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157

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Creston Red Cross Has Banner Year

Statements presented at the third annual meeting of Creston Red Cross Society, which was held in Speers' Hall on Tuesday afternoon, shows the year that has just closed to have been by long odds the most successful in the organization's history. Expansion was particularly noted in the matter of finances, the revenues for the year just gone running close to $1000, as compared with less than $600 in 1916.

Since the annual gathering last October, too, the organization has become a regulation branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and not an auxiliary as formerly, this change taking effect last February. In addition to the better standing the new order of things assures the charge is also a revenue producer, each one of the 50 names on the roll being good for a $2 membership fee.

The amount of work made up by members and friends is fully equal to other years, while due to the abundance of funds the ladies were able from time to time to supplement their own efforts by purchasing quantities of socks. All told almost 600 pairs of home made and purchased hosieay has gone overseas, along with some 150 pairs of pyjamas, numerous surgical shirts, personal property bags, and much old linen.

Any mention of supplies shipped should include a good word for the Canyon City Auxiliary which, though organized but a few months, has made a name for itself as the producer of the finished product in sewn articles especially. Incidentally, too, these Canyon ladies have raised well on toward $100 in cash for the good cause.

Tuesday's meeting was in charge of the president, Mrs. Mallandaine, and the election of officers sees most of the old guard re-elected for another term. It was decided to merge the positions of corresponding secretary and treasurer into one and the same office, which should considerably expedite matters. The officers for this year are:

President—Mrs. W. A. McMurtrie.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. Mallandaine.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. M. Young.
Work Secretary—Mrs. F. H. Jackson.
Cor. Secy. and Treas.—Mrs. Cherrington.
Executive—Mrs. Fraelick, Mrs. W. P. Stark, Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. C. F. Hayes, Mrs. R. Piper, Mrs. (Rev.) Lees, Mrs. Ryckman.

Votes of thanks were tendered S. A. Speers for the use of the hall for all Red Cross meetings, and all those who have in any way furthered the good work of the Red Cross were also remembered in similar complimentary fashion.

Last year's effort in sending the local soldiers overseas a pair of socks jammed full of smokes, candies, and other Christmas cheer will be repeated again this year, a matter of $100 being appropriated for this feature.

The financial statement as well as a statement showing in some detail the amount of work turned in during the year will appear in next week's REVIEW.

Erickson

Misses M. and G. Cartwright, who are teaching at Cranbrook and Baynes respectively, spent the Thanksgiving Day vacation at their home here.

Billy Long was a visitor with Nelson friends a few days this week. Gerald Craigie spent the week-end in the same city.

Milt Beam left on Friday for Kultus Creek where he is mixing the mulligan for the crew Foreman Harris has on road-building work at that point.

The Erickson hotel is still running as usual but the dining room will be closed up about the middle of the month and attention given only to the bar which will be stocked with two per cent. as well as soft drinks and smokes.

The first local hunter to secure a 1917 deer is Elmer Dew, who got rather a nice looking one near the reclamation farm, where he has been working at haying.

Attendance at the Erickson school this term is slightly heavier than a year ago. The enrolment for September shows 28 pupils on the register.

Dr. Henderson has been a frequent visitor here the past few days, attending Eric Craigie who has had rather a serious time of it with pneumonia, but is now recovering satisfactorily.

Shipping by express still continues but the export is pretty small. In spite of some real frosty weather tomatoes are still moving, a half-dozen crates going out Wednesday.

Walter Hall is just in receipt of word from his son, Pte. Billy Hall, that he has just been transferred to duty in the telephone exchange at the Canadian headquarters in France, and will probably be on that work all winter, as his recovery is slower than expected and it will be almost spring before he will be in shape for the trenches again.

Quite a number of Erickson people were at Creston on Sunday afternoon for the funeral of the late John S. McLeod, who passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harrison, at Yahk, on Friday night, and whose remains were taken to Creston for burial. The old gentleman was quite well-known in Erickson, visiting here from time to time with his son, Murdoch, while he was here. He was in his seventy-ninth year.

Engineers Decide Future Operation

Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, Oct. 11—U.S. Engineer McCrory, department of drainage investigations, passed through the city Thursday on his way to Sandpoint after having attended a conference of British Columbia engineers in regard to the Kootenay valley drainage project. The conference was held at Nelson the first of last week.

The outcome of the conference was that the British Columbia engineers have agreed to go ahead and finish the preliminary work on the Canadian side. When this work is completed the legislative bodies of the United States and British Columbia will be asked to enter into a treaty which will enable co-operation in the Kootenay valley drainage project.

While in the city Mr. McCrory was asked whether or not he still considered the Kootenay valley project a feasible one. He stated that there was no question but that the valley could be drained and that the work could be done at very little comparative expense. He does not believe, after examining reports of Canadian engineers, that the diversion of the Kootenay river is a practical plan on account of the damage which would be done to lands in other districts. He believes in the practicibility of widening and deepening the West Arm of Kootenay lake.

The preliminary work to be done in Canada will cost not over $10,000. It is planned now to make surveys of all the overflowed land in Kootenay valley in British Columbia connecting with the U.S. surveys at the boundary line at Porthill. When this is done a map of the entire district will be made.

Sirdar

S. Bysouth was a Creston visitor between trains on Friday. T. R. Ross duplicated this performance on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jones of Kuskanook was a Sirdar visitor the latter part of the week. She states that both ducks and geese are thicker on the lake there than for several years past.

Mrs. Loasby was at Creston on Tuesday afternoon, for the annual meeting of the Red Cross Society.

R. Crisler of Creston, the fire patrol between Yahk and the Landing, is no longer a daily caller here. He went off the job the first of the month.

Provincial Police Carter of Creston was a visitor here on Friday, on his way home from Lewis' Island where he had held an inquest into the drowning of Mike Glaser, whose body was found at the island the day previous.

Now that there is no resident Presbyterian pastor at Creston we are hoping some other denomination will take on the usual monthly service instead. Sirdar is not intensely religious, but there is always a fair turnout at all services.

Goes to Cranbrook

Rev. R. E. Pow, who retired as Presbyterian pastor here at the end of September, has accepted the position as superintendent of the Railway Y.M.C.A. at Cranbrook, and with the two boys left for that town on Wednesday. Mrs. Pow and the girls will remain in Creston for a few days, until their new home at Cranbrook is ready for occupancy. Prior to leaving they were guests at a congregational farewell reception at the church on Friday night where there was a large turnout of the parishoners to take leave of their former pastor and his estimable wife.

Vernon News: What was, we believe, the largest shipment of fruit by express ever carried in a single day over the S. & O. went out on Saturday. It consisted of three express cars containing 3,300 packages, mostly of peaches and plums.

Third Victim of Drowning Buried

Any doubts that may have existed as to the disappearance of Mike Glaser were cleared up effectively on Thursday evening last, when the body of the missing man was found on the shore about a mile below Lewis' landing, and was taken in charge by Provincial Police Carter, to whom news of the discovery had been communicated the same afternoon.

It will be remembered that the deceased was last seen at Kootenay Landing on Sept. 12th, where he started in a rowboat to return to Lewis Island, where he was helping with haying operations. Not getting back there that night search was instituted and the following morning his raincoat and some other belonging were found floating in the lake. No more was heard of him until last Thursday when the body was discovered on the shore at the point stated, and the boat on which he had made the fatal trip was also ashore at a spot hardly 100 yards away.

An inquest into the affair was held at Lewis Island at which a verdict of death by drowning was returned, and the remains were got ready for shipment to Creston, where they were interred in the local cemetery on Friday afternoon, Father Kennedy having charge of the funeral services, and quite a large number of old-time friends turning out to pay their last respects.

Deceased had been a resident of Creston since 1898, in which year he took up a considerable size property now cut up into the McCarthy, Stark, Blinco, Foote, and other ranches over by Goat Mountain. He disposed of this some years ago, when he moved into town and built himself a house and since that time followed his trade of carpenter, at which he was an excellent workman, as well as taking on other work of various sorts. He was a man between 65 and 70 years and came here from Michigan.

His passing removes an old-time and familiar figure in the early life of Creston particularly, and coming so soon after the taking of Messrs. Dixon and English, both of whom also met death by drowning since May of this year, his demise comes the closer home to both the old-timer and newcomer alike.

Exhibition Effort Shows a Surplus

Every member, with but two exceptions, was on hand for the October meeting of the board of trade on Tuesday night, over which deliberations President Henderson presided.

The session was quite largely taken up with winding up all matters in connection with the board's exhibit at the Cranbrook fair and the recent international drainage conference here.

E. C. Gibbs, who headed the Cranbrook fair committee, presented an eminently satisfactory statement. The total amount of prize money awarded the board's showing in fruit, vegetables, etc., was almost $120. The travelling and hotel expenses of the three people in charge of the display—who were four days on the job—along with cartage charges at both ends, freight, etc., ran to some $85, leaving a balance to the good of some $35. The members of the fair committee were roundly commended for their good work—the first time in the board's history that an effort of the sort was carried out with a profit to show at the conclusion.

For the Reclamation meeting C. G. Bennett reported for the finance committee showing that the collections for this affair from the citizens ran to $301, and that after paying all the expenses in connection with the show there is a balance to the good of almost $75. On motion the board decided to place this amount in a trust account and use it only for the furtherance of reclamation efforts in directions approved by the board.

Equally hearty votes of thanks were forthcoming in connection with the efforts of the finance, reception and decoration committees, who were complimented on all hands for their splendid work all along the line. The drainage meeting necessitated the purchase of a supply of flags and bunting which will be available for affairs of the sort in future.

The finish up of reclamation discussion was the report from Guy Constable, who was in Nelson last week for the conference of U.S. Engineer McCrory of Washington, with the B.C. Engineers, Young, Forde, Biker and Swan. These gentlemen had been in conference for a day and two evenings and have laid definite plans for completing all the engineering survey work on both sides of the line within the next year, all of which will be considerably expidited if there is high water next spring to enable them to make observations of these floods at a period approximating the maximum. The engineers conference showed that both countries had the data bearing on the project pretty well in hand, although now it has been demonstrated that diversion of the stream into the Columbia at Canal Flats is out of the question it will be up to the Idaho people to investigate for some other point at which to accomplish what it was expected could be done at Canal Flats.

Three new members were balloted upon and accepted for membership. The newcomers are Jas. Compton, J. W. Hamilton and R. B. Staples. And to initiate him early into board of trade activities the president named Mr. Staples to act along with W. B. Embree and F. H. Jackson in looking after the display of fruit in the board cabinets at the C.P.R.

On the irrigation project Robt. Stark again reported progress. Owing to press of other matters Engineer Biker had not been able to visit here to investigate Arrow Creek, but expects to be along before the end of the month. Mr. Stark has been successful in obtaining from Mr. Biker the assurance that the report he will make on the project will be turned over to the board of trade for present or future guidance.

W. B. Embree enlisted the board's sympathy on behalf of the band to the extent that the board will co-operate with the band in every way in the securing of a site on which to erect a bandstand, and should the circulation of a petition to raise money with which to build the stand not be productive of sufficient funds to meet the cost the board will also make a cash contribution to the good cause.

There was quite a spirited discussion about the surtax, school tax and taxes in general, with a pretty unanimous expression of opinion that the surtax, particularly, was ill advised and a burden that Valley ratepayers could not assume. The board will enter a formal protest in this connection, the document to be drafted by the president and secretary.

The Kootenay River ferry also attracted some attention. Due to the heavy hay cutting operations across the river this year and the prospect of considerable activity in lumbering, particularly post-cutting, it looks as if Ferryman Hurry is in for a lot of work the next few months. As the present handpower method of propelling the ferry is both slow and heavy work the board decided to send on a recommendation to the department of works asking them to instal an engine of some sort to develop the motive power for ferry operation.

Alice Siding

A. Pendry is expecting to leave for the hospital at Cranbrook this week, for treatment to his injured foot, which has been giving him considerable trouble of late.

C. Sutcliffe left on Monday for points in Alberta, where we understand he will spend the next few weeks on a cattle-buying trip for the P. Burns Co., Calgary.

Ed. Machen has a small-sized crop of second growth strawberries this season. Oldtimers tell us that 20 years ago second crops of this fruit was gathered at many parts of the province.

Andy Matthews arrived from Trail on Sunday and is spending a few days with the family here.

Local hunters are having considerable luck at goose shooting in this section. On Saturday Jacky Smith bagged one of them, and the same day A. Pendry and Morgan Pease got two and three of them respectively.

J. H. Bohlee of Waldeck, Sask., arrived in on Saturday with a carload of stock and effects, and has taken possession of his 40-acre ranch here to stay. He will get busy at once on clearing operations and will go considerably into cattle.

Another new citizen is expected in a few days in the person of Frank Hunter from Calgary, who has traded his ranch at Columbia Gardens to Jacky Moore for Jacky's place here. He will move with his wife and family onto the place this month.

September Report Creston's School

DIVISION I.—C. Brousson, B.Sc. Principal.
Number of pupils attending, 20.
Average attendance, 16.71.
Percentage attendance, 83.6
Perfect attendance—Ruth Compton, Hazel Hobden, Muriel Hobden, Lyda Johnson, Frances Lyne, Vivianne Moore, Vera Parker, Marion Swanson.
Highest Standing: Junior Advanced—Lyda Johnson. Junior Preliminary—Katherine Moore, Frances Lyne. Entrance—Ruth Compton, Vera Parker.

DIVISION II.—A. Smith, Vice-Principal.
Number attending, 29.
Average daily attendance, 24.6.
Percentage, 84.
Pupils making perfect attendance—Victoria Cross, Robert Crawford, Marguerite Crawford, Harry Compton, Agnes Hobden, Eva Holmes, Eunice Moore, Robert Moore, Francis Pow, Merle Reid, Jean Eleanor Westwood.
Class leaders: Junior Fourth—Eunice Moore. Senior Third—Harry Compton. Junior Third—Monica Moore.

DIVISION III.—Miss N. C. Faulkner, Teacher.
Pupils attending, 36.
Average attendance, 31.6.
Percentage attendance, 87.6.
Perfect Attendance—Nellie Adlard, Leslie Boffey, Edith Crawford, Ivan Compton, Keith Lidgate, Bertie Maione, Joice Moore, Cyrus Pow, Beatrice Scott, Walter Scott, Harry Smith, Gilmoure Taylor, Amey Walmsley, Lily Wilson, Donald Young.
Highest Standing: Senior Second Reader—Beatrice Scott. Junior Second Reader—Edith Crawford. First Reader—Lily Wilson.

DIVISION IV.—Miss B. Hardman, Teacher.
Number pupils attending, 35.
Average attendance, 31.47.
Percentage attendance, 89.91.
Perfect attendance—James Cherrington, Jeffery Collis, Marion Collis, Charlie Cotterill, Catherine Embree, Charles Moore, Madeleine Moore, Helen Moore, Ray Oatway, Honoria Payne, Margarete Reid, Louise Ross, Robert Scott, Harold Speers, Edith Wilson.
Highest Standing: Second Primer—Eric Bainbridge. Senior First Primer—James Cherrington. Junior First Primer—Catherine Embree.

Wynndel

Tommy Butterfield of Nelson was a week-end visitor at his home here, looking as good as ever after the exciting railroad experience he had a couple of weeks ago.

Tomatoes are still on the shipping list here, the Moon and Biafore ranches having a few crates out every day. The export of these is well over the 400 mark already.

Miss Florence Bathie is confined to St. Eugene hospital, Cranbrook at present, where she went on Friday to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and through which she went successfully on Saturday morning.

Mrs. Bathie, who accompanied her to Cranbrook, returned on Sunday, and reports the patient coming along splendidly.

Everybody is so busy in the orchards these days that even Creston callers are few and far between this week. O. J. Wigen made the trip on Tuesday.

The Wynndel box factory is kept busy these days keeping up with orders for crates and boxes. The season's output will be the biggest yet.

Wedding bells are due to ring here—twice, we are told—within the next few weeks. Alice Siding, please take notice.

Despite the prolonged dry fpell all the strawberry patches in this section are standing up well. Those fortunate enough to have water, however, have a showing that has never been excelled here, and should ensure a full crop in 1918.

A fine chance to stock up with venison was missed here on Saturday morning, when a fine looking deer wandered through the school yard down into the Grady orchard and close up to the station before being disturbed. By the time a nimrod possessing the necessary license could be found the animal had disappeared.

CANE LOST—Ebony cane with silver top engraved "E.M.F., Manilla, Feb. 4, 1898." Lost on Sept. 29th, on road between Creston and Porthill. Substantial reward on returning same to THE REVIEW office.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

THE AMARANTH CLUB

— BY —

J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Yes, yes! In what way?"

Hilda lighted her cigarette.

"If I could only get her into my power—into my power in such a fashion that she would have to do my bidding—eh?"

"Capital! capital!"

"And then if I could be certain when he is in possesion of that particular document?"

"You can be certain of that."

"To a day?"

"To an hour."

"Then, I think it might be an easy thing for me to obtain possession of it, for a while, at any rate."

"Good. It might. But now, tell me, what sort of woman is this wife?"

"An excellent woman for our purpose. She is country-bred, but she has an itching desire to see what she fondly believes to be life," said Hilda with a sneer. "She has been kept in down there at Ashminster, and she wants to make a flight or two. She even desires to go to the length of doing a few daring things—quite innocently, of course."

"Want's to peep through the bars, eh?" laughed von Roon.

"She wouldn't mind going into the cage if she could escape quite whole," replied Hilda.

"Well, you are the woman to take her inside. But now—how to get a hold on her."

Hilda considered matters a little.

"The Amaranth," she said.

"Ah! exclaimed von Roon. "You want to propose her?"

"Nonsense! But I want to take her there."

"One can't take friends there," he said. "You know the rule."

"Barthelemy made the rules, and he can bend them," she remarked.

"Yes," he said musingly. "Yes."

"I don't quite see the way, but it will come, and it will come there," she said. "I mean—through the Amaranth. Otto, three heads are better than two. Suppose you ring up Barthelemy, and arrange to lunch with him?"

CHAPTER XV.

The Spider's Silken Web

According to the late M. de Talleyrand, that astute politician career, the only thing necessary to bring about the successful termination of a certain enterprise—to wit, the subjugation of woman—was opportunity, and again opportunity, and yet once more opportunity. Nothing else was needed.

Hilda Tressingham saw her moment of opportunity as regards the innocent Letty Ellington when she picked up her morning post one day towards the end of that session, and saw that George Ellington had departed, on the previous evening, in company with the other notabilities of the Admiralty, for a cruise to some of the Scotch naval bases, on board the Admiralty yatch. He would be away for four or five days; in that time much might—nay, must—be effected. Always prepared for eventualities, Hilda had already made full arrangements for this episode in the campaign; all that was now necessary was to see Letty, and afterwards to send her confederate a message of two short words: "Tonight."

Letty, found alone by Hilda in the renovated and highly-decorated house in Curzon Street, was unfeignedly delighted to see her brilliant friend. Life in London had not turned out quite all that she had expected it to be. She had quickly wearied of the sensation of living in a fine mansion in the heart of Mayfair, and of staring at the ancestral Hartsdale family pictures. She had begun to feel that she and George were lodgers rather than tenants; the new servants whom it had been necessary to engage were a trouble to her because they were strangers. She and George knew few people intimately; if they gave dinners it was to Parliamentary people who, in her opinion, were dull and boring. George had little time to devote to her; it was rarely that he could take her anywhere. She found no pleasure in making one of a lot of women who sat penned up behind the grille in the ladies' gallery of the house of commons, listening as they could to the dull and dreary platitudes talked by their menfolk on the floor below. She had hoped that Mrs. Tressingham would introduce her to something of that shadowy world of which she had dreamed, and in which she fancied Mrs. Tressingham moved; but so far Mrs. Tressingham had done nothing of the sort. True, Letty had been to the Down Street flat on a few occasions, to drink weak tea and crumble biscuits, but she had never met anybody there, and though Hilda had frequently lunched and dined in Curzon Street, she had never asked her to dine with her, either at home or out. And so when Hilda dropped in that morning she found young Mrs. Ellington decidedly dull and mopish, and was secretly rejoiced, knowing that here was the very mood and moment.

"You look as if you were going to a funeral," said Hilda, eyeing her quarry well over.

"I'm not going to anything so exciting," answered Letty. "I'm going to nothing unless it's to run round the park two or three times, of which I'm heartily sick."

"Mr. Ellington away?" asked Hilda innocently.

"George is away for four days. He's gone to inspect something or other in Scotland," said Letty.

"And provided no amusement for you in the meantime?"

Letty made a grimace.

"He said something about Marcia. I daresay Marcia may drop in to lunch. If she doesn't, she's sure to look in during the afternoon, just to see that I'm alive, or to preach one of her sermons. Do stop to lunch."

"Not if Marcia's coming," replied Hilda with brutal candor. "I can't stand your sister-in-law, my dear."

"I've got to," said Letty. "And I shouldn't wonder if Mr. Ellington comes with her."

Hilda made no remark for the moment. She affected to study Letty's countenance, and her own assumed a sympathetic expression.

"I know what you want," she said. "You want stirring up. I'm afraid I've neglected you. But you know, I've so much to do. You see, Letty, I'm always busy with other people's affairs. I've a lot to do for Hartsdale—he's a most unbusinesslike man, and he's got his affairs into an awful mess, and I'm for ever interviewing his lawyers and his agents and all sorts of people for him, and now, of course, he's gone off to Norway for the summer, which is just like him. Then as Colonel Tressingham is still in India, I've certain affairs of our own to attend to here. I'm sometimes busy all day, and half the night as well. But tonight, now, I've nothing to do. And you?"

"I? exclaimed Letty. "Nothing. For I certainly won't go down to that wretched ladies' gallery again. One might as well go to a mothers' meeting."

"You're sure your father-in-law or your sister-in-law won't be coming here—tonight?" asked Hilda.

"Oh—they? No—I'm sure of that," replied Letty. "Marcia always goes to some settlement or something in the East End when she's in town, and Mr. Ellington spends every evening at the Reform Club."

Hilda showed signs of elation.

"Then we'll have a night off!" she said gaily. "Now listen, my dear. I'll call here for you at half past six. You're not to dress, mind—you're to wear something quiet and unobtrusive. I'll take you to dine at a certain Bohemian sort of restaurant where the surroundings will amuse and the cooking delight you. Then we'll go to a theatre—I'll decide on which during the day. Or we can go to a music hall—perhaps you'd like that better. And then, to wind up a glorious evening, I'll take you to my supper club."

Letty's eyes, which had been gradually opening wider and wider as these visions of untrammelled liberty were unfolded before them, now grew very wide indeed. She gasped.

"A—supper club!" she exclaimed. "But—aren't those places awfully—wicked?"

Hilda laughed.

"Don't be a goose!" she said. "Of course they aren't. Mine is most respectable. You'll see some of the smartest people in town there. Of course, it's a little—Bohemian, you know."

(To Be Continued.)

A Wonderful Epoch

Russia is furnishing the most stupendous drama since the French revolution. To be a contemporary of its struggle toward freedom and stable self-government is a privilege. Somewhere today lives a young man who will write a great history of Russia's new birth, just as somewhere with the American forces is a young man who will be a president of the United States. When the gloom toward the Eastern battle front is thickest, try thinking of the privilege of living in this decade, sure to be the wonder of centuries to come.—From the Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

"If you can't be a fighter, don't be a waster."

Airplanes Take Big Risks

Observation Duty in Most Trenches Requires Cool Nerves and Great Pluck

There is no doubt that the infantryman has the most unpleasant time in this war, and there is no doubt that he likes other people to know it.

But there is one job that is not always "cushy" and is apt to become so exciting that the "foot-slogger," safe in his trench, will mutter a little speech of appreciation of the fact that he is in the infantry. For the man who sometimes has "real hell" is the observation officer, the eyes of the guns.

Once, long ago, I made the discovery that the Germans were digging hard in their trench 35 yards away from us. I could occasionally see spades tossing up the earth, and the earth always came from the same place, which obviously meant that the Germans had some evil intent—were mining or sapping. So we rang up the gunners, and twenty minutes later a major appeared in our trench, followed by a telephone operator who was carrying an immense roll of wire and paying it out as he came along.

"Where's the young officer who's spotted the Huns at work?" asked the major. And very proudly—for I had only recently come out to the front—I stepped forward and showed him through a periscope where the digging was in progress.

"H'm! There's no doubt they're up to mischief," said the major, "but it's unpleasantly close to shell. You had better observe with me," and he handed me a perisocpe, and issued a host of instructions to the telephone operator.

"They've fired sir," said the operator, and a second later there was a most fearful rushing above my head and I ducked as two shells passed over me and burst a little way beyond.

"Bit too far," said the major, "what do you think?"

I explained that I had not seen very well—how could I see from the bottom of the trench?

So the major issued a lot of instructions about degrees, and said, "Come down 25 yards." Upon which I found urgent business at the other end of the trench. But he had me back, and I crouched there, my eye glued to a periscope, until the German trench was battered almost beyond recognition.

And that appalling feeling that a shell is just going to whisk off the top of your head as it passes has given me a wholesome respect for the observation officer.

And he is very well worth a special interest, for I know that no man who is apt to find himself in more dramatic situations. There was the case of an officer who once climbed a tree just behind the trenches before the dawn and had the misfortune to be spotted by the Germans. Their snipers sent one or two bullets whistling horribly close enough through the foliage in a manner which must have made the observation officer consider seriously what would happen when he emerged from between the branches to climb down the tree. And there he had to stay for fully five minutes, until we had stretched out a blanket under the tree and had telephoned to his batetry to shell for all they were worth to persuade the Hun snipers to keep their heads down. Then he jumped for safety, and escaped with nothing worse than a flesh wound in the arm.

But still more unpleasant was the situation of a subaltern who used to observe from a cellar of a ruined house. He was there one day with a telephone operator when the Germans suddenly began to "crump" the village, and the very first shell landed near the exit and completely entombed them.

For, over an hour the two men worked to make a hole out of their prison while the Germans dropped "heavies" all around the house. And for tools they had nothing but a bayonet and a clasy-knife. When at last they had made an aperture wide enough to allow them to escape, a shell hit the cellar as they were crawling out to safety. The telephone operator was killed outright, and the observation officer, pinned down by a block of masonry, had to wait for fourteen hours until a passer-by found him. And nearly all the time the village was being shelled.

As the observation officer stopped me on a shell-pocked road to tell me of his adventure, a machine gun opened fire and the bullets swish-swished about our heads. "It's an exciting life at times," he said, as we ducked.

"It is," I agreed fervently, and I hurried off to the blessed safety of the firing-line.—Vernon Bartlett, in London Daily Mail.

"Buy perishable food and eat plenty of it—but don't waste it."

Moral Forces In War

A World Without a Conscience Is a World Destroyed

As we enter upon the fourth year of the war, with the United States now a belligerent, reviewers are inclined to emphasize the physical, military and economic aspects of the struggle more than its moral phases. There is such a thing as getting used to crime and being brutalized by brutality, and it is upon this theory of psychology that the Prussian autocracy depends for support at home and to some extent abroad. Deeds which a few years ago would have horrified most of the German people are excused and applauded by them today. For offences against the law and humanity which in 1914 awakened world-wide condemnation because they affrighted the world, apologists are now to be found in every country. Use has calloused thousands. If by persistent and successful lawlessness autocracy can deaden the sensibilities of a considerable portion of mankind the triumph is as important as any it has gained in the field. In every expression of pacifism we have proof that propaganda, following closely on the heels of outrage and perfidy, is accustoming important elements to massacre, vandalism, treaty-breaking, habitual treachery under the guise of friendship and the enslavement of brave peoples. A world capable of blinking these things would be ripe for the conquest which Berlin long ago planned. A world without a conscience is a world destroyed. Contributing to this moral stupefication no less than the pacifists are those frivolous Americans who have to be told every week or two, sometimes every hour or two, why we are at war. Civilization is fighting imperial savagery in self-defence precisely as it fought tribal barbarism, as exemplified by Apache and Sioux, or fanatical barbarism, as illustrated by Boxers and Mad Mullahs. Civilization is at war with Germany not only because of wrongs committed but because of wrongs contemplated. When it ceases to abhor the aggressions and atrocities of unbridled power it will have lost the courage and the strength to sustain itself. From this time onward, Germany will not depend upon physical agencies alone for what it will be glad to consider a tolerable peace. To this end it will do what it can to promote a failure of memory on the part of its enemies. We see in Russia already the results of one such lapse. In the the last analysis the cause of the allies and in a special degree the cause of the United States must rest upon their unforgettable destestation of the deliberate villainy which forced this war upon the world and their invincible determination that its repetition will not occur in the future. Without a moral victory there there will be no victory for the nations which Germany pillages and menaces. The more fiercely that truth is set forth in the forum as well as on the field of battle the more complete will be their triumph. —From the New York World.

Shortage Of Wool

By Saving Rags Canadians Can Help to Avert Serious Shortage

In all the warring countries the demand for rags, to supply the world's shortage of wool, is insistent. Canada is no exception, and appeals are being made throughout the country for the savings of rags and old clothes that they may be again used, in the manufacture of shoddy, to relieve the strain upon the wool supply. In Great Britain, the local government board has called attention to the varied means by which this material may be saved, as follows:

"On account of the large stocks of clothing needed for the British and allied armies, efforts are being made to save the maximum quantity of rags for use in shoddy mills. The aid of women's societies has been invoked in conjunction with urban and rural officials. The collection is largely dependent upon the patriotic spirit of the people, but large supplies of old clothes and rags will be called for. Central depots are provided for storage, and when enough rags are on hand for shipment they are forwarded to the district centre, where they are sorted and sold to mill owners, the profits going to the Red Cross or other war charities. An especial appeal is made to tailors and dressmakers to keep their cuttings for this purpose. Discarded clothing is separated into three classes—all wool, all cotton, and cotton and wool."

This method can be undertaken in Canada by many organizations. Hitherto, owing to our wasteful habits, the saving and collecting of rags has not appealed to us, but the war has brought about many changes, and it is incumbent upon all Canadians to do their bit towards averting the serious shortages that otherwise are sure to result.

Conference On Rust In Grain

Movement With Regard to Co-operation in Investigation and Control of Rust

A series of meetings of representatives of various departments of agriculture and institutions interested in agricultural education and research in the prairie provinces closed recently at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The meeting was called together by the Dominion department of agriculture to consider the possibility of co-operation in work toward the investigation and control of rust and other plant diseases on the prairies.

The representatives attending included J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, director Dominion experimental farms; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; P. R. Cowan, Indian Head, Sask., assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist, Dominion experimental farms; T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg, agronomist, Manitoba Agricultural College; John Bracken, Saskatoon, agronomist, Saskatchewan Agricultural College; W. C. McKillican, Brandon, superintendent experimental farm; G. H. Cutler, agronomist, Alberta Agricultural College; W. H. Gibson, superintendent experimental farm, Indian Head, Sask.; V. W. Jackson, Winnipeg, botanist, Manitoba Agricultural College; S. A. Bjarnsson, Morden, assistant superintendent experimental farm, Morden; Dr. A.H.R. Buller, Winnipeg, professor of botany, University of Manitoba; W. P. Thompson, biologist, Agricultural College, Sask.; Dr. F. J. Lewis, biologist and botanist, Alberta College of Agriculture; J B. Reynolds, president Manitoba Agricultural College; Dr. Walter C. Murray, Saskatoon, president University of Saskatchewan; Dr. J. A. McLean, Winnipeg, president University of Manitoba; and others.

The principal matter under consideration was, of course, the rust disease, and much progress was made toward the inception of co-operative work in this line. Considerable pioneer work has already been done by W. P. Fraser, who was appointed to the position of rust investigator for the Dominion government in April last, and who has been working along this line in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the last four or five months, assisted by Mr. Cowan.

An extensive series of experiments of an investigational and preventive character has been planned and will be carried out at the different universities, agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations, and agricultural schools in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, in addition, much scientific work has been planned and arrangements are being made for co-operative work in greenhouse and laboratory in the different institutions on the prairies.

More information as to the details of the work planned along this line will be given out a little later. Meanwhile much scouting work has been done by a number of the men abovementioned, and much information gained, and much work planned for the future, all of which it is hoped will result in considerable progress toward the control of this most disastrous of plant diseases.

The delegates were most hospitably entertained by President J. B. Reynolds and his staff.—Winnipeg Free Press.

These Old Trails

Where Red River Carts Have Given Way to Automobile

Oh, the old Manitoba trails. Away back in the eighteen seventies they knew only creaking Red River carts of the Hudson Bay traders and the Indians. Later came those first intrepid homeseekers from Eastern Canada with their heavy, lumber wagons, plodding along day after day toward some place they had been told about. Sometimes a wagon would break or a horse would die and the homeseeker would simply stay where he was and go no further. There are several cases on record of men who have done this and who afterwards waxed rich in flocks and herds and fields of waving grain. After these first settlers from the East, years after, the rush set in from the South. Leather-cheeked nasal-speaking men from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri drove along the trails in covered wagons of the real old emigrant style. They came in great numbers. When the settlers along the trails began to amass wealth the trails began to be travelled by spick-and-span top buggies. Later, some of these were rubber-tired—acme of luxury and up-to-dateness! Then came the automobile, that pulsating, throbbing monarch of the road. The old trails felt them coming and vibrated under the swift revolution of the rubber-tired wheels. The history of the trails is the history of the development of the province.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

Organization Needed

High Prices Due in Great Part to Speculation and Manipulation

High prices of food stuffs are due, partly, to the shortage of food, partly to waste in handling and, partly, to manipulation of the markets and to speculation. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the Canadian farmers sold their wheat last fall at $1.40 per bushel. Who received the difference between that price and $2.80 per bushel, the price which recently prevailed? Here is work for the food controller or a food dictator. The people are becoming restive respecting the speculation in wheat and in all other food products and would be glad to see the elimination of the speculator. Wherever profits are abnormal and unreasonable they should be confiscated.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They relieve the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

The Height of Freshness

Shopper—"Are these eggs fresh?"
Grocer—"Fresh? Why, they wouldn't have been laid until tomorrow if I hadn't torn a page too many off the calendar by mistake!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Old French Documents Gone

Much of History of Some Regions May Be Lost for Good

A great deal of documentary history of Northern France that was in dusty files of city halls, libraries and museums waiting to be compiled has disappeared. Some of it is known to have been burned, while there are hopes a part may yet be recovered from the Germans when peace is declared.

Orders were given from the general headquarters of the French army immediately after the evacuation of the region of the Somme by the Germans for a careful search for all official registers and archieves of all kinds in the devastated regions. A considerable mass of manuscript has been uncovered from the ruins, including half burned, half torn and blood stained scraps of paper; some of them give clews to important subject matter. The general result, however, is not considered reassuring by historians who express great alarm at the disappearance of inestimable data. Ancient deeds, parish registers, records of vital statistics that are so important in the everyday transactions of life between French people, historical documents of wider complexion, to say nothing of ancient parchment engravings and books of artistic value, were blown up with churches, castles and public buildings.

Veal has been barred from the tables of hotels in the United States.

NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."
—Mrs. Robt. Stopiel, Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

Avoid All Waste

Enormous quantities of food are thrown out daily by stores dealing in perishable goods. Dealers have to allow for this loss by including the value of waste in their margin of profit. It is suggested that women's organizations in the various cities and towns arrange to have food which may otherwise be wasted, collected from the stores each day and distributed where it will be most appreciated, or sold at cheap prices for the benefit of one of the war funds.

WIRE CUTS
on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

The Duty Of The Individual

Economy Is Needed in the Use of Food Stuffs

Strict economy is needed in the use of all food stuffs by each and every individual householder. Our food supplies must be conserved, but they should not be hoarded. Of what use is a mine unopened, a forest untouched or land untilled? By the conservation of our food supplies we mean that they should be used in the wisest possible way and shared equally. We should eliminate superfluities and luxuries and eat the things that are substantial, plain and nourishing. There are many foods produced in Canada, such as corn, peas, beans, oats and barley, which are not used as much as they could and should be. Unless provision is made to care for and properly use the garden vegetables much of this material will be wasted. Perishable things should be canned wherever possible. Rhubarb, tomatoes and other vegetables should be put away for winter use.—F.C.N.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can life off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or sorenes. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Germans Starving Alsace-Lorraine

Robbing the Country of All Food Supplies as Well as Metals

Alsace and Lorraine are being milked dry by the Germans while they still have the opportunity to do so, according to authoritative information that has just reached France by way of Switzerland.

So clean is the final sweep now being made by the Germans both of everything eatable and usable, that the condition of the civil population, despite the fact that Alsace and Lorraine, still rank as German provinces is little if any better than that of the inhabitants of invaded Belgium.

All metal that could be used in the manufacture of war materials was long ago taken by the Germans, including the church and school bells, organ pipes, door knobs, stills and cooking utensils. Amongst the latest things requisitioned were the famous bells of the Strassburg cathedral which were hung in 1805 to replace the historic bells destroyed during the revolution.

Food restrictions and food requisitions are now being imposed. Not only are the Germans requisitioning all live stock, but the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are under military orders, with military penalties attached, not to kill a single food animal.

Requisition is also being made of smoked meats; dried fruits, potatoes, vegetables, wheat and flour.

The restrictions have reached a point where the farmers are no longer allowed either to milk their own cows or collect the eggs laid by their own hens. All this is done by the German soldiers in order that every particle of food may be controlled and may go to the German authorities. As the farmers no longer have the use of their own milk, butter is no longer to be found. Oil and coffee are also no longer obtainable.

These conditions coupled with the liquidation by the Germans of all properties owned entirely or in part by French capital and French people have reduced the position of the civil population to one of half starved and abject misery.

Value Of Good Roads

They Assist Internal Development and Material Progress

"Good roads have a money value far beyond our ordinary conception," says S. R. Henderson, president of the Manitoba good roads association. Bad roads constitute our greatest drawback to internal development and material progress. Good roads mean prosperous farmers, bad roads mean abandoned farms, sparsely settled country district and congested cities when the poor become poorer. Good roads mean more cultivated farms and cheaper food products. Bad roads mean poor transportation, lack of communication, high prices for the necessities of life, loss of untold millions and idle workmen. Good roads will help those who cultivate the soil. Whatever aid the producers and farmers give will increase our wealth and our greatness and benefit all the people."

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the summer than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach disorders come without warning and when a medicine is not at hand to given promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the home where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Minda, Alta., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones who are suffering from a weak stomach. They cured my baby when suffering from stomach complaint and have made her a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Flier "Snaps" His Victims

Captain Guynemer Photographs Each Boche He Shoots At

Probably the most marvelous collection of war aviation photographs in the world is in possession of Captain Guynemer, the noted French flier, who takes a photograph every time he shoots at a Boche airman.

Attached to the French flier's machine gun is a camera—a repeating camera. A pull of the trigger on the gun operates the picture machine. The novel idea for producing war pictures is believed to be Guynemer's own. But it has proved such a success every fighting machine in the Lafayette Escadrille will be equipped the same way.

Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

That Guilty High Heel

In a recent issue The Scientific American tells its readers that during 1916 no less than 1,149 deaths resulted from the wearing of high heels, fatal injuries being caused by the heel catching in step or clothing and throwing the wearer downstairs. To this the fashionable crimester added in the same year a total of 4,000 cripplings, including sprains, breakages and permanent strainings. As the hand of humanity has turned against the fly, so must the foot of womankind turn against the high heel.

St. Joseph, Levis, July, 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveller.

"Things ain't fair in this yere office."

"What's the matter, Billy?"

"De boss wouldn't let me off to go to me grandmudder's funeral, and yere's Tommy been to his grandmudder's funeral four times dis summer."—Baltimore American.

You can hardly always judge a man's character by what he thinks laughable.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES
Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail 60c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free.
Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Announcement

ELEVEN years ago a few enthusiastic farmers of the West organized a small grain commission company in the hope that they might improve conditions under which grain was sold in Western Canada. They worked under handicaps and against heavy competition, but succeeded. Later other organizations were formed in Canada, each with co-operation the key-note. What they have achieved is well known. Soon there was a demand for closer co-operation among these companies in their business efforts, and now—

On September 1st, The Alberta Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., Ltd., and The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., will no longer be separate organizations as heretofore.

By a practically unanimous vote of their thousands of shareholders, these companies have joined hands so that they can work together in the interests of the farmers of Western Canada. The problems of marketing the products and supplying the needs of farmers are identical throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This union of the two old companies with shareholders running well over 30,000, with assets exceeding $3,000,000.00, with over 300 country elevators, with terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, with machinery and supply warehouses in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, and with an efficient organization under the supervision of a board of farmer directors having full knowledge of the farmers' needs, provides a company that can give maximum service to Western farmers.

The old companies have appreciated your business and they will be glad to serve you in the future under the name of

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY

Let any of our 300 elevators handle your grain or consign it direct to us. Ship your livestock to our stockyard offices in Edmonton, Calgary, or Winnipeg. Order your lumber, fencing, implements, and other supplies from Winnipeg, Regina, or Calgary. We have offices and warehouses in all three cities.

What Does Old Fritz Think?

In his latest speech—to his troops on the western front—the Kaiser made a special reference to his "well-beloved" Dragoon Regiment of Bayreuth, of Hohenfriedberg fame. This regiment had the proud satisfaction of being told that it has fulfilled "the expectations of its Supreme War Lord," and that it has "accomplished deeds which will please old Fritz up there in the Elysian fields." Possibly old Fritz may have been pleased with the feats of this particular regiment, whatever they may have been, but we would give a good deal for a copy of the Elysian Fields Gazette with a full, true and particular account of old Fritz's emotions on the course of the war in general.—Westminster Gazette.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Britain Controls the Seas

Just as if the Kaiser had never spoken at all, he (Capt. Persius, the German naval critic) calmly tells the readers of The Berliner Tageblatt that the British fleet is powerful enough today to justify its claim to the control of the sea and that the German fleet is unfit to meet it. Indeed, he goes on to admit that "every intelligent German" knows piratical submarine war is the only means by which to convince the British that it is "profitable to discuss peace," and, even so, it may take a long time to bring about the desired end.—New York Tribune.

What Frightened Him

Betty was milking the cow when the mad bull tore over the meadow. Betty did not stir, but continued milking. Observers who had run into safety saw to their astonishment that the bull stopped dead within a few yards of the maid and cow, turned round, and went away sadly.

"Weren't you afraid? Why did he run away?" asked everyone of Betty.

"He got scared," said Betty. "This cow is his mother-in-law."—Good Jests.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Temperance Lady—When you are tempted to drink, think of your wife at home.

The Man—Madam, when the thirst is upon me I am absolutely devoid of fear.—Boston Transcript.

Artificial TEETH

I make Artificial Teeth without the use of a plate; I can transform a badly shaped mouth into a pretty one; I can do the best work that expert dental science has evolved, and I can do it cheaper and more satisfactory than anybody I know.
Examination and Consultation Free.
DR. G. R. CLARKE
Rooms 1 to 9, Dom. Trust Bldg.
Regina - - - - - Sask.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, OCT. 12

Appreciative

From Bonner's Ferry Times:

There is no harder working set of boosters in America than exists in Creston, B.C. The pulling off of a drainage convention under the difficulties presented to them, and with the success which crowned the effort, ought to be of much satisfaction to them. They stand together, work together for the best interest of their country, their town and themselves. They know how to take care of visitors and are not at loss to do it. One of the best compliments paid them by Bonners Ferry visitors was that of Rev. Crowder when he said: "I have attended many gatherings of men on similar occasions, and wish to say that I saw less rowdyism at Creston last Saturday than I have ever seen in any like meeting in my history."

One of the show spots about Creston is Goat River canyon about three miles from the town. Here the Goat River is confined in a canyon about 20 feet in width, with walls 150 feet in height, and which can easily be controlled to produce immense electric power.

The Erickson district about two and a half miles from Creston is the fruit section of the Creston district. While there is a considerable acreage that is not yet in bearing, the orchards which were seen loaded with pears, plums and apples give ample evidence of profitable fruit ranching at that point.

A U.S. View

Bonner's Ferry Times: The meeting at Creston, B.C., on Saturday has changed the views of a large number of people in regard to the matter of the drainage of the Kootenay valley. That gathering was informed that the B.C. government welcomes the reclamation of the valley and will stand behind the project with the resources of the province as soon as the feasibility of the project is established.

Minister of Agriculture Oliver is a man of broad conception, and has an analytical mind that comprehends the situation. His position on the matter is just the position taken by the foremost advocates of reclamation in the United States. There is no sense in undertaking the drainhue of the Kootenay valley unless the work can be made effective and permanent, and of profit to the land under it. This reclamation is no real estate boom for the Kootenay valley. It is an honest effort of the citizens of the valley, both in the United States and British Columbia, to interest their governments in a work which is too big for them to undertake individually and for which there is no way for them to co-operate collectively.

The meeting of the British Columbia and United States engineers at Nelson this week will either result in a recommendation for the work to be undertaken or else in a request for further research to demonstrate its feasibility. The cost of the work is not an impediment, providing it is not prohibitive, and can be worked out profitably by the land effected.

The citizens of the two countries have taken the action which is necessary to the success of the undertaking. They have interested both governments by showing them what can be done with the land if the inundation can be done away with; they have tried many local plans without success; they have begun again at the bottom and while the work is but started, still it is much nearer completion than it has ever been. Men who have been waiting for 20 or 30 years for some system of drainage to be formulated ought to feel that their efforts have not been wasted, because we have at last secured the co-operation of two governments in undertaking to devise a plan by which reclamation of a permanent nature may be effected. It is necessary now for the engineers to show the feasibility of the undertaking. No matter if it comprehends the widening of the West Arm and the diverting of the head waters of the Kootenai—if the work is feasible, and the cost is not prohibitive—the Kootenay valley will be drained and 65,000 acres of the richest land on the American continent will be made available for intensive cultivation.

Citizens of the Creston district in British Columbia and of Boundary county in Idaho are to be congratulated on the outcome of their efforts.

Medical Board Work

Ottawa, Oct. 11—A number of doctors throughout the country have been writing here to ask if a certificate of physical unfitness from a family physician will be accepted at face value by a Medical Board instituted under the Military Service Act. The answer returned was a prompt negative.

Experience has shown that some family physicians are liable to be placed in an awkward position if certificates of physical unfitness granted by them are competent to secure freedom of responsibility under the Military Service Act for the sons of some of their patients. Doctors might easily be subjected to annoyances of a most disagreeable kind if the idea were to spread that any one of them, with a wave of his pen, might exempt a young man from military service. Under the scheme by which the Military Service Act is operated, the authorities will be guided by the Official Medical Boards.

Canyon City

H. F. Weber, nightwatch at the mill, has been an enforced visitor at Creston several days the past week, owing to the illness of all three of the younger members of his family, whom we are pleased to hear are now recovered nicely.

Dolf Johnson blew in from Trail several days ago, and the camp looks so good to him that he just had to stay and has gone to work at No. 4 camp.

Otto Johnson and Frank Swanson, who have been at Blairmore, Alta., for the past six months, cane back the early part of the week, and will be at work with A. R. Samuelson all winter on a tie contract he has with the Company.

Messrs. Griffith, Kifer, Erickson, Wickholm, et al, who are taking out logs on contract in the timber near the boundary, are moving into their new quarters provided by the com- this week. The structure is roomy and will take care of about 20 men. A well has been bored and a supply of excellent water is available.

Ira Rhodes, deck scaler, took a hike into the hills a few days ago when the mill was shut down on a deer hunt, but reports the animals took quick for him and is therefore not counting on much venison to help out the meat bill this season.

Canyon City sincerely regrets the departure last week of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Crawford and family, for Winnipeg, where Jack found it advisable to try residence on account of his wife's poor health in this rather damp climate. He was a mighty fine all round citizen in every way—the progressive sort of whom Canyon has none to spare.

Mrs. Wm. McInnis, wife of the mill filer, and children, got back the early part of the week from a visit at the old home at Eureka, Montana.

Lou Hussack livened things up a bit a few evenings last week, when he was busy dynamiting out some of the stumps on his place; incidentally get acquainted with high explosives in case he has to take a hand in the overseas fighting.

The recently organized knitting circle will meet in Joe Stinson's shack on Saturday night to elect a new president. Some eight candidates are in the field for this office, with Dad Applen a decided favorite, and the nightwatch a good second choice.

The company is now paying twice a month—the 8th and 23rd.

Will Johnson has done the prodigal son trick, returning from quite a considerable holiday some days ago, and resuming work at lumber loading with C. Bergen in the yard.

Jack Butler, helper on the big caterpillar, has just about completed a neat residence on his ranch. The structure is an exact replica of the M. R. Palmer home at Erickson.

The young people had a quite well attended dance at the house on the Holmstead ranch on Friday night last, which also attracted a couple of auto loads from Creston.

Word has just reached here of the marriage at Trail a couple of weeks ago, of Miss Effie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson, to Theodore Swanson, the ceremony being performed at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. Mr. Tanner. Miss Annie Carfra supported the bride the groomsman was Dalton Johnson. Although a little belated our good wishes are none the less sincere. The happy couple will reside at Trail.

The report for September of the Huscroft school shows an enrollment of nine pupils, with an average daily attendance for the month of 8.42. Five of the scholars made the perfect attendance, as follows: Helen and Gordon Hurry, James Huscroft, and Percy and Walter Lyon. This term the scholars will make their monthly savings contribution to the Red Cross Society, and for the month past this totalled $1.11.

Vernon News: What was, we believe, the largest shipment of fruit by express ever carried in a single day over the S. & O. went out on Saturday. It consisted of three express cars containing 3,300 packages, mostly of peaches and plums.

10 Days More

In our Genuine Old English Grey Enamelware we are slightly overstocked, and in order to get this down to normal size we have decided to keep these goods on sale for another ten days at the remarkably low prices it has been marked at since it was first opened up.

Only a few of the different lines have been completely sold out so you are reasonably sure to find here any and all the articles required to bring your kitchen equipment up to standard—and which you can readily afford to do on the ptices we quote in this department. Here are a few:

Mixing Bowls	$.35	Coffee Pot	$ .50
Fry Pans	15	Lipped Sauce Pans	25
Dairy Pans	75	Deep Pudding Pans	35
Deep Flare Dish Pans	60	Straight Seamless Cups	10
Dippers	15	Jumbo Bath Basins	1 25
Deep Stew Pans	75	Basins	25 35
Tea Kettles	75	Preserving Kettles	60, 75
Batter Bowls with spoon	50	English Pudding Pots	15, 35
Deep Handled Dish Pans	75	Lipped Sauce Pans	15, 20, 25
Seamless Pails	75	Pudding Pans	15, 20, 25, 35
Strainer Sauce Pans	65	And numerous others.	

Splendid supply of Ammunition for the Shooting Season.

S. A. SPEERS

These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act?

The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

Issued by The Military Service Council. 131

FARMERS

SHIP US YOUR CREAM

Butterfat now 45c. lb.

f.o.b. Nelson

WRITE US FOR SHIPPING TAGS

Curlew Creamery Co.

BOX 1192 NELSON, B.C.

Attractive Specials of Particular Interest to Women

Handsome House Dresses

You will say they are the best you ever saw at the price. Well made. Nicely trimmed.

New Blouses

These are beauties, and attractive in style and materials, Crepe-de-chene, pretty Voiles and a few tailored ones with the new collars that are so much in vogue at present.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

F. H. JACKSON

GENERAL MERCHANT - CRESTON

Increased Production

is urged by the Government—it has done ITS part, we are doing OURS—will you do YOURS?

OUR part is to grow the very best trees possible, to see they are true-to name, to care for them in every while they are in our nursery, and to deliver to you, upright, clean, healthy, well-calipered trees with magnificent root system, well packed, all charges paid, at your nearest station or dock. We sincerely think that this is OUR part.

YOUR part is to get your order ready without delay so that you can plant next Spring and to ORDER EARLY. Early orders are better for us AND BETTER FOR YOU. It is humanly impossible to give the same attention and care to late orders as those placed six or twelve months in advance.

Will you write us today for any information, and giving us an idea of your requirements? Our services and advice are cheerfully yours. Our large general and Fruit Catalogue, our Rose Catalogue, our Price List are yours for the asking—they contain valuable planting and general information. Do not delay—write to-day, or see our local representative Andrew Miller.

British Columbia Nurseries Company, Limited

1481 Seventh Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Nursery at Sardis

We carry a complete stock of

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

when in need of anything in this line call and get our prices.

Canyon City Lumber Company

LIMITED

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager

H. V. F. JONES, Ass't. Gen'l. Manager

CAPITAL PAID UP, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, - $13,500,000

FRUIT GROWERS' BUSINESS

Fruit growers will find their banking requirements given every care and attention if entrusted to this Bank. The Manager will explain the services which the Bank is able to render.

C. G. BENNETT, Manager Creston Branch

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Nelson may soon increase its population by taking in Fairview.

For beating a board bill at Trail F. H. Pulyer got two months in jail.

Egg users at Fernie are paying five cents per egg for hen fruit just now.

During their year just closed Cranbrook Red Cross Society handled $850 in cash money.

Both the Presbyterian and Anglican churches at Kaslo are without settled pastors at present.

About $2250 a month is being distributed in Nelson district to the dependents of soldiers.

Granby smelter at Grand Forks was shut down a few days last week on account of coke shortage.

Three copper furnaces are now in blast at Trail smelter, due to steadily increasing coke supply.

To keep down the dust during fair days Trail council borrowed the use of Rossland's street watering cart.

Cranbrook council has bought a second-hand rock crusher from Fernie city council, paying $576 for it.

Trail fair had over 1800 entries this year as compared with 1200 a year ago. Paid admissions to the fair were $220 higher.

Kaslo electors voted overwhelmingly in favor of the city borrowing $4,500 to improve the electric light plant and water system.

At Nelson medical examination of those liable for service under selective draft showed but 18 of the first 45 men fit for service at the front.

Nelson council will have to refund the hotels of the city $1700 on account of the "dry" law taking effect before the end of the license year.

When the Canada Copper Co. gets its big mill in operation at Copper Mountain, and begins shipping the Greenwood smelter will be able to turn out over 27,000,000 pounds of copper a year.

Nelson Patriotic fund, when the fiscal year ends Oct. 31, is likely to be about $5600 short of the amount that the district was asked by provincial headquarters to raise. Twenty-five thousand dollars was asked for and probably $20,000 will be the total for the 12 months.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW

It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

Nelson hotels sold entirely out of spirituous liquors before Saturday night, but some were fairly well stocked with beer when quitting time came.

With prohibition here the Hume Hotel at Nelson will enlarge its dining room so as to be able to accommodate 150 more diners. The change will cost $6,000.

Peter McGregor of Kaslo is howling because he had to pay 50 cents for inspectors fees on 60 cents worth of green peppers brought in from the States.

Although only numbering nine members the Nelson brass band has nerve enough to play at functions where cash is exchanged for services rendered.

Nelson citizens, who in 1911 promised cash donations to help build the new hospital, are now being pressed to pay up their long overdue obligations.

Cranbrook board of trade will drop the matter of having the government build a flour mill in that town. Next year, however, the project may be revived.

The Madden Hotel in Nelson is in some luck. Now the city is "dry" the C.P.R. will rent most of the ground floor of the house for an up-town ticket office, etc.

Cranbrook schools now have an attendance of 362 pupils enrolled. Eleven teachers handle the squad. Division 4 leads with 49 pupils.

Cranbrook board of trade has visions of big tourist trade next year, and will ask the city council to set aside and fix up an area wherein autos may stand over night.

The Doukhobors at Brilliant are unable to pay the extra lot of taxes on account of a poor season—so they advise the minister of finance. There are now 5000 of them in B.C.

Cranbrook Red Cross records for the year finished shows the society to have shipped: 291 pr. socks, 144 suits pyjamas, 81 hot water bottle covers, 45 pr. pillow slips, 168 property bags, 131 bandages, mouth wipes, bed coats, aprons, etc. Total 830.

OPTICIAN COMING—J. J. Walker, the well-know Nelson optician, announces a professional visit to Creston on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 12th and 13th. He will be at the Mercantile store.

CANE LOST—Ebony cane with silver top engraved "E.M.F., Manilla, Feb. 4, 1898." Lost on Sept. 29th, on road between Creston and Porthill. Substantial reward on returning same to THE REVIEW office.

Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford — THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout -	$475
Touring -	$495
Coupelet -	$695
Sedan -	$890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Creston Auto & Supply Co. - - Dealers - - CRESTON

COWAN'S
Almond Nut Bar

A rich, velvety, milk chocolate containing an abundance of plump almonds — a quality that cannot be surpassed.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

A-14

Make Over Wounded Men

American Surgeons to Study Allied Methods for Own Use

Out of one detail of 1,350 wounded men sent for special treatment to a London hospital for crushed and broken bones, one thousand were able to return to active duty at the front, according to Maj. J. E. Goldthwait, United States reserve army surgeon, who has arrived from Europe. Major Goldthwait is one of twenty American medical officers who have been in France and England studying new methods of treating wounded. He returned to recruit surgeons to take up similar study that the American army may have the benefit of the modern treatment of wounds from its own surgeons.

AN AGE OF WEAK NERVES

"No heart for anything" is the cry of thousands of men and women who might be made well by the new, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make.

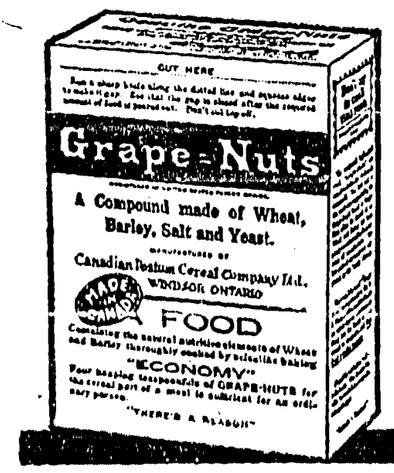
Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of weak nerves. Their pale, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken, their limbs tremble, appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of today. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves which are clamoring for new, rich, red blood. This new, good blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fact accounts for the thousands of cures of nervous diseases brought about by this powerful blood builder and nerve restorer. Through the fair use of this medicine thousands of despondent people have been made bright, active and strong.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To Win the War

Gifford Pinchot, one of the foremost conservationists of the United States, says of that country: "The clear duty of the nation is to guarantee the farmers a fair price for their crops when grown, and a reasonable supply of labor at harvest. The clear duty of the farmer is to raise food enough to win this war for democracy against Kaiserism." This applies with equal force in Canada.

Max F. Wolff, editor of the German Herold, New York, on learning that he was in the first selective draft, declared his intention of asking for no exemption and of his willingness to fight for the Stars and Stripes.



The wholesome nutrition of wheat and barley in most appetizing form

W. N. U. 1174

Battle of Jutland

Germany Modest About Its Great and Glorious Victory

Many previous assurances on the highest of German authority that the naval battle off the coast of Jutland was a great and glorious German victory now get confirmation—of course none was really needed—by like statements in the careful and elaborate reviews of the three war years which the always accurate and trustworthy German newspapers have just published. To doubt the truth of this claim would be to impugn the veracity, and therefore the honor, of all the officers in the German navy, beginning with its revered commander-in-chief, the kaiser, and running down through his admirals to grades low enough to be almost indistinguishable from common humanity. The entertainment of such a doubt for more than the briefest of passing moments would be unthinkable.

If the Jutland battle was—or, to put it better, as it was—a German victory, why is it that the kaiser's grand fleet has not continued the work so well begun?

Months have passed since that day so glorious for the Fatherland, and in no one of them have the German heroes attempted the repetition of their magnificent achievement. Why they have not is a darkest mystery, for obviously what could be done then could have been done again—and again—and by this time there should not be a single British warship left to burden and offend any one of the Seven Seas. Long pondering of this problem eliminates theory after theory until there is left only a single explanation.

The thing has not been done out of a chivalrous, perhaps too chivalrous, regard for British sensibilities! Germany shrinks in characteristic kindliness from inflicting even on a misguided and hostile people the pain that would follow the revelation that its strangely over-celebrated and over-trusted navy was manned and officered by cravens and incompetents. Germans can be stern, but they cannot be cruel.—New York Times.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

What "Boche" Means

It Is Equivalent to the American Term of Bone-Head

The term "Boche" as applied to the German soldiers, isn't a complimentary one, nor anything new. It is an old term in France, and means "thick-headed." It is about equivalent to our American term of bonehead.

In fact, the word comes from the Italian "boccia" and means a round ball of exceptionally hard wood used in playing ten pins. But just how it came to be applied to the German soldiers we do not know.

As a general rule, nicknames given to soldiers are not unkindly. The French soldier is called "poilu," which means hairy, because in the early French wars the soldiers had no opportunity to shave, or have their hair cut, and when they returned from the army, they had a rough, hairy, uncouth appearance. But there was nothing unkindly in calling them "poilu."

The English are called "Tommies" because of a fictitious popular British soldier made immortal in verse and given the name "Tommy Atkins." During the U. S. Civil War the Union troops were called "Yanks," as an abbreviation of the word "Yankee," and the Confederates were called "Johnny Rebs," from "rebel." But never was there bitterness or sarcasm in the terms.

But now we have the German soldiers generally called "Boches," or "Boneheads," and certainly not as a term of endearment. The appellation "Huns," which one sees in print frequently, also is a term of reproach and means that the German's present warfare and tactics savor of the barbarity of the Huns, who, under Attila, came near overrunning Europe and destroying civilization. There were many of the Huns left in the region that has since become Germany, but the German people, as a people, are not descendants of the Huns.—Columbus Dispatch.

Waste of Food Stuffs

Odds and Ends Thrown Away Amount to Vast Amount

Do not waste a slice of bread. There is an old saying, "Many mickles mak' a muckle," and, if there are many individual savings the total gain will be great. Do not be too proud to use odds and ends which might, otherwise, be cast into the garbage can. In Chicago, recently, the garbage was reduced from 400 loads per day to 200 loads a day due largely to the preachments of economy. Economy in the use of food stuffs should be practised by those who live in the country as well as by those who dwell in the towns and cities. Get the real vision of economy and put it into daily practice. Every individual must realize the food shortage in all its magnitude and he must realize what want and famine would mean and then he must put forth every effort to prevent it. Do not leave it to the other fellow. Do your part. In this matter prevention is a thousand times better than cure. Eliminate all waste in your household.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

One Good Turn

Kindness to Boche Prisoner Is Repaid After 47 Years

French kindness to a German prisoner forty-seven years ago is bearing fruit today. Early in the war of 1870 French troops took a young German officer prisoner and put him in a prison camp for the duration of the war. During the long weary months of waiting for peace the officer and his companions were given every latitude of privilege that a war prisoner could ask.

Today Marcel Richard, a young French officer and his compatriots in the German prison camp at Meister are reaping the benefit. The German officer prisoner of 1870, now too old for active military service, is commandant of the prison camp. Young Richard has written home to his folks in Paris for his tennis flannels and shoes, telling them why he is able to enjoy this recreation.

The commandant is not only allowing his charges every possible freedom, but has purchased the tennis outfit—net, racquets, balls, etc.—from his own pocket.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Food Control

The lesson of war ought not to be wasted when peace comes again. It may be that the pressure of an industrial and economic competition between nations, resumed on a greater scale than ever before, will force the state everywhere to retain the food dictator. At least it would be folly for America to surrender the lesson of social economy that other nations already have learned—and we doubtless soon will learn.—New York Tribune.

When crediting a man with his good intentions let us remember that in order to get them cashed they must be backed by good deeds.

Millions of tins for the boys at the front

are needed to pack their pork and beans, their milk, etc. Don't do a single thing to stop that supply of tin.

You don't need to buy biscuit in tins. Our system of frequent prompt shipments to dealers of biscuit in paraffine-lined cardboard cartons brings you the nicest, freshest biscuits you have ever tasted—without a tin being used. Try

Som-Mor Biscuit

packed in the triple-sealed, striped carton only. It's a duty to conserve the tin supply. Your dealer has Som-Mor Biscuit or can get them.

North-West Biscuit Company, Limited, EDMONTON, Alta.

Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. 21

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A Strong Canadian Company

Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars

Smallest Fighters In The Great War

Students From French Colonial Schools in Indo-China Volunteered En Masse

Annamite troops, "the little brown men," of France's colonies in Indo-China have just had their baptism of fire on the western front.

The Annamites are the smallest men participating in the European conflict, yet they have acquitted themselves in the fighting in a manner that gives them rank alongside with the troops of greatest physical endowments. The Annamite battalions are composed entirely of volunteers. Their first public appearance was on July 14, 1916, the French national holiday, when along with the Russians, Canadians, English, Belgian and Australian troops, they participated in the military parade at Paris.

Almost without exception they are students from the French schools, colleges and universities in Indo-China.

The announcement there early in 1916, that volunteer battalions would be formed for service in France, resulted almost in the depletion of the educational institutions. The students enlisted almost to a man.

In the battalion now serving in France are Annamites with the rank of count, with the rank of mandarin of the first, second and third classes, and with various other distinctions of caste and nobility. Amongst themselves all the courtesies to which these ranks give title are scrupulously observed.

But when the battalions are formed for fighting or other service on the French fronts, the counts and the mandarins become merely the private soldiers that they temporarily are, and the brothers of all the rest.

When the Anamites were first brought to France there was no idea of using them as fighting troops. Their small stature seemed to preclude that. They were drilled and employed in all the various services of the rear, such as convoy chauffeurs, road builders, forestation work and similar occupations. Their constant proximity to the front, however, soon aroused in them an ardent desire to par ticipate in the fighting and now after a ilttle more than a year of faithful service in the auxiliary service of the French army, they have been given their chance to establish their right to be in the fighting ranks. Their place there seems to have been permanently won.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional condirions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Bet on Dying

A company officer (mentioned in despatches and awarded a Military Cross) got pneumonia in the trenches and was taken to the base hospital where, when he was supposed to be asleep, he overheard the doctor and the nurse conferring on his case. The doctor expressed the opinion that the patient would die, and was dismayed to hear a feeble voice from the cot: "Give you five to one, in sovereigns, I don't doctor."

A pause. Then: "You won't? Six to one."

Another pause, followed by a disgusted grunt, after which came:

"No sportsmen, these M.O.'s. Capital chap; clever doctor, but can't kill me, if the Boche couldn't. Seven to one, doctor! Nothing doing? Wash out, eh? Well, good ni', doctor. I'm going to sleep and to get well."

And he did.

Minard's Liniment For Sale Everywhere.

Silent Contempt

A certain man whose previous record was of the best was charged with a minor offence. Law and evidence were unquestionably on the side of the defence, but when the arguments had been concluded a verdict of "guilty" was given and a fine imposed.

The lawyer for the defence was sitting with his back toward the magistrate. Without changing his position or rising to address the court, he remarked:

"Judge, please fine me for contempt of court."

The magistrate inquired:

"What d'ye mean, sir? You have n't committed contempt."

"I have," came from the old lawyer. "It's silent."—From the Atlanta Journal.

It's hard to be grateful to those who fight your battles for you and get licked.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

Wood's Phosphodine.

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

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

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA CO. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO Dr. Le Clerg 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

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

Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

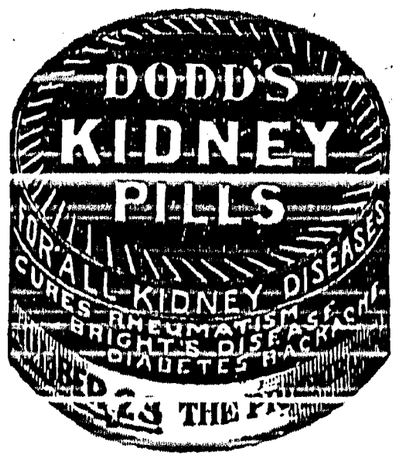
Aviator Caught the Bullet

The London Pall Mall Gazette is responsible for this: Flying low over the German lines, a British aviator was soon in the midst of a whining swarm of German bullets. The Germans in the trenches were firing straight up, hoping to wing the flyer or pierce his gasoline tank. The aviator, a cool youngster, looked down, saw a bullet slowly ascend the last feet of its maximum height. It stopped dead still for the smallest fraction of a second. The aviator reached quickly, grabbed the bullet and put it in his pocket.

Conquers Asthma. To be relieved from the terrible suffocating due to asthma is a great thing, but to be safeguarded for the future is even greater. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief, but it introduces a new era of life for the afflicted. Systematic inhaling of smoke or fumes from the remedy prevents re-attacks and often effects a permanent cure.

Where Did It Go To?

Painfully and inch by inch the German Reichsbank built up its gold holdings throughout 1916 and to June 15 last. Then in a month it lost 131,868,000 marks, more than all the gain of a year and a half from a campaign of drumming from the people their jewelry and pocket-pieces. This loss measures in part what Germany has lately had to give up to nearby neutrals as a bolster to its crumbling exchange in discredited reichsmark notes. And there was mightly little bolstering at that. How far also does it measure Germany's recent expenditure of corruption money in Russia?—New York World.



GREAT BRITAIN MORE THAN PROUD OF WAR SPIRIT OF THE DOMINIONS

GREAT SACRIFICES IN THE CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE

Right Hon. Walter Long Pays a Warm Trihute to the Part Played By the Dominions in Carrying On the War for Defence of Empire and the Cause of Democracy

In the British house of commons during discussion of the colonial office vote Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, secretary of state for the colonies, paid a warm tribute to the overseas armies of the British Dominions. Mr. Long said that the fine part played by the Dominions and crown colonies in the war required no special description. The part which the Dominions' troops had taken was well known to the world and especially to the enemy. They had made their mark. Whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada or South Africa, they had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British army, and no greater praise than that could be bestowed on any soldier.

He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of the native races for Great Britain, of their loyalty to the king and their devotion to British interests. In this connection the colonial secretary read messages from British East Africa and the Indian Association of Zanzibar. Referring to gifts in kind he said that while many of them were small, it was not the amount but the spirit of the gift that mattered.

The Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions, he said. Many of the Dominions had suffered severely, owing to the limitations of imports into the United Kingdom, although many people failed to realize the greatness of the sacrifices imposed upon the Dominions in this connection. They were also bearing a very heavy war expenditure and were simultaneously called on to bear a very heavy burden, owing to interference with their trade. Mr. Long paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and good will with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation, he said, for any criticism that any part of the empire had not done its full share in the war. The volume of support from the Dominions was steadier now than it had ever been.

Referring to criticism regarding the frequent mention of deeds of the Dominion soldiers and to the suggestion that the attempt was being made to claim for them a greater share of credit than was claimed for soldiers of other parts of the empire, Mr. Long emphasized that if there had been any appearance of undue prominence being given to the deeds of the gallant soldiers of the Dominions, it was not due to any action of theirs; and he suggested that any alteration should be in the direction of more mention of deeds of the men of the United Kingdom instead of less mention of the deeds of the men from overseas.

He pointed out the great difficulties of the more remote parts, where the natives were unfit even for labor battalions. Mr. Long emphasized that this loyalty and trust in Great Britain should be encouraged and justified by the future treatment of natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely.

He mentioned that conscription had been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, and was being considered elsewhere. Hong Kong had found it unnecessary, because every white man there had already enlisted. He paid a tribute to the patience, resignation and good will with which the crown colonies also had borne the hardships of import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, he said it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. But he had never realized until he had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa, how stupendous were the physical difficulties there.

Economical

Harry Lauder tells the following story about a funeral in Glasgow and a well dressed stranger who took a seat in one of the mourning coaches. The other three occupants of the carriage were rather curious to know who he was, and at last one of them began to question him. The dialogue went like this:

"Ye'll be a brither o' the corp?"

"No; I'm no' a brither o' the corp."

"Weel, ye'll be his cousin?"

"No, I'm no' a cousin."

"At any rate ye'll be a frien' o' the corp?"

"Na. I'm not that either. Ye see I've no been very weel maself," the stranger explained, complacently "an' my doctor ordered me carriage exercise, so I thought this would be the cheapest way to tak' it."—Pittsburgh Post.

Fish is to become more plentiful in the Canadian market. Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, has inaugurated a special refrigerator express car service direct from the Nova Scotia coast to Toronto. This is the first step in a plan to put on a fish car express service from both Pacific and Atlantic points to supply Central Canada with sea food cheaply.

Effective Strength Of Army

Effective Strength of Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30, Was 256,993

According to a statement prepared by the militia department at Ottawa on the request of Mr. A. K. Maclean, M.P., the total "effective strength" of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30 last was 256,993 out of total enlistments the same date of 424,456. The "non-effective strength" accounting for the difference between total enlistments and effective strength is given as 167,463. Total casualties up to the end of July were 106,492.

Details of the effective strength are given as follows: In Canada, 18,475; in England, 100,539; in France 132,279; on sea 3,944; and in "the Near East" 756.

Details of the non-effective strength are as follows:

In hospital in England 28,760; in hospital in France (approximately), 9,500; discharged in England 4,380; returned to Canada for discharge and for other causes 21,830; struck off the strength in Canada, never proceeding overseas 65,900; killed in action, died of wounds or sickness, presumed dead, reported missing, prisoners of war 31,955; those for whom complete returns have not yet been obtained 10,138.

The casualty list to July 31, last, totalling 106,492, contains the following details: Killed in action officers 887; other ranks 17,338. Died of wounds, officers 291; other ranks 6,001. Died of sickness, officers 69; other ranks 1,345. Wounded officers 3,056; other ranks 70,645. Prisoners of war, officers 117; other ranks 2,460. Presumed dead, officers 113; other ranks 2,789. Missing officers 11; other ranks 1,370.

Metric System Needed

Need of an International Standard of Weights

When the war is ended we shall have greater need than ever before of an international standard of weights and measures, says the American Penman. The continent of Europe and South America use the metre, the gram and the liter. It is absurd for us to use the metric system for our money and yet cling to the archaic "yard," "pound" and "gallon." These terms are Anglo-Saxon traditions, childish in these days.

The growth of our large cities has almost destroyed the old-time exact appreciation of weights and measures by our people. The latest generation in the cities does not know what a "bushel," "peck" or "quart" actually is, nor do they know correctly what a "gallon," "quart" or "pint" is. Perhaps only automobilists can visualize a "gallon." "Pint" in a big city means a queer, varying quantity of liquid held in a bottle or pail. This quantity is rarely an exact pint.

The city population buys its vegetable and fruit supplies mostly by "basket" or "bag," without any regard to the old "dry measure" of the arithmetics. One of the queerest habits that has grown up in cities is the buying of such things as sugar and flour in packages of "3 1-2 pounds" each. We have clung to the "pound' 'with some intelligence—because it is a vital necessity in the absence of the more scientific "gram" and the "mile"—in sheer necessity because we have not yet the international "kilometer."

A Far-Flung Line

It was possible for England to talk about her "far-flung battle line" twenty years ago, when Kipling wrote the Recessional. But what about that line today? England has two million men in France; her navy has controlled the sea since the outbreak of the war. There is a British expedition in Mesopotamia and a British expeditionary force at Saloniki. British monitors and British artillery are operating with the Italian troops near Trieste and British armored cars are supporting the Russian armies on the eastern front. The plaint that "England has done nothing in this war" has about died away—and with good cause.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Too Many Baths

George was hampered by a mother whose idea of godliness was cleanliness. Notwithstanding the frequent baths to which he was condemned, George thrived exceedingly. One day a neighbor remarked on his rapid growth.

"Yes," said George, "that's ma's fault. She waters me too much!"—London Tit-Bits.

"I spent the first part of my vacation on a motorcycle."

"And in what hospital did you spend the last part?"

Sent the Royal Jewels to Germany

Paste Replicas Were Substiuted for the Precious Stones Before War

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrusted the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the new rulers in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them tucked away in a safe deposit vault in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they will remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again.

The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia would not be a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigue which ended with the revolution and the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, before her marriage was Princess Alexandra Alice of Hesse, had no illusions about the family jewels in the summer of 1914, when she saw the international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, for safe keeping till peace was restored. The royal emissaries traveled by the way of Finland and Sweden. They reached their destination before the mobilization of the Russian was complete.

The tale of the czarina's German forehandedness in the matter of saving the family gems is said to have been revealed by members of the Russian commission who visited New York city recently.

A New York society woman had her eye peeled for bargains in royal jewelry and approached members of the commission on the subject of purchasing a string of rare pearls which she had seen the former czarina wear at a fashionable European resort some years ago. She was told that she would have to talk to Mrs. Romanoff or her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Ivan Narodny, Russian business man and writer of New York, corroborated the article in the Chronicle. Mr. Narodny said it was impossible to place an exact value on the royal jewels, but estimated that they ought to bring close to one hundred million dollars in the market. He said they were of far greater intrinsic value than the historic jewels deposited in the Kremlin, which are safe.

The disappearance of the royal jewels became known about a month after the revolution, when the provisional government's appraisers were taking an inventory of the Hermitage, one of the structures of the Winter palace, where the treasures were supposed to be kept, according to Mr. Narodny.

"When the vaults of the Hermitage were opened the jewel boxes were gone," said Mr. Narodny. "The imperial crown reposed on its silk cushion in one chamber of the vault, but all of its stones were found to be of paste.

"Examination of the famous paintings hung on the walls of the Hermitage and the Winter palace revealed that many priceless canvasses had been removed and replaced with cheap copies. Nobody knows what became of the originals. These discoveries so aroused the provisional government that an investigation is now under way to see how many of Russia's art treasurers have been stolen. The museums of Moscow and Petrograd ought to contain wonderful collections of precious stones, including the finest collections of rubies and emeralds in existence. Some time ago I received a letter from a government official asking me to recommend an American expert to assist in the examination."

Belgian Grenadiers

London Honors For Bandsmen Who Fought at Loos

The Belgian Grenadiers' Band visited London for a provincial tour. The band, which holds a position in Belgian similar to that of the British Guards' Band, consists of 70 highly skilled players. The men came from near Loos, where they assisted in holding an important part of the line.

Heaviest Traffic Centre

Fifth avenue at Forty-second street, New York, long has been known as the heaviest traffic centre in the United States ,and a traffic census just completed shows that in spite of every effort to divert vehicles to other streets the avenue is maintaining its reputation. The volume of traffic totals 16,960 vehicles in ten hours. Included in the total of 16,960 vehicles of all kinds are 1,296 motor buses, 130 an hour in both directions. The total traffic averages 28 vehicles a minute. The count shows passenger motor cars compose about two-thirds of the traffic, these including the motor buses.

There are 5,500,000 illiterates who can neither read nor write in the United States, and it is pointed out that were these segregated they would make a nation larger than Switzerland, or as large as Denmark and Norway combined.

THE ASTOUNDING PROGRESS MADE IN NAVAL WARFARE SCIENCE

BRITAIN IS STILL MISTRESS OF THE SEVEN SEAS

Remarkable Advances Made in the Equipment of the Grand Fleet Units Since the Commencement of the War, and the Evolution in Heavy Armament and Equipment

Hector Bywater, the well-known British naval expert, writes:

Novel appliances on the battlefield cannot long be kept secret, but conditions are different in the naval war. In this sphere each belligerent jealously guards its secrets, and it will be many months after the conclusion of peace ere we are permitted a glimpse of the new weapons which have been employed in the struggle at sea. It may safely be said, however, that technical progress in connection with land warfare has been eclipsed by the development of naval armaments in the same period. The war vessel of today, be it battleship or submarine, is vastly more powerful in every respect than its predecessor of 1914.

Thanks to her blatant advertising methods, Germany has managed to spread abroad an idea that she is far ahead of her rivals in such matters as submarine design and naval construction generally. This suggestion amuses those who know something of what has been accomplished in this country. Unfortunately, no details can be given; but when in due time the curtain is raised, it will assuredly be found that British shipbuilders, engineers, and ordnance-makers have more than kept their former lead over the corresponding German industries.

It need hardly be said that the neutral powers have taken full advantage of the lessons taught by the war, so far as they can be known to outsiders, and have applied them to their own use. This is especially true of the United States, where the naval authorities have devoted careful attention to the technical developments of the conflict at sea. Thus it is possible to gain some notion of the trend of naval progress from the latest designs which have been prepared for the American navy.

Prior to the war the most powerful battleship in existence was H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth. Her displacement was 27,500 tons, and she carried the formidable armament of eight 15-inch guns. Her speed of twenty-five knots gave her a unique position among the battleships of the world, whose average speed was then twenty-one knots, and it is doubtful if this average has undergone any marked increase so far as battleships are concerned.

In other respects, however, the Queen Elizabeth has been quite outclassed by later foreign battleships. The American navy has now in service two vessels named the Pennsylvania and Arizona, displacing 32,000 tons, and armed with twelve 14-in. guns, while five further ships of the same type are building. In this class the armor plating is from 13 1-2 in. to 18 in. thick. Four later vessels, which will be commenced in the next month or so, are to be still larger. They will displace 32,600 tons and carry eight 16-in. guns.

Following these comes the battleships of the current program, in which the displacement is raised to nearly 40,000 tons and the battery to twelve 16-in. guns. Mere figures convey no adequate impression of the power that is embodied in such mastodons as these. The 16-in. gun is almost 68 ft. in length and weighs close upon 100 tons. It uses a shell of 2,100 lb. weight, or only 140 lb. short of a ton. This ponderous projectile leaves the muzzle at a velocity of 2,600 ft. per second, and is capable of smashing into the vitals of an enemy ship fourteen miles away. If a full broadside of the twelve 16-in. guns were fired , the weight of metal discharged would be 11 1-4 tons, and the salvo could be repeated every fifty seconds. It is only a few years since the original Dreadnought was talked of with bated breath, yet the weight of her broadside was little more than three tons.

The amazing increase in the size and power of naval ordnance has not been due to any mere craze for size, but to sound, scientific reasons. At long ranges, other things being equal, the largest gun will do the most accurate shooting, for the heavy shell does not lose its speed so rapidly as a lighter projectile which has been fired with equal or higher velocity.

In 1914 the largest and finest battle-cruiser afloat was the Kongo, built in England for the Japanese government. She displaced 27,500 tons, was 704 feet long, carried a battery of eight 14-in. guns and could steam at 28 knots. The American battle-cruisers authorized last year will be 34,800 tons in displacement and 850 feet in length. Their armament will consist of ten 14-in. guns, and the designed speed is 35 knots, or more than 40 miles an hour.

These American examples are cited because they are the only important warships of whose construction we have had positive knowledge since the beginning of the war. It does not by any means follow, however, that they are superior in battle power to vessels which have been built on this side of the Atlantic within the same period. Most of the novelties of 1914 have already become back numbers. When the need for secrecy no longer obtains, the public will marvel at the astounding progress which the science of naval warfare has made during the past two or three years—progress, be it said, in which Great Britain has well maintained her traditional role of pioneer.

Nearing the Crisis Of the War

To Convince the War Lords That the Game Is Up

We have to recognize, too, that the margin grows narrow. The war may run another year, but few believe that either side can hold out longer than that. There is the dire possibility, too, that the steady drain of the U-boats on tonnage may compel the Allies to capitulate, perhaps next spring, if nothing breaks before then. This is the chief peril, and one which America must meet with the utmost energy and with whatever sacrifices are found necessary. In this peril is the true cause of the protraction of the war; the Prussian eagle has both talons sunk deep, and will hold on like grim death so long as there is a chance of keeping the booty. Remove that chance, and an overwhelming peace wave will roll over Germany. The quicker America can make its weight tell in the scales the better will be the prospect of convincing the medieval war lords that the game is up, and this is not merely a question of getting troops and airplanes to the front but of sowing a firm and undivided will at home. In all probability the fourth year of the war will be its last; whether it ends in the defeat of plans of conquest and in the establishment of a just and lasting peace will depend in great measure on how this country does its part.—From the Springfield Republican.

Daylight Saving

The Results Have Been Far Ahead of Expectations

The clocks have been turned ahead one hour in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Australia and Ireland. In all those 12 countries people go to work one hour earlier in the morning and quite one hour earlier in the afternoon than they did before the war. This "daylight saving plan" was put in operation as a war measure, partly to save coal, and gas and electric light, because, if work was done in daylight hours it must save in those three things. Also it was done to help the workmen, especially in factories, as the first hour's work would be in the cool of morning, and the workers would miss that last hot hour in summer. It was thought the plan would mean better health of workers and a higher efficiency.

"The Nation's Business," a trade magazine, has investigated the workings of the plan, and asserts the results have been far ahead of expectations. In Great Britain an average reduction of 20 per cent. for lighting was made. The saving of gas was 9 per cent., and in one year 11,500 tons of oil were saved.

In France the plan saved 18,000 tons of coal used for gas each month, and in one year $6,000,000 was saved on gas and electricity.

In Vienna alone the saving on gas was $142,000 a month. There was a great saving in Berlin, too. But the greatest results have been observed in the improved health, comfort and efficiency of all classes of workers.

Why Not Boycott Germany?

Suppose the Allies' war aims were formulated and laid before Germany, with the intimation that if she still refused peace on those principles, every port and market of the Allies would be closed to her for a fixed period after the peace? Would that have no effect on the war spirit of the manufacturers, the merchants and the shippers, who are already laying their plans for recapturing their trade in the Old World and the New? The boycott, properly used, is a legitimate weapon of the League of Nations that must succeed this war, and there is no reason why it should not be applied to Germany so long as she repudiates the principles on which a League of Nations must rest.—London Daily News.

Our Debt to Our Soldiers

We owe to the sons who are defending the empire the promise of life under conditions which will satisfy their long-deferred hopes, of a prosperous peace, offering a continuing recompense for the services they are rendering to the greatest cause for which a people ever fought.—London Daily Telegraph.

Extract of Strawberry

Cure that summer complaint before it is too late.

Extract of Strawberry will do it in twenty-four hours.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

PHONE 67 - CRESTON

P. BURNS & Co.
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Head Offices

CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

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 sub-divisions 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.

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.

ROBT. LAMONT

NOTARY PUBLIC
INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE
DEALER IN COAL

CRESTON - - B.C.

Sheriff Doyle, Nelson, was a Creston visitor yesterday, looking after some official business at this point.

Local and Personal

Victor Mawson and Stan Hendren were Nelson visitors a few days this week.

Miss Haskell of Nelson is a visitor here at present, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Couling.

F. H. Jackson's advt. this week is of special interest to the ladies. Look it up, on Page 5.

C. G. Bennett was a week-end visitor with Cranbrook friends, returning on Monday.

Mrs. McKinnell of Edmonton, Alta., arrived on Saturday on a short visit with her brother, R. M. Reid.

Wm. Hooper came in from Rossland on Wednesday, for his annual fall inspection of his ranch here.

Mrs. W. P. Stark and son, Arthur, spent a few days the latter part of the week with friends in Nelson.

J. J. Walker, the Nelson optician, will pay Creston a professional visit to-day and to-morrow, at the Mercantile store.

W. B. Forward, who is in charge of the C.P.R. depot at Crowsnest, spent a few days at his home here this week.

Mrs. Evans and children left on Friday for Bonners Ferry, Idaho, where we understand they will remain for the winter.

John R. Lamont was a Nelon visitor the fore part of the week. Percy Truscott also spent the week-end at the Kootenay metropolis.

Geo. Mead of Fernie and friend, R. K. Cameron, Natal, were holiday guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Mead, at the Creston Hotel.

Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly. The day was ideal for being outdoors and picnic parties were very much in evidence in consequence.

Canyon City Lumber Co., Ltd., is now paying its employees twice a month, the 8th and 23rd. The new order went into effect on Monday.

Geo. Markwick of Medicine Hat, a Victoria Avenue property owner, spent a few days here the early part of the week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cook.

Frank and Buff McPeak arrived from Trail on Thursday and have gone out to Corn Creek to do some work on their St. Anthony group copper claims.

The remains of John S. McLeod were brought here from Yahk on Sunday for interment in Creston cemetery, Rev. R. E. Pow taking the burial service.

PACKER WANTED—Wanted immediately, apple packer. 500 boxes. Room and board 75 cents a day. Write stating price per box to Box 29, REVIEW Office, Creston.

C. H. Bird, who retired as lessee of the King George Hotel at the first of the month, left on Tuesday for Nelson, where he contemplates signing on for overseas service.

The ladies of Holy Cross Church will hold their second social on Friday evening, Oct. 19th, in the Grady Hall. Cards, music and refreshments. Gentlemen 50c., ladies 25c.

The provincial government will have to refund the two Creston hotels a matter of $31 each on account of the province going dry three months before the licenses expired.

Mrs. L. Leamy left on Wednesday for Cranbrook for treatment at St. Eugene hospital. She has been in rather poor health for some time past. Mr. Leamy accompanied her.

E. C. Hunt, Grand Forks, assistant provincial horticulturist, accompanied by Mr. Eastham, Vancouver, the provincial plant patholigist, are paying Creston an official visit to-day.

R. Lamont received word on Tuesday of his appointment to succeed Capt. Forrester as deputy mining recorder at this point, the latter having resigned the position on September 1st.

After paying all expenses the board of trade has a surplus of $75 on its big drainage meeting. This amount has been set aside and will be spent exclusively on efforts to forward reclamation.

Road foreman T. Harris took a crew of half a dozen men into the Kultus Creek country on Friday, where they will spend the next month building trails to some of the mining properties in that section.

H. Yuill and J. R. Hunter, two well-known business men of Medicine Hat, were visitors here on Thursday last. They motored this far on a trip to inspect some property they own at Kootenay Lake points.

Never for years have the wild geese been so thick in these parts as they are this season. Ducks are fairly numerous, but until colder weather sets in the bags of these birds will not be large nor numerous.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid announce a cafeteria tea, to be held Nov. 7th, in Speers' Hall. The ladies are also preparing for their annual bazaar which will be held on Thursday, Dec. 6th, this year.

E. Fick of Fernie, the roland Italian who last season made glad the heart of some local ranchers by buying their crop as it stood on the trees—and for spot cash—was looking the Valley over the early part of the week.

Miss Phyllis Lyne left on Friday for Quovalla, Wash., where she will spend the next few months attending college there, taking a course in domestic science. Mrs. Lyne accompanied her, but is expected home this week.

To-night's fixture is the lecture on "The Woman who has Come," in the Auditorium at 8 o'clock, under W.C.T.U. auspices. The speaker will be Mrs. Spofford, Vancouver, the provincial president. Everybody welcome.

Creston Valley exhibitors at the Cranbrook fair last month carried off in the neighborhood of $120 of the prize money, sweeping the boards in fruit and dairy products, and also getting a slice of the roots and vegetables awards.

The lot next the R. S. Bevan residence is being cleared of trees and stumps. S. A. Speers has purchased it and is getting things in shape to erect a commodious new residence thereon—this fall if the necessary labor can be secured.

The official conscription proclamation is expected to be issued from Ottawa to-morrow. Already quite a few of the Creston young men who are liable for service under selective draft have been to Nelson for examination before the official medical board.

Sergt. Keddell, paymaster sergeant os the 107th Regiment, spent a couple of days here the latter part of the week. The command of the regiment has recently been transferred to Major Pollen, and the headquarters will be transferred from Nelson to Fernie or Cranbrook.

A Mr. Robinson of Rossland had charge of the services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last. Rev. R. E. Pow was billed for Kaslo that day but through some misunderstanding official notice did not reach him until after the departure of Saturday's westbound.

Revs. J. P. Westman and W. A. Myers were visitors here on Wednesday holding an undenominational Sunday School conference with local workers. In the evening they addressed a public meeting in the Presbyterian church, which was fairly well attended.

Another sure sign that a long open fall and short winter is due this year is furnished by local horses most of which shed their coats last month. The past two years they have stuck to this surplus hair—and both of them have been exceptionally severe winters for this country.

Bringing the crowd here for the drainage meeting last month the steamer Crescent did the 75 miles between Bonners Ferry and Creston on the down-stream trip in five hours, which did not include stops, of course. This said to be the fastest time ever made on the Kootenay.

Creston and District Women's Institute October meeting is this afternoon, in Speers' Hall. The chief feature will be the reports of Mesdames Downs and G. Cartwright, who were the local delegates at the Institute conference at Cranbrook the latter part of September.

J. Mangan of Kennedy & Mangan, Fernie, who are about through post-cutting operations on the old Winlaw limit near town, and the local foreman, F. Belanger, were visitors across the Kootenay on Monday, looking over an area of standing timber on which they may operate the coming winter.

Mrs. W. A. McMurtrie was chosen president of the Creston Red Cross Society at the annual meeting on Tuesday. 1917 has been the most successful year in the organization's history the amount of money raised being slightly over $900. The amount of work turned in was well up to previous years, too.

W. B. Embree announce a series of whist drivee with a dance at the close of each, for this month at the Auditorium. The first will be held tonight (Thursday), to be followed by the others on the 19th and 26th. Cards from 8 to 10 and dancing from 10 till 12, with music by the Creston orchestra. Prizes will be given at cards but there will be no refreshments.

The Kootenay River ferry is due to have the busiest fall and winter trade on record, in view of the extensive hay-cutting operations on the Reclamation farm by ranchers on this side of the river, and the possibility of a very heavy post haul as well. The works department at Victoria is to be asked to equip the scow with an engine to furnish the necessary motive power.

A party of three Servians were hung up here Monday and Tuesday morning. They came in from the Boundary country with the idea of getting to Spokane, via Porthill, to enlist in a Servian corps being recruited in that city. Owing to stringent regulations effective just now prohibiting persons of military age entering the U.S. they failed to get across but left for Kingsgate on Tuesday, hoping for better luck there.

In connection with "Our Day" Creston Red Cross Society is having a whist drive and dance in the Parish Hall next Thursday evening, Oct. 18th, with cards to start at 8.30 prompt. After refreshments dancing will follow. Admission 50c. The entire proceeds of the affair will be turned over directly to the British Red Cross organization, for whose special benefit "Our Day" is being observed all over Canada.

Pte. Fred Haggart, a Creston recruit with the third contingent to leave Creston for overseas, and who lost an arm and was otherwise badly wounded in the fighting about eighteen months ago, is now in the employ of the Dominion government, in the customs house, at his old home at Peterboro, Ont. Fred was all ready to pay Creston a visit last May, but the day before he left he was offered and accepted his present position.

The pie social social in the Methodist church on Monday night attracted a pretty fair turnout, and proved a most enjoyable affair throughout. In addition to a number of literary guessing contests and other amusements solos were contributed by Misses Frances Knott and Brewer, and Rev. M. W. Lees, and a literary number by Miss Hazel Andrews. A plentiful supply of refreshments were served as the closing feature. The receipts were in the neighborhood of $18.

Boar for Service

Registered Chester White Boar, Waldo King, 15753, for service. Fee $3. Matthews' Ranch, Alice Siding.

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

Prepare for the Cool Mornings and Evenings
that are coming by buying
Watsons Underwear
that wears and does not shrink

We have opened up and placed in stock a big shipment of the above for men, women and children. A few prices follow—

Women's Vests and Drawers at 50, 75, 95, $1.45.

Ladies' Combination Suits in sizes 36, 38 and 40, at 1.50, 1.65, 1.85, 2.00, 2.25, $3.00.

Misses Medium Weight in sizes 34 to 44, at $1.25.
A better line in all sizes at $1.50 per garment.

Children's Combination Suits—		Children's Vests and Drawers—	
Size 22	$1 00	Size 22	$ 60
" 24	1 05	" 24	65
" 26	1 10	" 26	65
" 28	1 15	" 28	70
" 30	1 20	" 30	75
" 32	1 25	" 32	75

Creston Mercantile Co., Ltd.