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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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West Creston

Tuesday proved the busiest day the ferry has had so far this year. The trek of haymakers from all points in the Valley to points across the Kootenay was the biggest ever.

Mrs. Stafford, who has been a visitor for a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. Chas. French, left for home on Tuesday. Johnny French is with her, and will attend school in Grand Forks this winter.

The rains we have had at intervals in the past week have about extinguished the forest fires that were smouldering at Johnston's Point and up Summit Creek.

Fire patrol George Seymour got home on Friday from a short business trip to Cranbrook.

Mr. Bagshaw is in charge of the haymaking crew from Lister that will operate on Nick's Island this year. We all hope they will have a better year than last when, due to the excessive rainy weather, they lost practically their entire cut.

In addition to his own crew, Mr. Blair has several outfits putting up hay on shares on the Reclamation Farm, and from all appearances this year's cut will be a large one. The Blair family moved over to the farm from Canyon City last week.

Water rights engineer Biker has a crew of about ten men operating with a launch on reclamation survey work on Kootenay River, starting at the Indian reserve and working through to Porthill.

Walter Muir of Creston is a temporary resident of West Creston—for the haying season, with C. C. French.

Road foreman Harris and crew completed the repairs on the trestle to Nick's Island on Monday, and the structure is in good shape for traffic. President Row and Secretary Constable of the Stockbreeders Association made an inspection of it, Tuesday.

Sirdar

Mrs. Cam and a couple of the children, who have been away for about three months on a visit to old friends in England, returned this week. They have purchased the Brewis Aspey cottage, and will occupy it in future.

Sid McCabe and his crew pulled out the latter part of the week for Fort Steele, where they expect to remain for about a week.

Mr. and Mrs. North and Mr. and Mrs. Loasby were week-end visitors with friends at Erickson, where the former made an investigation of the overhead irrigation systems, and will probably install one on a small scale on his ranch here.

Freight traffic through Sirdar is certainly on the increase, particularly westbound trade. Early this week the yards at Wynndel and Creston were being used to hold surplus cars.

Assessor Ferguson of Nelson was here at the end of the week making a personal inspection of ranch properties, and it seems more that likely that raises in assessments will be in evidence when the next tax notices come to hand.

Mayor Daly is away on a little holiday visit with his old friend John Cadden at Kaslo. In his absence Jock McDiarmid is acting mayor.

After at least a month's holiday, which he spent at eastern points, Conductor Jackson is back on his regular run again. After hearing he and Mayor Daly discuss the Irish situation it must be admitted that Jackson knows it all and Daly knows the rest.

Mrs. Tuohey and children, who have been holidaying with friends in Idaho, returned to Sirdar a few days ago.

Ben Whitesides is still off work recuperating from his ear trouble and Engineer Dunlop of Cranbrook has taken charge of the yard engine.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennes were week-end visitors with friends at Creston.

Bids are again being called for crews to handle the work trains that will be used in making the big fill at the Landing which, apparently, is due to start early in September. This work was to have commenced about May but for some reason was delayed. It is thought at least three work trains will be required, and while this work is under way the yard crew and barges will run on a night schedule.

Wynndel

Mrs. G. T. Cuell and daughter, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Wall, for the past three weeks, returned to their home in Calgary on Monday.

Guy Constable of Creston was here on Tuesday morning giving out the hay permits, and weather permitting the hay cutters will all be going strong by the end of the week.

Wynndel Athletic Club regrets to have to inform its members and all others interested that due to under-hand opposition the deal for the piece of land for the ball park has been called off. As this is the only piece of land suitable the matter has had to be dropped for the time being.

A. H. Piggot was a week-end visitor at his ranch here, returning to Cranbrook on Tuesday.

B. McDonald of Cranbrook is visiting Duck Creek this week, looking up old acquaintances. He returned Wednesday.

Wynndel baseball team is now holding Tuesday and Thursday evening practices on the ball grounds across the channel. Everyone who can play ball is requested to turn out on these nights and keep in shape.

The Homeseekers' Agency closed down on Tuesday for two or three weeks, while they enlarge their camp, and put in chutes for the easier handling of logs. They expect to be running by the middle of September, and to operate all winter.

Miss Alice Carr of Alice Siding was a week-end guest of Mrs. C. Ogilvie.

A large party of Wynndel's screen fans took in the show at the Grand, Creston, on Saturday night, and all voted it one of the best pictures the theatre has ever shown.

T. W. Davies of Calgary, Alta., returned to his ranch here on Monday, and expects to stay over the haying season.

For the first time in history Duck Creek had a visiting baseball nine on Sunday, when the Creston team came down for a game with the locals. The visitors won a hard fought game by a score of 11 to 0. The arrangements were not of the best, but we hope when next we have a visiting team that things will be better looked after, and also that the diamond will be in better shape. Everyone is hoping it will not be long before the Creston team plays a return engagement.

GRAND THEATRE
Saturday, August 27

D. W. GRIFFITH
PRESENTS
"Broken Blossoms"
FEATURING
Lillian Gish
and
Richard Barthelmess

Don't miss it! It is a masterpiece from a master mind. It will keep you on edge from beginning to end.

CHILDREN, under 15, 25c.
ADULTS . . . . . 75c.

Kitchener

Clarence Devlin, who has been visiting his father here for a couple of months, returned to his home in Moose Jaw, Sask., this week.

Miss Jennie Belanger of Creston has been visiting with Kitchener friends for the past few days.

Mr. Cardiff of the Paulson-Mason company is away on a business visit at Nelson and Calgary, and will also take a trip to Spokane before returning.

Mrs. M. J. Boyd and little Miss Jean Henderson of Creston were guests of Mrs. Hunt a few days this week.

Donald Young of Creston is a visitor here this week with his aunt, Mrs. Driffle, at the Sash & Door Co.

Miss Laura Geroux has gone to Ceylon, Sask., where she is visiting with her brother, Victor.

Miss LeClare, who has spent some weeks visiting Kitchener friends, left for her home at Cranbrook this week.

Lister

BIRTHS—On August 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sinclair, a son. On August 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hurl, a son.

Mr. Asher of Creston was here for morning Methodist service on Sunday, and one of the largest congregations of the year.

The G.W.V.A. met in special session at the school on Saturday night, with President Bell in the chair. The feature was a full report on the recent conference with Hon. E. D. Barrow and Chairman Davies of the Land Settlement Board.

Jas. Jory has the right of carpenters at work this week on the John Johnston place, where a quite commodious residence is being erected.

Miss Jennie Chalmers, who only arrived home from Trail at the beginning of the week, had the bad luck, Tuesday, to collide with a barb wire fence while at play, the mishap inflicting a gash that necessitated nine stitches.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The hotel at Waldo has been closed.

90 per cent. of this year's taxes have already been paid at Trail.

The government offices at Fairview will be moved to Penticton this year.

An auto stage is now operated between Trail and Rossland, making two rounds trips each day.

Robert Wood, who located in Greenwood in 1895, and who was the first settler in the town, is dead.

The Methodist church at Kaso is being improved and enlarged in the way of providing more seating accommodation.

The Courier figures that Cranbrook has already supplied about 100 men to help harvest the crops of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

By a vote of almost four to one Kaslo citizens went on record as favoring a granite monument as the town's soldiers' memorial.

Tax collections at Kaslo for the first six months of the year were over $20,000—almost $3000 in excess of the same period a year ago.

Kaslo has about $1300 already promised to defray the cost of its soldiers' memorial, and of this about $700 has already been paid.

The Kootenaian is quite cheaty over the mere fact that some of this year's Kaslo cherry crop went to San Francisco and St. John, N.B.

Rossland forest fire fighters are kicking because they are fed on bread and beans for dinner, and were only allowed one egg for breakfast.

Penticton theatre goers complain of the annoyance caused at the movies due to mothers with children in arms being allowed to attend shows.

Residenes at Penticton are kicking like bay steers at the recent municipal enactment that compels them to use garbage cans, which are costing $4 each.

Godly surroundings are being provided for the tourist campers at Grand Forks. The camping ground the city is fitting up is next to the Methodist church.

To take care of the unemployed this winter the Kootenaian suggests that the government get on with the construction of the Kaslo to Nelson wagon road.

Work of completely dismantling the smelter at Grand Forks is now under way. The C.P.R. intends to take up the steel on the track leading to the smelter next month.

Rossland baseball team has won the West Kootenay championship, being victorious in five of the seven games played. The other towns in the league were Nelson and Trail.

Where quality was lacking in Kaslo's cherry shipments this year the defect was remedied to some extent by supplying the fruit in quantity—some of the crates weighing 28½ pounds we are told.

Cranbrook Oddfellows have purchased the Auditorium theatre building, and next spring will remodel it into a store building on the ground floor, while the second story will be used as a lodge room.

At the public market at Penticton there is not enough spring chicken offering, even at 45 cents a pound. Chicken of the more uncertain ages, however, are not so eagerly sought, even at 35 cents.

Canyon City

Mrs. Wearmouth was a visitor with her daughter, Mrs. Waldie at Fernie last week.

A. Abbott left a few days ago for Alberta, where he will combine business of looking after property interests there with helping with harvest operations.

Word was received late last week from Victoria that Geo. Hendren of Creston had been awarded the contract of erecting the one-room addition to Canyon City school, and it is hoped to the extra room available by October.

The first car of pipe for the irrigation system arrived on Friday and was promptly unloaded and the work of laying it commenced on Monday, being put down on the stretch between the Burritt ranch and the school corner. Two more cars are due this week, and if it comes to hand and the present rate of speed is maintained on construction the whole job may be done by the middle of next month.

Mr. Vance, who was overcome by the sun while at work on the pipe line a couple of weeks ago, is still confined to the house, and his condition shows no improvement, we are sorry to report.

Fred Waylett, former company storekeeper, got a sudden call to Winnipeg about the middle of the month, on account of the death of his father, and he went on to Petrolea, Ont., accompanying the remains there for interment.

A committee of the Water Users' Association, consisting of Messrs. Van-Ackeran, Searle, Young and Otto Johnson, were at Creston on Wednesday, where they appeared before the provincial water commission in connection with business of the water users.

Canyon City property still keeps moving, this week's buyer being Bert Hare of Creston, who has acquired twenty acres in the neighborhood of the mill, which has been cropped to hay for the last three years. It is his intention to break up part of it and plant to orchard this fall.

The advance guard of Canyon's haymakers were on the move Tuesday and Wednesday, assuring of their locations and moving the harvesting equipment to the scene of this year's operations.

Alice Siding

Dick Smith has about completed the erection of a small cottage on his land, which is just back of the Simister ranch.

R. Stewart is busy on the construction of a cement foundation for a new vegetable and fruit storage shed.

Tom Anderson had to summon a couple of the neighbors late Thursday night to help extinguish a fire set from a westbound freight, and which threatened to burn down his shack.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd of Calgary, Alta., spent a few days here last week with Mr. and Mrs. Parkin.

Miss Turner of Winnipeg Man., arrived the latter part of the week, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Leslie McMurtrie.

Geo. Leadbeater of Erickson was the early bird of the flats haymakers who are operating in the Alice Siding section. He was along with his camp and equipment on Monday.

Haymaking commenced under ideal conditions on Wednesday, and if the prevailing brand of weather continues there will certainly be a record cut. Mr. Churchill is operating this year with a one horse mowing machine that is giving splendid satisfaction.

Tomato shipping is about over for this season, and due to the prolonged dry spell the crop is about the lightest that has gone out of here in years.

Erickson

Mr. and Mrs. North of Sirdar were combining business with pleasure on a visit here Sunday, during which they inspected the overhead irrigation system at the Fraser ranch. They contemplate installing something similar next spring.

Contractor Binnelson of Trail completed the lathing and plastering of the one-room addition to the school on Saturday, and the carpenters are now rushing the finish-up interior work, and things should be ready in good time for the opening on Sept. 6.

Erickson Anglicans were favored with evening service at the schoolhouse on Sunday by Rev. Mr. Varley, who had a very creditable busy-season turnout.

Mr. and Mrs. Loasby of Sirdar were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bundy.

District engineer W. Ramsay of Nelson was here on an official visit Tuesday, when he made an inspection of the good roads operations under Foreman Davis. In common with the citizens he is well pleased with the progress being made and the excellent quality of the roadmaking.

Several from here got away on Wednesday for the usual haymaking operations on the flats, with Geo. Leadbeater heading the procession. He went into haying quarters near Alice Siding on Monday.

Plasterer Binnelson was on the job at the G. P. Smith house on Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Smith has had the house remodelled throughout and now has a most comfortable home.

That alfalfa thrives in the Erickson section is well evidenced at the R. J. Long ranch, where this week will see cutting start on the third 1921 crop, with most of it standing almost two feet high.

At the meeting of the shareholders of Creston Valley Co-Operative Association on Tuesday night last very encouraging reports were turned in by those who had been selling shares in the company and from present appearances no difficulty will be experienced in disposing of plenty to provide ample working capital. The shareholders also decided to purchase the Lindley warehouse, and the papers of sale are now being made out, and possession will be taken immediately.

After twenty-four years steady plugging W. Kilby, the second hand store man at Cranbrook is now prosperous enough to take a holiday, and is away on a trip to Vancouver.

Government and Private Operation in Canada

An Analysis of Results Obtained On The Two Large Railway Systems In That Country, Under State and Company Control.

By J. L. PAYNE

(Formerly Controller of Statistics, Department of Railways and Canals, of Canada:)

(From Railway Age, Chicago.)

Since the special announcement of the deficit of $70,000,000, the Canadian National Railways for the fiscal year 1920, there has naturally been a great deal of speculation and enquiry as to the underlying causes. That deficit was, of course, much larger than the figures given out. It omitted a very large volume of fixed charges. The only excuse for this omission was that some of these charges on the basis of standard accounting are not definitely known. They are readily ascertainable, but they have not been made up. That was the loose way in which state railway accounting was begun more than half a century ago, and it has never been thought worth while to make a change. There was no demand for the information anyway. Absolute indifference prevailed with respect to the whole matter.

A reversal of public sentiment has taken place within the past three months. The craving for authentic data is general and insistent. Thinking men all over the country are expressing deep concern in the volume of actual loss and the causes which have brought it about. Since the facts with regard to the deficit were presented in recent issues of Railway Age, there is no intention of repeating them now. It will be sufficient to bear in mind that the fixed charges attaching to $2,300,000,000 of capital liability, added to the operating shortage, will probably produce a deficit of not less than $140,000,000 for the current year. It need not be said that, inasmuch as this loss falls wholly on the Dominion treasury, it is a serious matter to a country like Canada, with a population of 9,000,000 and a gross revenue of less than $500,000,000.

Judgment By Comparison.

If a glance is taken of the map of Canada, it will be seen that three lines of railway run closely parallel to each other from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. One of these is the Canadian Pacific, the other two form parts of the Canadian National group. As units, the latter are the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The eye is scarcely able to follow the parrallel through Ontario, Quebec, and the eastern provinces, but it nevertheless exists. That will be obvious when a statement of operating mileage by provinces is brought under the eye. The facts from west to east are as follows:

	Canadian National	Canadian Pacific
British Columbia ..	1,201	1,816
Alberta	1,816	1,901
Saskatchewan	3,371	2,777
Manitoba	2,294	1,728
Ontario	3,120	3,286
Quebec	1,935	1,076
New Brunswick ..	765	524
Nova Scotia	375	576
	14,877	13,694

One of the two explanations are necessary in relation to the foregoing table. It does not include the mileage of the Grand Trunk nor of a number of branch and subsidiary roads. The Prince Island Railway is also omitted. If these were all brought in the mileage of the Canadian National would rise to 22,500. But the Grand Trunk had not been officially taken over by June 30, 1919, which happens, for reasons not creditable to the new Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to be the last year for which information is available on a basis permitting of direct comparisons. The units which will be with the Canadian Pacific are the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the National Transcontinental and the Intercolonial. They contribute the mileage in the statement. If the omitted mileage and the operating results therefrom were brought in they would merely serve to make matters worse.

It will be observed that these roads have closely corresponding mileages in the various provinces. They tap in about the same measure the great wheat growing areas of the west, and meet on an equal footing on the industrial centres of Ontario and Quebec. They run through the Maritime Provinces practically side by side. Therefore, it would be difficult to find any good ground for objection to the comparisons which will be made. Yet these two systems had operating results far apart in 1919. The Canadian Pacific has a net corporate income of $36,977,263, and the Canadian National units had a deficit of $40,650,222. This deficit, in accordance with the reprehensible practice of many years, left out of the reckoning an immense amount of fixed charges.

The object immediately in view is to look carefully at the various aspects of operating results and to see if any reasons for this adverse showing by the Canadian National group can be identified. If, for example it were proposed to subject the system to searching examination, what tests would be applied by a skilled railway accountant, or a train railway operator, to locate the weak spots? Either of these investigators would certainly probe beneath the surface in a perfectly proper effort to ascertain why in the case of two great railways, operating side by side, one should be strong and prosperous and the other weak and insolvent. Having located the trouble centres, he would next seek to know whether or not the adverse results arising therefrom might have been modified if not wholly prevented.

Where the Losses Came In.

The four units of the Canadian National here under view, and the Canadian Pacific, had the following operating results in 1919:

	Canadian National	Canadian Pacific
Gross earnings	$ 98,173,827	$162,846,470
Operating expenses	104,032,753	130,416,995
Tons hauled	25,754,622	25,894,741
Passengers carried	10,551,151	14,542,282
Earnings per mile	6,263	11,900
Expenses per mile	6,993	9,524
Earnings per train mile .	3,010	4,104
Expenses per train mile .	3,361	3,307
Operating ratio	111.6	80.1

Certain points of dissimilarity will here be observed in contrast with other points of great similarity. The tonnage of freight was almost identical; yet gross earnings and earnings per mile of line, as well as per train mile, were far apart. In this relation three facts should be candidly stated because they are advantageous to the Canadian Pacific. First, the Canadian Pacific had average ton mile receipts of .963 as compared with .892 by the Canadian National. This was due to the higher proportion of first class freight. Second, the Canadian Pacific had a larger average haul; and third, the Canadian Pacific had a higher traffic density.

With these more or less basic facts in mind, it is now important to apply analytical methods to some of the details which spring therefrom. In the operating ratio we have at once a strong clue to the field in which weakness or faulty administration is likely to be found, and let it be said at-once, we shall be rewarded by several rather startling discoveries as we proceed. For this inquiry the years 1917 and 1919 are selected, for good and definite reasons. In the former year the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific representing the great western section of the Canadian National, were in corporate hands. In the latter they had been for a full year and more under government control. That fact at once suggests the pertinent question as to what were the general results of the change. Were betterments brought about? Was administration strengthened or weakened? Let the facts give the answers.

Excessive Transportation Expenses.

Since all the operations of a railway find their focus in the running of trains, the cost of transportation becomes fundamental. In this instance we shall be just to the Canadian National units in comparing them with the Canadian Pacific. We must first, however, find a satisfactory gage. For that purpose ton miles and passenger miles are combined, and taken as a standard which will not be questioned. Ton and passenger miles represent not only the full service of railways, but the lowest unit of measurement obtainable. They place the roads in comparison on an absolutely common footing. The cost of transportation per mile will get us at once to the very core of operating conditions and, by comparison with a strong road, tell us whether or not there is weakness in that vital centre. Here are the facts as to transportation expenses, or ton and passenger mile

	1917	1919
Canadian Northern	.321	.634
G. T. Pacific	.391	.673
Transcontinental	.294	.439
Intercolonial	.442	.708

The average for the four in 1917 was .355 as against .288 for the Canadian Pacific. In 1919 the average was .626 for the Canadian National and .503 for the Canadian Pacific.

The difference between transportation cost per ton and passenger mile on the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific is very striking. In the case of the Canadian Northern, which is responsible for 52 per cent. of the freight tonnage and 60 per cent. of gross earnings, there was a distinct worsening of operating conditions. From being 11.5 per cent. higher than the Canadian Pacific in 1917 the cost rose to 26 per cent. higher in 1919.

We get a little nearer to our final answer when our inquiry discloses the fact that while these four units of the Canadian National increased gross earnings in 1919 over 1917 by 24.6 per cent., the Canadian Pacific scored a betterment of but 10.9 per cent. during the same period. Thus the government system had a distinct advantage in respect of income. The trouble was not in that field. While, however, the Canadian Pacific was adding to operating expenses by 34 per cent. the Canadian National was swelling outgo by 69.7 per cent. The result in dollars and cents was that a net operating surplus of $13,510,116 in 1917 was turned into an operating deficit of $10,858,926 in 1919. The Canadian Pacific, on the other hand, came out with net operating earnings of $32,429,475.

Extending the analysis by measuring both earnings and operating expenses by combined ton and passenger miles, it is found that while the Canadian National increased gross earnings from .831 in 1917 to 1.112 cents in 1919 the Canadian Pacific advanced from .897 to 1.282. This was equal to a gain of 35.0 per cent. in one case and 42.9 in the other. With respect to operating expenses, however, the government group rose from .681 to 1.252, while the Canadian Pacific went up from .591 to 1.027. The difference in one instance was 83.9 per cent. and on the other 73.8. Putting it in another and suggestive way, while the difference between the two systems was 15.2 per cent. in 1917, adverse to the Canadian National in 1919, it was 21.9. That difference tells us plainly how much better the Canadian Pacific was able to meet the rising tide of operating cost than was the management of the government system.

Trainload and Carload Tests.

A very strong sidelight is thrown on the operating results as expressed in terms of dollars and cents, and we begin to catch a clear glimpse of weakness in fundamentals, when we look into the trainload and carload situation on the Canadian National as contrasted with that on the Canadian Pacific. The fact will spare me from any comment whatever.

In carload the Canadian National is open to serious criticism. It was only one ton below the average of the Canadian Pacific in 1917 and it picked that up in 1919. That is the single sign of betterment in operating conditions. By all other tests, without exception, the system gave a poorer performance in 1919 than in 1917.

The trainload of the various units was as follows:

	1917	1919
Canadian Northern	378.4	337.9
G. T. Pacific	368.8	302.1
Transcontinental	446.6	502.0
Intercolonial	362.9	402.1
Average	382.5	370.1

This result was 38.5 per cent. below the average trainload of the Canadian Pacific in 1917 and 41.1 per cent. in 1919. It might be assumed that the striking difference was due to unfavorable grades on the government roads, but it would be a mistake. The Canadian Pacific is at a marked disadvantage in that regard. It has always been the boast of the Canadian Northern that its .4 per cent. controlling grade was the best of any road of similar length in North America; yet the Canadian Northern had an average trainload of 388.4 tons in 1917 and fell to 337.9 in 1919. That must be compared with 529.8 and 522.1 on the Canadian Pacific.

The lighter trainload of the Canadian National is due to fewer cars hauled. In 1917 the number was 17.2, but in 1919 this had decreased to 15.6. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific had an average of 22.6 in 1917 and 22.2 in 1919.

Wages and Employees Compared.

It was during the year ended June 30, 1919, that the McAdoo award began to make its pernicious influence felt among the railways of North America, and it would seem to be perfectly fair to compare the way in which this difficulty was met by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific. Two tests have been applied, and the results are rather significant. The first deals with the volume of wages per ton and passenger mile combined. The showing is as follows:

	1917	1919	Increase
Can. Northern ..	.389	.819	110.5
G. T. Pacific ...	.543	1.100	102.6
Transcontinental	.418	.622	48.8
Intercolonial ...	.445	.782	75.7
Average	.415	.798	94.7

These figures must be contrasted with averages of .344 and .625 by the Canadian Pacific. Incidentally, this test reveals the extent to which the swollen payroll effected operating cost of all railways in Canada up to 1919. But while the Canadian Pacific was able to keep the increase down to 78.8 per cent. the Canadian National, dealing with precisely the same conditions as to scale and classification, had an addition of 94.7 per cent.

The second test related to the combined tons and passenger miles per employee. As to number of employees, the Canadian Pacific, between 1917 and 1919, met a decline of 21.8 per cent. in ton and passenger miles by cutting down the operating staff by 2.1 per cent. The Canadian National, o the other had, had a drop of 9.1 per cent. in the same mileage yet added to the number of employees by 21.8 on the other hand, had a drop of 9.1 per and passenger miles by employees, was the following performances:

	1917	1919
Canadian Northern ..	285,908	154,399
G. T. Pacific	185,786	133,563
Transcontinental	217,938	181,940
Intercolonial	178,649	167,831
Average	212,547	159,962

The Canadian Pacific had, per employee, an average of 261,713 ton passenger miles in 1917 and 208,331 in 1919. The decrease in the case of the government roads was equal to 24.8 per cent. in the case of the Canadian Pacific 20.3. The contrast by employees is obvious. The broad question of operating policy, as well as the further consideration of morale, are involved to repeat the tests.

It should not be necessary to repeat that the standard of the appraisal here employed is absolutely just. Ton and passenger miles express quite directly the service which each railway is called upon to give, and it is therefore fair to measure both financial and operating results by that comprehensive gage. We have seen how the two systems here contrasted stand up under the analysis made, and while many other deductions are plainly and pertinently suggested I have no disposition to deal with them. My purpose has been to present the facts and allow them to tell their own story as to how the various units composing the Canadian National performed in 1917 and 1919.

The Results In 1920.

The facts for the fiscal year 1920 cannot be presented in comparative form for two reasons in chief. First, the essential factor of loaded car mileage is lacking; second, the year to which the figures recently presented to parliament relate ended December 31st instead of June 30. Some general comparisons, however, can be made, subject to the qualifications as to the difference in years.

The operating ratio in 1920 to 124.01 and the operating deficit to $36,842,970. This should be compared with a ratio of 81.39 by the Canadian Pacific and a net operating revenue of $33,153,045.

Operating expenses per ton and passenger mile combined were equal to 1.567 cents on the Canadian National and 1.179 on the Canadian Pacific. Without making allowance for the difference in the years, it may be said that these results showed a worsening by 25.1 per cent. over 1919 on the government system, as compared with an increase of 14.8 per cent. on the corporate road. An important, but quite unavoidable qualification in those and succeeding results is that they do not induce figures from the Grand Trunk Pacific. Data as to mileage for that road are lacking, which prevents their being brought in. The effect would, however, quite definitely be to aggravate the situation as disclosed by the other units, for the Grand Trunk Pacific in 1920 made much the worst showing in its history.

Measuring transportation expenses by ton and passenger miles in 1920 the result gives .774 per cent for the Canadian National and .556 for the Canadian Pacific. In this particular test the showing of the government roads was worse by 23.6 per cent. in 1920 over 1919, as compared with an increase of 10.5 per cent. by the Canadian Pacific.

In short, if a full and accurate comparison could be made as between operating results on the Canadian National lines in 1917 and in 1920 it would unquestionably show not only a serious aggravation of all the conditions, but a much greater increase in the adverse showings that was experienced by the Canadian Pacific. The point which should be given proper emphasis is that, while the Canadian National system is fundamentally weak, operating results have been made worse year by year by unskilled, wasteful and incompetent administration. There cannot possibly be any doubt of that, and it has a vital bearing on the exceedingly perplexing Canadian railway problem at this moment.

W. N. U. 1382

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

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LIFE WAS A MISERY TO HER

Says this Woman Until Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Owen Sound, Ont.—"I suffered for ten years with female organic trouble, neuralgia and indigestion, and was weak and had such bad pains I could hardly walk or stand up at times. When I would sweep I would have to go and lie down. I could not sleep at night, and would wander around the house half the time. I tried everything but nothing did me any good, and the last doctor I had told me he never expected me to be on my feet again or able to do a day's work. One day one of your little books was left at my door and my husband said I should try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God I did, for it cured me, and I am now well and strong. I think there is no remedy like the Vegetable Compound for anyone who has my troubles, and have recommended it to my neighbors. You can publish my letter for the benefit of those I can't reach." —Mrs. HENRY A. MITCHELL, 1767 7th Ave., East, Owen Sound, Ont.

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

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Warning For Irish Extremists Who Oppose Great Britain's Offer

London.—London newspapers even those that have most warmly supported Irish aspirations views with considerable regret the statements made by Eamonn de Valera at the recent meeting of the Irish republican parliament. There was however reluctance to regard his speech as expressing Ireland's last word and some editorials declared confidently that if the issue was placed before the Irish people the British terms of settlement would be accepted. Assertions were made on the strength of Dublin advices that the Irish having tasted peace since the establishment of the truce would never consent to a return to hostilities and that indeed few Irishmen believed there was any probability of a resumption of warfare.

The Daily Mail said the Catholic clergy of Ireland were using their utmost influence in favor of acceptance and it expressed belief that the "vast proportion" of the members of the Dail Eireann were determined to accept the British terms.

The London Times took occasion to warn the extremists who opposed acceptance that Great Britain's mind is finally made up and nothing can shake its determination not to yield upon the cardinal point upon the maintenance of a union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Considerable prominence was given extracts from editorials appearing in United States newspapers most of them earnestly advising the Irish not to reject the Government's offer. The Daily Telegraph commenting upon these editorials said:

"Americans are deeply impressed with the dramatic tone of the British Government in the pursuit of peace. They perceive if some Irishmen do not, what an immense moral sacrifice the Government has made rather than see the ruin of Ireland consummated, and they that some yielding should be apparent on the other side."

Italy Wants Trade With South Russia

Russian Delegates Must Abstain From Propaganda Attempt.

Rome.—Negotiations for an economic agreement with the Russian Soviet delegation here, the Messagero say, have almost been completed. The agreement, which is to be signed in the near future, contains four points, the newspaper asserts, as follows:

1. A mutual undertaking to open negotiations immediately for an economic agreement of the widest kind between the two countries.

2. Russia is to afford Italy the same facilities and advantages as those granted other countries.

3. Russia is to give equitable consideration to Italian claims for credits with regard to Russia.

4. An undertaking by the Soviet Government that its delegates in Italy will abstain from any attempt at propaganda in the kingdom.

Kill Two In Collision

Driver of Gasoline Speeder Dies of Injuries.

Edmonton, Alta.—Two men are dead and two others are suffering from injuries received when a gasoline speeder and a handcar collided near the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway yards here. Sam Kushuk, who was alone on the handcar, and Thomas Kalper, driver of the speeder, died of injuries. William Irwin, local president of the G.W.V.A., and Steve Pallow, of Fedora, Alta., are injured men.

Canada Represented at Geneva.

Ottawa.—Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of Justice, and Sir George H. Perley, Canadian high commissioner in London, will represent Canada at the meetings of the League of Nations in Geneva. They sailed on the Empress of Britain, Aug. 20.

It is considered likely that Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of militia, will be acting minister of justice during the absence of Mr. Doherty.

Unemployment Insurance

Vancouver.—Unemployment insurance in the future was forecasted by Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, attorney-general, at a meeting here between the Government representatives of workers generally and returned soldiers. Some insurance system, he said, was bound to develop in Canada because of the experience the country is now passing through.

Streams High In North

Travellers Use Canoe Over Former Dry Land.

Prince Albert, Sask.—J. J. Barker, district manager for the Hudson's Bay Company here, who has returned from a three thousand mile trip through the northern area, states that the waters of the Churchill and other northern streams, are so high that his party was able to cross Frog Portage, the height of land which separates the Churchill River from Burnt Woody or Woody Lake by canoe. Historical legend says that forty years ago this isthmus was a strait but since that time has acted as a water shed. On the Reindeer River, the waters were so high as to have completely obscured the rapids. Everywhere the natives were found in good health with excellent prospects for a good catch of fur. Fox and lynx appeared to be on the increase.

Good Crops At Saskatoon

Forty and Forty-Five Bushels to the Acre Will Be Common.

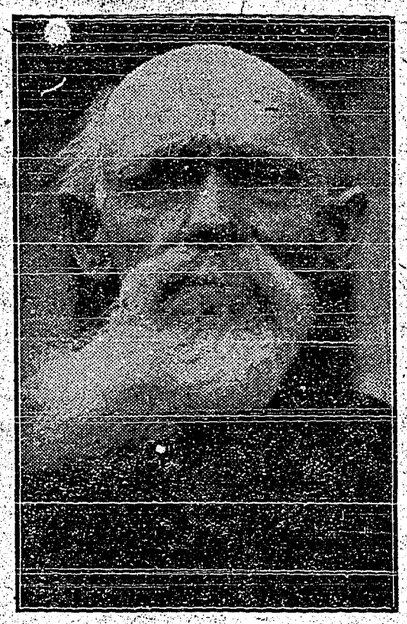
Saskatoon.—About forty per cent. of the wheat in the Saskatoon district has been cut with ideal harvest weather prevailing. In this district crops of forty and forty-five bushels to the acre will be common, while the general average will probably exceed 25 bushels. The northern districts of the province and the country east of Saskatoon will return similar yields. West of Saskatoon the crop is somewhat spotty but many of the farmers report an estimated yield of 35 or upward.

The Early Harvest.

Brandon.—Harvest operations in this district are nearly two weeks earlier than last year. The first wheat was brought in to a local mill August 24, 1920, while this year the first wheat was brought to the mill August 12. Most of the wheat cutting is finished and a good quantity of threshing has been done. Some coarse grains have also been cut.

Every dollar spent in your home town is a boost for the community.

WESTERN EDITORS



J. R. Lowe, Publisher of The Outlook, Chaplin, Sask.

West Needs More Farmers

Little Growth in the Rural Population of the West.

As the United States becomes increasingly dependent on imported foods the demand on Canadian farmers will grow more serious. Fordney Tariffs may come and Fordney Tariffs may go but the American food supply will, for many decades, have to be drawn from us.

Yet we find little growth in rural population in our west. Taking Canada as a whole we have not many more farmers today than we had five years ago. The demand for food rises and our ability to supply it falls.

Already the cost of living tends to be higher in Canada than in the United States by a few cents per week per family. The explanation lies in the fact that our remaining food growers get American dollars instead of Canadian dollars for their goods. It pays them to ship south whether our cities are fed or not, and no one can deny their right to do so.

But what is essential, both from the food growers and the food consumers standpoint is this: We MUST increase the number of Canadian farmers and the acreage of their farms. It means more food production to stabilize prices for the consumer. It means more population to share with the present producers the high cost of taxes, railway service, government, etc.

For both consumer and producer's sake Canada requires more farming population. To get that we must start to bring in more immigrants—now—today—at once.

May Withdraw Fishing Treaty.

Olympia, Wash.—The proposed Sockeye Fishing Treaty between the United States and Canada probably will be withdrawn from the Senate by President Harding, according to a telegram received by Governor Lewis F. Hart, from Senator L. Jones.

Governor Hart recently went to Washington to protest the proposed treaty.

Says That British Coal Strike Leaders Lacked In Vision

Send Loyal Message

Halifax, N.S.—"The Acadian people assembled in solemn national congress with representatives from all parts of Canada, beg you to convey to His Majesty, King George V., their sentiments of loyalty to him and their appreciation of your appointment as viceroy to his greatest commonwealth." This message was adopted at Church Point by an assembly of over 2,000 Acadians, and was sent to Baron Byng, governor-general of Canada.

British Living Costs Have Increased

Farm Produce Is Very High Owing To Drought.

London.—The Labor Gazette indicates that the cost of living in England, based on comparisons of the figures of last month with those of other months and other years is on the upgrade. There was an average level of 122 per cent. above pre-war prices during July. In June, the average was 119 above pre-war prices.

The increase is due chiefly to increased cost of farm produce consequent upon the drought. Rents have increased in conformity with the Rents Acts. The prices of meat and clothing have generally decreased.

Seamen Sent To Prison.

Men of Canadian Merchant Marine Refused to Obey Commands.

Vancouver.—Seven seamen arrested on charges of refusing to obey commands on the Canadian Merchant Marine steamship Canadian Observer, have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. The men in their defence claimed that the ship was in such a filthy condition and the food so poor that they did not wish to continue on the vessel and demanded their discharge.

Man Killed In Thresher.

Winnipeg.—While endeavoring to replace the belting on a threshing machine, Mike Wok, 27, reeve of the municipality of Birch River, on the Greater Winnipeg Waterline, was instantly killed when his arm caught in the belt and his body was hurled around the pulley.

Reduce Pay of British Workers.

London.—It is officially announced by the Ministry of Labor that during July the wages of 3,600,000 workers were reduced, while about 5,000 received increases, making a net reduction in full time wages of about £1,070,000 net weekly.

London.—Herbert Smith, acting president of the Miner's Federation, said some frank things at the annual meeting of the federation at Llandudno, concerning the blunders made in the recent coal strike.

Owing to the economic position of the coal trade during the war, he said, "the sense of the power and importance developed in the minds of workmen had not been altogether healthy, and gave many men an exaggerated opinion of their power."

Alluding to the Government's sudden decontrol of the mining industry, Mr. Smith said this action made it virtually impossible to proceed with the negotiations then under way for an equitable distribution of wages and profits. The Government, for this act, if no other, said Mr. Smith, should cease to hold office.

"The federation leaders, however," continued Mr. Smith, "lacked vision and enterprise in their subsequent action. It was a wrong policy for the districts not to have concentrated on the wage question upon which they had public support. It was a wrong decision to fight the pool issue. The withdrawal of 'safety men' from the mines was another mistake and the consequences are now seen in the breakdown of many mines."

Alluding to aspersions upon the loyalty of federation officials, Mr. Smith said they were too loyal to the so-called majority rule; too loyal to their colleagues while swallowing their convictions and better judgment because they were out-voted by the usual narrow majority vote.

Passing of Peter of Serbia

Former King of Serbia and Idol of Country Dies.

Belgrade, Jugo Slavia.—Former King Peter of Serbia is dead. He was 76 years old, white haired, deaf, ill from the infirmities of age and suffering from the wounds of three or more wars, relinquished the cares of state in 1919 when his second son, Crown Prince Alexander, succeeded him and became the ruler of the new state of Jugo Slavia. He then declared:

"My beloved Serbia is now free and its future, I believe, will be a great one. My work is over. I desire only the continued affection and devotion of my dear people, and, finally, a grave on Serbian soil."

Canada Will Represent Dominions

Other Premiers Not Able to go to Washington.

London—Premier Massey of New Zealand, in an interview here, states that he fears that it will be impracticable under any circumstances for him to attend the disarmament conferences at Washington owing to the necessity of him attending the forthcoming session of the New Zealand Parliament. He believes Premier Smuts of South Africa and Premier Hughes of Australia are similarly situated, and it is therefore probable that Canada will be the only one of the overseas Dominions which could conveniently send a representative to Washington next November.

Premier Massey added he was fully confident the British delegation would adequately represent the interests of all the overseas Dominions.

Aviators In Demand

Are Offered Big Wages to Serve With Moorish Army.

Tangier, Morocco.—European aviators with experience in the late war, according to advices received here, are being offered 45,000 francs monthly to serve with the Moorish army in the Melilla region.

These advices say that 100,000,000 pesetas is considered a low estimate of the losses to Spanish, Allied and neutral firms through the devastation caused by the fighting around Melilla.

Sleeping In!

WHEN HE WAKES UP AND GOES TO WORK HE'LL LAUGH AT THE NIGHTMARE

W. N. U. 1382

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Subscription: $2.50 a year in advance.
$3.00 to U.S. points.

C. F. HAYES, Editor and Owner.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, AUG. 26

THE REMEDY FOR LISTER

By UN FIL DU SOLDAT, in The United Farmer

Recently (July 22nd) an article appeared in one of our daily papers (the Province) under the heading, "Lister Colony on Way to Success."

That was all we heard about success. The article was brimful of the grievances and difficulties of the soldier-settlers and did not state in what way, or in what line the settlement was or could be pronounced a success; and it only offered one suggestion as to what could be done to remedy conditions, viz, by the government spending more money in appointing a more tactful superintendent. Who is the new man who is looking for the job?

As a resident of the district for some time up to a few months ago, it it only right and fair to the people of British Columbia that they should know the truth about this important settlement which has cost the government over half a million dollars, and it is now costing the government approximately $300 a day.

By the term "government" I mean the taxpayers of British Columbia and not the executive persons in power in Victoria. It costs them nothing, for as the executive of the people of this province they draw down a bigger salary than they would earn in civil life.

So in our use of the term government we mean the people who are the responsible factors and the masters of the situation. Consequently, our observations and remarks are not partisan in any shape or color.

Some of the readers, if not all of you, remember that last fall during the election campaign in this province, that Camp Lister figured largely in the campaign speeches. The Conservative opposition made great use of the grievances of the soldier-farmer boys in the camp.

Men in Camp are Not Farmers

I lived in the camp at the time and observed the workings of the campaign. The soldier boys in the camp are fine fellows. But with no disrespect to them, I say they are better soldiers than farmers. I believe a large percentage of them, and I hope all of them, will turn out to be good farmers, but up to the present the $4.00 a day wage is the big attraction and magnet and supporter of the colony.

If this $4.00 a day wage were withdrawn, I believe the camp, as a camp, would collapse, though I believe a large percentage would hang on to the land, if they could manage it any shape or form.

This is the actual condition of things. The men and women there are first and foremost soldiers and soldiers' wives. Few of them have had any experience on a farm, and although they have been in the camp now going on two years, they have not yet had any farming or fruit ranching experience. They have been employed as laborers by the executive at Victoria to clear land and make rough roads, so that only about 5 per cent. of them have gone in for any farming or ranching.

There are about 10 of the settlers who have bought stock—a cow, a few pigs, a horse—while the others saving the little overplus out of the $4.00 per day, and placing it in the bank, waiting for further and futture developments; while about a dozen of the men find the $4.00 hardly sufficient to live on, as they have growing families.

The farming or ranching spirit has not entered the colony yet. It is the servant or laborer or soldier spirit that dominates. So much so, that the "Great War Veterans' Association" of the camp dominated the camp during last fall's election, and the boys could not realize that they were farmers and not soldiers. One of their most long-headed comrades, a man by the name of Magee, told them: "Boys, we must forget that we were soldiers; we must now realize that we are farmers, and we must act as farmers, and adapt ourselves to the new conditions." But he was howled down for saying so.

Now, the first thing these boys (I call them boys, for with two or three exceptions they are mostly young men, or men under 40, while only one or two are above 50)—the first thing they must do is to get away from the "camp" idea and surveilance and become as brave and active and intelligent farmers as they were soldiers.

Their nightmare is a dread that the executive government at Victoria will close down on their $4.00 a day jobs. That's not a farmer spirit. That is the laborer, the soldier, the hired man's spirit, whose job is his god. He spells job with a capital J.

Government Spoiled Settlers

A farmer in the Creston and Canyon City districts, near Lister, told the writer:

"The executive government has spoiled these soldiers-settlers by giving them these $4.00 a day jobs. When I and the rest of us Canyon fellows came here, we came on our our own resources and did the best we could, and I can assure you it was mighty rough and hard at times. I came here with very little—a few hundred dollars—and I had a wife and two children to support, but by God's help I toiled on and made a success of my little farm. I became a farmer, a rancher and I did the things that would yield me the best and quickest results. I bought a cow to get milk and I bought a dozen chickens so that I could get eggs and I bought small pigs so that I conld get pork and bacon, and I planted potatoes and onions, and in six months I was out of the reach of starvation. Then I planted small fruit trees, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, things that yielded quick returns. Then I planted apple trees and pear trees and plums and peaches. I believe if the crutches were kicked away from these fellows in Lister that in six months instead of groans of complaints we would hear songs of praise."

That was the experience and expression of a Canyon settler, a man of 55, who had been in the Canyon, a place about three miles from Lister, for over 10 years, and he had made good.

In Lister, I mean in Camp Lister, you cannot buy eggs or butter or milk or cheese or potatoes or cabbages or the small early fruits. The settlers there, with the exception I have mentioned, have not gone in for farming or ranching. So the problem is to make farmers of these splendid fellows.

But how can this be accomplished? The Canyon farmer will tell you that the only way is to cut these men away from their $4.00 a day job and let them do for themselves. But I do not agree with this. I believe in cutting off the $4.00 a day, but I also believe that a better substitute should be found and I believe a better, safer, quicker and more economical plan should be initiated.

Men Can Save Nothing

With $4.00 a day, these men can hardly get ahead of the game of life sufficient to buy any stock whatever.

If these men, however, had a year's wages, or let us say $1500 in cash to their credit in the bank, what could they not do? The money would amount to about one year's wages. The men should be able to draw on this $1500 as they required it by overseer's endorsement to their cheques. That is to say, if the settler wanted a cow, or two cows, he could go to the overseer and say so and give particulars. Of course I need not give details. All this could be a matter of business arrangements. I simply indicate a feasible policy and solution. The cows would be bought and your settler would immediately become a farmer, a producer and he would study that particular branch of it. He could also buy chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigs and become a greater producer, and he would within a few weeks find his job, his big god, right at home.

That would give the man a start. The difficulty of the men at Lister now is to get or make a start.

It was a mistake, in my opinion, for the executive at Victoria to offer to build houses and clear five acres and guarantee jobs at $4.00 a day. This half-baked lopsided effort at co-operativeness or communism is about as crazy a scheme as any fanatic ever propounded. If you want real co-operation, it must be of the people themselves and for the people themselves, and not half-hearted paternal legislation. If we are ever to secure perfect and ideal communal life it must be a growth of the people themselves, and a form which that growth will assume, and not something imposed on incongruous, incoherent, diversified minds and opinions.

If the executive of the people had at the beginning said: "We have millions of acres in B.C. crying for settlers. We realize that we must initiate something to get this land settled, so we will loan $1000.00 in cash to bona fide settlers, or $2000 or $3000. Let $3000 be the limit. This money will be placed to the settler's credit under restrictions and it can be paid back so the executive within 20 years, with interest at 5 per cent., either in specie (cash) or in labor value."

The executive would have and has large public works always going on, and these men could be engaged as much as possible now and again to do the work of the executive government. And every day or week or month they work for the government would be reducing this loan at the bank.

This would give the men a start and it would give the government all the labor it required in opening and grading roads and building bridges for 20 years.

I discussed this question with many comrades at Lister, with settlers at Canyon and Creston and Cranbrook, with financiers and men of business in Vancouver, Victoria and elsewhere and I have not yet heard one adverse criticism to plan. But it is now given forth to the people of this province for the first time in print in the United Farmer, which is evident that this journal is alive to the problems of land settlement in this province.

FOR SALE—25-inch box stove, good as new, $12. H. L. Crosthwait.

FOR SALE—30 sacks of pastry flour, $4.50 per 98 lb. sack, for quick sale. Bert Norris, Creston Bakery.

FOR SALE—Purebred Jersey heifer, 5 months old, dam is finest butter cow in the Valley, price right. C. Moore.

LAND FOR SALE

100 acres first-class fruit land, 2½ miles west of Duck Creek, on good road, plenty of water, will subdivide to suit individual purchasers, $65 an acre up, easy terms. J. JAUNCEY, Wynndel, B.C.

Green Forests are an investment which gives big returns.

The shareholders include, directly or indirectly, every citizen in the Province.

Dividends are shared directly by every individual who resides in British Columbia.

Each tree is worthy of preservation, and means employment to someone, sooner or later.

No timber substitute has been found, but timber provides substitutes for many articles.

The Lumber trade is called the barometer of British Columbian prosperity.

Keep the mark set high; destruction of the Forest spells loss for everybody.

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The finest product of the oven; in either White, Brown, or the popular currant loaf.

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Cookies, Doughnuts, Swiss Roll. Wedding and Birthday Cakes made to order.

A full line of Chocolates and Candies carried in stock.

Fresh Fruits in season

Our goods have always pleased others; we feel sure you will find them satisfactory.

BERT NORRIS

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MILK

Rich in Butterfat, and from Tuberculin-tested Cows

CREAM FOR SALE at all times

7 Quarts or 14 Pints for $1.00.

MOUNTAIN VIEW RANCH
WALTER V. JACKSON

Commencing this week we have placed on sale for quick clearance

281 Pairs of Women's, Boys Girls' and Children's

WHITE CANVAS RUBBER-SOLED SHOES

in Gutta Percha or Maltese Cross Brands, at a reduction of

10 PER CENT. BELOW WHOLESALE PRICE

WE LIST A FEW PRICES:

Women's, high cut, 2½ to 7	$1.95
Women's Tango, low	1.65
Misses, high cut, 11 to 2	1.75
Youths' White, 10 to 13	1.30
Children's	1.15
Youths', Black	1.15
Girls', White	1.30
Children's low cut, 9, 9½, 10	95
Boys', White, 1 to 5	1.75

The above are all No. 1 goods.

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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.

Shoe Repairing

Men's Half Soles, $1.25
Women's Half Soles, $1.00
Guaranteed for 6 months.

Alex. Mirabelli
Shoemaker - - CRESTON

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Open an account with us by depositing $1, and add $1 weekly or monthly until you can increase the amount of your periodical deposit.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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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.

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Phone 56 Sirdar Ave. ***Creston***

APPLE BOXES 17 Cent

Why don't you place your order for Apple Boxes NOW, and have them made up and ready for use when the rush comes.

You can buy them for SEVENTEEN CENTS each delivered at your packing house. Pay for them November 1st, 1921.

BOXES MADE OF ALL PINE with full width sides. No Cootonwood or Veneer sides used.

Canyon City Lumber Company
LIMITED

For Sale—Part Jersey cow and calf, one 2-year old heifer, one grey horse, equally good as driver or saddle animal. Mrs. T. H. Sadler, Wynndel.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED

Ford Touring Car $850 f.o.b. Creston

As up to date as any car.

No better Lighting and Starting System made,

Call and see the latest.

Creston Auto & Supply
R. S. BEVAN, Prop.

LAND FOR SALE

Sub-lot 54 of Lot 4595, containing 160 acres, approximately 120 acres good land, considerable timber, small stream on property, situated about a mile from the Alice Siding school. Price $4000. Terms. For further particulars apply to the owner, G. A. M. YOUNG, Creston, B.C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Irrigation and Light

Editor Review:

Sir.—In these words, "If you know of a plan whereby the people of Creston can put in a good and economical irrigation plant for goodness sake tell us," is how I was accosted the other day. With your permission I will try and outline a solution of this vexed question.

To begin with, the Valley has been divided into what may be termed community irrigation systems, so that we are in such a position that if we bring water from either the Goat River canyon or Arrow Creek we are compelled to endorse a system of irrigation away beyond our means. In either case it would entail an enormous expense on foreign territory, so to speak.

Take for example: I judge the distance from the Canyon say to Teddy Haskins is about two miles, and even then the water would have to be raised 150 or 200 feet, which leads us to enquire if we have not a suitable place where we can get water—better water many times over for irrigation, and at much less expense.

We now turn to Kootenay flats and we find that there is a slough several miles long, and deep and rich in plant food and fertilizer such as is not found probably anywhere else in British North America. Instead, therefore, of developing an irrigation pipe, etc., say two miles long without receiving any revenue, would it not be better to bring the water from the Dow slough straight through the ravine that leads from the Mallandaine residence to Haskins, and we would have a pipe line that would be revenue producing all of the way, and thus save the two miles of expense, besides the enormous expense of developing the Goat River canyon.

When one travels west on the C P. R. they leave Erickron. A couple of miles by rail and Creston looms up because of its unparalelled grandeur and its incomparable magnificence affording a panorama of eye-enticing scenes which thrill the very soul with gladness. Then why not develop Creston by putting in a pumping station station somewhere around the bridge near Mallandaine's, which station when not needed for irrigation could be used to develop electricity for our town.

My idea is this: Put in an irrigation pipe to run as far as Andy Anderson's, then put in a "Y" and have one pipe go as far as Haskins' and the other go through the ravine at Learmonth's, Mrs. Wilson's, etc., which would rise well up on Blinco's ranch. In order to relieve the pipe from too much strain and to supply the higher elevations I would suggest reservoir at every point of elevation to the height of 100 feet, and at such reservoirs—which need only be small—have an electric pump. The idea of having a power house within a few pole lengths of the town, from an economic standpoint, should appeal to any sane mind. If almost half of our people were willing to soak a given area $225,000 for the biggest wildcat scheme in history, surely they would not object to spending $50,000 on something tangible, safe and sound.

T. M. EDMONDSON.

Eventually; Why Not Now

By I. RECKON

While in the midst of an eight-weeks' spell of practically continuous scorching midsummer weather that has been broken but twice by showers, it would seem like "rubbing it in" to even mention irrigation, it is too bad that those who deny the necessity of putting water on the land, as well as those who offer passive resistance on the score that it may cost too much, do not view the beneficial effects of the open ditch style of irrigation as demonstrated on the Pascuzzo ranch at Sirdar.

The writer had a look over the place a few days ago and it is no exaggeration to say that due to the abundance of water, along with fertilizer and careful cultivation, Mr. Pascuzzo has tomatoes that will yield as high as a crate to the plant, and in one area of some 800 plants a crop of 500 crates should readily be harvested.

Even on plants grown from package seed planted outdoors there is an astounding showing of tomatoes of a uniform growth and size, and free from blemish. And the same luxuriant growth and quantity and quality in potatoes, cucumbers and peppers is everywhere in evidence.

His tree fruits are equally remarkable for size, while around the house is a crop of grapes that for luxuriance certainly would hardly be dreamed of on any of the Valley's unirrigated ranches.

To the business man who year after year pays out hundreds of dollars for fire insurance from which he ardently prays he will never benefit, it is the biggest mystery of the day why Valley ranchers delay investing the few dollars per acre per annum that may be required to provide crop insurance that gives in increased yields more than enough, surely, to take care of the annual principal and interest payments, and at the same time honestly adding to the eventual selling price very many dollars per acre.

In commercial life it is excellent business to place even a mortgage on your house in order to secure funds to acquire something on which one can make a reasonably quick turnover, yet when it is suggested that it might be needful for a rancher to do precisely the same thing—and to much better advantage in that long-term loans at favorable rates of interest are generally available—to increase his output, we are immediately told it is all wrong.

If a look over the quite inexpensive but efficacious Pascuzzo system does not convert to irrigation the case is certainly hopeless.

Eventually; why not now!

hen You Remit Money

For remitting money anywhere, Bank Drafts and Money Orders are without equal for safety and convenience. If you wish to send money abroad, buy a Draft from the Imperial Bank of Canada. For sums up to fifty dollars Imperial Bank Money Orders are the most convenient and economical.

212

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CRESTON BRANCH,
C. W. ALLAN, - - - - Manager.

Reliable Repairs

Prices Right. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
AUTHORIZED FORD SERVICE.
Deminion Tires and Tubes. Auto Accessories.
Prompt and Efficient Livery Service. We solicit a trial.

CRESTON SERVICE GARAGE
LIDGATE BROS. - - *PHONE 81*

Apple Market Safe

Optimistic as to the disposal of this year's fruit crop, Chas. L. Dowe, sales manager of the Okanagan United Growers, Limited, returned on Wednesday from an extended business trip to the principal Canadian and American markets.

"There is every indication that we will be able to sell our fruit to advantage this season. Preserving fruits are going into consumption readily and as the different varieties come into season, they will be taken by the awaiting markets," said Mr. Lowe to The Vernon News.

"As regards apples there is a short crop generally over the continent and while we may experience some slight delays with some varieties, I am convinced after studying conditions in the east that there will be no difficulty in moving all the apples which we will pack," added the genial head of the sales department of the O.U.G.

Mr. Lowe gave it as his opinion that while prices would be lower than last season the returns to the growers would amount to about the same.

For Sale—Large cook stove, just the thing for camp use, in good shape, $25. Mawson Brothers.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2095

Meets THIRD THURSDAY of each month at Mercantile Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

ERIC OLSON, W.M.

For Sale—4-year old mare, good ranch animal, weighs about 1100, $75. E. Ostrenski, (Old Baines ranch), Alice Siding.

Synopsis of Land Act Amendments

Minimum price of first-class land reduced to $5 an acre; second-class to $2.50 an acre.

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 in less than 5 years, and improvements of $10.00 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years are required.

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.

Mill, factory or industrial sites on timber land not exceeding 40 acres may be purchased; conditions include payment of stumpage.

Natural hay meadows inaccessible by existing roads may be purchased conditional upon construction of a road to them. Rebate of one-half of cost of road, not exceeding half of purchase price, is made.

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 for 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.

No fees relating to pre-emptions are due or payable by soldiers on pre-emptions recorded after June 26, 1918. Taxes are remitted for five years.

Provision for return of moneys accrued, due and been paid since August 4, 1914, on account of payments, fees or taxes on soldiers' pre-emptions.

Interest on agreements to purchase town or city lots held by members of Allied Forces, or dependents, acquired direct or indirect, remitted from enlistment to March 31, 1920.

SUB-PURCHASERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Provision made for issuance of Crown grants to sub-purchasers of Crown Lands, acquiring rights from purchasers who failed to complete purchase, involving forfeiture, on fulfilment of conditions of purchase, interest and taxes. Where sub-purchasers do not claim whole of original parcel, purchase price due and taxes may be distributed proportionately over whole area. Applications must be made by May 1, 1920.

GRAZING.

Grazing Act, 1919, for systematic development of livestock industry provides for grazing districts and range administration under Commissioner. Annual grazing permits issued based on numbers ranged; priority for established owners. Stock-owners may form Associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits for settlers, campers or travellers, up to ten head.

The Homesteaders

— BY —

ROBERT J. C. STEAD

Published By Special Arrangement With the Author.

(Continued)

But it was not only on Harris's homestead that development was taking place. As McCrae had predicted, there was a considerable movement of settlers into the district, and at several points their tents or rude houses now broke the vast sweep of the horizon. Tom Morrison had found land to the satisfaction of his heart within three miles of the Harris homestead, and his big log-house, eighteen by twenty-four, assumed the proportions of a castle by comparison with the smaller homes springing up around. Some miles to the east Dick Matheson, straight from the lumber camps of the Madawaski, had pitched his tent, and a few miles farther on was his friend of the shanties, John Burton. To the west were the Grants, and to the north Hiram Riles and his wife, Eliza. A mixed community they were, drawn from many corners, and all of them more or less under the heel of poverty; but they were filled with enthusiasm, with resourcefulness, and an indomitable determination to face and overcome all obstacles. A missionary had in some way spied out the field, and held monthly Sunday services at Morrison's house; and Dr. Blain, when not in one of his unfortunate debauches, had his headquarters at the new town of Plainville, which consisted of Sempter's general store and a "stopping-place," and which had sprung up near the junction of two streams in anticipation of the railway.

None of these pioneers was possessed of a complete farming equipment, but each had something which his neighbor lacked, and they made common cause tokether in their struggle with Nature. Thus Harris had no mower, but when haying season came he was able to borrow Morrison's, at the same time lending his plough to Riles, who simultaneously accommodated Morrison with his hayrack. Among the women exchanging became something of an exact science. Mrs. Grant was the proud possessor of a very modern labour-saver in the shape of a clothes-wringer, as a consequence of which wash-day was rotated throughout the community, and it was well known that Mrs. Riles and Mrs. Harris had to do their churning alternately. But it was Mrs. Morrison's sewing-machine that was the great boon to the community, and to it, perhaps, as much as the open-hearted hospitality of honest Tom and his wife, was due the fact that their house became the social centre of the district.

Nor was the settlement deprived of its share of sport and amusement. On one of his periodical visits McCrae donated a baseball, and Harris quickly shaped a bat from the trunk of a stout willow he found by the river-bed. They had all outdoors to play in, and it was a simple matter to mow the grass from a stretch of level prairie and turn over the sod at points to mark the bases. Unfortunately, there were not enough men in the community to make two baseball teams, but a species of game was devised in which the players batted in turn, and when not batting or base-running were always on the "out" side. Harris developed considerable ability as a pitcher, throwing the powerful straight ball which in those days was a greater menace to the bare hands of the catcher than to the batter at the plate. On the occasion of his monthly visits the missionary, who was an ardent ball-player, generally contrived to reach Morrison's by Saturday afternoon, and so was able to take part in the Saturday night game. And although he never took advantage of his association with the young men to "preach" to them, except on Sundays, a sense of comradeship sprang up, and a standard of sport was established which bore fruit in the community many years later.

And so the first summer wore away and the first harvest was at hand. Any disappointment which had been occasioned by backward conditions earlier in the season was effaced by the wonderful crop which now crowned the efforts of the pioneers. On their finest Eastern farms they had seen nothing to equal the great stand of wheat and oats which now enveloped them, neck-high, whenever they invaded it. The great problem before the settlers was the harvesting of this crop. It was a mighty task to attempt with their scythes, but there was no self-binder, or even reaper, within many miles.

Finally Morrison solved the problem for the whole community by placing an order, at a large figure, for a self-binder from the United States. It was a cumbrous, wooden-frame contrivance, guiltless of the roller bearings, floating aprons, open elevators, and sheaf carriers of a later day, but it served the purpose, and with its aid the harvest of the little settlement was safely placed in sheaf. The farmers then stacked their grain in the fields, taking care to plough double fire-guards, with a burnt space between, as a precaution against the terrifying fires which broke over the prairie as soon as the September frosts had dried the grass. A community some twenty miles to the eastward boasted a threshing mill, and arrangements were made for its use after it had discharged the duties of its own locality. The machine was driven by horse-power, and in the dawn of the crisp November mornings the crescendo of its metallic groan could be heard for miles across the brown prairie. It, too, with its hand feed, its open straw-carriers, its low-down delivery, which necessitated digging a hole in the frozen earth to accommodate the bags, and its possible capacity of six hundred bushels a day, bears mean comparison with its modern successor; but it threshed grain at a lower cost per bushel, and threw less into the straw than has ever been accomplished by the mighty steam and gasoline inventions which have displaced it.

When Harris's threshing was done he found he had six hundred bushels of wheat and seven hundred bushels of oats in cone-shaped piles on his fields. The roads were fine and hard, and no snow had yet fallen, so he determined to begin at once with the marketing of his wheat. His last cent had been spent months before; indeed, it had been only through the courtesy of the storekeeper at Plainville, who was also postmaster, and who had stretched the law to the point of accepting hen eggs as legal tender in exchange for postage stamps, that Mary Harris had been able to keep up the brave, optimistic series of letters written "home." So Harris decided that he would at once market some of his wheat. Most of the oats would be needed for his horses and for seed, and what remained would command good prices from new settlers the following spring, but some of the wheat must be turned into money at once. During the latter part of the summer they had lived exclusively on the produce of their farm; on vegetables from the garden, fish and ducks from the stream, prairie chickens, and an occasional rabbit from the fields. The wild geese had deserted them early in the spring, and returned only after harvest. But now they should have a change on their table. Mary had accepted the pioneer fare of the summer without complaint, but of late Harris had discovered a strange longing in her eyes, and more than once she had arrested herself in the words, "I wish we had ——" Then two penitent little tears would steal softly down her cheeks, and she would bury her head in his arms as he soothed her with loving words and promised that "after threshing things would be different."

So now he set out for Emerson with the best load his horses could draw. The first few miles he drove in silence, for there was a heavy weight at his heart as he thought of the little wife alone with the responsibilities of the farm. . . . That she would be faithful to every responsibility was beyond question. . . . But he was not quite satisfied. A strange moodiness had come over her, and even with him at home she had at times given way to fits of downheartedness which seemed altogether alien to her nature.

But this morning as he drove the well-worn trail, a burnished sun mounted higher and higher ahead of him, and with it his own spirits rose until he found himself whistling and boyishly building castles in the air. But his castles, as he told himself, had solid foundations; indeed, they were not even speculations, but already might be accepted as assured accomplishments. Some things he certainly must do for Mary. First of these was the purchase of a glass window for the house, and next to that he promised enough boards for a door, and perhaps enough to floor part of their little room. Then there should be sugar, and tea, and flour, and warm boots, and some much-needed kitchen utensils. True, he needed some things himself, but his needs could wait. And then there were other things. Oh, he knew what to get. He hadn't been having little conferences with Mrs. Morrison for nothing. . . . A tender smile gently suffused his face, and his cheery whistle soared above the rumble of the wagon-wheels on the hard lumps of the trail.

Ten days later he retraced his course in the teeth of a blinding blizzard. A dozen times he had been lost in the forty-eight hours, but he had developed the prairie-dweller's sense of direction, and had always been able again to locate the trail. The Arthurs would have detained him, almost by force, but the thought of a pale, patient face, wrung with an agony of anxiety not for itself, made him adament in his resolve to go home at whatever cost. The roads were almost impassable; he left his lumber at Arthurs', but carried with him his window, a few boards for a door, and a little bundle of drygoods. Everything else had gone by the way, surrendered in exchange for food and shelter for himself and horses.

It was not dreadfully cold, but the sky seemed only a vast turmoil of snow. The north-west wind pelted the flakes in his face, where they melted with the warmth of his skin and again drooped in tenacious icicles from his eyebrows and moustache. The horses, too, were half blinded with the storm, and the empty wagon dragged laboriously through the deep drifts. Darkness came down very early, but at last Harris began to recognize familiar landmarks close by the trail, and just as night was settling in he drew into the partial shelter of the bench on the bank of the coulee. The horses pulled on their reins persistently for the stable, but Harris forced them up to the house. His loud shout was whipped away by the wind and strangled in a moment, so he climbed stiffly from the wagon and pulled with numbed hands at the double thickness of carpet that did service for a door. He fancied he heard a sound, but could be sure of nothing; he called her name again and again, but could distinguish no answer. But at last the fastenings which held the carpet gave way, and he half walked, half fell, into the house.

The lantern burned dimly, but it was not at the lantern he looked. In the farthest corner, scarcely visible in the feeble light, stood his wife, and at her shoulder was the gun, trained steadily upon him.

"Mary, Mary, don't you know me?" he cried.

She dropped her weapon to the floor, where it went off, harmlessly burying its charge in the sod wall.

"Thank God, oh, thank God!" she exclaimed.

He threw off his wet overcoat and rushed to her side. But she sat silent on the bed, staring absently at the light flickering uncertainly in the wind from the open door.

He hastily re-arranged the carpet, then, returning to her, he took her hands in his and rubbed them briskly. But she still stared vaguely at the light.

Suddenly a thought came to him. He rushed outside, to find that the horses, of their own accord, had taken shelter beside the stable. Here from the wagon he drew a little bundle and hurried back to the house.

She was sitting where he left her, shivering slightly and watching the play of the light as it flickered up and down the wall. He tore the package open and spread its contents before her.

At first she took no notice, but gradually her eyes found the outline of soft cloth and dainty feminine devices. With a great joy he watched the colour returning as her set face relaxed in a smile of ineffable tenderness. She raised her face to his and slipped her arms about his neck, and he knew that for the moment he had snatched her out of the valley of the shadow.

(To be continued)

Heals Inflamed Nostrils, Stops Catarrhal Discharge, Relieves Colds Quickly

You'll be pleasantly surprised at the quick action Catarrhozone has upon Catarrhal conditions in the nose and throat. It is so soothing, so healing, so agreeable to use, so safe and reliable that thousands praise it and use it every day. No nasty medicine to take—you just breathe in the balsamic vapor of the healing essences of Catarrhozone and feel better at once. Catarrhozone is breathed through the inhaler into every air cell in the lungs, into every air passage in the throat and nostrils. No matter where the cold or Catarrh is, Catarrhozone will reach it. You can keep free from coughs, colds, bronchitis and the like by using Catarrhozone. Two months' treatment One Dollar, small size 50c. Dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

THE FATAL DISEASE

OF CHILDREN

Mothers should look well after their young ones during the hot summer months as this is the time of year when this summer complaint is most prevalent. It begins with a profuse diarrhoea, the stomach becomes irritated, vomiting and purging set in, and the matter ejected from the stomach has a bilious appearance; the child rapidly losses flesh and is soon reduced to great langour and prostration which in a great many cases terminates fatally.

To quickly offset the vomiting purging and diarrhoea

DR. FOWLER'S

EXTRACT OF

WILD STRAWBERRY

should be administered.

Mrs. Charles Kretlow, Wideview, Sask., writes:—"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint. I think it saved my little girl's life one time as she was so bad I thought she was going to die. A friend advised me about "Dr. Fowler's," so I got a bottle and it helped her right away."

Don't endanger your child's health by accepting a substitute, but get the genuine "Dr. Fowler's," price 50c a bottle; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Alberta Farmer Now Able To Do Two Days' Field Work In One

"If Tanlac had given me an absolutely new stomach it couldn't have made a bigger change in me, for I now eat pork, steak and vegetables; in fact, anything and everything I want, without having the slightest trace of indigestion," said William Remmie, a well-to-do farmer of Westlock, Alberta.

"The flu left me in bad shape, with my stomach all out of order and a feeling of weariness beyond words to describe. Every bone in me ached to the marrow and not a day passed that some time I did not have a dull throbbing pain in my head that would make my eyes water and I would get dizzy and nauseated.

"I was at my wits end to know what to do and tried so many medicines that gave me no relief that I lost faith in them all. Tanlac proved an exception to the rule and pulled me around in a very short time. I soon had the appetite of a bear and nothing I ate disagreed with me. I never dreamed that any medicine could make such a change in a man in such a short time. Why, I haven't had a headache or a pain of any sort since I finished the first bottle. I just feel fine all the time and am now able to do as much work in the field in one day as I used to do in two. Tanlac certainly made a new man out of me."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

During the middle ages, wearing long hair was a sign of nobility.

A Powerful Medicine.—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Many can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many more can certify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by the small price at which it sells.

A woman is credited with being the inventor of Japanese bronze.

The Main Count.

Detective.—Give me a description of your missing cashier. How tall is he?

Banker.—I don't care how tall he is—what worries me is that he is $10,000 short.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Remover will draw them out painlessly.

Boston scientists says the "frankfurter, is the most nourishing of sandwiches.

CLARK'S

Pork and Beans

A Supply of "Clark" Good Things, all ready to serve provides a choice of many excellent dishes for every occasion, without hours of cooking. For a satisfying, strengthening meal, serve

Clark's Pork & Beans

WITH CHILI, TOMATO OR PLAIN SAUCE

A real treat. Every bean cooked just right in the great Clark ovens. Never hard, never mushy, and the seasoning is delicious.

At Dealers Everywhere

4-6-21

You Can Prevent 40 %

Annual Depreciation in Your Car, Truck or Tractor

by using a lubricant that will stop friction which is the great foe to gear life. Go into any repair shop and see the number of cars being overhauled because some owners think that all lubricants are equally good. Repair men will tell you that half of their business results from imperfect lubrication.

Whitmore's Gear Compositions

are not affected by changes of temperature. They are actively fluid in the colder weather, and in extreme heat and at high speeds they constantly preserve an indestructable film on the bearings, preventing contact of metal to metal.

WHITMORE'S do not evaporate under extreme heat, the level is not reduced. Run it through a strainer and put it back in your car, truck or tractor. You can use it over and over again. One installation will last eighteen to twenty-four months where there is no leakage. Considered on a mileage basis no lubricant is so economical as Whitmore's. OTHER LUBRICANTS MAY COST LESS PER POUND—THEY COST MORE PER MILE. Don't ask for a grease—ask for Whitmore's Auto Gear Protective Composition, manufactured by The Whitmore Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Canadian Automotive Sales Company

Canadian Selling Agents

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Use MURINE Night and Morning
Keep Your Eyes Clean - Clear and Healthy
Write for free Eye Care Book Murine Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Purity-Quality-Economy

The combination of purity-quality and economy has made Magic Baking Powder the standard baking powder of Canada. Positively contains no alum or other injurious substitutes. Its use insures perfect satisfaction.

"Costs no more than the ordinary kinds"

Made in Canada
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, CAN. MONTREAL

World Happenings Briefly Told

Sixty-five thousand girls disappeared last year in the United States.

Sir Alfred Dale, distinguished educationist, formerly vice-chancellor of Liverpool University, is dead at the age of 66.

It is understood that the late Mrs. E. B. Eddy, who died at Hull recently, left an estate valued at about $6,000,000.

Enrico Caruso's little daughter, Gloria, is given one-half of the estate of the tenor, under the terms of an agreement signed by Caruso's heirs.

The Canadian National Railway Freight Department has issued orders that cars containing liquor must be placed next to the conductor's van and be closely guarded.

Automobile thefts in New York have almost doubled in the last six months, according to police figures for the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx. Since February 20, 2,491 cars, valued at $2,500,000, have been stolen.

A tablet to commemorate the achievements of Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the forces which victoriously opposed the central empires in the great war, was placed on the house where Marshal Foch was born.

Dr. D. B. Neely, a prominent Western Liberal, formerly of Humboldt, Sask., but recently overseas in Paris and London specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat work, has located in Whitby. Dr. Neely went west in 1904, and was elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1905, by acclamation.

NOTHING TO EQUAL

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

For Sprains and Bruises

The first thing to do when you have an injury is to apply Minard's famous Liniment. It is antiseptic, soothing, healing and gives quick relief.

Strange Greetings

A Human Failing to Slaughter Anything That Is Rare.

A specimen of the Arctic sea-cow, which was supposed for the last 40 years to be extinct, has been seen in the Northern Pacific. It had better make itself scarce as soon as possible. A revenue cutter is after it, and "specimens," we are told, "are badly wanted by several museums." A funny human failing, isn't it, to slaughter anything that is rare, and th put it in an unearthly attitude under a glass case? A golden eagle lands. Don't let the brute land! Shoot it at sight! It is a survival, I suppose, of the old pack-horse days, when England was divided into isolated communities. Wasn't it in Staffordshire that they used to say, "Here a stranger, Bill. Let's heave half a brick at him?"—The London Daily News.

A STUDY OF OLD AGE!

Is always interesting and reveals the fact that the blood is usually thin and lacking in the strengthening properties of young folks blood. If you want to fill your blood with the fire of youth, build up your strength, restore your nerves, just use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. This wonderful medicine is a grand system regulator. Keeps the bowels in good condition, keeps the body free of waste and impurities. For young and old the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills is recommended. 25c at all dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

Somehow.

Hubby.—During this period of high prices we must discriminate between the things we merely want and those we actually need.

Wifey.—But somehow I always need what I want so much more than I want what I need.—Life.

A Real Asthma Relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the relief it affords. Expect real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases.

Phonoscript, a method of teaching the language involving an alphabet of forty-seven characters, is claimed by its inventor to enable children to pronounce any word at sight.

PIPE or PIPELESS HECLA MELLOWAIR FURNACE

Let a HECLA furnace take the place of that unsatisfactory heating system — make your house a real home.

Send this Coupon for Free Facts TO-NIGHT!

CLARE BROS. WESTERN, LIMITED - WINNIPEG

Send me, free, all particulars about HECLA (Pipe or Pipeless) Furnace.

Name..... Address.....

4

Remember this package and forget your tea troubles. The Codville Co. Ltd.

20

A Vacation Paradise Within Easy Reach

Beautiful Lake of the Woods—the Place for Your Holidays.

Do you love the sound of splashing waters as you sleep, the fresh invigorating tang of the fresh air, intermingled with life, giving ozone from hereby virgin forests untouched by the Woodman's axe, the taste of crisp broiled solid fish, fresh from the clear cool waters of the Lake?

Then visit Lake of the Woods, a paradise for the vacationist. Many camps are located on islands where fishing, swimming and boating may be enjoyed to the heart's cointent, or one may find every comfort of home life at a hotel in Kenora and still be within easy reach of the Lake. The summer vacation season will soon be over and the opportunity gone for another year.

Now is the time to make arrangements. A postcard or a call at the Canadian Pacific Ticket Office will bring full information. R-8

EPIDEMIC OF DYSENTERY

It affects many people more in winter than in summer—in the one case it is due to improper eating—in the other to congestion excited by cold. A small dose of good old Nerviline repeated a couple of times usually removes the trouble very promptly. If there is pain, relief is almost immediate. For cramps, colic, stomach pains and the like, Nerviline in sweetened water is certainly a wonder, 35c at all dealers.

Crop Estimates

Increase of Thirty Million Bushels Expected Over 1920 Yield.

The Dominion Government estimates the wheat crop of the prairie provinces as 265,000,000 bushels. This is an increase of thirty million bushels over the 1920 yield. Oats will total 300,000,000 bushels, barely 41,293,000 bushels, and rye 9,106,000 bushels.

By provinces, the yields are: Manitoba, 39,870,000 bushels of wheat, 58,425,000 of oats, 18,488,000 of barley, 2,700,000 of rye. Saskatchewan (in bushels), wheat 155,445,000, oats 158,122,000, barley 12,420,000, rye 2,847,000. Alberta, wheat 69,597,000, oats 83,609,000, barley 10,390,000, rye 3,559,000.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh.

Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions.

All Druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

An endless moving underground pavement is being considered in Paris to relieve traffic congestion.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is an excellent medicine to destroy worms.

Watching Oil Developments

Automobile Manufacturers Have a Special Interest in Canadian Oilfields.

The interest with which Canadians are watching developments in the MacKenzie district oilfields can be appreciated when it is remembered that Canada has ten automobile manufacturers, whose production during 1920 was valued at $84,500,000 that their combined plants are said to be worth $110,000,000, and that they employed during 1920 over 80,000 persons. Canada stands next to the United States in owning automobiles, there being one automobile to every twenty-one persons in Canada.

Excellent for Croupy Children.—When a child is suffering with croup it is a good plan to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It reduces the inflammation and loosens the phlegm giving speedy relief to the little sufferer. It is equally reliable for sore throat and chest, earache, rheumatic pains, cuts, bruises and sprains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is regarded by many thousands as an indispensable of the family medicine chest.

A town cannot grow without business. By helping your local dealer you assist the community.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Black Canton Crepe Dress for Afternoon

By Marie Belmont.

Black is still in high favor with the fashionable woman who realizes what an effective background it proves for her beauty. Frequently she wears such frocks unrelieved by a single touch of color. On this model, however, which is fashioned from black Canton crepe white wool embroidery is introduced. This makes an effective decoration about the neckline and short sleeves. A band of black satin is chosen for the deep hem, which shows a more elaborate use of the white wool. Two narrow belts encircle the waistline and accentuate the long-waisted effect of the dress.

Murdered!

Put right out of business, a whole family not of good honest folks, but of Corns—sore, troublesome corns that sting and bite. Putnam's Corn Extractor is the only painless sure relief for corns, it never fails, 25c everywhere.

Worth While Lives.

Life pays big dividends to those who hear and obey the immemorial and immutable commandments of the Master of life. The broken man of 40 is a misfit. His sins of omission and commission have found him out. He goes to the rubbish heap. But when men like our octogenarian disciples of work, having earned the right to live, go on through the years confident and serene, realizing that life is worth while. They make it worth while for themselves and for multitudes of their fellow men.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Only In Rare Cases Does Backache Mean Kidney Trouble.

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agreed that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case, pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys, any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any even to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

W. N. U. 1382

CUTICURA HEALS SISTER'S ECZEMA

In Rash All Over Body. Burned And Itched. Could Not Rest.

"My little sister had eczema all over her body. It came like a rash, and was burning and itching. She could get no rest, and we would have to wet her clothing to take it off. She was cross and irritable, and the breaking out caused disfigurement.

"She had the eczema about five months when we tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We could see she was getting relief, and we just used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Miss Jessie Campbell, Sunny Brae, Nova Scotia, January 16, 1919.

You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment to care for your skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Teachers Hold Convention

The second meeting of the Imperial Teachers' Association met in Toronto recently. There were over 100 delegates present who came from all parts of the British Empire. They were the guests of the Ontario Department of Education while in convention. The meetings were held in Convention Hall, University of Toronto.

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, and will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

B.C. Salmon For Europe.

A shipment of 65,000 cases of British Columbia salmon is due to leave Vancouver consigned to the British Isles, France, Belgium and other parts of Europe. This is the largest single shipment made from Vancouver.

Healthy Digestion

means easy digestion. Even persons with strong digestions often suffer from effects of irregularities. An ideal agent for many derangements of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, as a corrective and cleanser is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere in Canada. In boxes, 25c., 50c.

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 on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., INC., 118 West 31st-street, New York, U.S.A.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine

BAYER

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Local and Personal

PIGS FOR SALE—The kind that it pays you to buy. Davie, Canyon.

FOR SALE—Ford car, in first-class running order, $375. A. C. B. Cooper. Wynndel.

For ONE WEEK—Sat., Aug. 27, to Sat., Sept. 3, we offer

Men's Shoes

$4.50 to $6.50

Solid leather throughout, and a full range of sizes.

Sale prices Spot Cash.

JOHN JOY

Shoemaker - CRESTON

Reduction Sale!

For a limited time only we are offering you special prices on

Writing Pads and Envelopes

All 40 and 35c. Pads on display —Special Price 25c.

All 25 and 20c. Pads on display —Special Price 15c.

We are overstocked in these.

Watch our Window and Ad. each week for Bargains during Aug. and Sept.

Beattie-Oatway

Limited

TOMATOES FOR SALE—Ripe tomatoes, good stuff, 5 cents lb. Mirabelli's store, Creston.

Ernest Beeby of Calgary, Alta., was a visitor here a few days this week the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Devine.

FOR SALE—Mare, 4 years old, well broken, quiet and gentle, $75. Morrow's Blacksmith shop, Creston.

Mr. Irvine of Vancouver is spending a short holiday in town the guest of his daughter, Mrs. C. B. Garland.

Mrs. G. A. Hunt and daughter, Clara of Kitchener, are Creston visitors this week, the guest of Mrs. Boyd.

Miss Ida Gunn of New Denver is renewing old acquaintances in Creston this week, the guest of Mrs. Bert Nelson.

Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Watcher left on Saturday for Proctor, where they will spend a two weeks' holiday guests at the Outlook summer hotel.

Miss Davis, who is in charge of the telephone central at Fernie, is holidaying here at present with her father good roads foreman A. E. Davis.

Dominion Canuck and Regal and Winchester shells in all sizes of shot on sale at Mawson Brothers. The duck shooting season opens on Sept. 3rd.

Manager Bennett of the Bank of Commerce got away on Sunday, on a two weeks' vacation, which he is spending in the Windermere country.

There will be three services in Christ Church on Sunday, as follows: 8. a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morring prayer and communion. 7.30 p.m., evensong.

POULTRY FOR SALE—White Orpingtons, 10 hens and one rooster, one year old, purebred, price right. C. Kleist, Griffin Ranch, or enquire at Review Office.

The admission to the Labor Day night dance in Mercantile Hall, Monday, Sept. 5th, will be $1, which includes supper. Dancing is at 9, with Creston orchestra music.

At the nurses' graduation day exercises at the Nelson hospital on Thursday last Miss Ella Leamy of Creston was awarded the Mitchell special prize in the junior year for obstetrics.

The service flag showing the names of the Creston Valley men killed in the great war, which has just been completed by the Women's Institute, will be on exhibition at the postoffice for the next few days.

Provincial police McLaren is now supplied with a full stock of the several kinds of permits requisite and necessary for the purchase of liquor at the government stores, and will be pleased to supply the local demand at current prices.

COMING! I wish to announce to the people of Creston Valley that after Sept. 1st I will be prepared to do watch, clock and jewelery repairs, as well as engraving. Next door Lamont's real estate office. T. W. Lytle, jeweler.

R. E. Beattie of Cranbrook was a business visitor here a couple of days this week. He is just back from an extended stay at the coast, and states that as compared with Vancouver trade is exceptionally brisk in the Kootenay.

J. M. Crookston, accountant of the Fernie branch, is acting manager of the Bank of Commerce here during the vacation of Mr. Bennett. Mrs. Crookston accompanies him, and they are occupying the Bennett residence during their stay.

Contractors Johnston and Boyd started work this week laying the four way floor in the dance hall on the second floor of the Grand theatre, which assures the hall will be available for the big opening night dance on Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

Owing to having sprained her ankle the evening previous, Miss Phyllis Lyne was unable to personally present her paper on how to make milk palatable for children at the Women's Institute August meeting on Friday, but it was read by Mrs. Lyne, and proved of great interest to those present.

R. L. T. Galbraith of Fort Steele, the Kootenay Indian agent was here early in the week on official business connected with the sitting of the water commissioners, haying, and to instruct the reds that the Biker reclamation survey party are to have free access to all parts of the reserve in connection with the work now going on on the flats.

The Valley had an official visit at the end of the week from the higher-ups of the horticultural department, the delegation including chief horticulturist Robertson, plant pathologist Eastham, and E. C. Hunt, the Kootenay horticulturist. After a look over several of the orchards they stated that the apple crop in the Valley is quite the equal of anything in B.C. both for quantity and high grade fruit.

Assessor Ferguson completed the reassessment of town and near-town property at the end of the week but will be back again in a few days to investigate the Erickson and Canyon City school districts assessments. Commencing next year taxes will be payable on or before May 1st, instead of July 1st as in the past and we understand under the new legislation the 10 per cent. discount will be withdrawn.

Not in at least a year has Manager Rodgers offered his patrons a picture that has the wide appeal of "Broken Blossoms," which will be shown on the screen at the Grand on Saturday night. It is a Griffith production, which in itself should be ample guarantee of its excellence—Griffith pictures are not numerous, but are always of exceptional merit. There will be no raise in price to children, but the adult admisson will be 75c.

District Engineer Ramsay of Nelson was here on Monday arranging for Chas. Moore to start a survey of the Goat River both above and below the K.V. for the purpose of ascertaining whether a channel can be defined that will control the stream and enable the department to put in the new bridge on the mission road at the site of the dismantled K.V. structure. Mr. Ramsay assures that work will commence at once on the widening and better grading of the road on the Sinister hill.

Chairman Alexander and the other members of the provincial water commission had an official sitting at the courthouse here on Wednesday, at which they heard deputations from Canyon City who are seeking a definite guarantee that the new irrigation system will not deprive the non-irrigationists of at least a domestic supply, while the licensees on Lizard Creek were also in attendance seeking a final pronouncement as to the future policy in the matter of licenses on that stream. The Arrow Creek project was also informally discussed with the chairman.

Engineer Biker has a crew of ten men operating in the Dominion engineer's launch along the Kootenay, doing the finish-up engineering work in connection with the Kootenay Flats reclamation investigation, as per plans made at the engineers' conference at Bonners Ferry on July 12th. Mr. Biker is starting in where Engineer Muerling left off seven years ago at a point on the local Indian reserve, and will make a thorough topographical survey of the flats from that point to Porthill. He expects to be at least five weeks on the job, and when it is complete and the data gathered tabulated it is likely the Dominion, provincial, Idaho and Washington engineers will be here to make a tour of inspection of the whole area.

END-OF-SEASON SALE

FOR ONE WEEK commencing SATURDAY, 27th AUGUST, we will offer our whole stock of

Groceries - Soft Goods - Hardware

(except Flour, Sugar, Tobacco) at

25 Per Cent. REDUCTION

75c. BUYS $1.00 WORTH OF GOODS

Watch our Bulletin Board for Extra Special Bargains

BUTTERFIELD & SON : Wynndel

Tennis Scores

The tennis tournament on the manse court is proceeding under the most favorable conditions, and keeping well up to schedule. The Ladies' Doubles were slightly disarranged through Miss Phyllis Lyne spraining her foot, but she will be on deck for the mixed doubles on Thursday of this week. Last Thursday evening Messrs. Kyle and E. Swanson won from C. Dow and G. Mead two straights, 6—4, 6—1. On Friday night the Ladies' Doubles were continued when Mrs. Varley and Miss V. Moore won from Mrs. Garland and Rose Cherrington, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5. Saturday night Eby and Lionel Moore took the long end from Kyle and E. Swanson 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. On Monday Eby and Moore tackled a hard proposition when they met A. R. Swanson and Garland, when the latter won, 0—6, 6—4, 7—5. Tuesday the excitement reached its heighest point, in the opening session of the Mixed Doubles when Mrs. Garland and Mr. Kyle tried conclusions with Rose Cherrington and A. R. Swanson. The first set was ding dong all the way till a score of 8 all was reached; after that the Garland-Kyle duo captured the game and the set. The second stood 3—1 for the winners of the first set when the game was halted on account of the fading light, to be concluded Thursday evening. Wednesday night, C. Dow and Miss F. Lyne got away with G. Mead and Miss V. Moore in two straights, 6—3, 6—2. The Mixed Doubles will be concluded this week, and will likely be followed by the Men's Singles.

Tenders for Galvanized Pipe

Tenders will be received at the office of the Land Settlement Board, Victoria, B.C., up till noon on Saturday, September 10, 1921, for the purchase of all or any part of stock of Galvanized Pipe, now held at Camp Lister, B.C., and consisting approximately of

9000 feet 1" Galvanized Pipe.
4000 feet ¾" Galvanized Pipe.
5000 feet ½" Galvanized Pipe.

Prospective purchasers may view this material on application to the office of the Board, at Camp Lister, B.C.

Terms of purchase: Cash.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN

MEN'S & BOYS'

SHOES

150 pairs Men's Goodyear Welted Lace Boots in Black and Brown. Just the thing for this time of year. Made of the very best quality material and by expert workmen. They are good styles, and all genuine Goodyear welts.

Boys' Leckie in Black Box Calf Blucher, with brass eyelets and red stitching. Good, solid leather soles, and nice soft leather tops, and made to stand the roughest of wear.

S. A. SPEERS

GENERAL MERCHANT.

Suits and Overcoats

We have just received our full set of samples of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings from the well-known Campbell Mfg. Co., Ltd. In addition to their superior style and wearing qualities it will interest you to know that price reductions range from $15 to $30 per suit, with Overcoats in proportion.

MAWSON BROTHERS

Better Service General Merchants Lower Prices