Provincial Library JAN 19

THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. X — CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1918 — No. 46

Valley's Apple Loss is Slight

Okanagan apples are receiving much objectionable advertising at the present time owing to the fact that these apples are not "standing up." Apples which should be at their prime are found to be overripe and in many cases showing heavy losses; and fruit which in ordinary seasons would not be at its best until February is now in prime condition for dessert purposes.

Many reasons have been advanced for this premature ripening, none of which would appear to exactly fit the case. Certainly none of the reasons advanced are going to prevent losses and selling agencies are faced with the problem or making adjustments that will be satisfactory to both growers and buyers. Creston apples have the reputation of beiug the best keepers of any grown in B.C. and it was thought that we might be entirely free from the trouble that is causing so much concern in other parts of the province. Careful enquiry discloses the fact, however, that apples grown throughout the Kootenays are not keeping as well as they should, and even the Creston district is not entirely free from this trouble.

Local selling agencies have been keeping their troubles to themselves for fear they too might become victims of free advertising of the wrong kind. The loss in this district has been so slight, however, that there seems no reason why the facts should not be made public. The reported loss to date from this and every other source is less than one-half of one per cent.; very little more than might be expected in normal years. Under these circumstances it would seem wise to discuss the question in the hope that information might be thus made public that would be a guide in avoiding losses of the same nature another season.

Losses so far reported have taken one of three forms: Baldwin spot, withering, and dry rot. Everyone is more or less familiar with Baldwin spot, its causes, and how to reduce losses from this cause to a minimum. Withering, of course, has appeared only on those varieties picked too soon. The trouble which we have possibly incorrectly described as dry rot rot is shown in this district principally in the Jonathan variety and seems to be the trouble which is causing so much guessing in other districts.

While no preventative is known for Baldwin spot there is no doubt, whatever, that much can be done to prevent the appearance of this disease, and it is quite certain that much can be done to prevent losses occuring from it after it has been discoyeeed. For instance, we have in several orchards an apple which is known as the Starr. This is an excellent cooker, and reaches a marketable size before almost any other variety grown in the Valley. Unfortunately it almost certain to develop Baldwin spot if the season tends to produce large-sized applos. Now, there is absolutely no reason why this apple cannot be handled as a cooking apple early in the season, and as such would be profitable. We mention this os an incident, merely to show what could be done to avoid loss from Baldwin spot in this particular variety and there is no doubt if growers would only devote thought to the matter very few apples showing Baldwin spot need be shipped.

The difficulty seems to be that growers will persist in shipping apples even when spotted rather than throw these apples in the cull box. There is perhaps no single thing doing more than Baldwin spot to knock the market for Creston apples, and much of the trouble could be avoided.

McIntosh Red apples have shown considerable loss this season from withering. This was more noticeable on apples showing scab, and would appear to be due to the fact that these apples were picked too early, but it would appear to be a fortunate thing that the early apples were taken off as soon as they wese, since the trouble which we have described as dry rot seems to have affected late-picked apples.

This season we have had to handle three times the quantity of apples with about the same help as other seasons. Had we delayed the picking of Wealthy and McIntoshes until these varieties were fully matured there is no doubt whatever that a good many cars of apples would still be left in the Valley, or else would have been marketed at a sacrifice. Had they been kept in storage here it is more than likely that at least the Jonathans would have to be repackek.

Jonathan apples, which have been shipped out but which have not yet reached the consumer, are showing more or less heavy loss. In every box apples will be found looking perfect on the outside but which are soft to the touch, and which are found to be discolored and worthless when cut open. A dozen different reasons have been advanced in explanation of the trouble none of whfch exactly fit. Water core, late rains, and late picking are mentioned as possible explanations.

Some of the heaviest losses are known to have occurred on ranches which have been in sod where cultivation was more or less neglected, and where apples were not picked until late in the season. Apples grown under good conditions and picked between 1st and the 10th of October show least loss. Even under these conditions losses were not eliminated entirely and it is doubtful if any single crop of Jonathans was entirely free from the trouble.

Orchards in sod would, doubtless, ripen up their crop much sooner than those well cultivated. One lot of 40 boxes picked and packed in November were a total loss. All of which goes to show that Creston growers need to wake up to the fact that every variety of apples has a definite stage in its development when it is fit to pick and that it cannot be picked either before or after this time without the grower running the risk of damaged fruit. This season does not extend over a very great number of days in the case of any variety bnt, of course, will be modified as to date by conditions under which the crop has been grown.

Creston ranchers are rank offenders in this regard. Anything from the need of finishing haying before the rains set in, to the fact that the baby is cutting teeth, being advanced as a reason why Wealthy apples are being harvested in November. This is a serious matter not only to the individual rancher but to the Valley as a whole.

The next few years will see a struggle taking place between the different apple growing districts in the Northwest for the control of various markets. Only those districts which put prime fruit and nothing but prime fruit on the market; fruit picked at the right time and packed in the right manner have the slightest chance to win out. The indiyidual grower who loses sight of this fact for a moment is in danger of doing a serious damage not only to himself but to his neighbor and to the whole district. COM.

No Wheelbarrow Load

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The big car of flour and feed will be here just as quickly as the railway can get it here. This is no wheelbarrow car. This car contains 20 tons, as follows; 3 tons flour, 5 tons bran, 7 tons shorts, 4 tons crushed whole and chopped oats, 3 tons whole and chopped barley, 2 tons chicken wheat, 2500 pounds whole and cracked corn, 500 pounds of oilcake meal, 200 pounds of pure flax seed grain, besides a lot of whole wheat flour, Graham flour, rolled oats and corn meal. I could have got a car sooner, but I have been making some exhaustive enquiries by letter and by wire and as a result can save the people over $100 besides my commission. I am giving the people of the Valley better prices than any other concern in southern British Columbia, not excepting the big wholesalers. Your friend, T. M. EDMONDSON.

Usually the heavy snow cuts off auto traffic on the road between Trail and Rossland each winter, but this year it is hoped to pass the hat among autoists and get enough money to keep the road open.

Wyndel

For the first time in several years Wyndel did not have its usual Christmas week dance this season. Dr. Henderson's flu ban is still working.

Clem Payette is expected this week from Creston to take charge of the Wigen hay baler. There is still another 30 tons to bundle up for O. J. Wigen who pefers to put it up this way rather than haul it home loose.

H. Rosendale was a week-end visitor with Mrs. Rosendale and old friends at Crnbrook, and reports the weather decidedly frosty there, though very little more snow than we have.

E. Penson has the contract for the eration of the Uri boys new house, and already has the frame work well along to completion.

Christmas passed off quietly here, and seems to have been about the merriest we have had for some time, even though sleighing was absent.

School was booked to re-open on Monday but owing to none of the scholars putting in an appearance operations were not resumed.

Wyndel is enjoying the excitement of cutting its supply of rushes on the ice at present. A mowing machine has been busy all week and good time is being made considering the slippery surface the men have to work on.

The Co-Operative Fruit Growers have compiled a statement of the year's business which shows almost 50 per cent. of an increase in the cash receipts for fruits and vegetables. The higher price for berries and a considerably increased output of apples and tomatoes accounts for the much better showing than 1917.

Alice Siding

Mrs. G. Seaver returned from Lamont, Wash., the latter part of the week, and will spend the Chrismas holidays with her parents, Mr, and Mrs. R. Stewart.

Leslie McMurtrie, who has been with the flying squad at the coast and at Toronto, Ont., for the past eighteen months, arrived home last week, having obtained his discharge earlier in the month.

Guy Constable and Walter Muir of Creston have spent the past ten days at Alice Mine, where they are at work taking up some of the steel track

The Rose-Watcher-Pease wood cutting outfit that has been turning out four cords of wood every five hours at the goose neck for the past few days, has had to suspend operations. The engine got ornery on Monday and had to be brought into town for overhauling.

The congregation of Christ Church, Creston, suitably remembered the service of Mr. A. A. J. Collis, the organist, again this Christmas, presenting him with a pipe. Just how faithfully he has lived up to his motto, semper fidelis, is shown in his record of missing only one service in almost three years.

Trennie Long arrived home from Pincher Creek, Alta., on Saturday, and will be with his parents at the Bartholomew ranch until the new year.

In addition to his deer-taking showing it would look as if Dick Smith could claim the Valley record for wild geese killing, with fourteen of these birds to his credit this season.

Erickson

Erickson is awarded the palm for being the first section of the Valley to import a Fordson tractor for ranch work. The machine is a 22 horsepower affair, with the capacity of four horses and easily handles two ploughs. Frank Staples is the owner, bringing it from Creston, Wednesday, at which point it was unloaded.

School will likely re-open on Monday with Miss Jeanne Palmer in charge. Mr. Edgett, the former teacher resigned last month, and returned to the coast with the outbreak of the flu.

Mr. Winger, on the Hunt ranch, is getting ready to go into wood business and is rigging up a buzz saw to supply the motive power.

R. B. Staples and Master Ted were Cranbrook visitors the latter part of week, returning on Sunday.

According to the returns just compiled 1918 sees Erickson back to the showing of the palmy days in the matter of tomato export. Well over 12,000 crates of them were shipped from here this year.

Miss Jeanne Palmer, who has been attending Normal school at Victoria this term, arrived home for the Christmas vacation, little the worse for an attack of the flu from which she is Just recovering.

Some of the ranchers here who were cultivating plots of vegetables for seed purposes for the Dominion government report rather poor success. A rather dry season and shortage of help necessitated these seed experiment areas having to shift too muce for themselves.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Rossland medical health officer reports 50 deaths in the town's 600 cases of flu.

The steamer Crescent quit the run between Bonner's Ferry and Port Hill last week.

Fernie, Cranbrook, Trail and Rossland have each had at least 50 deaths as a result of the flu.

While it is not definitely settled at present it looks as if the Cranbrook schools would not open until after the New Year.

Trail had 50 deaths in November, ten births and no marriages. The flu was responsible for the very heavy death rate,

Kaslo expects to have a big export of fur this spring. Trappers are more numerous than ever in that part of the country.

Grand Forks has a wood famine. The town recently lifted the flu ban on Saturday and put it back on again 48 hours later.

For 1918 Grand Forks claims its export in fruit, vegetables and wheat will total up to $150,000. It shipped 50 cars of apples.

Sirdar

Mr. and Mrs. Dennes were Christmas visitors with friends at Proctor.

Tony Dominic is around again after a tussle with the flu and after a few days at Nelson will return to work at Cranbrook.

C. M. Goodman is taking a well earned vacation with old friends at Cranbrook, with J. Desmond relieving him at the station here.

December building permits include one for a commodious woodshed at the S. Pascuzzo ranch.

Talking of fuel houses reminds that the weather has been just a trifle on the cool side for Sirdar. We certainly miss the Jackson hot air. Hurry back on the old job, Joe.

Bert Ross is showing the way to all local poultry keepers, his flock of Rocks and Blue Orpingtons—six of them only, are producing almost two dozen eggs a week. With hen fruit at 80 cents a dozen this helps some to keep down the high cost of living.

Transients and home town citizens alike are all receiving heartiest yule tide greetings from Mayor Daly. Joe is feeling his old time self now the sugar ration regulation has gone by the board.

The atmosphere warmed up a bit on Tuesday morning when fireman Russell baptized Chef Skinner with a shovelful of coal off the Charlie Magee. The chef's display of temper and bad language was well worthy of the occasion be it said, but there were no casualties.

The lumber arrived here this week for the new floor that is to pe put in the schoolhouse at once.

The last few days of frosty weather has made excellent skating on Duck Lake, and it is being utilized by old and young alike.

English Church services will be resumed here early next month. Ten weeks without church in praying too much even for Sirdar.

The Continental mine has $160,000 worth of concentrates awaiting shipment. There is good sleighing on the upper half of their road and none at the Porthill end.

Mabel Benner had both ankles broken, a broken jawbone, severe cuts and internal injuries due to a sleighriding mishap at Rossland last week. Coming down a steep grade the sled ran into a telegraph pole.

BUY

War-Savings Stamps

On Sale at all

MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES

BANKS AND

WHEREVER THIS SIGN W.S.S. IS DISPLAYED

BUY War-Savings Stamps for $4.00 each, place them on the Certificate, which will be given to you; have your Stamps registered against loss, free of charge at any Money-Order Post Office; and on the first day of 1924, Canada will pay you $5.00 each for your stamps.

As an aid to the purchase of W.-S. S. you can buy THRIFT Stamps for 25 cents each. Sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on a Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.-S. S. Thrift Stamps do not bear interest. Their virtue is that they enable you to apply every 25 cents you can save towards the purchase of a Government, interest-bearing security.

"If high rates of interest must be paid on Government borrowings it is but right that every man, woman, and child should have the opportunity to earn this interest."—*Sir Thomas White.*

$5.00 for $4.00

BRITISH VICTORIES ARE CHEERED BY PUBLIC UNTIL FORBIDDEN

NORWEGIANS ARE HAPPY OVER DEFEAT OF HUNS

People Have Suffered Much and Half of Norway's Original Fleet Has Been Sunk by German Submarines — Two Million Tons Of Shipping Placed at Service of Allies

The Norwegian public is following with outspoken delight the victorious advance of the allies. "Splendid news today" means as a matter of course an allied victory. The press no longer pretends to be neutral, as the Germans long ago violated Norwegian neutrality by murdering Norwegian sailors, by bomb explosions, and by fires.

In the first days of the advance the "Marseillaise" was sung demonstratively in the music halls, and British victories were cheered by the public until it was forbidden. Most Germans have now left the country, feeling that the ground is too hot for them, and the remaining ones try to speak English in the buses and in the railways and restaurants. On the national day the annual flag procession of all the school children, when passing the British consulate, burst out in cheers, and the teachers were unable to stop them.

It is proof of the solid sympathy for the allies that Norwegians have been able to withstand the overwhelming propaganda from the German side. The German newspapers and press correspondence from Berlin arrive here in two days, while the British newspapers and letters from London journalists do not arrive here until three, four or five weeks after they have been posted. The German propaganda had actually succeeded in making the people here believe that the Americans could not arrive in time to prevent the defeat of the allies. The marvellous sight of an American army carried across the Atlantic undisturbed by the U-boat war has raised a new spirit of enthusiasm.

The Norwegian people generally have suffered much during the war. It is true that some people have gained millions, and wages have been raised for all classes, but the prices of living have risen correspondingly.

Norway may claim to have done two great things for the allies. She was at first a great help in keeping Sweden from joining Germany, and she has, at the most critical time of the U-boat war, when even America stopped her ships from leaving the harbors, placed about 2,000,000 tons of shipping at the service of the allies. Almost all of Norway's products, consisting of fish, minerals and nitrates, are exported for the allies, in return for coal and food.

Many people here think that Norway in this way has served the right cause better than if she had joined in the war, as that might have complicated the situation.

Half of the original Norwegian fleet, with 1,100 sailors, has been sunk by German submarines. The press says openly that the purpose of Germany in torpedoing neutral ships, regardless of their cargo and destination, is not the starvation of England, as alleged, but is aimed at the direct destruction of neutral shipping to make her own mercantile fleet more valuable after the war. It is felt here that stronger measures should now be taken for the self-defence of Norway against the wilful destruction of her mercantile fleet by the German U-boats.

"A woman can't keep a secret," snarled Mr. Gabb.

"She can't, eh?" replied Mrs. Gabb. "Why, you poor fathead, I knew that you were engaged to me six months before you knew it."—Ottawa Journal.

Why Britain is Short of Coa

Winter Will Not Be Passed Without Suffering

There will not be enough coal in Great Britain to heat the houses of the people during the coming winter. The announcement is made by the London Daily Chronicle not in a spirit of complaint, but merely as an unpleasant fact. "Nobody will have enough coal," is the conclusion of the whole matter. Even the ration-form, it is said, is no guarantee that the coal allowed to each individual will be available.

The reasons for this shortage are varied but unanswerable. The army has taken 75,000 men from the mines, and those who remain will not work full time. Moreover, they refuse to work beside German prisoners, who otherwise might be employed as a make-shift labor supply. France requires more coal than usual, since the spring offensive of the Germans captured the only coal areas left for French use. Last year the total allotment in France was 1½ tons a year per household. The need in Italy is even more desperate, and Holland is trading ships to the entente for coal. Moreover the new American army must be kept warm and provided with cooking fires. Great Britain must supply the coal for these two millions.

It is not expected that the winter will be passed without suffering, but the minimum of distress will be experienced by a careful and accurate observance of the regulations of the fuel controller. Canadians talk of a coal shortage when 70 per cent. of the peace-time allotment is available. Let them think of the peasants of the Vosges with less than 2 tons a year for each household—and that not comparable in quality to Pennsylvania anthracite.—Toronto News.

Diplomacy

"You men make a lot of work."

"What is the matter, love?"

"You keep me busy sewing buttons on your vest."

"Well, dear, you feed me so well," was the diplomatic husband's response.—Ottawa Journal.

The more you practice what you know, the more shall yoyu know what to practice.—W. Jenkin.

ENEMY COMMAND HAS 600,000 FEWER MEN THAN IN APRIL LAST

MAN-POWER AT KAISER'S DISPOSAL IS DWINDLING

Germany Has To Select Her Recruits From the Physically Inferior Classes to Send Against America's Hundreds of Thousands of Fresh Young Fighting Men

I was talking with a former professor of Cologne about Germany's success in finding substitutes for the articles of war she lacked. This prisoner of war, himself a chemist, was discussing the number of German inventions of this sort, when suddenly he said:

"But we cannot get a substitute for men."

He voiced the thought uppermost in the mind of every thinking German—the dwindling man-power at the kaiser's disposal. Into the theatre of war America is throwing her hundreds of thousands of fresh young fighting men, and Germany has not the like to send against them.

After talking with this German professor I obtained the authoritative figures as to German power on the western front. They show that the German command has about 600,000 fewer men on this front than he had in April, and the general quality is much poorer, due not only to the fact that Germany has had to seek recruits from the physically inferior classes, but also to the fact that the German army's morale is at the lowest point of any time in the war.

But far more significant than the reduction by 600,000 of the number of German effectives on the western front is the fact that whereas just before Germany started her offensive last March the German command had seventy-two fresh divisions out of the line fully rested and prepared for mass manoeuvres. It has today just thirteen such divisions, and his reserves are not grouped as they were then, but are now scattered all along the western front, due largely to the fear of Americans.

On the whole western front Germany has 204 divisions, which are being maintained at an average strength of 15,000 by the most heroic efforts, combing out the civilian war workers, etc. This totals 3,060,000.

One may take the well-known estimates of French and British strength and add the total of nearly 2,000,000 Americans in France to see what a preponderating strength of man-power the allies have, or will have, as soon as the Americans are in fighting trim.

Of the 204 German divisions on the western front, 114 are in the line, thirteen have had a month or more of rest, and 71 are in the back areas, being rebuilt after being chewed up on the British and French front. There are perhaps 20 of these 71 divisions in shape to be thrown into the fight at a pinch.

Of the thirteen reserve divisions that are in good shape three are rated as first class, six second class, two third class, and two fourth class.

All the divisions on the western front have been engaged in battle since July 15.

Of the 114 divisions in the line, the army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht has 32, that of von Boehm has 32, and the Crown Prince has 22, von Gallwitz has 12, and Duke Albrecht has 16.

Von Gallwitz and Duke Albrecht command the front from Verdun to the Swiss border. It was von Gallwitz who was whipped by Pershing when the Americans took the St. Mihiel salient.

Horse Meat for Canada

Dominion Government May Be Asked to Sanction This Move

A movement to permit the sale of horse meat in butcher shops throughout Canada has received the indorsemen of all leading live stock organizations in this section of Canada and soon will be formally placed before the Dominion government in form of a recommendation, according to the Alberta horse, cattle, sheep and swine breeds' associations.

Horse meat, sold under the same regulations as obtain in various European countries, would result in a great economic saving, the Association says, adding that "thousands of light horses that have ceased to be of economic value consume large quantities of feed annually."

Figures dealing with the sale of horse meat in Europe were made public. They showed that one-sixth of the 600,000 families in Paris eat horse flesh, and that Germany, as far back as 1909, used 79,000,000 pounds of horse meat annually. In 1909 Germany also consumed 6,900 dogs, the figures showed.

The Blessing in Disguise

Girl—How much for a marriage license please?

Register—Ten shillings.

Girl—I've only got five shillings with me.

Register—Then you're lucky.—London Opinion.

If you would thoroughly know anything, teach it to others.—Tryon Edwards.

British Inventive Genius

Nation Has Right to Be Proud of What Has Been Accomplished

Lord Sydenham, in opening the British Scientific Products Exhibition at King's College, Strand, London, recently said that when the war broke out Great Britain was in more danger than it realized, and perhaps that was as well. Our army had proved its worth and our navy had been our salvation.

Looking back at our disadvantages at the start, the nation had a right to be proud of what had been accomplished. A deadly blow has just been struck at the enemy which made victory almost certain. The air force had developed into a mighty engine of offence, and he believed that they would before long take the war into the very heart of Germany. Yet on the outbreak of hostilities we were worse prepared with industries necessary to supply our fighting forces on sea and land than ever before. Germany had, with deep design, penetrated into our whole commercial system and obtained the control of most of our key industries. The country awoke to that fact, and now we could fairly say that there was not a single branch of the industry of war in which we could not beat Germany. We must take care that our key industries were never again surrendered into the hands of foreign nations. England had never been lacking in inventive power, but Germany had turned out science to the fullest possible account while we had failed to apply it to our national advantage. He hoped the result of our experience would show us that we really stood in the van of scientific progress and that our advantage would be maintained and secured.

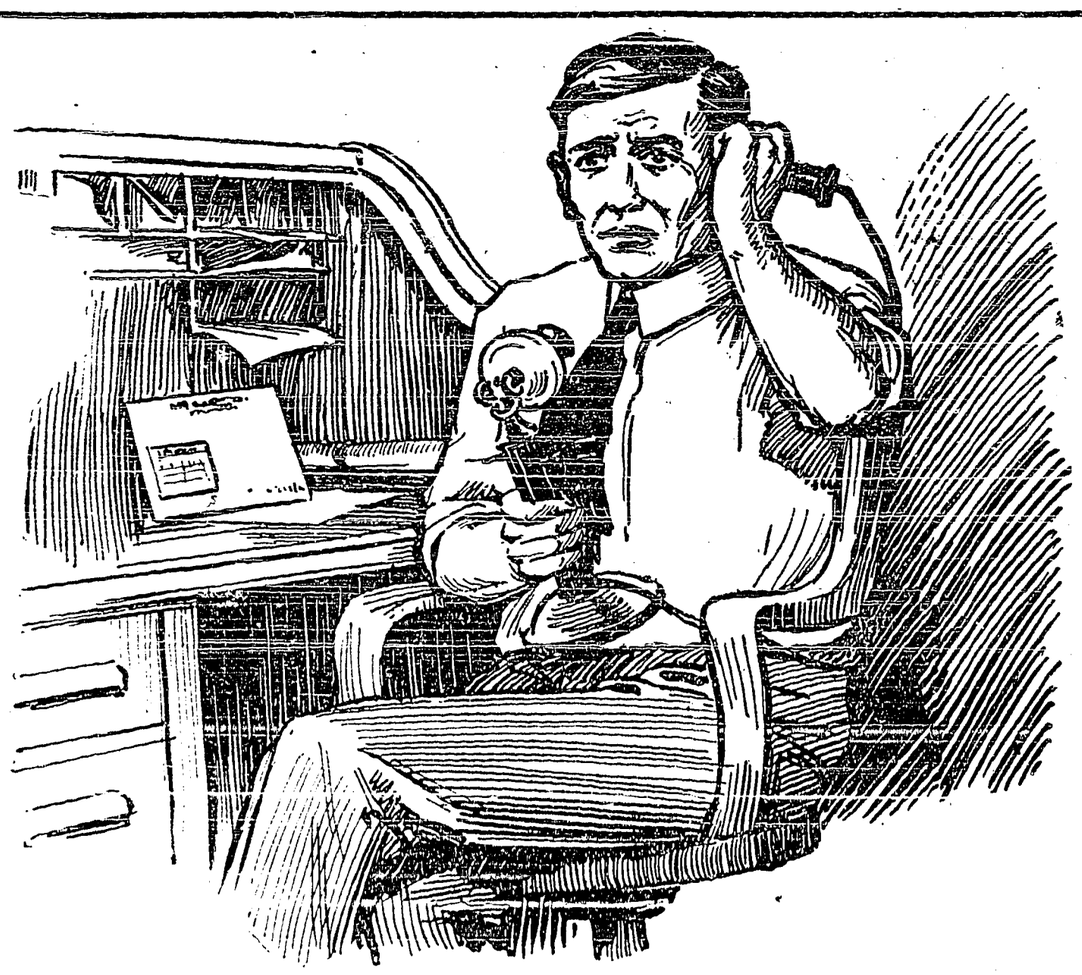
General Pershing's Pig

The French papers delight in anecdotes of the good relations between the U. S. soldiers and the peasants. One of these stories, with which Gen. Pershing's name is coupled, is printed this week. "A big military automobile tore through a French village on its way to a United States camp," says a Lyons paper. "Unfortunately a pig belonging to an old peasant woman strayed into the path of the car and was killed. The old lady was heartbroken. But a few days later a letter came for her enclosing a check for 100 francs, and saying how sorry the writer was for the death of her pig.

"The signature was that of Gen. Pershing."

Kaiser's Trip to Paris

It might be mentioned here, says a U. S. trench paper, that Private Walker has quoted Bugs Baer as having once said that the kaiser is the only guy in the world who has bought a round-trip ticket to Paris and used the last half first and still has the first half.



GOOD HEALTH is as necessary to the winning of the war as good guns, good shells and good airplanes.

And it is not alone the health of the soldier that is important, for this is watched and guarded as never before. But there is the health of the people at home, who are manufacturing and sending forward the supplies which make it possible to continue the fight.

Men and women have never in the world's history carried such mental and physical burdens as they do to-day.

From Ministers of State, Commissioners, Manufacturers, all the way through the enormous staffs of men and women workers, there are problems to be solved and schedules to be lived up to that mean enormous anxiety and strain on the nervous system.

It is under these conditions that many [illegible] sleep or stimulants to whip up the tired nerves. In either case the temporary help is obtained at an enormous expense to the nervous system.

The only rational treatment is that which goes to build up new nerve cells and new nerve force, and supreme in this class is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Most people know about this food cure, but all do not realize that it has revolutionized the treatment of diseases of the nerves by the new idea of supplying to the blood the elements which go to the creation of nervous energy and vigor.

The most common indications of nervous exhaustion are inability to sleep and rest, failure of digestion and loss of appetite, nervousness and irritability. You arise tired in the mornings, and are easily annoyed over little things. You put off the duties of the day because you lack the energy to take hold and clean them up.

It is evident that you must have help to overcome this condition, and there is nothing so sure to befriend you as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

For your protection the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of the genuine Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c a box, 6 for $2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used anually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

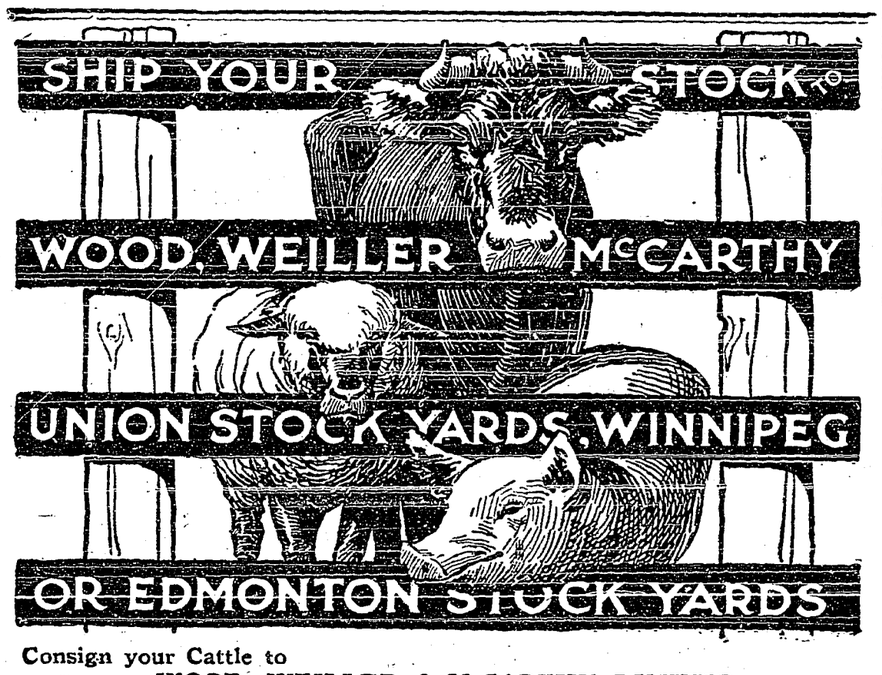
BEECHAM'S PILLS

Constipation is the arch-enemy of health. Conquer this enemy and you rout a whole army of physical foes, including indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, sleeplessness and nervous dyspepsia. Beecham's Pills have been a world-favorite laxative for over sixty years. They go straight to the cause of many ills and remove it. They act promptly, pleasantly and surely. Contain no habit-forming drug. These time-tested pills strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and

Relieve Constipation

Worth a Guinea a Box

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



Consign your Cattle to

WOOD, WEILLER & McCARTHY LIMITED

Every dollar the market allows is secured for our clients. We have large Southern orders for stockers and feeders. Write us at once, if interested, to Winnipeg or Edmonton.

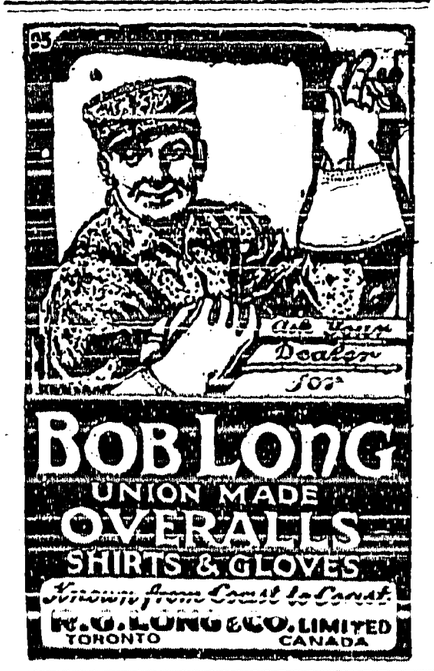
A Salt for Healing Bone

Dr. Frederick D. Pridham, a U. S. medical student for four years at work on bone diseases, has discovered that double nitro oxide salt applied to sections of the bone causes absorption of the diseased marrow and healing of the bone disease from the inside toward the surface results. He reports eighty-three cases of various bone and joint diseases cured in from three weeks to seven months.

Broke All Records

A Minneapolis laundress, a negro woman, patriotic supporter of the Red Cross, was among the thousands who witnessed a recent Red Cross parade in the Mill City in which fifteen thousand white-clad women participated. In telling a Red Cross worker how she liked it, she said:

"Lawdy, missus, it suttingly was a gran' spectacle. Nevah in mah whole life did I see so much washin' at one time."—Everybody's Magazine.



What "Y. M. C. A." Means

The officiating minister at the Welsh chapel in the hills was of English extraction, but he did his best with the Welsh names in the intimation given him to read from the pulpit. This was the conclusion of his announcement:

"And, dear friends, on Friday night there will be the usual meeting of the Yumka."

The congregation was mystified as to the identity of the Yumka—all except the author of the document, who knew he had written "Y.M.C.A."—London Chronicle.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THE BABY NEEDS

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine a mother needs for her little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which instantly relieve all stomach and bowel disorders thus banishing all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Levesque, St. Simon, Que., says: —"Baby's Own Tablets are a marvelous medicine for little ones. They never fail to cure stomach and bowel troubles and neither my sister-in-law or myself would use any other medicine for our little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Aviators' Slang

The British airman is an adept at inventing slang terms. The latest additions to the vocabulary of the R. A.F. are "To blind," is to dash along at a reckless, unseen pace; "to go dis," is to break down; "banking" is shelling; "insurance agents" are enemy bombing planes; while "an attack of severe vertical gusts," is the feeling that follows the explosion of a shell before one realizes whether it is high explosive alone or high explosive and gas mixed.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

The now familiar "Somewhere in France," receives elucidation at the hands of a British soldier after this fashion: "I am sorry I cannot tell you where I am, because I am not allowed to say. But I feel free to state that I am not where I was, but where I was before I left here to go where I have just come from."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Three kinds of tanks are now used in the French army: A 23-ton tank with a crew of eight, a 13-ton tank with a crew of six, and a 6-ton tank worked by two men. German tanks weigh 37 tons.

Cavalry Still Useful

This Arm of the Service Is Not Obsolete

The successful use of cavalry in driving the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient is another reminder of the danger of concluding that this or that arm of the service has been rendered obsolete by the modern conditions of warfare. If the war has taught us anything it has taught us that prophecy in this and similar respects is futile. What appears a permanent development proves merely temporary; one form of fighting goes out of use, but almost before we realize it comes back again. War of movement is succeeded by trench war, but trench war gives way to war of movement again. We see the largest calibre guns playing the main part in the campaign, but just when we have become accustomed to the thought of them as perhaps the dominant factor, smaller calibers are used increasingly—and the Germans lay particular stress on the value of machine guns even in heavy fighting.

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the iver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

The Retort Courteous

"You know," said the lady whose motor car had run down a man, "you must have been walking very carelessly. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"Lady, you've got nothing on me. I've been walking for fifty-four years."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Not His Function

"I want to know," said the grim-faced woman, "how much money my husband drew out of the bank last week."

"I cannot give you that information, madam," answered the man in the cage.

"You're the paying teller, aren't you?"

"Yes, but I'm not the telling payer."—Boston Transcript.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

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

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

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A Sea Surprise

It may be early days to remind the reader that Germany has three strings to her bow—her military offensive, her peace offensive, and her navy. Be sure that when, and if, the two first have definitely failed, the third string will be pulled, and be sure that the Germans are preparing, and will endeavor to spring upon us a tactical surprise by sea, as they did by land, and that this will not be unconnected with some new use of the mine, submarine, and torpedo boat.

Save the food and help the fighter fight.

The least expensive meats rival in tastiness the most expensive roasts by the addition of

BOVRIL

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and $1

Don't let your complexion get run down thru lack of care. The heat of the kitchen, the daily round of housework, the flying dust in the air all the time, as well as natural causes, will rob you of youth and attractiveness if you don't take care of your complexion. Use Ingram's Milkweed Cream daily. It is the only emollient that has a distinctive remedial, therapeutic effect on the skin tissues. It cleans, softens and gives health and color to the complexion.

Every woman suffers at times from oiliness and shininess of the skin.

A light touch of Ingram's Velveola Souveraine Face Powder (50c) will overcome this condition and also conceal the little imperfections of the complexion. Other Ingram toilet aids, including Zodenta for the teeth (25c) at your drug store.

A Picture With Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Company
Windsor, Ontario

(112)

Knew His Destination

"Going to France?" asked a travelling man at the station of a negro soldier.

"No, sah! I'se not going to France," replied the dusky soldier. "I'se goin' to Berlin, but Ah may stop in France for a shawt time on de way."—New York Telegram.

Miller's Worm Powders will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthful conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.

Folk Names of Flowers

Tell Time and Weather by Their Behaviour

Quaint and pretty are the names given to flowers by the English country folk, who manage thereby to express peculiarities of form or color poetic or moral fancies. Thus Honesty is "Money-in-both-pockets," a maximum not always true outside the cottage garden; Columbines are "Grannies' Bonnets," Calceolarias are "Fisherman's Baskets," while the spikes of Larkspur are "Noah's Arks."

The "Virgin Mary's Milk Drops" has a white spotted leaf and the Balsam is a "Jacob's Ladder." Many other flowers also have a spice of piety in their names, probably because generations ago the monks healed the body as well as the mind, and being skilful herbalists, named the flowers from which they brewed their samples and cordials. The "Lady" therefore in "Lady Slipper," "Lady's Smock," and "Lady's Bedstraw" means "Our Lady," who is again signified in "Rosemary" and "Marybuds," while "St. John's Wort" with its golden crowns, and "Crosswort" with its ivory crosses, are very aptly named. But while the monks practised piety even in their flower names, the common people believed in fairies and the like and practically imagined that certain flowers were for fairy use. So the harebell became the "Fairycap" and the Medick's tiny bouquet of wee golden blossoms descended to us as a "Fairy Cheesecake." Not in the gentle poetic [illegible] and "Love lies bleeding" testify; while surely "Lads' Love" is a fragrant as the memory of a first love.

Many countrymen can tell both time and weather by the behaviour of the flowers. The Scarlet Pimpernel is commonly known as the "Poor man's weather glass," and the cottager's dinner is timed by "John-go-to-bed-at-noon" which is almost unknown by its proper name of "Goat's Beard."

Merciful Bombing of Austrian City

The text of the leaflets dropped on Austria by an Italian air squadron commander, Major d'Annunzio, the poet, was as follows:

"Viennese! You are to be taught to know the Italians. We are flying over Vienna. We could drop tons of bombs, we are dropping greetings in three colors, the colors of liberty. We do not make war on women and children. We are making war on your government, the enemy of national liberties, on your blind government, which does not know how to give you bread, feeding you on hatred and illusion. You are intelligent. Why have you adopted the Prussian uniform? All the world is against you. If you wish to continue the war it is your suicide." The distance covered by the raiders was about 621 miles, 497 miles being over enemy territory. One machine only was lost.

Women, Prepare!

Thousands of women in Canada have overcome their sufferings, and have been cured of woman's ills by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This temperance medicine, though started nearly half a century ago, sells most widely to-day. It can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid, and every woman who suffers from backache, headache, nervousness, should take this "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce's. It is prepared from nature's roots and herbs and does not contain a particle of alcohol or any narcotic. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Send 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont.

Hamilton, Ont.—"When I reached the critical period I was a nervous wreck and suffered with hot flashes and dizzy spells. 'Favorite Prescription' relieved me of all these ailments and brought me through this trying time safely. For women of middle age there is no tonic equal to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I never hesitate to recommend it to my friends."—Mrs. Annie Soulis, 41 Hess St. N.

Stratford, Ont.—"I was greatly benefited by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre[illegible] had become all run-down, was nauseated, very nervous and weak, and suffered with backache. Was not able to do anything for three months, when I began taking 'Favorite Prescription.' It soon gave me relief and it was not long when I was strong and healthy. 'Favorite Prescription' was surely a great help to me and I am glad to recommend it."—Mrs. L. J. Mantry, 61 Kent Lane.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Editor and Owner

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, DEC. 27

Legislative Year Book

Various expressions of opinion are heard of the wisdom or otherwise contained in R. G. A. Hockley's letter of last week in which the writer suggests that it is in the public interest that the provincial authorities issue at the end of each session a joint government-opposition pamphlet giving a digest of the legislation enacted, along with a resume of the bills submitted but withdrawn—and why.

Our own idea was that an impartial statement of the public acts that received royal assent would suffice—as is the custom in Alberta—but Mr. Hockley's suggestion that a legislative year book be issued is still better—always provided an imyartial statement of case can be had.

In Dominion affairs this idea is carried out very elaborately, Hansard not only enumerating the acts introduced, but also recording verbatim each and every speech delivered throughout the session.

On account of so much detail the Ottawa official record is not favored, but the Hockley proposal assuredly strikes the happy medium. By utilizing an experienced newspaperman to prepare it it would be possible to have the digest of each day's sessional doings ready for o k by the opposition and government the following day—while the thing is fresh in their memory—and the record would be ready for publication immediately the legislature closed, thus getting it into the people's hands while it is still news, as it were, and not a matter of a bit ancient history.

With such a record available to all public discussion of provincfal affairs would be expedited at least to the extent of having something down in black and white, and duly authenticated, such a year book would allow an administration to be judged on its merits to a very considerable extent, and not as now commended or damned in proportion to the ability of the party press or partizan spellbinders all too prone to expound and expand on the theory that the end justifies the means.

How About This

The matter foremost in many parents' minds these days has to do with how the time lost by pupils due to the schools being closed on account of the flu, is going to be made up between now and examination time in June.

So near as we can figure it Creston Valley scholars have lost about 40 days' schooling. Between now and exams, at the end of June there will be about twenty-five Saturdays, and for the next thirteen weeks schools operate on a 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. shift.

If, to cope with the emergency, school sessions were held on Saturdays, and the school hours were made from 9 to 4 o'clock, we believe the missed 40 days would be gained and it would be possible to have the Easter-week vacation as well—a thing we fancy the children will need under these circumstances this year.

Teaching on Saturday has been instituted in the schools of Boundary county, Idaho, to meet the same emergency, and according to the Bonners Ferry papers it is working well.

The hours of from 9 to 4 o'clock is the standard for all schools in Eastern Canada winter and summer alike and for the most part months would hardly be unduly harmful hereabouts, with the exception of the primary room with which shorter hours are the rule everywhere.

The suggestion that the examination papers might be tempered to meet the occasion is not received with favor. If standards of this sort are to be tampered with certainly it should be in the direction of raising rather than lowering them, except in the gravest emergencies.

Insofar as the Creston Superior School is concerned it is very essential that lost time should be made up. In it we have scholars from outside schools who are paying tuition fees in order to get through the Entrance this year, to say nothing of the local scholars who are equally ambitious, both in the Entrance and High School work.

As the old proverb has it, while we are young is the time to learn. The unavoidable loss of one year's school effort has all too often been made an excuse for scholars quitting school; in a community such as this no reasonable effort should be spared to avert any such calamity in our midst.

A SOLUTION

By O. J. WIGEN

In my last contribution I promised to follow up with the cure for the prevailing ailments amongst Nations.

The remedy which I am forced to prescribe so as to adhere to and observe the creator's laws will, at first, look radical, inasmuch as parties and party politics must be entirely disregarded. There can be no party without partiality; the name itself so implies. Nature, however, does not record partiality. The laws and elements that combine to create any organic units are the same, both in quantity and quality, to draw from all whether big or little, priest or criminal; each gets its part required, and if its reasoning power is deficient it must be circumvented by its superior so as to be utilized where best fitted.

A Nation being an organic body must have its own heart and blood with developed arteries and veins, as it is from this function in the national body that life radiates, and the other units of the body become magnetized, energized for the performance of the function of creating commodities for Nations' requirements. That is, all Nations' banking and leaning institutions must be consolidated into one great big unit to perform the heart function from the inside of Nations' organic body, round which the Nation then will grow and develop.

As it now is this function serves direct those that control them, to wit: Corperations and capitalists—and it is from the latter that all Nations must beg or borrow their requirements for magnetizing and energizing their human units to perform this function of creating commodities for Nations' requirements.

This accomplished it follows as a natural consequence that interest on the Nation's medium of exchange would be inconceivable, as no organ in anorganic body can charge the other organs of that same body, of which it is an intricate part, interest for its function. Each organ in an organic body receives and retains what it requires for its life function from the nourishment consumed by that body.

A Nation's body is fed by commodities only, and these commodities consist of all conceivable items that are essential for the highest mental and physical devolopment of any and all of its human units in a civilized Nation.

The idea prevailing amongst the majority of our foremost thinkers, statesmen, scientists, and captains of industry that such an alteration in a Nation's organic function is revolutionary is most deplorable, as nothing can be further from the truth. It is simply nature's effective law of evolution, and a evolution in civilized organization must be guided by the highest developed brains of the organization it becomes plain how essential it is that the wisest take hold, direct and guide this evolution, or the other less devoloped brains of the Nation will take hold and turn it into riots and revolution the most horrible disaster [illegible]

cases are fatal—when the Nation must be re-born for the better or the worse.

We now, at this time, most urgently appeal to the highest devoloped brains of the Nations to reflect by hard thinking, analyzing and reasoning, what effect our present laws governing all Nations medium of exchange have had in the past, and how it will effect our future with an ever-increased stimulation to lift the intelligence of the masses.

Just to illustrate it is claimed to have been computed that one dollar put out at compound interest in the year 1 and redeemable in the year 1920 would take a piece of gold as big as our earth to redeem. Just reflect: what would be left for us when that dollar took the whole earth.

Now, if we stop to reflect that it is not one billion years since the year 1 that the eminent mathematician used as a base for computing the earning power of this one dollar put out at compound interest, and resulted in swallowing up the earth and all humanity with it. Although we have no computation of the world's interest-bearing debt up to the present war we are aware that for the last four years we have paid out about 200 billions of money at compound interest inasmuch as we compound it by borrowing the money to pay the interest; and the process of those who perform the function of providing Nations' medium of exchange is to borrow it as soon as someone pays it in, hence the compounding becomes perpetual. Some, of course, will claim that the mathematician is wrong in his calculation as comparatively a small part of a mountain turned into gold would pay off the world's debt as it stands to-day. This reasoning appears logical if we disregard the other forces that naturally had to be set in motion so as to counteract and equalize this perpetuity of accumulation and centralization of Nations' medium of exchange and its representative wealth into the hands and control of a few of its subjects.

These forces and processes are, first of all, War—both civil, national and international. Repudiation and wanton destruction of commodities and accumulated wealth by irresponsible and uncontrollable individuals, and groups of individuals. And if we should look back through history and compute all this destruction they would fill oceans and form continents, without regard to the natural destructive forces such as fire and water.

Remove the curse in our civilization, individual control of Nations' medium of exchange (which constitues Nations' blood) and most of our evils will begin to heal. But at the same time let us not overlook that when we operate for cancer or any other organic ailment we do not expect a perfect cure in one day. In my next contribution I will deal with the mode of treatment.

The cannery at Vernon had a pack of 40,000 cases this year, mostly fruit and tomatoes.

At Summerland last week the upper floor of a fruit storage warehouse collapsed and in the mixup 10,000 boxes of unpacked apples were very badly crushed or bruised.

TIMBER SALE X 1543

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 9th day of January, 1919, for the purchase of License X1543, to cut 2,907,000 feet B.M. of Cedar, Fir Tamarac, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock, Balsam and Cottonwood, and 21,700 lineal feet of Cedar Poles, on an area situated on L. 274, Goat River Kootenay District.

Two years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Cranbrook, B.C.

SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENT

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is non-timber land.

Partnership pre-emptions abolished, but parties of not more than four may arrange for adjacent pre-emptions, with joint residence, but each making necessary improvements on respective claims.

Pre-emptors must occupy claims for five years and make improvements to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, before receiving Crown Grant.

Where pre-emptor in occupation not less than 3 years, and has made proportionate improvements, he may, because of ill-health or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer his claim.

Records without permanent residence may be issued provided applicant makes improvements to extent of $300 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same will operate as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained on these claims in less than 5 years, with improvements of $16 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years.

Pre-emptor holding Crown Grant may record another pre-emption, if he requires land in conjunction with his farm, without actual occupation, provided statutory improvements made and residence maintained on Crown granted land.

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

For grazing and industrial purposes, areas exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or company.

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.

The scope of this Act is enlarged to include all persons joining and serving with His Majesty's Forces. The time within which the heirs or devisees of a deceased pre-emptor may apply for title under this Act is extended from one year from the death of such person, as formerly, until one year after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retroactive.

TOWNSITE PROPERTY ALLOTMENT ACT.

Provision is made for the grant to persons holding uncompleted Agreements to Purchase from the Crown of such proportion of the land, if divisible, as the payments already made will cover in proportion to the sale price of the whole parcel. Two or more persons holding such Agreements may group their interests and apply for a proportionate allotment jointly. If it is not considered advisable to divide the land covered by an application for a proportionate allotment, an allotment of land of equal value selected from available Crown lands in the locality may be made. These allotments are conditional upon payment of all taxes due the Crown or to any municipality. The purchaser from the Crown has agreed to sell are also protected. The decision of the Minister of Lands in respect to the adjustment of a proportionate allotment is final. The time for making application for these allotments is limited to the 1st day of May, 1919. Any application made after this date will not be considered. These allotments apply to town lots and lands of the Crown sold at public auction.

For information apply to any Provincial Government Agent or to

[illegible]
Deputy Minister of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.

A Happy New Year
to Everybody

S. A. SPEERS

Everything
in Lumber

Canyon City Lumber Company
LIMITED

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE

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

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
H. V. F. JONES, Ass't Gen'l Manager

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

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

No Girl Need Have A Blotched Face

Whether it be in capturing the heart of man, or making her way through the world by the toil of her hands, a charming and pretty face gives any girl a big advantage. Poor complexion and rough, sallow skin are caused by blood disorders. The cure is simple. Just use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—a reliable family remedy that has for years been the foremost blood remedy in America. That soft glow will return to the cheeks, the eyes will brighten, appetite will improve, strength and endurance will come because sound health has been established. Get a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. Sold everywhere.

THE COMLYN ALIBI

— BY —

HEADON HILL

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

(Continued.)

The haughty emphasis which Miss Gaspard put on the last word was lost upon West, as was the gesture of disdain with which she rose and sailed across the room to her father, laying her jewelled hand on his shoulder and bending down to whisper in his ear. Kenyon, however, looked after her curiously.

"Tony, we would be best in bed," he said, searching the wild eyes of his friend. "Let's clear out of this gilded ante chamber to hell. The woman was right, though. You were most infernally offensive—a bounder of the bounderest. No need to gloat because you've made good."

"I hate the damned house and everyone to do with it," replied Sir Anthony. "Yes, I'm for bed, old man, and if you're going to pad the hoof to the Temple you can walk with me as far as my diggings. I'm a bit squiffy, and some night prowler might pinch my winnings."

Nodding an informal farewell to Gaspard and his daughter, the two men descended to the street and made their way to the quiet thoroughfare in St. James' where West lodged. The sweet freshness of the summer daybreak, more noticeable by contrast in London than anywhere in the wide world, acted like tonic on Kenyon's brain, driving out the cobwebs born of the cloying atmosphere of the gaming room. On his companion it had an opposite effect. The sudden whiff of wholesome air, on the top of too frequent drinks and the excitement of gain, finished him off completely. But for the support of Kenyon's arm he would have fallen more than once during the short journey.

"I shall be all ri' now ole f'la," he hiccoughed as he was finally brought up at the door in Bury Street. "All you've got to do is to find the keyhole for me, and turn the key."

Kenyon used the latchkey which his friend found with some difficulty and assisted him into the narrow entrance hall. He might be safely trusted to find his own rooms now—a communicating sitting and bed room on the ground floor. Kenyon was turning away, when, with an effort at articulate speech, West detained him:

"What time'll you be at your chambers tomorrow, Clayton? I want your advice—wish conshult you—point of law. Not exactly that. Point of honor, p'raps—as between gentlemen. Arisen suddenly—through my lifting all this splosh off Gaspard tonight."

"Look me up about eleven," Kenyon replied. "The long vacation began today, and I shall have nothing to do in the courts. Take care of yourself Tony. You have been going the pace too fast lately. There is a wide margin between diss' ation and recreation. Go slow for a while, boy."

Sir Anthony grinned. "You're a good 'un to preach," he said as he closed the door on his friend. Then he steered himself cautiously along the wall to the half open door of his sitting room. He had to fumble for the switch, but at last the electric light glowed on the costly expensive bachelor nest. Tony instinctively turned to the sideboard, where there were syphons and other things, but a long-drawn sigh—the sigh of a man aroused from profound slumber drew his attention to the big easy chair by the fireless hearth. A slightly-built man, black-coated and with a hopelessly cork-screwed clerical collar was sitting up in it, rubbing sleepy eyes.

Sir Anthony rubbed his own. "Why it's Mr. Clegg, from Comlyn!" he cried, the surprise partly sobering him as he shook the curate's hand with unaffected heartiness.

"I hope that you will pardon the great liberty I took in camping in your room," Laurence Clegg replied. "I arrived by the night mail, and knowing that you kept erratic hours I chanced finding you up. When I explained who I was, your landlord gave me permission to await your return here instead of going to a hotel so late."

"The right place for you to wait," said Tony cordially. "I'm glad to see you, Clegg, but you have come a devil of a long way to see one of your flock, and you seem to be in a devil of a hurry. It doesn't mean that there's anything wrong, I trust?"

"I bring news from Comlyn," the curate replied, glancing with mild apprehension at his host's flushed face. "News which I felt ought to be in your possession without a moment's delay, and which I dared not write or telegraph. It must be for you to judge whether I have been a fool for my pains. I felt I owed it to you, and—er—to Miss Comlyn to come."

Sir Anthony went suddenly pale. "Fire away, Clegg," he said quietly, as though bracing himself for an ordeal. "And, before you begin, make your mind easy as to this. Likely as not there's a fool in the business, but I don't think it will be you."

CHAPTER XII

An Expert in Crime

Clayton Kenyon was once very much annoyed because a daily paper, meaning to be complimentary, referred to him as "the famous expert in crime."

"Why will these penny-a-liners on the press write so loosely." He had flung down the sheet when some one had showed him the paragraph in the smoking room of his club. "If it means anything the phrase means that I am a first-rate criminal—a regular dab at crime myself, or could be if I wanted to. Of course the poor creature did not intend to convey that impression, but the galling thing is that what he has written is literally true. Any little success that has come my way is due to the fact that I am able to project myself into the minds, aye, and into the bodies, of the rogues whom I lay by the heels. Oh, yes, I should certainly have been an expert in crime in the true sense of the words if my lines had been so cast."

In spite of his unfortunate mode of expression there was no doubt that the pressman was correct in what he meant to convey. Clayton Kenyon's familiarity with the methods of the underworld of crime, gathered mainly by experience, was unrivalled except by that of the chief professional man hunters of Scotland Yard, while in following intricate cases to their logical conclusion he left them far behind. And he had taken infinite pains in fortifying the one weak spot in his equipment—a lack of knowledge of the personalities of his prey. To this end he had instituted a sort of private Rogues' Gallery of his own, with the various aliases and dossiers of the principal sinners in England all carefully pigeon-holed. When he happened not to be briefed for the crown against a prisoner he was often consulted by the criminal investigation department with as deadly results for the accused as if he had openly appeared against him in wig and gown.

"You would be more happily described as 'A Terror to Wrong-Uns,' Kenyon," the man who had shown him the offending paragraph had remarked, eager to atone for his tactlessness.

And Kenyon had responded: "Ah, that's better. That hits me off to a tick. At least," he added more modestly, "it's what I want to be."

On the morning after he saw Sir Anthony West home from the gaming house he awaited his old schoolfellow's coming with keen anticipation. The undiscovered murder of Mrs. Morgan in far off Cornwall had not escaped his notice, and his at first mildly-aroused professional interest had been enormously stimulated by Tony's rapid moral deterioration from that date. Prior to it the young dragoon officer had been gay and reckless in the simple fashion of a high-spirited, impecunious youngster with nothing to lose. Since that date Tony's recklessness had been of a morose order, and he had possessed money which he had flung away with sullen determination till fortune, to the tune of three thousand pounds, had swooped upon him the previous night.

(To Be Continued.)

Obeyed Orders

The Cossack was sent to the rear with a Hun prisoner to where the cages yawned for him, but he returned much too soon to have made the journey and the captain was a wee bit suspicious.

"What became of your prisoner?" he asked.

"He stopped, sir," said the Cossack, "and as I had no orders to carry him any farther I kept right on walking and unfortunately my bayonet went right through him, sir."

Useless

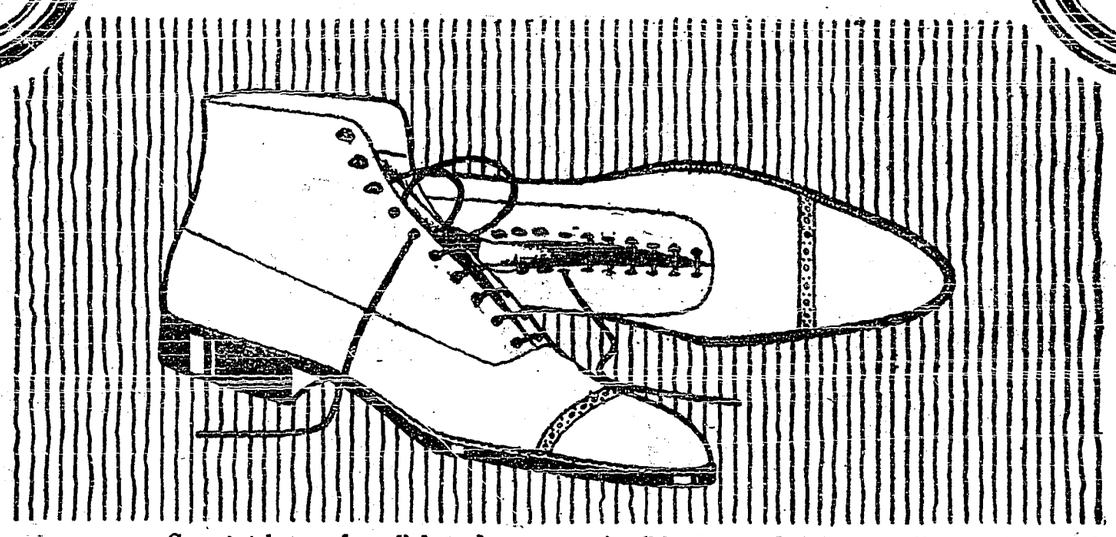
Mabel—Among Quakers, I believe, men wear their hats in church.

Lucy—How stupid! As if anyone could possibly be interested in men's hats!—Pearson's Weekly.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids. Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

FOR YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 60c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.



Correct style worn by well dressed young men in all localities. Lace boot—medium narrow recede toe, low heel—made in black, tan or patent calf. Price, $7.00 to $10.00.

Style—Plus Service at a Fair Price

THE style illustrated above is one that is largely preferred by Canadian business men—especially young men. It has the medium long vamp and narrow, somewhat pointed toe which gives the foot a slim and "dressy" appearance, without being extreme in style. Those who like this type of shoe will find it thoroughly satisfactory in fitting qualities and a comfortable easy shoe to walk in.

This style can be obtained in several grades of black and tan. The price range—$7 to $10—considering the present leather market, is extremely moderate.

Next spring a shoe of the same wearing qualities will cost from ten to twenty per cent more. It would cost more *now* except for the fact that the resources of this company enable us to cover our needs well in advance.

A.H.M. War-Time Selections offer special Service Value for Men, Women and Children. Ask your dealer for them.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

When you buy Shoes look for— A-H RELIABILITY *—this Trade-mark on every sole*

15

The People of Arctic Russia

Natives Live in Huts and Cottages Made of Logs

"Among the strange and little-known peoples dwelling in remote and trackless regions of the far north are the primitive native races of arctic Siberia. Their vast habit extends from the extreme corner of northeastern Asia for thousands of miles inland and along the Arctic Ocean. Two of these peoples, the Yakuts and Koryaks, are especially interesting.

"The Yakuts are the largest and most cultured of all the primitive races of Siberia. They live in the great province of Yakutsk.

"The extmere northern part of their country is the coldest region on earth, the temperature falling to 80 and 90 degrees below zero. Here the soil is eternally frozen for hundreds of feet below the surface; even at the height of summer, only a yard of unfrozen soil veneers the admixture of earth and ice, affording foothold for the gray tundra-moss and occasional patches of grass and dwarf willow.

"The natives live in youtas, or semi-underground huts, and a few one-story log cottages, as do the Russian administrative officials. For 10 months the country is a dreary, trackless sea of driven snow, with far lower temperatures than the regions about the north and south poles. During the brief summer thaw of two months, the tundra, as the open country is called, is an impassable swamp.

"The Yakuts are the most numerous tribe of Eastern Siberia, numbering some 250,000, and are typical representatives of the culture of the Turkish tribes of Central Asia. In spite of their present isolation from the other branches of the Turkish race and their probable mixture with the Mongols and others, the Yakuts, in the course of their migrations, have preserved one of the oldest and purest dialects of the language spoken by the Kirghiz, the Tartars and other Turkish peoples."

Army Likes Sweetness

An army order for 875,000 25-ounce cans of blackberry and plum jam to a canner shows the huge demand being made upon Oregon for canned fruit products. The filling of this immense contract will require ¾ million pounds of sugar. This is the largest order of its kind made by the U. S. government for sweets for soldiers.

Maxims are the condensed good sense of nations.

"Your lunch will be fresh and tasty at dinner hour to-morrow. It is wrapped in Para-Sani."

PARA-SANI WRAPPER

Heavy, waxed paper in Household Rolls, with handsome oak Roller-Box. Para-Sani is cheaper and more convenient than waxed paper in loose sheets and the paper is of better quality.

Keeps in the Moisture, keeps out the Germs

Para-Sani is moisture-proof, air-proof, germ-proof. Sandwiches, cakes, bread, cheese can be kept fresh and wholesome if wrapped in Para-Sani. Para-Sani will save many times its cost by preventing waste.

Para-Sani sent prepaid on receipt of Price or C.O.D.

6 lb. Roll with Roller Box	$2.50
3 lb. Roll with Roller Box	1.20
1 lb. Roll without Box	1.50
2 lb. Roll without Box	.65

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK CO., Ltd.

175 McDermot Ave. E. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

25 Per Cent. Off

ON ALL

Toys, Fancy Goods and China

TILL

Saturday, JAN. 4th

Creston Drug & Book Co.

Santa Claus' Headquarters CRESTON, B.C.

Is there any Meat in the House?

This is the first question that presents itself to the housewife if an unexpected visitor drops in for a meal. But why worry?

Shamrock Brand
Hams and Bacon
Finest Quality
Cooked Ham
Lunch Meat
Bologna, &c.

are always to be had here. In meats nothing quite equals 'Shamrock' products.

P. BURNS & CO., Ltd.

Local and Personal

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Jersey heifer calf, 2 months old. Arthur North, Sirdar.

The Farmers' Institute annual meeting has been set for Friday evening, Jan. 10th.

Mrs. Erickson and Miss Dobbin of Cranbrook were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bennett.

MILK FOR SALE—Any quantity, sent where desired. If delivered daily in Creston 15c. quart. W. H. Gobbett.

Frank Bamford of Fernie is here for Christmas vacation with his mother, who is spending the winter with Mrs. J. W. Dow.

The drugstore announces a 25 per cent. cut in the price of all toys, china and fancy goods which will hold until January 4th.

Lieut. R. Sinclair Smith, who is at present working at Kaslo, arrived home on Tuesday for Christmas with the family here.

Mrs. R. Baird of Victoria is a visitor at the Methodist parsonage. She arrived on Tuesday to attend the funeral of her brother, the late Rev. W. C. Bunt.

Creston Masonic Lodge will install officers to-night, with Past Grand Master J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., of Trail in charge of the ceremony. Visiting brethern are specially invited to attend.

To Wish All a Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year

Mawson Brothers
GENERAL MERCHANTS

WANTED—Good milch cow due to freshen in January. W. V. Jackson, Creston.

Mrs. O. O. Rodgers and Floyd Rodgers were week-end visitors with friends in Nelson.

Miss Nina Belanger of Cranbrook is here for the yuletide holibays, the guest of Mrs, Fred Belanger.

LOST—Gold pin set with amethysts. Finder please return to Miss R. L. Bunt, Methodist parsonage. Reward.

Miss Jennie Nicholls, teacher at Rooseville, arrived on Monday to spend Christmas at her home in Creston.

Mrs. M. Young announces that her millinery store is again open every day, and that she is showing a good line of hats.

The abscence of snow and continued frosty weather is providing the best of skating on the flats the neighborhood of the Dow ranch.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Comfortable four-room residence, with water and sink. Will be partly furnished to suit tenant. Apply Mrs. M. Young.

Misses Lillian and Beatrice Smith of Michel and Mara, B.C., respectively, are here for the Christmas vacation with Vice-Principal and Mrs. Smith, Victoria Ave.

The Christmas eve mail from the east was about the biggest holiday budget that has ever come into Creston. There were fifteen sacks of it—heavy to parcels.

Pte. H. Bunt, who has just obtained his discharge from military duty, arrived from Alliston, Ont., on Wednesday, for the funeral of his father, the late Rev. W. C. Bunt.

Sheriff Doyle of Nelson paid Creston a visit between trains on Monday, but we are pleased to note that none of his official acts were of a nature to mar the hilarity of Christmas.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid report a most successful sale of work this year, despite the fact that the flu prevented them having the old-time bazzar. The receipts are in the neighborhood of $110.

For the first time in a almost a dozen years Creston Valley had a Christmas without sleighing. The nearest approach to a similar state of affairs was five years ago when the slipping arrived on Christmas eve.

The annual statement of Creston Fruit Growers Union this year would indicate that almost 90 per cent. of the apples they handled would grade ones or twos. At that they handled about 30,000 boxes of domestic pack.

Miss Ella Dow, who has been at the Normal school at Victoria since the latter part of August, arrived home on Christmas Day. Both she and Miss Jeanne Palmer made successful passes at the final examinations.

DENTAL NOTICE—Drs. Tepoorten or Pickering of Grand Forks will visit Creston on January 28th for a period not exceeding two weeks. People requiring work are asked to make appointments ahead of time at the drug store.

If there is not another mixup or trustees misunderstandings of any sort it is likely Creston school will reopen on Monday morning, with the exception of the primary room, New Year's Day will be observed as a holiday however.

Creston's thirty or more auto owners are reminded that their 1918 licenses expire on Tuesday next, and it will simplify matters considerably if they will get in their applications for 1919 certificates to provincial police Vachon at once.

From the returns already in the hands of the Board of Trade it looks safe to predict that the exports of fruit and vegetables from Creston Valley this year will run to $225,000.00. Last year the grand total was just over the $90,000 mark.

Creston Red Cross ladies expect to resume operations again the second week in January. Instructions have been received to ease off on the manufacture of pyjamas and socks, and to begin producing wearables for refugees and war zone sufferers.

Miss A. Doyle, who has been in charge of the office of the Fruit Growers Union all season, left on Sunday to spend a couple of weeks with her parents in Nelson, after which she goes to Yahk, where she goes to assist the C.P.R. agent at that point.

All the merchants report a Christmas trade well up to 1917 proportions, and which was the best the Valley had had for some years previous. The buying was largely of useful articles—the demand for several lines of wearables being greater than the supply.

The Mercantile Co., S. A. Speers, Mawson Bros. and the drugstore are presenting their patrons with very handsome calendars this week. R. S. Bevan's Christmas remembrance is a handy-sized nickled household screw driver which is proving a welcome gift.

Alex. and Ron. Lidgate are here from Vancouver for the Christmas holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lidgate. They report Vancouver just as prosperous as before peace was declared. So far there has been no let up on shipbuilding at the coast.

The Fordson tractor has made its appearance in the Valley, Frank Staples taking delivery of one of them on Monday. It is of 22 horsepower and readily handles two ploughs. It will be used in the extensive ranch operations Staples brothers expect to have in the Erickson section next season.

After the seven weeks' embarge on church services there was a fine turnout at the midnight service at Holy Cross Church on Tuesday, as well as the miday Christmas service in Christ Church. The offetory at the latter went to the rector, Rev. J. S. Mahood and befitting his popularity, was very generous.

The first coasting mishap of the season has to be recorded as on Saturday last when Douglas, the four-year old son of J. D. Spiers has his right leg broken just above the ankle, while sledding on the hill on Fourth street. Dr. Henderson was promptly summoned and the little fellow is coming along nicely.

Mrs. T. E. Goodwin and daughter, Mary, arrived on Saturday from Glenavon, Sask., and will spend the winter with friends here. The Goodwins it will be recalled, left for the prairie last February and have had a successful year of it. However, they expect to return here again when the two-year leaset hey gave of their ranch has expired.

Mrs. Jud Fulmer and family arrived from Cowley on Friday last, to join her husband who came back a few weeks ago to take his old position in the W. K. Brown blacksmith shop. They are occupying the Boadway house near the school. Mrs. Fulmer's health has been anything but good up till recently, but she is now beginning to feel her old time self.

The funeral of the late Rev. W. C. Bunt is being held as we go to press this (Thursday) afternoon, with service at the Methodist church and interment in Creston cemetery. Rev. R. W. Lees (Cranbrook) and Rev. T. McCord officiating. Deceased passed away on Saturday, at the age of 66 years, burial being delayed pending the arrival of a son from Ontario. Next week we hope to give a sketch of deceased's life.

Holy Cross Church, Creston, was very largely attended for the midnight services on Tuesday, which were in charge of Father Desmari, and which included the usual Christmas high mass followed by two low moses. These impressive services were particularly well rendered, the Creston choir being supplemented by four solosits from the Moyie choir who came here specially for the occasion, returning Christmas day.

The list of casualties appearing in Monday's dailies contains the name of Sergt. P. B. Hope of Cranbrook. This would appear to be Paddy Hope, who was in the drug business here about eight years ago, and who went overseas the second time with Major Mallandaine's forestry corps from Creston, although the late Sergt. Hope has lately been in a medical corps. His wife died at Cranbrook about six weeks ago, a victim of the flu.

For the time being Mayor Little takes precedence over H. S. McCreath as a weather prophet. The Mayor boldly anhounced there would be no sleighing until after Christmas, while Hughie made the reverse prediction. Even the removal of the latter's familiar moustache availed nothing, although the mayor observes its removal gives McCreath a slight advantage, in that he can now the more readily tell a barefaced lie.

Watches have Advanced 25 Per Cent. in the last Year

Therefore it is advisable to have your old one repaired for the following reasons:

1. Many of the older watches are made of much better material than the same watch if bought to-day.

2. The repairs as estimated would make your watch the same as new, and would be guaranteed for a year.

3. An examination and estimate will cost you nothing.

J. V. ORR

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing. . Next door to Postoffice . CRESTON

LAND REGISTRY ADT
(Section 24)

IN THE MATTER of part (654/1000 of an acre) of Lot "A" of Block 24 of Lot 812, Group 1, Map 1014, Kootenay District, as registered in Indefeasible Fees Book, Vol. 2, Folio 147, No. 2441-I.

Proof having been filed in my office of the loss of Certificate of Title No. 2441-I. to the above-mentioned lands in the name of Ole Knudsen Tofte, and bearing date the 27th May, 1914, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue to the said Ole Knudsen Tofte a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of such lost certificate. Any person having any information with reference to such lost Certificate of Title is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Nelson, B.C., this 13th day of November, 1918.

E. S. STOKES,
District Registrar of Titles.

Date of first publication Nov, 22, 1918.

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

CRESTON - - B.C.

Our New Year Wish is that 1919 may be the Happiest Healthiest and Most Prosperous 52 weeks you have ever had.

Creston Mercantile Co.
LIMITED