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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Creston Exhibits Make a Clean-Up at Cranbrook

Capture Every Prize in Fruit and Dairy Products—Vegetables and Roots also Take Prize Tickets—Red Card for Valley Winter Wheat—50 Firsts and 40 Seconds on 80 Entries—Local Effort Appreciated

As we predicted last week Creston Valley products of the prize-winning sort were everywhere in evidence at the inside show of the East Kootenay fall fair at Cranbrook on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

So near as we can figure it out Creston stuff was entered in 80 different sections of the fair and all told captured at least 90 prize tickets of which 50 were firsts and 40 seconds.

Of course the big clean up was in the four fruit departments—apples, plums, pears and crabs. In every section in these lines save the "Any other variety crabs," all the first and second prizes came to the Creston Valley, although there was some show of competition from orchards in the country tributary to Cranbrook. The awards we did not carry off in crabs were won by a variety that the list of awards classes as Anon, and on these two Cranbrook ranchers scored a win.

In the roots and vegetables Creston peeled off 13 firsts and 10 seconds in a showing in 17 different classes. Noteworthy performances here were by Robt. Stark, who got all the cabbage prizes; Ed. Machon, whose water and muskmelon got the red tickets, and in tomatoes, where W. G. Littlejohn got first on the crate, with S. W. Fraser second, and on the plate show Roy Staples was in front, with Mr. Littlejohn second. In winter wheat D. G. Lyon led the field and in field corn Mrs. McKelvey gets first with E. E. Cartwright second. In Swede turnips, field carrots, parsnips, citron and onion as well Creston led the field. In the roots classes honorable mention is due Mr. Machon who landed three firsts and two seconds on ten entries.

The quality of Creston flowers is shown in the one entry made landing a first prize. Incidentally this was a boquet that was not taken down for shown purposes, but more as a try-it-just-for-luck incident was placed in competition. These were Mrs. Forrester's sweet peas—the same sort as won here at the Institute fair.

In the dairy section there was nothing to it but Creston. In dairy butter, in which only four firsts and two seconds were available, Mrs. W. V. Jackson annexted the quartette of red tickets and Mrs. Walmsley got one of the two seconds. Mrs. Jackson was equally fortunate in the art department getting three firsts on three entries. In the same department Mrs. Walmsley also brought home a first and a second on two entries. In ladies work, too, Mrs. Walmsley scored a first and two seconds on five entries. Just what other successes there were in the ladies' work line we cannot state as the official list of winners has not come to hand yet. In the class for pickles Creston's only entry landed a red card, Mrs. G. Cartwright nailing first in the collection of canned vegetables.

Of the 42 ranches represented by exhibits at the fair at least 29 of them brought home one or more prizes. The best showing at the exhibition is made by Mrs. W. V. Jackson who captured a total of eight first prizes on nine entries, her only failure being in the fancy work, where a child's dress failed to get a ticket. J. W. Hamilton is second with one first and two seconds on three chances in the fruit sections. D. G. Lyon has three firsts and two seconds to show for six entries—all but one on vegetables. A. L. Cameron can claim two firsts on four entries. The official list of winners in all classes (except fancy work) in which Creston people showed follows:

EARLY WINTER APPLES

Plate Kings—Mrs W S Ryckman, W V Jackson.

Plate Jonathans—W G Littlejohn, J M Craigie.

A.O.V. Plate Winter Banana, A Cameron; plate Cox Orange, W G Littlejohn.

FALL APPLES

Plate Duchess—Henry Lyne, W A McMurtrie.

Plate Red Astrachans—J W Hamilton, K Andrew

Plate McIntosh Reds—A Cameron, W G Littlejohn.

Plate Wealthy—D S Timmons, Mrs S A Speers.

Plate Gravenstein—W G Littlejohn, R J Long.

Plate A.O.V. Cellini Pippin—J M Craigie; Alexander, J W Hamilton

CRAB APPLES

Plate Hyslops—D S Timmons, Jas Compton.

Plate Transcendent—R B Staples, D S Timmons.

A.O.V., Anon—Mrs J S Leslit, Cranbrook; Frank Worthington, do.

PEARS

Plate Bartlett—W V Jackson, J W Hamilton.

Plate Clapp's Favorite—Thos Goodwin, Mrs M Young.

Plate Flemish Beauty—Mrs Ryckman, Mrs Ryckman.

A.O.V. Plate Keifers Hyl—D S Timmons, Mrs. Ryckman.

Box Bartlett Pears—W V Jackson.

PLUMS

Plate Italian Prunes—E Haskins, Jas Compton.

Plate Bradshaw—E Haskins, W V Jackson.

Plate Lombard—W V Jackson.

Plate Yellow Egg—W V Jackson, Mrs Ryckman.

Plate Columbia—Mrs Ryckman, Mrs Ryckman.

A.O.V.—W V Jackson, M McCarthy.

Box Plums—Mrs Ryckman.

Box Early Winter Apples—W V Jackson, Thos Goodwin.

Box Fall Apples—W V Jackson, T Goodwin.

Special—5-box display Fall Apples—W V Jackson, A S Fitzgerald.

Box Crab Apples—Thos Goodwin, Roy Staples.

BUTTER

Three pound-dairy prints—Mrs W V Jackson, N McClure, Cranbrook.

Five pound crock dairy butter—Mrs W V Jackson, Mrs M Walmsley.

Special for three 1-pound dairy prints Mrs W V Jackson.

Special for five-pound crock of dairy butter—Mrs W V Jackson.

VEGETABLES AND ROOTS

Swede turnips—D G Lyon, E Machon

Field carrot—W V Jackson, D G Lyon.

Parsnips—Mrs McKelvey, J Mitchell, Cranbrook.

Cabbage—Robt Stark, J Mitchell, Cranbrook.

Table corn—Geo Cartwright, Mrs J Brennan, Ft. Steele.

Red cabbage—Robt Stark.

Round table beet—John Levett, Cranbrook, W V Jackson.

Mangolds—J Mitchell, Cranbrook; F Putnam.

Table cucumber—Geo Ashworth, Cranbrook; Ed Machon.

Watermelon—Ed Machon.

Muskmelon—Ed Machon.

Citron—S W Fraser, E E Cartwright.

Tomatoes—R B Staples, W G Littlejohn.

Onions, white or yellow—Geo Huscroft, S W Fraser.

Beans, dwarf—E Machon, G Richer, Cranbrook.

Kohl Rabi—Geo Ashworth, Cranbrook; D G Lyon.

Crate tomatoes—W G Littlejohn, S W Fraser.

Winter wheat—D G Lyon, N McClure, Cranbrook.

Field Corn—Mrs A McKelvey, E E Cartwright.

ART DEPARTMENT

Landscape, oil painting—Mrs M Walmsley.

Oil painting, flowers—Mrs W V Jackson, E M McKowan, Cranbrook.

Painting on velvet—Ida E Campsall, Cranbrook; Mrs Walmsley, Creston

Landscape (chalk) Mrs W V Jackson.

Geometry drawing—Mrs W V Jackson.

COOKERY

Canned vegetables—Mrs Geo Cartwright, Mrs Lester Clapp, Cranbrook.

The work of getting the exhibits set up properly took all the pleasure out of the occasion for Messrs. W. V. Jackson and Gibbs, who had charge of it. The local freight that took it to Cranbrook did not reach there until long after midnight Tuesday, and as all exhibits had to be set up ready for judging before noon on Wednesday even a start at 6 o'clock that morning did not give sufficient time to complete the work until slightly after noon of Wednesday. Thanks, however, to the courtesy of Secretary McDermott and the other fair officials the time to commence judging was extended sufficiently to allow of the arranging of the big list of stuff in good shape. In this connection, too, a good word is due A. McL. Fletcher, Dominion fruit inspector, and Alex. Duperry, who were in Cranbrook at the time, for volunteering to help with the work of getting the stuff placed right—a job that necessitated at least five hours of steady going Wednesday, and a very late dinner in the bargain.

The Creston display was royally welcomed by the Cranbrook people; without the mammoth display from Creston the show in the main building would have been hardly as attractive as it was. In addition to the directors citizens generally were loud in their praise of Creston's enterprise on the occasion.

Taking into account the immense satisfaction the effort gave, as well as the all round success of the venture—financially as well as from the publicity standpoint—it would seem assured that Creston's display at the fair will again be a regular feature of the East Kootenay exhibition.

All the fruit and vegetables shown were bought up readily, the Cranbrook Jobbers, Ltd., buying the whole lot, much to the regret of many citizens, who were willing to pay for almost everything shown. The butter exhibited found speedy sale at top prices, some of the prize stuff fetching as high as 75 cents a pound.

But One Drowned

The reported drowning of Mike Glaser and Joe Clubb has been cleared up sufficiently to report that Mr. Clubb was not a passenger with the late Mr. Glaser on Wednesday of last week, and so far as can be learned Glaser made the ill-fated trip alone.

His supposed partner turned up at Creston on Saturday morning, and it appears he had been at Lewis Island on business earlier in the week, and it was supposed he had made the trip both ways with Glaser, whereas Clubb went through to Boswell instead of returning to the Lewis place.

As yet no further details are to hand, and apparently the boat the unfortunate Glazer was drowned from has not been located. As the body is commonly supposed to take nine days to rise to the surface, and as it is now that many days since the mishap, the mystery may be finally cleared up within the week.

Sirdar

Mrs. C. M. Loasby spent several days with Cranbrook friends last week, taking in the big fair.

Mrs. R. Dennes is home from an extended visit with friends at Vanconver and other coast points.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. North and Mrs. Gallant were calling on Creston friends on Monday.

Mrs. Aspey and Mrs. Loasby were Creston visitors on Tursday for the meeting of the Red Cross Society.

Haying operations are on at full swing at Lewis Island. Ike is hoping to be able to stack at least 250 tons for the winter feeding.

Rev. R. E. Pow took Presbyterian service here on Tuesday night. We understand this will be his last visit here as he has resigned the pastorate at Creston.

Rev. J. S. Mahood will be along for English Church service next Tuesday evening. Owing to missing the boat four weeks ago it is now two months since we have had divine service of any sort.

W. H. Morris was both a Creston and Nelson visitor the latter part of the week. The stock of wet goods at Hotel Sirdar will be practically all needed before the coming of prohibition on Oct. 1st.

Canyon City

Miss Muriel Knott is Canyon City's representative at the fruit fair at Nelson this week. She left on Tuesday.

John Huscroft is back with the Company again, and has taken charge of loading at the Ross camp.

Both the caterpillars are working in great shape these days, making three round trips and hauling three trucks each time.

The clearing back of the mill had the finishing touches put to it last week, when foreman Simpson and crew put the fire into the brush and piles of stumps on the property.

Geo. Leach and R. Boadway are in partnerships on a hay-cutting contract on the flats this month, and are stacking up the feed in great shape these fine days.

This section had the heaviest rainstorm in months on Monday, for a short time the downpour seemed to be in bucketsful.

D. G. Syon and Mr. Samuelson, both of whom sent exhibits to the Cranbrook fair last week, succeeded in getting some of the prize-money. Mr. Lyon landed three firsts and two seconds on his six entries.

Dr. Henderson and Geo. Hendren of Creston were visitors here on Monday and judging by the sounds of heavy artillery they must have been seeking nothing smaller than blacktail deer, moose or buffalo.

Mill foreman Faulkher and crew are keeping the mill output well up to capacity these days, with an average cut of 48 and 50 thousand feet almost daily.

The nearest to big game killing that has occurred this season to date was the exploit of Dad Applin, the genial setter, who is reported to have brought down a deer one day last week but while sitting down thinking up the easiest method to get the carcass home darned if the critter didn't get up and away on him.

Everything Shapes Well for Meeting

So far there has been only one slip in the originally-planned scheme of things for the drainage conference here on Sept. 28th and 29th. The miscue, too, is unavoidable. Dr. King, minister of works, has been summoned to Ottawa to finally arrange matters for the conduct of the selective draft exemtion boards. He will be in the Dominion capital until Sept. 25th.

In his unavoidable absence there is every reason to expect Hon. John Oliver, minister of agriculture here, along with Mr. Pattullo, head of the lands department, as the government representatives; Controller Young and Engineer Biker of the water rights branch; and Engineer Forde, the Dominion supervising engineer for B.C.

John Keen and J. H. Schofield, M.P.P.'s will be along, as well as F. A. Starkey, head of the associated boards of trade; either Capt. Brown or A. C. Harshaw for the C.P.R.; W. Anstie, the just-nominated Liberal candidate in West Kootenay; Mayor Anderson of Kaslo, and numerous others who have stated their intention to be along if nothing unforseen transpires in the interval.

From the U.S. there will at least two engineers who assisted in making the survey; Senator Borah of Washington, and possibly Senator Brady. The Spokane Chamber of Commerce will be represented, and there will be a monster delegation from Idaho points, which will include members of the state legislature.

At Bonners Ferry the utmost enthusiasm prevails, and from that centre alone there will be at least 100 or more delegates. The steamer Crescent is arranging to make a special trip and can carry 40 passengers. She will come right up to the Goat River bridge, if the customs authorities will permit, so that people come that way will be brought on up to town by Creston autos.

A canvass of the town of Bonners Ferry shows that there are 30 automobile owners who have volunteered to bring an auto load each to Creston for the 29th, and several others were not in a position to state as yet whether they could get away or not, but were arranging to that end. It will be almost a holiday for Bonners as the two banks there are closing for the day, as well as other business places.

Undoubtedly Creston is in for a visit from the largest and most representative lot of visitors the place has ever had, and every citizen must be prepared to do his bit in any direction possible to see to it that the visitors are royally entertained and accommodated.

Alice Siding

Dick Smith pulled out last week for High Riyer, Alta., where he is helping out with the prairie harvest.

Mrs. Schaefer, who has spent the past couple of weeks with her parents here, left on Monday for her home at Barons, Alta.

Alice Siding exhibitors at the Cranbrook fair brought home a fair share of the prizes captured in the board of trade exhibit. Ed. Machon got three firsts on water and muskmelons as well as on dwarf beans, while Mr. McMurtrie's Duchess apples landed second prize.

Sergt. Burney of Banff, Alta., a returned soldier who is recuperating from nervous breakdown, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Webster this week.

Donald and Miss Ruth Smith are Nelson visitors this week for the annual fruit fair.

Another week of the excellent weather that has prevailed this week, and the biggest and best hay crop ever gathered on the flats will be in stack.

No sign of frost has been reported here as yet and the tomato grower is having about the best year for some time, shipments keeping up splendidly.

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(Continued.)

The constable looked sorry.

"Ah! he said. "Then that establishment wouldn't suit you, sir. I know that place—I'm sometimes on day duty round here. It's an early morning place, that, sir. You'll see a brass plate on the wall by the door—hours, seven to ten in the morning, and three to six in the afternoon. No other, sir."

"You interest me!" said King. "Seven to ten in the morning! Those are very early hours indeed!"

"Get a good many customers, though, sir," answered the constable. "I've seen a fair number in the morning when I've gone on duty at eight o'clock. I couldn't say what they do about afternoon. But there's no night hours there. Still, I should say you'd have no difficulty about finding an establishment of that nature where there is."

"Oh, I should think not," remarked King. "No—one can find almost anything one wants in London. Well, I shall pursue my usual walk. You, I suppose, go off your beat soon, now?"

"Off at six-thirty, sir," answered the constable.

"I wish you a good appetite for your breakfast," said King.

He nodded affably to the constable's salutation, and moved leisurely away, making for St. James' Street, as if he meant to turn down and go into the park. But when he had noticed by careful observation that the constable went off in a way which would leave his own coast clear, King doubled round a corner, and regained Jermyn Street and his own rooms, and he laughed a little as he passed Avory's door. Once within his sitting room, he made himself a cup of coffee on a patent and elaborately fitted stove, and he sipped it slowly, sitting on the edge of his table and staring at the green jade figure.

"Perhaps you gave me the idea, you ugly devil!" he said. "But anyway, I think I've got at something. And what is the something? Well, I think that the Amaranth Club, and Mr. Barthelemy's private house, and the medicated bath establishment which is open so very, very early, fit nicely one into the other, and I promise myself some fun out of them that may be—serious!"

CHAPTER XIII.

Progress

Having once made her compact with von Roon and Mr. Barthelemy, Hilda Tressingham went her own way in the matter of carrying out her share of it. For the next few weeks she was so busily engaged that she had little time to think of anything but the most pressing things, and she gave scant attention to any matters connected with the far-away colonel in India, forgetting him, indeed, so much as to lay aside one letter of his unread for the moment and then committing the serious mistake of becoming oblivious of the fact that it lay unopened in a drawer of her secretaire. She had carefully read the cablegram which he had sent her in reply to her letter from Hartsdale Park. In that he had briefly notified her that he would take her advice and hang on, and she had written him a warm epistle of commendation for following her counsel. Secure in her belief that he would remain where he was, she had put him out of her mind. He was not on the spot; he was not a matter of the present moment; it would do if he were attended to, in some fashion or another that day twelve months. It was the prime article of her creed, as it is that of all men and women like her, that self and the present second are the chief things to be considered if one would look after one's self.

And there were many things to be done, and in addition to doing these things, all of them, if the truth be told, for her own benefit, she wanted to do a little for her brother, being firmly of the opinion that blood is thicker than water and that charity begins at home. So she carefully conducted and carried out the negotiations about the letting of the family house in Curzon Street to young Mr. and Mrs. Ellington, and in due course she had the proud satisfaction of knowing that the transaction was complete. She worked like a slave in getting the house in order; the tradesmen whom she employed declared that she gave them no mercy, and was for ever hurrying them forward. Upholsterers and decorators had to work double tides to keep pace with her demands; she was never off the premises; her watchful eye was ever on them. But she knew what she was doing, and in little more than a month after the Ashminster election Mr. and Mrs. George Ellington were duly installed in their town house. And that done, Hilda told her brother that she had finished her small effort on his behalf and now had no more to do with it.

"You ought to consider me a trump, Hartsdale," she said, talking to him in her Down Street flat, where he was staying for a day or two before setting out on a fishing expedition to Norway. "I don't think many sisters would take the trouble for a lazy brother that I've taken for you. I've found you a rattling good tenant; your house is let for three years; the probability is they'll renew the lease; you rake in two thousand a year from it; I've superintended all the decorating and the upholstering and the renovating, and, to crown all, I've so arranged matters that the expense which those matters have necessitated will fall very lightly upon you. And I hope you're properly grateful."

"Quite," answered Lord Hartsdale passing his cup for more coffee. "I think you've managed excellently. I think you ought to have been a business woman. I'll write you a testimonial, if you like. And now that my little job's finished, I suppose you'll go on with your own? Good luck!"

Hilda's own job, thus airily referred to, had already begun. She had had George Ellington to dinner at the Down Street flat two or three times while the town house was being made ready, and before his wife had come to town. The dinners had been tete-a-tete, and she had taken the greatest pains about the cooking, and the service, and the wines, and had laid herself out to please and flatter and make up to her guest. But she was not certain in her own mind if George Ellington was quite such an easy fish to land as she had at first thought him to be. She had been quick to observe a sudden flash of surprise, a sudden arising of constraint in him when, on his first visit to Down Street, he had found that it was to dine with her alone, and though she was very well aware that she exercised a fascination over him for which he himself would have found it hard to account, she recognized that there was something in him which would take a good deal of beating down and pushing aside before he would yield to it. She saw that, quite unknown to himself, his manner became at times reserved and guarded; it was as if, through no volition of his own, his mental forces armed themselves to repel an attack which lay ambushed in darkness. And she began to see that if she wanted to get into George Ellington's confidence, it would require more diplomacy, and more scheming and more subtelty of attack than could be developed in a short time.

The truth was that so far as Hilda Tressingham's plans were concerned, George Ellington was, to a certain degree, made proof against them by heredity. He came of a family in which strong-headed Radicalism and Puritanism had developed for generations, and though he himself would have stoutly denied it, what is called the Nonconformist conscience was strongly implanted in him. He believed that the prim and proper fragmatism of his father was not in himself, but no man can ever wholly escape from the early influences, environment, and atmosphere of his life, and George Ellington was his father's son. He admired Mrs. Tressingham; he thought of her as a very clever and smart woman; it was pleasing to him to talk to her, to hear her talk, to dine with her in her luxurious, flower-scented rooms, to be alone with her, to touch her hand, to feel the feminine sugggestion of her presence. But—and the but was an important one—he was always conscious that she was not of his world, not of his sort, and that in her and in her atmosphere there was danger—a danger of something which it would have taken a much clever man than himself either to define or understand. He was not clever, save in a business and official sense; he had never in his life tried to analyze character or look into psychological motives and impulses, but in this as in many other matters, he had a natural instinct which was worth a good deal. And though, like many another grown-up child, he liked the sensation of getting as near the fire as he could, he had no intention of putting even the tip of his finger into it.

(To Be Continued.)

Bank Clerks Barefooted

Berlin bank clerks have set an example in patriotic self sacrifice. To aid the movement in economy in leather, the clerks discarded their shoes. Scores of barefooted individuals were seen on the principal streets gingerly stepping along and saving their tender feet as much as possible.

Berlin's shoe stores are now selling wooden sandals, the only leather being in toe guards.

"I want to be honest, sir. I can't support your daughter, but I am afraid to tell her so, because she has set her heart on marrying me."

"Never mind. Do your best. I can't support her, either."—Life.

Women's True Mission

Sir J. Crichton Browne on Child-Rearing

"Employment of women away from home," says Sir J. Crichton Browne, "is conducive to infant mortality and to debility of the surviving offspring in later life.

"The best ordered creche is a wretched substitute for the maternal bosom," he told the annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday Fund at the Mansion House.

He said that when the war was over a number of women would continue doing men's work; but he hoped that a large majority—of the married women, at any rate—would be content to revert to pre-war conditions, and find their true mission in suckling babies and in regulating and adorning their homes.

Human milk was priceless, but some notion might be formed of its economic value if we regarded it as if it were cows' milk, its most common substitute. In the year before the war 881,890 infants were born in England and Wales. The mothers of those infants should have yielded, on an average, two pints of milk a day for a lactation period of nine months which would amount to 220,945 gallons a day, worth, at 1s. 6d. a gallon 16,570 pounds a day, and 6,037,958 pounds a year.

Another Unsinkable Ship

An Italian naval engineer has designed a new type of unsinkable cargo boat which has been accepted by the Italian ministry of marine. The vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry fifty-eight hundred tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between the inner and the outer hulls being filled with coal and other materials which is intended to protect the ship from mine or torpedo.

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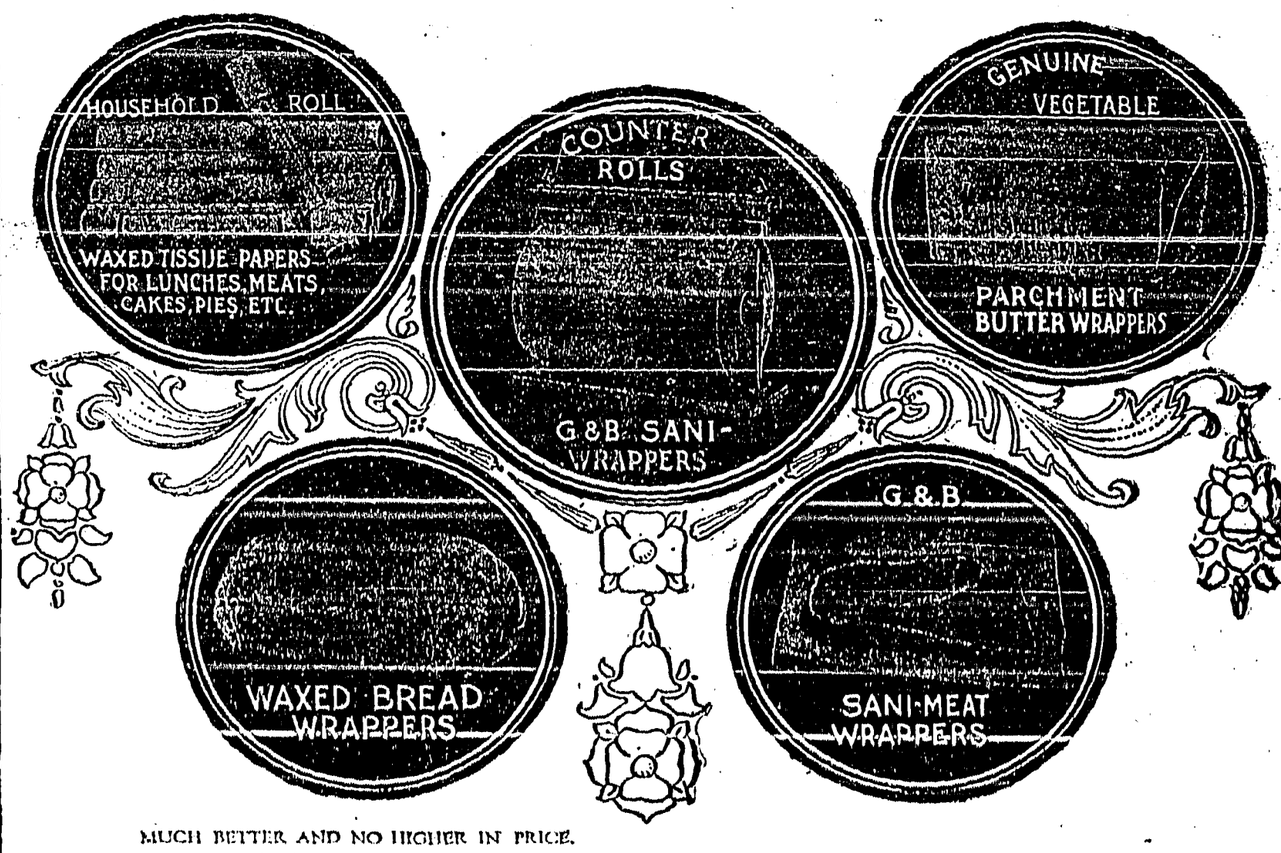

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Good Money In Wool

High Prices Received for Wool Encourages Alberta Farmers

Mr. R.C. Harvey, of Chin Coulee, Alberta, has clipped 20,000 sheep this season, obtaining 140,000 pounds of wool. At a price of fifty cents a pound he would receive $70,000 for this clip, but it is expected that it will realize more than sixty cents a pound. The clipping was done by machinery.

The Dominion government has graded a million pounds of Alberta woll to date this year which is 300,000 more than last year. Government experts are very pleased with the quality and quantity of Alberta wool. Owners are preserving their sheep for wool production, and, except in advisable cases, are not selling them for mutton. The high prices being realized for wool are encouraging farmers to increase their production and improve the quality. As much as 61 cents a pound has been obtained by some growers and many believe that by holding a little longer they will obtain more.

Alberta has forwarded 35 cars, or 700,000 pounds of wool to the new government warehouse at Toronto. Some of this has already been disposed of to agents throughout the country at sixty cents a pound. It is intended to have a big sale at Toronto as soon as all the wool from the West is received.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes 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. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Kaiser Is for Safety First

In Holland some strange rumors are circulating in regard to the Kaiser. It is known that agents of the royal family have been disposing of valuable jewels belonging to the Kaiserin, and now it is said securities of the Kaiser are being quietly sold and the money thus realized placed in a well-known Dutch bank in the name of a prominent court official.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

His Name For Submarines

Crown Prince Calls U-Boats "The Last Argument of Kings"

The "last argument of kings" is what the German crown prince calls submarines, according to a special cable printed by the New York Times from The Hague. The crown prince's statement was:

"Borne on the nation's confidence, with warmest wishes for favoring gales, on their bridges the nation's best, for their crews men despising death, hated and feared by our foe and ready ever for deeds of daring, may our submarines ever float the German flag victoriously through the seven seas and teach respect for them as the last argument of kings."

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."

"Better have him go to the seashore for a month."

"But he can't get away."

"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

Time Has Its Revenge

Justice Has Become the Slogan of the World Coalition

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux threatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven Deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

119 Deg. In The Shade

Trials of British Soldiers Fighting in Mesopotamia

The British war office has resumed the publication of official reports of the war in Mesopotamia. Following the Russian military collapse there was a long time when Gen. Maude's army was stationary and inactive unable to venture further because of the failure of the expected Russian co-operation. Now that Russia is again ready to help, the British are again prepared to strike, and from time to time London is given encouraging news of the activities of the remote army.

A recent official report narrated some minor exploits and closed with the statement that the temperature stands at 119 degrees in the shade.

It is a novel, almost unique, paragraph for a military report. Brevity and conciseness usually exclude such statements, especially when meterological conditions are having no direct bearing on the fighting. But in this instance it is well to give England and England's friends something to think about.

It brings into existence a new picture of the heroism of the British soldier. Fighting patiently and successfully in the desert in the fearful heat of midsummer, the men of Gen. Maude are surely doing their bit and perhaps a little more than their bit. The thought of 119 degrees in the shade should somewhat encourage the soldiers on other fronts who not unjustly look upon their own lots as sufficiently hard.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

Goat flesh is being sold as mutton in considerable quantities among the poorer classes in Liverpool. With the sheep brought over from Ireland there is always a certain proportion of goats, and these are now sold on the wholesale markets without distinction from sheep and lambs. According to the local health authorities, there is no particular objection to this practice, as in the matter of taste and nutritive quality there is said to be very little difference between the two animals.

Reserve Recruit (on guard)—Advance and give the countersign!

The Courier (impatiently)—I've forgotten it.

Reserve Recruit (with equal impatience)—Well, say 'Washington' and pass on. I'm not going to wait all day for you to think of it.—Puck.

Improve Your Complexion

Get your blood pure, keep the liver active and the bowels regular, and disfiguring pimples and unsightly blotches will disappear from the face. For improving the complexion and putting the blood in good order

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are safer, better and surer than cosmetics. They eliminate poisonous matters from the system, strengthen the organs and purify the blood—bring the health-glow to the cheeks, brighten the eyes, improve and

Beautify the Skin

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes. 25 cents.

MISS E. THOMPSON
Whitemouth, Manitoba
Community Worker, Manitoba Agricultural College

Allow American Decorations

King George has approved the granting of permission to officers and men of the British forces to wear on their uniforms decorations and ribands given by the United States for war service.

Sixty-one per cent. of the first unit of the American Legion in the Canadian army hold American decorations or ribands for service in the Spanish war or in the Boxer uprising. Many of the men in the later units also have decorations.

Members of the American Legion in the Canadian army who have won decorations for bravery in the field in the present war hereafter will receive also, as gifts from their regimental commanders a silver decoration bearing the crest of George Washington upon the Canadian maple leaf.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. it is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Prefer Horses to Tractors

A staff correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette says that in Alberta there is a marked tendency to drop tractors and turn again to horses. A 200-mile auto drive in the best farming section of Alberta revealed but one tractor at work, while teams of drafters were breaking on nearly every farm passed, says this writer. Ninety slashing drafters were at work on one farm and when put over the scales, not one of these grade Percherons weighed less than 1,700 pounds, though they had been hard at work since early in April.

Five to eight horses per man are the rule, the correspondent goes on, and some are now driving twelve horses in stubble plowing, with three bottoms per gang.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Canadian Mint

The total amount of gold received by the Canadian treasury from the United States since the outbreak of war has been nearly twenty-one million pounds sterling, and the total amount of gold received from all sources during the same period was nearly one hundred and ninety-one million pounds sterling, according to a writer in the Weekly Scotsman. The large amount of gold being sent to Canada was, of course, due to the exchange situation. The result of this great influx of gold has been to give Canada a mint with the largest capacity for refining raw gold in the world. The present capacity of the mint is 250,000 ounces, or one million pounds sterling per week. Since September, 1915, there has been received at the mint forty-five million pounds sterling of raw gold, all of which has been refined there.

Patient's Wife—Do you think my husband can stand an operation?

Doctor (absently)—My dear madam, you know his financial affairs better than I do.—Puck.

German Belittles America's Air Power

Commander of Germany's Aerial Forces Speaks Slightingly of America's Aid

The commanding general of the German aerial forces has issued an interview to the German newspapers in which he attempts to discount the prospective participation of American aviators in the war for mastery of the air. Despatches from the United States telling of hundreds of aviators who are to be graduated weekly and of the thousands of airplanes to be constructed, give the general an occasion to speak scoffingly of what he terms the usual Anglo-American bluff and American weakness for big talk and tall figures.

American fliers, he says, undoubtedly will appear at no distant date in increasing numbers on the western front, but the American aviators thus far encountered have not been particularly dangerous opponents of the Germans, and a new squadron would merely augment the already numerical superiority of the Allies and not affect the question of aerial mastery which, he asserts, is dependent on the morale of the fliers and not their number.

"The German people," says the General, "need not be disturbed by these foolish scare stories which show all the characteristics of American tongue valor." He adds that America's present supply of army and navy airplanes is negligible. He cities the London Morning Post to prove that the Americans have not developed a practicable type of military plane and says, therefore, they must begin from the beginning.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Preserve Eggs Now

Lime Water Is One of the Best

The indications are that eggs will be dear next winter, dearer than they were last winter, so those who want eggs had better put some down now while they are comparatively cheap. According to Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion chemist, lime water is one of the best preservatives. The method of preparation is simply to slake one pound good quicklime with a small quantity of water, and then stir the milk of lime so formed into five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" limewater, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel. As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate) and thus to weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. It is essential that only perfectly fresh eggs be secured.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Electric Plants For the Farm

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of an electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the vast majority must look to the small isolated plant. This alternative, however, is much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified and cost has been much reduced. These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, pumping water, etc.; and also for the very important use of charging storage batteries.

"There's no fun in getting killing nowadays."

"Too many cars?"

"Not. Not enough pedestrians."—Buffalo Express.

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How $5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took $5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."
—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Demand For Canning Information

More Than Usual Interest Being Taken in Subject This Year

The Manitoba department of agriculture has been obliged to publish a second edition of the bulletin, "Canning by the Cold Pack Method." This, so far as we are aware, is the first bulletin printed in Canada on this particular subject, and so great has been the demand that the first edition has been entirely exhausted. The interest in this subject was such that many mails brought from 100 to 200 letters, in numbers of cases the same mail containing letters from every province in Canada, with additional requests from Newfoundland and neighboring states.

The new edition will contain chapters on canning fruits and meats as well as dealing fully with vegetables canning.

Requests should be addressed to the Publication Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

Increased Production

Britain Will Defeat Submarine Campaign by Tillage of Its Fertile Soil

In England and Wales the increased acreage in wheat, barley, oats and potatoes this year is 347,000 acres or about six per cent., according to official returns published recently. These figures do not include any allowances for the enormous efforts made by small growers which it has been impossible to estimate.

The figures constitute the first authoritative evidence of the tremendous agricultural efforts which have been made throughout Great Britain.

The figures show this year's average in England and Wales to be as follows:

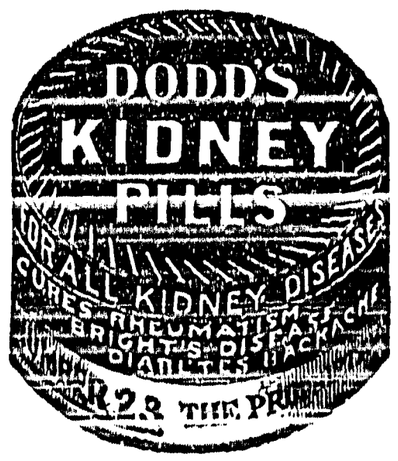
Wheat—1,911,000 acres; decrease 1,000 acres.

Barley—1,459,000 acres; increase 127,000 acres.

Oats—2,230,000 acres; increase 1,451,000 acres.

Potatoes—504,000 acres; increase 7,000 acres.

Total, 6,104,000 acres; increase 347,000 acres.



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, SEPT. 21

Get Ready

Appearance counts. All of us recognize the necessity of putting on some sort of a front.

The most unsophisticated in our midst would hardly buy a new testament from even a returned-missionary vendor if he happened along in shabby raiment and run-over-at-the-heel footwear, while an ordinary book agent or lightning rodder would get less courtesy than a vag. were they to come around without some style to them.

Certainly appearances count. Then how about it for the reclamation conferences here on Friday and Saturday next? Surely the same logic applies with equal force to towns as if does to individuals.

On the 29th, especially, we are sure to be favored with several prominent Victoria visitors, including cabinet ministers, while some equally illustrious citizens from the U.S. capital and Idaho will also be with us.

Too, they will be here on a project that means an outlay of two or three millions of dollars, and most of it in our very midst.

True, this matter of appearance is only one of detail but where such a factor may help some, and can do no harm, it should not be overlooked, surely.

Polish up the show cases, wash the windows and re dress them, clean up the town generally, and all hands look and talk cheerful.

On an occasion fraught with the possibilities of this drainage meeting is no time to talk poor or look poor. As the revised version of an old saying goes, "Buck up and the country's with you; look shabby your credit's gone." First impressions, too, are lasting, even with public men.

Good Work

Creston Valley exhibits swept the board in the fruit section at the East Kootenay fair at Cranbrook last week. A very satisfactory lot of awards were also garnered in vegetables, dairy products and some other lines.

While in the fruit classes there was little or no competition from other orchardists, this fact does not hold true in the other departments, in which, we are told, there were large entry lists and much excellent stuff shown.

And while the successes in those lines in which Valley exhibitors had to meet outside competition will bring the greatest elation locally, those who have the future welfare of the community at heart will find greatest satisfaction in the splendid all-round success of the effort.

For mostly local (and some of them good ones) reasons Creston Valley for four or five years back has neglected to take advantage of such opportunity as outside fairs offer to show to interested communities the quality of Valley products of different varieties.

To effect a come-back of this sort on such a splendid scale, and at the same time lend such appreciated assistance in making a success of a friendly-rival town fall fair is surely a dual purpose effort that is worthy of the expense, time and energy spent on it.

To those who furnished the products to exhibit, those who had charge of it at the fair, along with all others who assisted in any way with assembling and shipping it hearty commendation is due their hard work and public spirit.

A good word is also coming to Secretary McDermott and the other responsible fair officials for the ever-ready help accorded and the uniform courtesy shown during the exhibition. The utmost cordiality prevailed throughout thus ensuring the mutual satisfaction the event has given.

Excellent and all as was Creston,s effort this year, the splendid encouragement received will, undoubtedly, assure a greater, grander and more gigantic effort in 1918. So mote it be.

A Fair Here

Having paid our respects to Creston's praiseworthy exhibition effort abroad, the question naturally arises, Why not a Creston Valley exhibition of our own.

Two weeks ago the local women's institute staged a fair in their particular line that for quantity and quality of exhibits in the respective classes won the admiration of all—and this for prizes that in some instances indicated that the contestants were not actuated solely by monetary motives.

At the Cranbrook fair last week largely due to the initiative of the board of trade, with the hearty co-operation of some of the ranchers, almost solely for publicity purposes, the Valley put up a display of fruit and vegetables that, in the latter class alone, would have done pretty fair justice to this part of the country at this season of the year.

Now that the ladies feature of a fair of this sort is an assured thing, and the men-folk have again bestirred themselves why not a Creston Valley exhibition next year, to run concurrently with Cranbrook to facilitate the visit of outside judges, and give us a chance to help out the East Kootenay fair in such lines as the country immediately tributary to it does not produce—at some advantage to ourselves in an advertising way, and at no financial loss.

With the customary government grant available, plus entry and admission fees, the financing of the show should not be burdensome. In fact the only trouble to anticipate would be getting quarters sufficiently large to house the exhibits offering.

The value of a fruit fair, especially, cannot be accurately estimated. Undoubtedly any prestige Nelson enjoys as a fruit centre must be due to her annual exhibition—now fifteen years old. Certainly the place can hardly claim recognition on the quantity or quality of the fruit grown, or shipped from there. If, however, production in this line is a factor there then Creston should be four times more prominent than Nelson for assuredly our fruit export is 400 per cent. greater.

Locally this fact may not be apparent, but fact it is, anywhere off the Crow line, that when Kootenay fruit is mentioned four out of every five people have some recollection of Nelson, and that town only—and largely on account of the fourteen or fifteen fruit fairs the place has had, some of which the Creston Valley has helped make a success.

A fruit fair in a coutry situated as is the Creston Valley is an asset too many growers overlook entirely, an asset very directly theirs and very indirectly one of the board of trade, for instance.

A correspondent in the Kootenaian opines that "It must be admitted that Kaslo people are top notchers when it comes to scandal-mongering. . . . It's a great town for stories of various sort to get loose and go chasing each other all over the lot." This, too, may explain the town dads' hustle for more water—to expedite the cleansing of so much dirty linen.

10 Days More

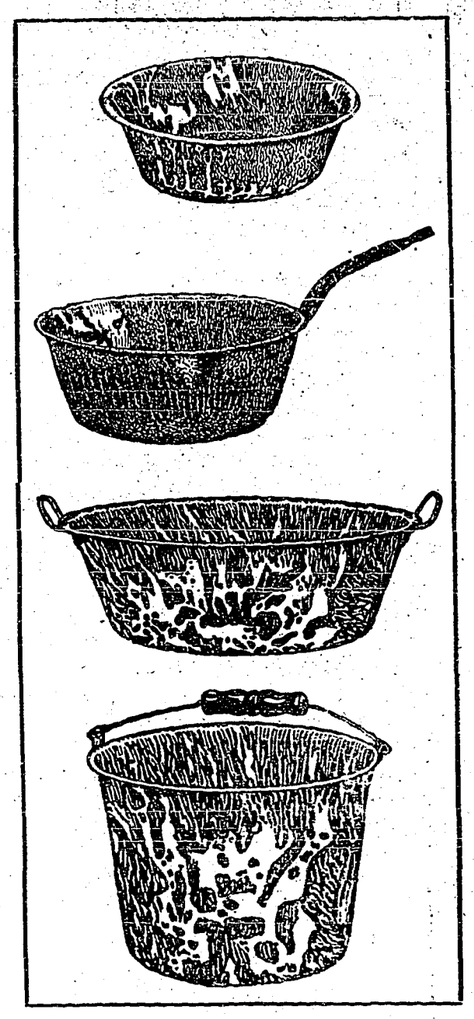
In our Genuine Old English Grey Enamelware we are slightly overstocked, and in order to get this down to normal size we have decided to keep these goods on sale for another ten days at the remarkably low prices it has been marked at since it was first opened up.

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



Wise and Otherwise

Kaslo city council believes in preparedness. With prohibition due next month $1500 is to be spent immediately in improving the waterworks system.

The price of Canadian wheat has been fixed. At every point in the prairie provinces the price to the farmer will be over $2 a bushel with this accomplished surely announcement will soon follow as to a fixed price for flour, and possibly a standard charge for bread. The flour price will be awaited with interest. On two-dollar wheat $11 flour—or thereabouts—should eventuate, striking a happy medium on the figures submitted by authorities who assure that they are in a position to state milling costs to a nicety.

The work of conscripting Canada's first draft of 100,000 men is being speeded up materially just now and by early December it is expected this number of men will be in uniform and ready for training. Preliminary announcement is that since B.C. has led all the other provinces in voluntary enlisting we will not be expected to contribute more than 5000 additional men. If the selective draft is worked out along the lines intended British Columbia's necessary industries will never feel the loss of the first draft at any rate.

Editor Willcox hasbeen hammering away now for at least a month trying to induce Trail citizens in general to jar loose from $150 wherewith to buy a launch forLieut. Horsfield, a Trail man, who has lost an eye, is permanently lame, has 53 shrapnel wounds, and needs the boat to help him take care of a Kootenay Lake ranch belonging to another man overseas. So far about $95 has been raised. Trail with its $150,000 a month payroll ought to be heartily ashamed of itself. Albeit, as yet we have not noticed the names of any ex-Creston citizens on the list, and several of them now reside in the metallurgical mecca. Assuredly evil communication doth corrupt good manners.

Shipments of Wealthy apples from Okanagan points to New Zealand commenced early this month.

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

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.

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

Women's Institute Sept. Gathering

In the absence of the president, Mrs. Forrester, who was at Cranbrook judging at the fall fair in that city, Mrs. Lyne presided at the September meeting of the Women's Institute on Friday afternoon last.

There were several features to the meeting, but possibly the most interesting was at the wind-up when the prize money won at the annual fall fair was distributed, there being in the neighborhood of 40 members to share in the spoils.

In the neighborhood of $110 in real money was distributed, and this added to the value of the several special prizes that were given in the shape of goods of various kinds, would easily make the total disbursement almost $200. Of this amount the Institute treasury was called on for $27 in cash, as well as the price of the books that were awarded, notably in the juvenile department.

The big winner at the exhibition was Estella McKelvey, who was fortunate enough to land the $5 John Keen shirt special, as well as the Dr. Henderson five spot for the most entries in the juvenile end of the fair. Mrs. Forrester was second with $9, Mrs. Cherrington third with $7.50, and the next four highest Mrs. G. Cartwright $5.50, Mrs. Cook $5, and Mrs. M. Young and Mrs. Whitehead $4 each.

Incidentally, in the matter of winnings Mrs. Cotterill should not be forgotten as her takings included $3 in money as well as a 100-pound sack of Mothers Favorite flour, and a 50-pound sack of Pride of Alberta, and Mrs. Hayden who captured a like amount of flour in the bread competitions against Mrs. Cotterill.

Mrs. Fairhead annexed $2.50 in cash along with a 50-pound sack of Our Best flour, while Mrs. S. A. Speers had exactly the same good luck. Mrs. Stocks' good fortune was $1 in money, a box of apples and a 10-pound roast of beef. In addition to the $4 Mrs. M. Young gathered in a pound of tea, a can of baking powder, a can of spray, a magazine and a dozen rose bushes, while Mrs. Gilpin is credited with $2 cash, a White House cook book and a 50-pound sack of Pastry Queen flour. Mrs. Walmsley also annexed a 50-pound sack of Pastry Queen, an electric flashlight and $1.25 cash. Besides her $5 cheque Mrs. Cook took home a set of carvers, a book, and a new fall hat. Mention is due the performance of Mrs. Cherrington who on four entries captured three firsts and one second prize.

Mrs. Cook's special for soldiers' socks brought in nine pairs of hosiery, and Mrs. Ebbutt's special in the juvenile end 6 pairs of footwear for the Red Cross.

There were 37 members out at Friday's meeting, who listened with interest to a paper by Mrs. Ebbutt on "Meat and its substitutes." The Institute will have two delegate at the Kootenay institute conference at Cranbrook next week. Mrs. Downs will be one and she will give an address on "Fruit Packing Problems," discussing this season's effoat with the school children. Mrs. G. Cartwright will be the other delegate and she will present the report of the work done by the local organization. The roll call at conference will be, "The influence of my vote upon my home and conntry."

The soldiers' shrine committee will see that new names are inscribed on the monument, and will have some corrections made to the lettering already thereon.

Labor Savers

Time is money, and in these days of labor shortage and high-priced help all the 'short cuts' should be utilized. For the in-gathering of the vegetables you will surely find a

Wire Potato Basket

a real convenience all round. The size is just right for any person to handle. They are built to stand rough usage and will last a lifetime almost. Just a few left.

When yon set up the parlor heater or move the range in to winter quarters the use of a

Witch Chimney Cleaner

will make doubly sure the stovepipes are clean and that the chimney is in shape for another season's use.

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

1493 Seventh Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Nursery at Sardis

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

The Safety Deposit Boxes of this Bank offer the desired security for valuable papers and other effects. The charge is very moderate for the protection thus afforded.

72

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Win the War

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada endorsed "the policy of selective conscription as applied to the battlefield, and of the universal conscription of the talent, wealth and energy of the Canadian people." And the hope was expressed "that in this crucial time, when united service and sacrifice are so urgently demanded from us, all minor differences will be put aside in a common enthusiasm to win the war."

The Presbytery of Kootenay, which met lately at Nelson, gave hearty expression to the same sentiments in the following resolution: "The presbytery, having regard to the serious crisis in our national affairs and the importance of rallying all our forces for the prosecution the war, express their hearty concurrence in the action of the General Assembly in recommending selective conscription of men, just taxatisn of wealth, and the utilization of all other resources for this great end. They further exhort their faithful people to endeavor to fall in with the regulations of the food controller, so that the Allied nations may be secure in the possession of the necessities of life."

The above sentiments are further strengthened by the programme of the Win-the-War League, which calls for (1) The formation of a national, union, non-party, win-the war government; (2) The immediate enforcement of selective conscription by the Military Service Bill of 1917; (3) The immediate mobilization of our resources, the taxation of wealth, and the prevention of profiteering. And the League's for the purpose of making the foregoing effective pledge themselves to support no candidate for election to the house of commons who will not subscribe to the above principles. R.E.P.

Patriotic Fund

Payments to the Creston Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for the month of August total $107, of which amount $15 is from Sirdar guarantors and $17 from various C.P.R. employees whose names are not available. Those contributing are:

R M Reid	$ 5 00
Geo J Huscroft, jr	4 00
E McCabe	3 00
Joe Daly	2 00
M H Davis	1 00
Mr and Mrs Loasby	10 00
J M Cherrington	5 00
W S Watson	5 00
C C Manifold	5 00
J Cook	1 00
H L Crosthwaite	10 00
Miss E Dow	8 00
H B Downs	6 00
W B Embree	75
C G Bennett	5 00
C Cottrell	10 00
F H Sackson	1 00
H K Oatway	4 00
Received from C.P.R. employees (list of individual contributors not furnished by Co	17 00
Little, F G	5 00
	$107 75

R. F. Green, Kootenay's M.P., and Hon. Dr. King, Cranbrook, M.P.P., will be at the head of the D.C. courts of exemption in connection with conscription.

Charles Hill, who founded Porthill in 1901, and later on went to Hillcrest where he opened up the Hillcrest mines, and now lives at Montreal, was a visitor at the old town last week.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Fire losses in Nelson city for August were $10,000.

The August payroll at Trail smelter was close to $150,000.

Building permits at Trail were $5,450. Fifteen of them were issued.

In the Okanagan canning factories are paying $16 a ton for tomatoes.

Deer are reported unusually plentiful in the Okanagan country this year.

Grand Forks hadn't a shower of rain, big or little, during July or August.

Next month mining and other companies in this province, will pay every fortnight.

Kaslo council is spending $300 on cement crossings to replace wornout board ones.

At Arrow Lake points forest fires have driven out the deer and grouse hunters say.

Demand for residences in Nelson has never been as great as at the present time.

The smelter people at Trail are opening in the store business for the benefit of their employees.

At Fernie two Austrians were fined $100 each, for killing fish in Lizard creek with dynamite.

Penticton is the only part of the province where there is an open season for quail this year.

The Bonners Ferry sawmill has enough logs on hand to keep it running another two months.

Rev. W. H. Bridge, English Church pastor at Cranbrook for two years past, has removed to Moscow, Idaho.

J. M. Christie, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Cranbrook for some years past, has been transferred to St. John, N.B.

Two soldiers at the Morrissey Internment Camp were punished because they refused to cut wood for the prisoners.

Over 238,000 tons of ore have been shipped to Trail in 1917—somewhat less than the previous years owing to coke shortage.

Trinity Methodist Church at Nelson, which was almost destroyed by fire about three years ago, will be re-opened for use next month.

Kaslo council is asking the taxpayers for authority to borrow $2000 to improve the electric light system and $1500 to improve the waterworks.

The roaster and magnetic separator at the Kaslo concentrating works were started up on Sunday, and the blast is now almost on a three shift basis.

One of the largest black tailed deer ever brought to Trail was secured Saturday by Victor Bianco near Slocan Junction, the animal weighing dressed 250 pounds.

64 brand new pupils were on hand for opening day at Trail school which has so large an attendance that not enough seats were available. In one room 79 pupils are enrolled.

News: While coke is plentiful, water is not, and but two copper furnaces are in blast yet at the Trail smelter. In fact, the company is now pumping from the river to augment its Murphy creek supply. Not in years has it been so dry, and in the same time never has more water been needed at the smelter.

Kitchener

T. Thoreson and B. Johnson were Creston callers on Monday.

Jas. Johnston, foreman in charge of the Slater mill construction, spent the week-end at his home in Creston.

Harry Rymell left the latter part of the week for Halycon hot springs to take treatment for his old trouble, rheumatism, which is giving him a little bother again.

The Henderson children of Creston were visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Hunt a couple of days last week, while the doctor and Mrs. Henderson were on a motor trip to Cranbrook fair.

Messrs. McKowan, Spence and Dan Dezall of Cranbrook were here for the week end, armed with fishing tackle, guns, high rubber boots, etc., etc., but their luck was hardly in proportion to the equipment they were packing.

Last week was holiday week for Dominic Martoosi, the affable wine clerk at Hotel Kitchener, and in his travels visited Creston on Monday, Cranbrook Wednesday and Thursday, winding up with a week-end at Yahk.

Manager Slater is doing his best to make up for the labor shortage by doing enough hustling hereabouts for at least three ordinary millhands. However, a very complete mill is being put up and should be able to cut about 25,000 feet daily.

For a short time Thursday night Kitchener sounded as if a German bombardment was under way. The excitement was due to the fact that Billy Johnson was rather longer than usual in returning from the evening cow hunt, while Geo. Hunt had failed to register a supper appearance as per scheduled and both were presumed lost. The amount of powder expended in firing off warning guns was almost sufficient for a days work with two machine guns.

Last week's paragraph that the hotel would close up hard and fast on October 1st is not exactly correct. While the place will not cater for trade in the way of serving meals and providing rooms, still those who find it necessary to spend a day or two in Kitchener will be taken care of provided they are willing to accept the hospitality of a private house which at times may find itself not quite ready always to accommodate guests in the same good style as obtained before the coming of prohibition.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Six-room house with half-acre of fruit. Furnace in basement. Cellar 14x20 feet.—R. Boadway, Creston.

P. BURNS & Co.

Limited

CRESTON - B.C.

Head Offices

CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V, assented to 12th June, 1914.

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

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

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

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

Two-Thirds of Canada For Timber Crop

Business Efficiency in the Use of the Nation's Natural Resources

One of the surprises to those visiting Europe in peace times is the method by which all lands are carefully examined and put to work according to their capacity. No farmer is permitted to locate on non-agricultural soil, and at the same time, good farming soil cannot be retained under such a crop as timber. Canada has only made a beginning at applying such a policy of business efficiency in the use of the nation's natural resources. Thousands of farmers are today tied to farms that produce only a few dollars an acre, their efforts and ambitions practically wasted in a time when man-power is at a high premium. Taking the whole of Canada's area, more than two-thirds will never produce field crops, and the bulk of the two-thirds will prove profitable under only one crop, namely timber.

All efforts for the protection of the forests against fire and other forms of needless waste aim to keep in a productive condition those millions of acres that can never grow field crops. Canada holds a tremendous national advantage in her forests, but from the beginning of the last century about two-thirds of the original inheritance has been destroyed by fires. Nearly all modern countries have put an end to forest fires by carefully organized protective systems.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc

To Insure Milk Supply

Government Regulation in Britain to Avoid Waste

Government regulation in Great Britain to insure an adequate supply of milk at a reasonable price next winter for the protection of infants is being demanded of Lord Rhondda, the English food controller, by the Women's Freedom League. The league urges that the food controller celebrate "Baby Week" by the announcement of a reduction in the price of milk, and commends him for his "strong declaration against profiteering."

Recommendations have been made by a committee in charge of this question that any feeling of insecurity existing among dairy men in respect to labor and feeding stuffs be, as far as possible, reduced; that surplus summer milk be used to the best advantage; and that the loss of milk during the warm months by waste or souring be eliminated.

Other recommendations are that steps be taken to see that the use of dried or liquid milk in the manufacture of milk chocolate be prohibited; that surplus milk which cannot be manufactured into dried or condensed milk should be used for cheese; and that the sale of preserved cream should be prohibited during the war.

Maude—Marie says that she has an awful lot of friends.

Miriam—Yes; but some of them are not so bad.—Judge.

A Call to Your Grocer

will bring a package of

Grape-Nuts

A delicious, healthful food and a pleasing lesson in economy.

"There's a Reason"

Made in Canada

Lord Rhondda's Task

Determined to Put a Stop to Profiteering and Speculation in Food

Speaking with decided emphasis, Lord Rhondda, food controller of Great Britain, outlined his position toward the public in his recent speech at Cardiff. He stated his determination to stop speculation in the food of the people.

"I am going to come down on the profiteer like a hundred-weight of bricks," he said. "I shall not be surprised if in a few weeks I enjoy a fair measure of unpopularity. I have a suspicious feeling that the reason the prime minister chose me for this very difficult job was that he knew I had the hide of a rhinoceros.

"The position I am going to take up is that of guardian and trustee of the consumer, more particularly the poor consumer.

"I am determined if I can put a stop to profiteering and speculation in food, and I believe that I can do it to a large extent. At the same time, the rise in prices is due also to war conditions, and it will be impracticable to bring down prices to anything approaching the pre-war standard."

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is whose digestion is perfect and who sleeps soundly at night? How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to so improve your physical condition that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood as poor blood is the source of physical weakness. To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood which reaches every nerve and every part of the body bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and splendid energy. Thousands throughout the country whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and note the daily gain in new health and abounding vitality.

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

Century-Old Wallpaper

A remarkable paper covers the walls of Messrs. Coutt's Bank in the Strand, London. The London Daily Chronicle tells us it was taken from the hall of the board room in the old building at the time the bank crossed over from the south to the north side of the Strand 12 years ago. Then it was at least a century old. Lord Macartney, the first British envoy to China, sent it from the Far East to his friend Thomas Coutts. Its history prior to 1800 is unknown.

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graye's Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

The Kilties Abroad

"Our Canadian Invaders! How We Like 'Em"

New York is invaded; and New York likes it. The braw laddies of the Kilties revive memories of unflinching courage, of uncomplaining devotion, of terrible hardships borne with unquestioning fortitude. With their skirling pipes they shatter the clouds of gloom which close attention to the sordid details of war have pressed upon us, and we can see the high purpose and grand reward for which we fight.

How wise England and England's partner, Canada, have been to retain something of the picturesque in war the Kilties teach us. They are not drab and depressing; they are electric with life and power and strength. The manhood of them, the firm intent, the authority they symbolize is written in each disciplined move and recorded in every gesture of their ordered display. The call to duty they utter is not plaintive or apologetic; it is cheerful and proud. It summons not to sacrifice, but to opportunity. It invites, but does not plead. He who can hear and answer, and does not, is past pleading.

These men of the Maple Leaf are the explanation of Prussia's failure. Where soldiers they respond to the call of Liberty, Liberty will attain to victory.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Casey—Me sister writes me that every bottle in that box we sent her was broken. Are ye sure yez printed 'This side up, with care' on it?

Casey—Oi am. An' for fear they shoulds see it on the top Oi printed it on the bottom as well.—Boston Transcript.

Redpath SUGAR

If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 15

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

No Horses Sold Without License

The British government has now issued an order prohibiting an occupier of an agricultural holding in Great Britain from selling or parting with any horse used, or capable of being used, for the cultivation of the holding except by license.

This ill-considered order is being vigorously protested against by English farmers. At a meeting of Staffordshire War Agricultural Committee a member declared the order was childish and would tend to interfere seriously with the legitimate conduct of agricultural affairs.

The committee as a whole decided to enter a formal protest.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

She Knew Her Country

In a kindergarten class flags were shown, and in answer to a question a little girl gave response that was expected of her:

"This is the flag of my country."

"And what is the name of your country?" was the next question.

"'Tis of thee," was the prompt reply.—Indianapolis News.

After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime

Murine is for Tired Eyes, Red Eyes, Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids, Heals Refreshes Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that Food dry and Smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.

CARE FOR THEM—YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES

Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Whole Nation Is Guilty

German People Have Participated in the Dream of World Domination

It is true that the kaiser and the junker element have been the arch-criminals in the history of German military molohcism. But it is undeniably true that the German people as a whole have had their share in the dream and the policy of world domination. The conceit of a superior civilization, with all its implications of divine right to rule the earth, has been an obsession not merely of the court, the aristocracy and the army, but of professors, clerics, men of science, bankers, merchants, captains of industry and from these down to workmen in the factories and students at the schools. Even the women have not been free from the delusion that "Deutschland uber Alles" was the eleventh commandment superseding and incoporating the other ten. The fruits of this all embracing passion of war for conquest and supremacy through violence are the submarine murders, the bombing of London, the atrocities of Belgium and northern France. The worst fruit of all is the alternating glorification and condonement of these unspeakable things by the public opinion of Germany.—From the New York Sun.

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

Must Win Battles

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. With their military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender their territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worn infant.

Bringing the House Down

The following sign is nailed to one of the slender posts supporting the porch roof of a country store in a hamlet of the Far West:

"Don't hitch your broncbos to the pillars of this temple. Remember Samson."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A new yarn from England: A girl waiting in a queue to buy theatre tickets was annoyed by the fresh remarks of a fat ignoramus behind her. Finally he said, "Are you married, sweetheart?" She turned, and with prompt, vigorous tone she said, "You let me alone!" "Oh, that's all right, sister," said the masher, "but you need not eat me up." "I would not be allowed," she rejoined, "I'm a Jewess."

Mistress—Ellen, what are you putting the flypaper outside the house for?

Green Girl—Sure, ma'am, it gets filled up quicker outside.—Boston Transcript.

Substantial Income

What Did Your Best Cow Earn for You Last Year?

A seven-year old grade in a herd near Oxford Mills, Ont., that milked from March 30, 1916, to Jan. 30, 1917, gave 363.9 lbs. fat which at 45 cents per pound equals the substantial sum of 163.75. Perhaps you got more.

Fortunately, the owner of this herd is keeping records of each cow that he owns and has the satisfaction of knowing that six of his fifteen cows earned over $150 each.

With milk weighed every tenth day, and a composite sample tested once a month, the actual yield of each cow for her full period of lactation can be found with but little trouble.

Milk and feed record forms are free on application to the dairy division, Ottawa. A study of records should mean an increase in your cows earning capacity by at least fifty per cent. in three years.

MONEY ORDERS

Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Secure the agency in your district for PELHAM'S PEERLESS FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES. Good pay; exclusive territory. Our agencies are valuable. Write PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.
ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address
THE COOK MEDICINE CO.
Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor.)

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 CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

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.

GERMANY LED INTO MANY ERRORS BY STRANGE LACK OF FORESIGHT

THE SERIES OF MISCALCULATIONS BY THE ENEMY

Eminent Writers Believe That There Are Forces Outside Of Our Knowledge And Control Which Govern The War Situation And Are Dominant Factor in Controlling Events

In one of his illuminating articles in Land and Water, Mr. Arthur Pollen has recently shown what the Germans might and could have done in crippling our fleet when it was reviewed by the King near Portsmouth in 1914, just before the war broke out. But the Germans never contemplated the likelihood or even the possibility of Britain entering the strife. Mr. Pollen remarks that though they have shown themselves all through these three years greatly daring, yet they dared just too little at the outset, and that, though they have proved themselves to be diabolically wicked, they were not wicked enough to win. If at that moment they knew, as they did, that war was inevitable, they ought, Mr. Pollen argues, to have risked the possibility of Britain coming in, and to have remembered that first of all. If only their foresight had been equal to their subsequent want of scruple they could have done Britain immense damage, and delayed action by our fleet for at least six months. The Germans have thus given an example of childish folly hand in hand with atrocitrious wickedness and cunning. It is no wonder that Mr. Pollen quotes some striking words of the great jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, words which deserve to be permanently remembered: "The Germans will go down in history as people who foresaw everything except what actually happened, and calculated everything except its cost to themselves."

There is nothing more remarkable than the series of German miscalculations. Not only did they assume that Britain would not intervene, they reckoned on Irish discontent, the independence of the various parts of the British empire, and a sudden attack on France through Belgium before Russia could be ready. Then in the war itself, some most impressive and significant instances have occurred. It is well known that at the Marne everything indicated that the worst would happen, and, if rumor be correct, this was believed even by our high command, and nobly faced. Yet suddenly everything was changed, the retreat was arrested, and "the miracle of the Marne" is now a well-recognized phrase. Then, too, in the closing days of October and the beginning of November, 1914, the Germans suffered a severe defeat on the Yser. They might have had the coast of Belgium and France without difficulty when they first entered the country, only they were in too great a hurry to get to Paris. Meanwhile the British army had established itself in Belgium. But even on the Yser and at Ypres, when a thin line of British soldiers withstood an overwhelming mass of Germans, it is now known that with a little more pressure and perhaps only another half an hour or so of fighting, the Belgian coast and Calais would have been won.

And what may be said of Verdun? An able writer has pointed out four reasons for this attack which was no sudden decision, but a carefully prepared effort. There was the military reason which seemed to insure success to the Germans and would involve terrible embarrassment to the French. There was the political reason, involving the detachment of France from the Allies, and peace on Germany's terms. There was the dynastic reason, the prestige of the imperial house, and the military caste, with that of the Crown Prince in particular. And there was the economic reason, relieving Germany of the menace of the Lorraine iron mines. All this enables us to realize what the loss of Verdun would have meant, and yet the prolonged and thorough preparations went for nothing. Making every allowance for French foresight and valor, is it possible to avoid noticing something still more remarkable?

It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the political blundering by which America was brought into the war, and to the shortsighted endeavors to fraternize with Russia when a sudden and strong attack, while the Russian army was "paralyzed" by the new liberty, would almost certainly have put Petrograd at the mercy of the Germans. Mr. Pollen asks whether it is "altogether chance" that there should have been "this startling blindness to the most palpable forces of the game, such inexplicable inaction where the right action was so obvious and easy." No, it is not "chance," but, as a striking article by Dr. Archibald Fleming has pointed out, there are forces outside our knowledge and control which may change a situation in an instant. This is the dominant factor, the moral reality at the back of everything. The effect may be brought out by material forces of which we know nothing, or by psychological elements which we cannot calculate. But in either case it is possible and important to distinguish between means and source, between the human factors which seem so natural and the Divine power which controls, the "divinity which shapes our end, rough-hew them how we will." It is this reminder of the presence and power of God that the writers now quoted so strikingly illustrate and vindicate. It says to every man with all his cleverness, and every nation with all its power: "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." And it gives a solemn emphasis to those truths of righteousness and judgment on which the universe is based: "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all."—Toronto Globe.

Defeat May Make The Germans Revolt

Big Entente Victory Would Have Great Effect, Says Author of J'Accuse

A sweeping victory by the Entente Allies, sufficient in its effect to rouse the German people to a realization that they have been deceived, is the only thing that will bring about a revolution and the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, according to Professor Herman Fernau, a German journalist and author of J'Accuse, a pamphlet published in Switzerland at the beginning of the war and suppressed by the Swiss government. Fernau, now a political refugee in Switzerland, is quoted in an interview obtained by the Switzerland correspondent of the Russky Slovo.

"I consider a revolution in Germany possible only in event of a sweeping military victory by the Allies," Fernau is quoted as saying. "The fortress of the Hohenzollerns is impregnable in appearance only, and it may tumble to pieces at an unexpected moment. Germany has been deceived by a continuity of official lies since the beginning of the war when the German government announced a French airplane raid on Nuremberg and that Russian troops had violated the frontier.

"Later on, the Socialists learned that they had been deceived, but had not the courage to change their attitude. The Socialist party in Germany, moreover, is a big capitalistic business. They have 25,000,000 marks invested in various enterprises.

"On August 2, 1914, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg called all the Socialist eladers in Germany into conference and he told them bluntly 'either you will be with us or we shall destroy your organizations.' The Socialists decided to support the government and continue their business.

"There is no doubt," the interview continues, "but that the repression in Germany of any popular movement will be attended by terrible results, and a revolution will be the bloodiest that the world has ever witnessed."

Royal Flying Corps

American Flyers are Now Training at Toronto

One hundred American flight cadets are now in training with the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto, the squad being on parade daily on the University campus where their distinctive uniform attracts much attention. The Americans are taking their training under British officers. The American government will bear the expense of providing the aeroplanes and aerodromes and of looking after their men while they are in Canada.

This is but preliminary to a vast amount of work which the Canadian branch of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps purposes to do for the American government, as, according to reciprocal arrangements completed between the American and British authorities, the Canadian branch will provide the training facilities in the summer, while the United States will provide the training during the winter period, when it is impossible to teach flying in Canada.

Present arrangements provide for the handling of a hundred American air students a month. In return for this Canadian students will go to American points next winter, California having been selected as one of the chief training centres. The Royal Flying Corps have been unable to enlist enough flight cadets in Canada to keep their wheel machinery in operation all the time.

"A poor joke is better than a good joke in one respect at least."

"How's that?"

"One's likely to hear the last of a poor joke."—Buffalo Express.

Barrier Tight Against Subs.

Germans Try to Break It But Their Efforts Are Futile

Across the eastern mouth of the English Channel there still stretches the great barrier, which is one of the principle defences of the Allies' vital channel traffic against the visit of the German submarine.

The "barrage," they call the barrier, in naval phrase. It consists in general terms of a series of "obstructions" stretched from huge steel buoys, shore to shore twenty-odd miles. Any craft which strikes one of these obstructions straightway explodes a group of mines which spell finis to the intruder.

A whole fleet of naval shipping is constantly engaged in maintaining and patrolling the great barrier. Its existence is no secret to the Germans, for they are constantly sending over airplanes to chart the buoys and mark any changes that may have been made since their last visit. And changes are constantly ebing made.

Here and there along the line are secret openings through which naval pilots may guide legitimate craft on their way, but these openings are frequently altered, and not even the airplane eyes of the German can tell which buoy marks safe passage and which marks destruction. If his ming-laying submarines wish to enter the channel they must take their chances. They must cross submerged, for the patrol boats are on constant duty, and if they escape the traps, while submerged, it can only be said that another miracle has happened.

Such miracles seldom happen. Sometimes twice a week, sometimes oftener, explosions are heard at night from the great barrier, indicating that "something" has touched off a group of mines. Immediately the patrols hurry off in the direction of the explosion. What they find there is a well-kept secret.

Recently the Germans tried a new plan to break the barrier. They sent over three seaplanes with orders to descend low over the great barrier, at any risk, and shoot their machine guns into the buoys, thus sinking them and the barrier with them. But the patrol boats were on hand, and two of three seaplanes never returned to their German home.

Germany's War Came Prematurely

Started World Catastrophe too Soon for Their Complete Success

In 1914 German foreign trade exceeded that of the United States, and was of much more profitable character. England was the only country ahead of Germany, and the latter was gaining on her rival at the rate of about 15 per cent. a year. The German military, naval, and air services were being rapidly expanded, and but a few more years were needed to render the mailed fist far stronger than it was in 1914. Other nations were begrudging the expense of armament and holding back wherever possible. Germany was going ahead eagerly and joyfully, however, with a definite and fell purpose in view. Her statesmen under-estimated the resisting power of others, over-estimated their own state of preparedness, or else were pushed on to action by forces from within the nation of which no true analysis has been made or can be until the situation at the beginning of the war can be studied in the calmer light of peaceful retrospective.

They precipitated a world catastrophe before they were strong enough to turn it to their own complete advantage. It is possible that the day would never have come when Germany could have dictated her terms to the world, but had she waited ten years longer she would have, barring accidents, brought about a state of affairs with the possibilities of which the imagination can only play. It is bad enough as it is, and the bill of costs to humanity for even Germany's premature effort to become the superpower of the world will reach a staggering total of which the German people themselves will pay a heavy share.—J. D. Whelpley, in Fortnightly Review.

Moral of the London Raid

A market gardener, who had successfully appealed for exemption from military service owing to domestic responsibilities, asked to be allowed to waive his objections and enlist. The sight of East London on the day it was raided made him see what the war required—men at all costs. He was accepted. Two Pacifists who up to the raid had been imprisoned for actively participating in meetings inimical to the cause of the country, volunteered for the front. The tramways of London show that during the raid month the receipts increased.

"His wife makes him go to church every Sunday."

"How do you know she makes him go?"

"Because he goes."—Detroit Saturday Night.

"Dasher selected his wife as he would pick out a motor car."

"And he has been busy buying accessories ever since."—Puck.

HOW ASSISTANCE IS GIVEN THE FARMERS IN WESTERN CANADA

BETTER METHODS OF FARMING BEING TAUGHT

Departments of Agriculture In The Three Western Provinces Promoting The Interests Of The Farmers Through Providing Better Marketing Facilities And Demonstration Work

The chief source of wealth of the Western Provinces of Canada lying in their agricultural possibilities, it is not surprising that considerable efforts are made to assist and educate the farmer in the best methods of farming and disposing of his produce. The Saskatchewan government, through its department of agriculture, has shown much activity in this respect. This department was inaugurated in 1897, and its history, together with an account of what it is accomplishing at the present time, is interesting; incidentally, it also reflects the agricultural progress of the province, which in many respects is most remarkable.

In 1898 the entire staff of the department consisted of twenty-five employees; in March, 1917, the staff had been increased to seventy, notwithstanding the fact that the department has been relieved of a great part of its original work by the creation of other departments. The number of farms in the whole of the North West Territories, including Alberta and Saskatchewan, in 1898, was 8,346; in 1911 they had increased to 119,934 in Saskatchewan alone. Many more have been added to this number since. The first estimate of crop production was made by the department to cover the harvest of 1899, when the wheat yield was given as 6,439,183 for the Territories; in 1916 the yield in Saskatchewan alone was 123,448,000 bushels, while in 1915 it was 243,481,000 bushels.

Broadly speaking, the policy and efforts of the department have been directed along two main lines; firstly, educational, in endeavoring to promote better methods of farming, and secondly, economic, or endeavoring to improve the business conditions of the producers so as to place the business of agriculture in Saskatchewan upon a sound, permanent and attractive basis.

The department has done much to spread a knowledge of the methods of farming best suited to the province and has furnished lecturers for institute meetings and judges for competitions at fairs; paid legislative grants to agricultural societies and provided scholarships for domestic science students. With the co-operation of the agricultural college at Saskatoon much educational work has been carried on, notably by means of the "Better Farming" trains, which during the few years have been run through the more recently settled districts, giving practical demonstrations and conveying information as to the best farming methods to those whom it would otherwise have been difficult to reach. Agricultural education in the primary schools has been furthered by the encouragement of school gardens, assistance at fairs, and the provision of seeds for school gardens at the lowest possible cost.

A striking example of what has been accomplished is shown in the dairy industry. The butter output had fallen as low as 126,849 pounds in 1896, and only two of the four creameries then in operation were on a self-supoprting basis. In 1916 the production of butter was 2,538,061 pounds—an increase of almost twentyfold in ten years—and there were seventeen creameries, with 7,205 farmers sending cream. Much of this growth is due to the assistance rendered by the department of agriculture which took the dairy industry in hand, and instituted a co-operative scheme which entirely changed the situation. Creameries, co-operatively owned, have been located at seventeen central points on the different railroads. Express charges are paid at the creamery to that the farmer at a distance does not suffer from the fact that the creamery is not at his door. The dairy branch markets the products, distributing the total net profits co-operatively twice a month. Instruction in dairying is given to farmers at the creameries throughout the year, and by travelling instructors in special dairy instruction cars.

The livestock branch, organized in 1911, assists the farmer by purchasing livestock of every kind, as favorably as possible, and selling them to farmers on a cash, half cash or quarter cash basis. In this manner 549 Saskatchewan farmers had been supplied with 1,394 cattle and 3,650 sheep up to the end of the last fiscal year.

To assist the farmer in practising such tillage and cropping methods as will control noxious weeds and result in bigger and better crops there is a special branch of this department, working through agricultural secretaries and weed inspectors. This branch also analyses seed for purity and tests it for germination. There is a branch for the collection and compilation of statistics and useful information for farmers. The statistics and information are distributed in the form of free pamphlets and leaflets and in a monthly publication and are of great aid to the farmer.

The farmer is assisted in obtaining labor by the bureau of labor, which was organized in 1917. This branch secures and distributes farm, domestic and harvest labor by means of employment bureaus, and by working in conjunction with the transportation and immigration authorities.

In the promotion, formation and conducting of agricultural co-operative associations advice and assistance is rendered by the co-operative organizations branch, which was formed in 1911. Pamphlets are also issued from time to time on agricultural co-operative work, such as livestock marketing, community breeding, and so on.

Assistance is rendered the farmer in a similar manner by the departments of agriculture of Alberta, Manitoba and the Dominion government, and also by the Canadian Pacific railway company, differing only in detail from that described in the foregoing. The last named also has a scheme by which the new settler with limited capital is enabled to have a farm home with the least possible delay and discomfort incidental to taking up raw land. It consists of what is termed "Ready-made Farms." These are prepared for the purchaser by the company, which breaks the land, erects buildings and in some cases sows the land to crop. Long terms of payment are given in the sale of these lands, which enable the farmer with comparatively small capital to take a farm of his own and derive an income therefrom immediately.

Brilliant British Exploit

Motor Boats Taken to Africa Did Effetcive Work

When the histories of the war are written the British blunders that have received so much attention will be eclipsed by accounts of brilliant exploits like the one which has just been received of a fight on Lake Tanganyika, in the heart of Africa. This long sheet of water forms the greater part of the western boundary of German East Africa, and here the Germans felt secure in the possession of three staunch gunboats.

Two motorboats, outclassing the German gunboats, were shipped from England to Cape Town and thence overland by almost superhuman effort. The Germans heard a rumor of their coming but laughed it to scorn as sheer madness. The expedition was hampered by tropical heat and shortage of water, the men enduring torture from thirst that the traction engines might have what water there was. After many months the boats were launched on the lake and in a series of brisk running fights captured one of the German boats and sank the other two.

Africa will prove a fruitful source of stirring exploits and adventures. The British colonies in that quarter have accomplished wonders in self-defence, in their expeditions into German territory and in furnishing troops for other theatres of the war.—New York Evening Sun.

Save The Fat

Economy Necessary in the Use of Bacon

Bacon at the present high price is too great a luxury for many of us, and the farm housekeeper with her home supply is very fortunate. Certainly no scrap of bacon or bacon fat should be wasted. The fat from frying bacon is sufficiently purified, after boiling in water, for many forms of cookery in which lard is ordinarily used. The special use of bacon fat however, is in cooking meat and vegetables. With baked beans bacon fat takes the place of a piece of pork, while in many meat dishes and vegetable chowders it is used instead of frying pork or bacon cut in dice to form a medium in which vegetables are browned before further cooking. A variety of brown stews may be made from the cheaper cuts of meat, in which the meat, cut into neat pieces, is first browned in bacon fat, and then slowly cooked with a savory gravy, preferably in a closed casserole in the oven. Flank steak (which can no longer be called cheap, however), is especially good cooked in this way, and it "goes further" than with other methods of cooking.

The Lady—And you may say we suspect a discharged butler of the robbery.

Reporter—When was he discharged?

The Lady—Oh, we never really kept a butler, but I think it sounds quite well.—Judge.

Local and Personal

Submit particulars any residence or lots for sale. "BUYER," care REVIEW, Creston.

Mrs. Stocks and her guest, Miss McLarty are spending the week with friends in Ntlson.

FOR SALE, YOUNG PIGS—Choice stock, just a few left, $6 each.—J. Arrowsmith, Creston.

FOR SALE—Range, heater, parlor suite, lamps, chairs, and other articles. —R. E. Pow, the Manse.

Mrs. C. G. Bennett and childreh left on Sunday to spend a few days with her mother in Cranbrook.

T. Crawford left on Tuesday for Nelson where he is a visitor at the annual fruit fair this week.

Mrs. R. S. Bevan, who has spent the past month with friends at Moscow, Idaho, returned home on Sunday.

W. B. Muir was another of the Creston visitors at the Cranbrook fair last week, returning on Friday.

R. G. L. Clarke, Vancouver, chief Dominion fruit inspector for B.C., arrived yesterday on an official visit.

Mrs. D. W. Brown of Medicine Hat is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Cook, en route home from a visit at the coast.

John Blinco is on his annual visit to Nelson this week, for the fruit fair and a session of the Kootenay beekeepers' association.

Mrs. J. E. Hayden is a Nelson visitor this week for the fruit fair. Miss Ruth Lidgate is also a Nelson visitor for the exhibition.

R. M. Reid left on Thursday on a business trip to Vancouver. In his absence Mr. Winters of Fernie is in charge at the local C.P.R. depot.

Mrs. Cherrington, who has been with friende at Regina and other Saskatchewan points for the past month, arrived home on Sunday.

M. McCarthy, who has been in charge of a C.P.R. steam ahovel at various points in Alberta for the past three months, returned on Friday.

Father Murpny, the recently-appointed priest to the Cranbrook parish was here on Tuesday, looking after some pastoral duties for Father Kennedy.

Creston Methodists are having their harvest thanksgiving service on Sunday, Sept. 30th. Christ Church will probably have a similar service on Oct. 14th.

Bev. R. E. Pow, who has been in charge of Creston Presbyterian church since April, 1915, has resigned the pastorate and will be leaving at the end of the month.

Mrs. McWilliams and children of Estevan, Sask., who have spent the past two months with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mawson, left for home yesterday.

Hay Louie, the Indian horseman, made a clean up of $45 at the Cranbrook fair last week, capturing first and second money in a couple of the Indian saddle horse events.

ROBT. LAMONT
NOTARY PUBLIC
INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE
DEALER IN COAL

CRESTON - - B.C.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan of Cowley arrived on Monday to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Manuel. Mrs. Manuel and her guests are at Nelson at present for the fruit fair.

Mrs. Bainbridge returned on Saturday from a visit with Alberta friends. Her health has been poor of late and she is leaving in a few days for Cranbrook for treatment in the hospital there.

Principal Brousson, who has been occupying the Coulter cottrge on Victoria Avenue, moved into Mrs. Long's residence on Saturday, the Coulter place being taken by Vice-principal Smith.

Friday was pay day for the successful exhibitors at the 1917 Institute fall fair when about $200 was distributed. Of this amount $121 was in cash, and the balance in merchandise of a very tangible variety generally.

October is starting in well in the entertainmont line. On the first the Methodist ladies have a pie social, and on the 3rd the Holy Cross Church ladies are resuming their whist parties, in Grady's Hall, Fourth street.

The treasurer's statement shows that the Women's Institute fall fair the early part of the month deriyed $21.10 of revenue from admissions to the fair, while the sale of refreshments accounted for $37.50 gross.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Quist and children left on Sunday for the old home at Metiskow, Alta., where they will remain until after the harvest and threshing. Mr. Quist and his sons are farming two sections of land there.

Mrs. Ben Long left on Friday last for Stratford, Ont., to visit her son who is signed on with the 67th Field Battery and is expecting to go overseas this month. Mrs. Long will remain in the east probably all winter.

The band and orchestra are entertaining at a dance in the Parish Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 28th. In view of the reclamation meeting at that time it is expected there will be a number of Bonners Ferry guests on this occasion.

Creston Red Cross Society benefitted to the extent of $20 on the recent fall fair, on the raffle of the John Keen prize shirt and the sale of refreshments—to say nothing of a dozen pairs of soldiers' socks that came in on special prizes.

Although this is the time of year when most all fruit is going out largely by freight express shipments at Creston are heavy. Wednesday, which was a little heavier than average, saw 172 boxes loaded—very largely plums.

Miss Alberta Markwick, who spent the summer here with Mrs. Cook; was agreeably surprised on her return to Medicine Hat last week, to have the G.A. of St. Barnabas church present her with an umbrella on the occasion of her birthday.

The mortality among the Creston Indians is very heavy at present. This week Simon Luke passed to the happy hunting grounds, passing away on Tuesday at the mission. He was about 20 years of age and was the youngest son of old Luke.

Four books are missing from the old government libarary. The titles are Mountain Wild Flowers, The Rival Crusoes, The Recording Angel, Prince Otto. Will the parties who have these in their possession kindly return same to F. H. Jackson store at once.

As near as we can figure it out Creston had entries in 80 different sections at last week's Cranbrook fair, and landed 50 first and 40 second prizes. Valley exhibits swept the board in fruit and dairy products, and made a dandy showing in vegetables as well.

R. Lamont has parted company with the fine team of heavy work horses which he brought in from Calgary last spring, along with another general purpose animal, to C. F. Caldwell, a well-known mining man at Kaslo. They were shipped west this week.

Beyond passing the Adlard account for $100 for kalsomining the rooms, and a couple of other small bills, practically nothing of importance occupied the attention of the trustees at the September meeting on Monday night, at which there was a full attendance.

Miss L. Coleman spent the latter part of the week organizing a syndicate of 20 local citizens to guarantee the expense of a three day chautauqua to be staged here the latter part of November. A definite announcement on the project will be forthcoming next week when it is known whether the chautauqua promoters accept the amended contract offered them.

W. Quail of Claresholm, Alta., who holds considerable land in the Valley, in the Canyon section, was a week-end visitor here looking after his interests. He states in that particular part of Alberta, on farms that have been well farmed exceptionally good yields in grain are reported.

Mesdames Forrester and Hayes, who were judges at the Cranbrook fair last week, state that the show of cookery, etc., at Cranbrook was about equal to the show here, but in the fancy work line the Creston exhibition had not the quantity on display that was in evidence at Cranbrook.

C. H. Bird, who has been in charge at the King George since J. H. Doyle went to Nelson as sheriff in April, is giving up the house with the coming of prohibieion on Oct. 1st, but expects a successor along to replace him before that time. The "dry" law will close 43 bars in West Kootenay.

Under the auspices of the People's Prohibition Association and the W. C.T.U. a public meeting will be held in the Methodist church on Monday, Sept. 24th, at 8 p.m. W. G. W. Fortune, B.A., general secretary of the people's prohibition movement, will speak on "Law Enforcement."

Following the fixing of the price of wheat at $2.20 comes announcement that the price of the highest grades of flour have been definitely set by the milling companies. In West Kootenay points the wholesale price on brande such as Purity, Five Roses, Royal Household, etc., $10.90 a barrel —a reduction of $1.70.

W. S. Watson has just been advised from militia headquarters at Ottawa that his son, Sergt. Stanley Watson, has been given three months' furlough and is expected to return to Creston the fore part of next month. Except when in the hospital, which has been on three occasions, due to wounds, Sergt. Watson has been in the trenches since April, 1915, and assuredly is deserving of the short leave secured.

The board of trade had a special meeting on Wednesday night when final arrangements for the reclamation meetings on the 28th and 29th were completed. To ensure ample accommodation for the large crowd expected it was decided to ask the Red Cross Society to serve lunch that day in order that there shall be no difficulty for the visitors to get meals. The reception committee will also arrange for a ladies' committee to entertain any womenfolk who may be among the visiting delegation.

The survey party which Chas. Moore has had in the Bayonne country for the past two weeks, surveying a group of claims for Silver King Mike, got home on Wednesday night. Mr. Moore completed the job right on schedule although three or four rainy days made things a bit disagreeable. With him were T. Mawson, E. Rhepsomer and Frank Aiken. They state the huckleberry crop in that section is very luxuriant, and the fishing in Summit Creek could hardly be better.

Another Creston veteran who is expected home next monch is Pte. Russell Learny. REVIEW readers will recollect that he was seriously wounded by shrapnel in the lungs at least a year ago, and for many weeks little hope was entertained that he would live through it, let alone ever be able to get around. Of late, however, his recovery has been all that could be desired under the circumstances and he will probably come back with Sergt. Watson, with whom he went overseas in February, 1915.

Erickson

Mrs. Bottomley and children of Moyie, who have been Mrs. Boffey's guests for a few days, returned home on Mondav.

M. McLeod of Sandon was a visitor here between trains on Wednesday. Mrs. McLeod returned with him after a two months' visit at her home here.

Mrs. G. Cartwright has been named one of the two delegates from the Valley to attend the Women's Institute conference at Cranbrook next week.

Alex. Dupperry, the Erickson delegate at the Cranbrook fair, returned on Friday, and reports that the Erickson showing of vegetables was the feature of that department of the fair.

Eleven of the thirteen Erickson ranchers who sent stuff to the Cranbrook fair last week all landed one or more prizes. Mrs. Dew, who had one entry in McIntosh Reds, and W. W. Hall, who had two plates of apples, were the only ones who failed to get on the honor roll.

At the Cranbrook fair Mrs. Ryckman seems to have more than her share of good luck. In Flemish Beauty pears she got both first and second, and the same good fortune in Columbia plums. She nabbed first in box of plums, second in Yellow Egg plums second A.O.V. pears, as well as first on plate of King apples.

Word came on Saturday morning that Pte. Jim Long had just been admitted to a French hospital to recuperate from a German gas attack, though just how serious his case is no information is given. Jim went overseas with the 102nd Battalion early in 1916 and is the second of the six Valley men to figure in the casualties to date, Pte. Geo. Jackes having been wounded several months ago.

Wynndel

Lieut. Ashley Cooper spent the week-end with his family here, returning to Bonnington on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have the sympathy of all in the loss of their baby girl, which sad event transpired yesterday.

J. J. Grady is a Nelson visitor this week who, along with Mr. Muir are the only Wynndel representatives to attend the annual fair in that city.

E. Williams came in from Coleman, Alta., on Sunday and is busy this week moving his household effects and family to that community, where he intends to reside in the future.

Misses Pattison and Long, the ladv evangalists, have been holding their usual meetings in the school house this week, up until Thursday. They are leaving this community on Friday for Nelson.

Owing to the illness of Principal King, the Wynndel school did not open for its fall term until Monday. There are 29 pupils in attendance and all seem well pleased with their new teacher.

Word received from Sergt. H. A. Bathie states that he has successfully passed the exams in the Physcial Training and Bayonet Fighting course and is now in charge of 30 men at Bramshott Camp.

J. Johnson, received a bit of welcome news on Saturday in the shape of a cable from his son, Pte. John Johnson, stating that he was obtaining leave and expected to arrive home in about a month's time. Jack was one of the first Wynndel boys to enlist and went overseas with the 48th Battalion. Being unfit for the trenches he has been serving at a casualty station in France.

Prepare for the Coool 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

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