just as intelligent. What was the reason of the change? A trip through the county would show creameries, silos, fields of alfalfa, clover and other feed crops for cattle and pigs. The land had become too valuable to grow wheat. Wheat is extensive farming, said the speaker, while the Minnesota farmers had come to intensive farming, with more expert labor. This province will change the same, the speaker said, and to illustrate this he referred to the fact that already there was a sign of the change in the southeastern portion of the province. The farmer was finding that to pay the interest on his investment and equipment he had to adjust his labor and his capital. It was not being done quickly. Today the farmer in this province, if he was thinking it out rightly, was, after paying his creditors, investing something in stock. He was not stopping wheat growing, but was doing something to reduce the cost of living. If he was advising, he would say buy stock, if you can get the right kind of a bargain. The farmer would find neighbors who had stock at this time of the year who were willing to dispose of a few heifers, or some ewes or brood sows, to the man with the cash. However, this year was not one to buy stock, because it was so high and grain was also high. The change would have to come about gradually.

The speaker said that he believed he would surprise his hearers when he said this Saskatchewan was section of livestock and its value.

He then told of the buying of Saskatchewan stock by ranchers and farmers in Montana, and how the representatives of men across the line were buying Saskatchewan livestock on the Winnipeg market, picking out the cream of what was shipped. He told of how the officials of the University became aware of this and the result was that a representative was placed on the market and during the month of October 6,000 head of stock from the province was sold on the Winnipeg market and shipped back to buyers in Saskatchewan, and the present month would see a larger number.

By adopting diversified farming the farmer would have money coming in all the year round. Wheat growing was a hazardous task at the best and the growing of livestock made it less hazardous. The livestock market in the province was the great problem as yet, however.

Benefits from Drinking Water

Two Quarts Every Day Is Not Too Much for a Natural Person

The often debated question of whether or not we should drink water with our meals is again brought before the public; this time by Professor Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., professor of physiological chemistry at Jefferson Medical College, writing in the Ladies' Home Journal.

A normal person is advised to drink all the water he cares for with his meals. The result of many tests has shown that the drinking of even large quantities of water at meal time is very desirable. The food is more readily digested and its digestion products are more quickly and completely absorbed. Various materials are flushed out of the system and harmful bacteria do not thrive so well in the large intestine.

For a person who is not normal, who has ulcer of the stomach or trouble with his kidneys, Prof. Hawk counsels the advice of a physician before much water is taken with the meals. Some types of kidney disorder have been shown to be benefitted by drinking water. Other types might possibly not be so benefited.

Drinking water immediately before a meal is found to be good because it causes the appearance of digestive fluid in the stomach. Although Prof. Hawk states that water at a temperature of 60 degrees is best for drinking, he does not share the strong popular prejudice against ice water. The stomach warms it up to body temperature in 20 minutes, he says. But if you are stout and do not wish to gain flesh, look out! The drinking of water with meals makes one fat.

Drinking a glass of water in the morning is recommended because it stimulates the formation of fresh gastric juice. It also cleanses and refreshes the mouth, aesophagus and intestines.

In place of three pints of water, usually considered sufficient for a normal person to drink in a day, Prof. Hawk advises two quarts. Two glasses should be taken at each of the three meals, the remainder whenever one feels thirsty.

"The real merits of a mineral water can be demonstrated only by actual tests upon men," says Prof. Hawk. "We have recently made such tests upon a thermal, alkaline, saline, mineral water. This water we found gave us very satisfactory results in derangements of the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts as well as in certain joint disorders."

Experiments failed to show any harmful results from distilled water drinking. He refutes the statements of some physicians to the effect that such water irritates the delicate lining of the stomach causing sometimes serious derangements, such as catarrh of the stomach.

Dr. Hawk concluded by smashing the old bogey that water dilutes the gastric juice. He has found by actual experiment that it leaves the normal stomach very quickly, in from 10 to 20 minutes. Instead, therefore, of diluting the gastric fluid, it remains only long enough to initiate the manufacture of larger quantities of the fluid, then quickly passes out.

Canada will have this year a surplus of 99,494,000 bushels of wheat available for export, according to the calculations of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This amount is arrived at by adding a carry-over from last year's crop of about 27,000,000 bushels to this year's (159,000,000 bushels), and deducting a ten per cent. loss in cleaning, 21,000,000 bushels for seed purposes and about 50,000,000 bushels for home consumption.

Local and Personal

Mrs. G. A. Hunt of Kitchener was a guest of Mrs. Henderson a few days this week.

GOOD COW FOR SALE—Can be seen at Reclamation Farm.—C. Blair, Erickson, P.O.

L. N. Leamy, who has been in charge of the farm at the Yale camp for some months, moved back to his residence on the flats last week.

Parents having children six years of age and wishing to send them to school will take notice that they are required to register same between February 1st and 9th, when regular half-yearly promotions are made, and the second semster begins.

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STOVE FOR SALE—Heater, lined with fire brick, burns either wood or coal, nearly new. Apply REVIEW Office.

Mrs. Baines of Cowley, Alta., arrived on Wednesday for a short visit with Mrs. E. Parker and other friends in the Valley.

T. C. Phillips, Cranbrook, the C.P.R. travelling auditor, is paying the Creston agent his semi-annual visit this week. He arrived Tuesday.

A number of petitions are again in circulation in town asking that the Kootenay ferry be removed to a point opposite the Goat River bridge.

Tom Jacks left on Tuesday for Boswell, B.C., where he nas been engaged to take care of the Capt. Ellis ranch for this year, the captain being absent on overseas service.

J. T. Black, Nelson, chief of the provincial police force in West Kootenay, was a visitor here on Saturday. As yet no order has been issued to have the police mounted.

The lace yoke donated by Mrs. W. S. Watson to the Creston Red Cross Auxiliary, and raffled on Saturday night was won by Andy Miller. The drawing netted the auxiliary $10.

Auditor Hamilton is busy with the books of the Fruit Growers Union and from present appearances things should be in shape for the annual meeting about the middle of February.

The two prizes for the masquerade ball on February 14th are for the best ladies' and gent's costume. The affair is under Christ Church Ladies' Guild auspices, and will be held in the Parish Hall.

Sam Woo returned on Saturday from a weeks' visit with some of Cranbrook's celestial citizens. "Muchee cold, Clanbrook," said Sam to all enquirers as to how things were in the divisional town.

At their January meeting on Friday evening Creston Farmers' Institute decided to wipe out even the few days' credit system that has sometimes prevailed. In future a spot cash business only will be done.

Hendren & Sons are busy remodelling and eniarging the Bales residence on Fourth Street. As soon as the changes are complete Mrs. Bales, who has been living at McGillivray, B.C., will again occupy their home.

W. E. Belanger, foreman for Kennedy & Mangan, who has been living in the Leamy house since coming here, this week moved into the Grady residence on Fourth Street. Three of his family are attending school.

Lieut. Venus, who has charge of the force of guards on duty at Bonnington, was here yesterday. It is just possible he will be second in command to Major Mallandaine in the Forestry unit that is being mobilized at Creston.

Statements to the growers show that 1916 was the best year the tomato growers have had since 1913, the price for the ketchup makers averaging 63 cents per crate. Next week we hope to have a statement of the prices on all the commodities handled.

Alex. Lidgate left on Saturday for Spokane, where he will complete the commercial course he is taking in a business college in that city. Ronald Lidgate accompanied him, with the intention of securing a posiiion in the mechanical line in the same city.

Mrs. (Dr.) Henderson was an afternoon hostess at whist on Wednesday, when a company sufficient for four tables gathered for cards, and a few dropping in later for tea. The card-playing honors went to Mrs. G. A. Hunt of Kitchener. The affair was quite informal and thoroughly enjoyed by all the guests.

By request of Bishop Doull both morning and evening services in Christ Church next Sunday will be of a memorial nature for those fallen at the front. Rev. J. S. Mahood will deliver appropriate addresses and the music will be suitable for such an occasion.

Kennedy & Mangan have doubled up the supply of teams on the post haul from their camp on the Winlaw limit, and are now loading better than a car a day. Last week they were able to secure a couple of open cars in which they were able to ship about 2500 posts per car.

The final statement to the ranchers from the Fruit Growers Union, along with which went a cheque which made a last and in-full payment for all the fruit and vegetables handled in 1916, went out on Saturday. This is the first time in at least three years that the growers have been paid in full for the produce they marketed through the Union.

Up till noon yesterday—just 24 hours after recruiting started—17 likely looking recruits had been sworn in for the Forestry unit Major Mallandaine is raising here. All the likely-looking guards on duty at Trail, Bonnington and Morrissey will be transferred to this unit as well, so at present it looks as if the full quota of men would be raised in almost record time.

Both the local women's and farmers' institutes are in a bit of a quandary. Since the holding of their annual meetings they have been ordered to raise the membership fee from 50 cents to $1. It so happens that many members have paid in at the lower rate and have receipts entitling them to membership for 1917, and the directors are wondering what to do under the circumstances.

A public meeting for all those interested in Red Cross work will be held in Speers' Hall, Tuesday afternoon, February 13th, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Red Cross Society in Creston. Up to the present Red Cross workers have been only an auxiliary to the Canadian Red Cross Society, and it is thought the time has come to organize a regulation branch of the parent institutson.

The meeting of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association on Saturday afternoon at the union offices was attended by most of the association members in the Valley. James Compton was chosen as delegate to the organization's convention at Victoria next month, and it was also decided to recommend him for election as director for the East Kootenay country, succeeding James Coupland of Boswell, who was present and addressed the gathering.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Creston Methodist Church which has been dormant for almost two years now, was reorganized at a well-attended meeting of the ladies of the congregation at the parsonage on Monday afternoon, the following officers being chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. (Rev.) W. M. Lees.
Vice Pres.—Mrs. T. M. Edmondson.
Secretary—Mrs. F. Smith.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. Hagerman.

It was decided to hold one of the old-time popular bean suppers, followed by a concert, in town on February 7th.

Twenty-nine pupils of the Creston school have signed up for the packing school the education department is to conduct here commencing February 12th. The candidates are: James Cameron, Ruth Compton, Mabel and Audrey Craigie, Lillian and Rose Cherrington, Ben Embree, Vida and Harold Gobbett, Harold Goodwin, Erma and Orin Hayden, Lyda Johnson, Edna Holmes, Ruth Klingensmith, Muriel Knott, Frances Lyne, Ray McKelvey, Katherine and Clark Moore, Vivanne and Lionel Moore, Jennie Nichols, Francis Pow, Eunice Moore, Frank Romano, Paul Stinson, Marion Swanson, Walter Carr.

January 12, 1917

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