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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Creston Valley Shipped 103 Carloads of Fruit and Vegetables During 1915

17 of Strawberries, 37 of Apples, 24 of Tomatoes, 8 of Potatoes, 5 of Raspberries, 5 of Plums, 1 of Pears —Valued at $85,000.00—70 Cars Shipped in 1914— Year's Live Stock, Dressed Meat, Poultry and Eggs Export is $21,000.00—90 Cars of Lumber, 98 Cars of Poles Shipped—Valley Now Butter Shipping Point

While the Creston Valley, and be it known that this includes all the country from Wynndel to Kitchener (both these centres included), is a little far from experiencing the prosperity that obtained in the palmy days of 1911-12-13, and even earlier, yet a glimpse at the table of exports of 1915, and particularly when contrasted with those of 1914, which, by the way was a bumper year—as to quantity at any rate—admits of no other conclusion than the year that has gone has been at least fair to middlin, as a Connecticut Yankee would say.

Figured out on the carload basis the 1915 export business of the Creston Valley in fruit and vegetables alone totals 103 cars, as compared with 70 for 1914, an increase of almost 50 per cent. The estimated value of the crop is placed at $85,000.00, as contrasted with $57,000.00 for the year previous.

But don't forget the foregoing does not take into account 98 cars of poles, 90 cars of lumber and 3 of posts, to say nothing of a trade of almost $20,000 in live stock, dressed meats and poultry, and another $1,000 that our poultrymen derived from egg shipments.

Not only has the production of commodities for which this section is adapted naturally and commercially maintained its natural increase in almost every line but better still the prices paid to the growers in 1915 shows an all round increase of almost 20 per cent., even if we include some of the vegetables for which the demand was lighter than usual, and price correspondingly lower.

$20,000 for Livestock

But the most satisfactory feature of all the shipping is the fine showing made in live stock. For the first time in Creston's history a really worthwhile statement is presentable and the values are all conservatively stated, according to those in authority, and our figures are from May 1st only. In eight months the value of the horses purchased and shipped from here is placed at $4,050. Live cattle at $7,865, dressed beef at $2,100, dressed pork $3,256, and dressed calves at $936, or a grand total in live stock alone of over $19,000, and this does not include a little better than $600 of fowl that went out live and dressed.

In these figures, too, no account is taken of the eggs which were sent out of Creston during the twelve months which ran well over 4000 dozens which at the modest price of 25 cents mean another $1,000. Be it known, too, that 1915 saw this a butter-shipping point, also, the local merchants alone having a surplus of at least 400 pounds that they marketed at Crow points.

Lumber Trade Improves

In our lumber exports, too, a wonderful revival in trade is in evidence, 1915 witnessing the departure of 90 cars of lumber as contrasted with but 13 in 1914. In addition 98 cars of poles went out as well as 3 of posts and 1 of cordwood, all of which were minus quantities in 1914 returns.

By way of a little comparison it may be stated that of 37 commodities, on which we got returns a year ago, for 1915 exactly 21 of them show an increase, 9 a decrease, while on the six others no figures are submitted or else they have been re-grouped. The most notable absentees are pickling cucumbers of which there were 6,527 pounds in 1914; pie tomatoes which in 1914 went out to the extent of 3,650 crates, and of parsnips 2,148 pounds. Green onions, lettuce and radishes are also missing entirely—the latter figuring, possibly, in bunch vegetables of which 1915 boasts an export of 605 dozens.

	1914	1915	INC.	DEC.
Strawberries, crates	5,898	11,788	5,890	
Raspberries "	3,054	4,522	1,468	
Gooseberries "	81	230	149	
Blackberries "	142	329	187	
Currants "	620	885	265	
Plums "	1,552	5,370	3,818	
Peaches "	26	332	306	
Cherries "	575	646	71	
Loganberries "	25			25
Pears, boxes	600	1,067	467	
Apples "	16,927	20,871	3,944	
Crabapples "	487	1,061	574	
Rhubarb, pounds	7,548	4,774		2,774
Tomatoes, Ripe, crates	11,957	13,989	2,032	
Tomatoes, Green "	2,200	3,979	1,779	
Tomatoes, Pie "	3,650			
Cucumbers "	1,684	1,537		147
Cucumbers, Pickling, pounds	6,527			6,527
Potatoes, tons	221	122		99
Carrots, pounds	7,717	4,500		3,217
Turnips "	1,475	1,618	143	
Parsnips "	2,148			2,148
Cabbage "	14,532	27,940	13,408	
Beets "	2,026	2,248	222	
Beans "	3,981	2,028		1,953
Peas, Green "	1,387	4,074	2,687	
Peppers, Green "	3,060	2,370		690
Citron "	2,081	8,485	6,404	
Vegetable Marrow, lbs	1,620	2,879	1,259	
Lettuce, pounds	430			430
Cauliflower "	2,060	525		1,535
Onions, Dry "	3,202	10,020	6,818	
Onions, Green, dozen	504			
Corn, dozen	3,114	1,959		1,155
Radishes, bunches	50			50
Honey, pounds	3,000	1,500		1,500
Lumber, cars	13	90	77	

	1915		1915
Nectarines, crates	15	Horses, head	63
Grapes "	9	Cattle "	143
Cantaloupes "	28	Pork, Dressed, carcasses	217
Onions, Pickling, lbs	3,914	Beef " "	28
Pumpkin, lbs	2,937	Calves " "	52
Squash "	2,942	Live Fowl, lbs	3,015
Bunch Vegetables, doz	605	Fruit Boxes manufact'rd	58,182
Eggs, doz	4,204	Poles, cars	98
Butter, lbs	400	Posts "	3

Some New Shippers

Two brand new items, at least, are noticeable, for 1915. Nectarines up to 15 crates, from the M. McCarthy ranch, were shipped out, and there is also the item of 28 crates of cantaloupe which we are told were grown at Wynndel. Besides these there are a couple of tons of pickling onions and a ton and a half each of squash and pumpkin.

A 100 per cent. increase is shown in strawberries, the 1915 output being double that of 1914. Of course this showing is due to the splendid activity at Wynndel district where 7,751 crates were shipped last season as compared with 3,767 crates in 1914. Raspberries climbed up almost 1500 crates, while gooseberries, blackberries, currants and cherries also forged ahead quite respectably, though there are no returns on loganberries for 1915.

A Plum and Peach Year

Phenomenal growth is recorded in the shipments of peaches, which went up from 26 in 1914 to 330 in 1915, a jump of almost fifteen hundred per cent. Plums took an upward trend from 1,552 crates in 1914 to 5,370 in 1915. Crab apples were more than double the year previous, and pears made almost as good a showing.

While the gain in apples of all grades from 16,927 in 1914 to 20,871 in 1915 may not seem quite enough—on paper—when we remember that 1914 was a "big" year and 1915 consequently light naturally, to say nothing of unfavorable weather in the early part of the season, an increased showing of 25 per cent. will do quite nicely, thank you. In connection with the apples figures some idea of the excellent yield on the Stocks & Jackson ranch will be gleaned when we state that their total export of apples was over 3,000 boxes, or one-seventh of the entire Valley output.

Great Vegetable Season

Getting along to vegetables an enormous increase is shown in citron production, the shipments of these being four times greater than in 1914. Dry onions are the next notable on the increase list going from 3,202 pounds in 1914 to just over 10,000 in 1915. The export of green peas was almost triple that of 1914, and cabbage almost double despite the grudge we hold against Germany. And vegetable marrows all but qualified for the 100 per cent. increase class.

On the figures shown it would seem as if the Valley had almost gone out of the potato busineso the shrinkage being 99 tons to be exact. In this connection the Union officials estimate that almost 150 tons of spuds are in storage amongst Valley growers, the price offering in 1915 not being sufficiently attractive to induce sale of them. On these figures the crop of tubers really shows a gain of 50 tons, a really not-surprising increase in view of the season and the price that obtained in 1914.

More Tomatoes than Ever

Although no pie tomatoes are enumerated for 1915 the year's tomato crop still leads 1914 by over 100 crates. Something worth noting in view of the disastrous prices that prevailed in 1914. The only remaining field crops to show over the year previous are beets and parsnips which are good for but minor gains, however.

Rhubarb seems to have been rather overlooked in the year just closed, the statistics showing a slump running close to 40 per cent., with carrots just a little more so in the wrong direction and beans even worse still—almost 50 per cent. Cauliflower is the worst of them all, falling down from 2,060 pounds to exactly 525. A shortage of about 2,000 dozens in noticeable in the outgo of corn, with green peppers falling off 690 pounds.

The out-of-the-Valley trade in honey was cut in half. Although the season opened splendidly the wet, cool weather of June and part of July cut down production entirely during that period, but though conditions during the rest of the summer and early fall were quite ideal, the set back was too prolonged and the 1914 yield of 3,000 pounds hardly reached 1,500 in 1915. Some export trade in young bees materialized, Mr. Blinco sending out at least a dozen colonies to different Kootenay points.

Wynndel

The second annual meeting of the Wynndel Conservative Association was held on Saturday evening, in the club house. The following officers were elected:

Hon. Prss.—R. F. Green, M.P.
President—E. Butterfield.
Vice-President—N. Craigie.
Secy.-Treas.—T. Butterfield.
Executive—O. J. Wigen, F. W. Penson.

One new applicant was admitted to membership.

The special meeting of the Co-Operative Fruit Growers Association was held at the club house on Saturday, January 29th. On motion of E. Williams it was decided to hold a meeting of the board of directors the first Monday in each month. N. Craigie introduced a proposition to erect a rural telephone system connecting each grower with the office of the Association. The proposal was laid on the table until the directors can go into the matter and ascertain the cost, etc. The rest of the session was occupied with usual routine business

O. J. Wigen was a Creston caller on Monday, J. Hindley on Tuesday and E. Butterfield on Wednesday.

A sure sign of spring: The seed catalogues are coming in fast.

We should like to know the variety of gooseberries grown in Creston that can be picked in bunches. It sure would make the job a whole lot easier.

La grippe got the better of the teamster crew employed in hauling Monrad Wigen's logs to the mill. On Monday only one showed up on the job.

Mrs. May returned on Wednesday from a few days' visit with Creston friends.

We presume past experience prompted the special committee of the Creston Fruit Growers Union on packing and shipping fruit to recommend that plums should be picked when half ripe.

O. J. Wigen left on Thursday for Nelson to attend the second convention of Kootenay-Boundary growers.

Creston January School Report

DIVISION I.—High School—R. B. Masterton, Teacher.

Number in actual attendance, 23.

Average daily attendance, 16.5.

Perfect attendance: Jennie M. Nichols.

Marks on examination paper, Jan. 27: Entrance—Harold Goodwin 95, Lionel Forrester 84, Harold Gobbett 81, Trennie Long 72, Lillian Cherrington 71, David Dow 65.

Preliminary High School—Margaret J. Webster 94, Lyda Johnson 75, Vida Gobbett 72, Erma Hayden 66, Mabel Huscroft 62, Edna Holmes 52.

Advanced High School—Zalla M. Johnson 94, Jennie Nichols 87, Muriel Knott 86.

DIVISION II.—W. de Macedo, Vice-Principal.

Number enrolled, 26.

Average actual daily attendance, 18.71.

Percentage of enrollment in attendance, 70.

Standing of pupils who made credit for June promotions:

Entrance—Orin Hayden 73, Clark Moore 73, Katherine Moore 72, Dorothy Carpenter 69, Audrey Attridge 62, Rose Cherrington 60, Hazel Hobden 51.

Junior Fourth—Ruth Compton 75 25 Almeda Attridge 71.75, Vera Parker 65.50, Arthur Gobbett 64.50, Ben Embree 60.50, Lionel Moore 51.87½.

Senior III. Reader—Henry Brown 72.25, Francis Pow 68.37½, Eunice Moore 63.12½, Agnes Hobden 55.12½.

Detailed results of the above examinations will be published in next week's issue of THE REVIEW.

Perfect Attendance—Orin Hayden.

DIVISION III.—Miss B. Hurry, Teacher.

Pupils attending during month, 34.

Average daily attendance, 20.

Perfect Attendance—Robert Moore, Alice Milton.

Promotions: Promoted from Senior Second Reader to First Reader (in order of merit)—Louise Romano, Cyrus Pow, Frank Maione.

Promoted from Senior Second Reader to Junior Third Reader (in order of merit)—Arthur Dew, Louise Bevan, John Shorthouse, John Beeby, Joe Romano.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Beatrice Hardman, Teacher.

Number attending during month, 33.

Average attendance, 18.57.

Perfect Attendance—Laura Boadway, Keith Lidgate, George St. Jean.

Promoted from Senior First Primer to Second Primer—Laura Boadway, George St. Jean, Donald Young, Irene Carpenter, Edith Crawford, Walter Scott, Keith Lidgate, Ivin Compton, Alfred Boffey, Harvey Gobbett, Mary Lewis, John McKay.

Promoted to Senior First Primer—Gilmoure Taylor, Jessie Lindley, Lily Wilson, Gordon Spiers, Leslie Boffey, Harry Smith, Marguerite Benny, Lionel Beeby.

Promoted from Receiving Class—Albert Sherwood, Olwen Evans, Harold Dew, Joyce Moore, Ethel Lewis, Henry Webster, Annie Smith, Albert Maione, Edna Nichols, James Pollitt.

Be A Booster

In readable, tabloid form THE REVIEW this week presents Creston Valley's 1915 commercial history.

The figures for 1914 are also given, enabling one to size up the year's development as compared with the previous twelve months.

Why not send a copy to each of your distant friends? A no more economical method of letting them know what's doing out your way could be desired, surely!

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WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

"But you must not be seen speaking with him," Mary directed, with a certain air of command now become habitual to her among the members of her clique. "My cousin, Miss Agnes Lynch, must be very careful as to her associates."

"He just stopped me to say it's been the best year he ever had," she explained, with ostentatious vanity.

"How can that be when the dead line now is John street?"

"The dead line!" Aggie scoffed. "Why, Jim takes lunch every day in the Wall street Delmonico's. And only yesterday he went down to police headquarters just for a little excitement, 'cause Jim does sure hate a dull life. Say, he told me they've got a mat at the door with 'Welcome' on it in letters three feet high. Now, what do you think of that! And, oh, yes," she continued happily, "Jim, he lifted a leather from a bull who was standing in the hallway there at headquarters! Jim sure does love excitement."

Mary lifted her dark eyebrows in half amused inquiry.

"It's no use, Agnes," he declared, though without entire sincerity; "I can't quite keep up with your thieves' argot—your slang, you know. Just what did this brother of yours do?"

"Why, he copped the copper's kale," Aggie translated, glibly.

Mary threw out her hands in a gesture of dismay.

Thereupon the adventuress instantly assumed a most ladylike and mincing air which ill assorted with the cigarette that she held between her lips.

"He gently removed a leathern wallet," she said sedately, "containing a large sum of money from the coat pocket of a member of the detective force." The elegance of utterance was inimitably done. But in the next instant the ordinary vulgarity of enunciation was in full play again. "Oh, gee!" she cried gayly. "He says Inspector Burke's got a gold watch that weighs a ton, an' all set with diamonds, which was give to 'im by admirin' friends! We didn't contribute."

"Given to him," Mary corrected, with a tolerant smile.

"What difference does it make?" Aggie demanded scornfully. "He's got it, ain't he? Just as soon as I get time I'm goin' after that watch—believe me!"

"No, you are not. You are under my orders now. And as long as you are working with us you will break no laws."

"But I can't see—" Aggie began to argue with the petulance of a spoiled child.

"When you were working alone, did you have a home like this?"

"No."

"Or such clothes? Most of all, did you have safety from the police?"

"No; but, just the same I can't see—"

"Agnes, the richest men in this country have made their fortunes, not because of the law, but in spite of the law. They made up their minds what they wanted to do and then they engaged lawyers clever enough to show them how they could do it and still keep within the law. Any one with brains can get rich in this country if he will engage the right lawyer. Well, I have the brains, and Harris is showing me the law—the wonderful twisted law that was made for the rich. Since we keep inside the law we are safe.

"And now I must be off to a most important engagement with Mr. Dick Gilder."

CHAPTER VI.

A Tip From Headquarters

Aggie gave herself over to more cigarettes in an easy chair, sprawled out in an attitude of comfort never taught in any finishing school for young ladies. Soon the coming of Joe Garson, who was usually in and out of the apartment a number of times daily, provided a welcome diversion. Aggie explained in response to his question that Mary had gone out to keep an engagement with Dick Gilder.

"Mary has been with him a good deal lately," he said, half question-ed.

"That's what," was the curt agreement.

"Think she's stuck on him?"

"Why not?" Aggie retorted. "Bet your life I'd be if I had a chance. He's a swell boy, and his father's got the coin too."

At this the man moved impatiently, and his eyes wandered to the window. Again Aggie studied him with a swift glance of interrogation.

"Joe, if there's anything on your mind shoot it."

"It's Mary," Garson explained, with some embarrassment; "her and young Gilder.

"Well," came the crisp question.

"Well, somehow," Garson went on, still somewhat confusedly, "I can't see any good of it for her."

"Why?" Aggie demanded, in surprise.

"Old man Gilder's got a big pull, and if he caught on to his boy's going with Mary he'd be likely to send the police after us—strong! Believe me, I ain't looking for any trip up the river."

"We ain't done nothin' they can touch us for Mary says so."

"Whether we've done anything or whether we haven't don't matter," he objected. "Once the police set out after you they'll get you. Russia ain't in it with some of the things I have seen pulled off in this town."

"Oh, can that 'fraid talk!" Aggie exclaimed roughly. "I tell you they can't get us. We've got our fingers crossed."

A noise at the hall door interrupted her, and she looked up to see a man, while behind him appeared the maid, protesting angrily.

"Never mind that announcing thing with me," the newcomer rasped to the expostulating servant in a voice that suited well his thick set figure, with the bullet shaped head and the bulldog neck. He was Cassidy, who had had Mary Turner in his charge on the occasion of her ill fated visit to Edward Gilder's office four years before.

"Hello, Joe!" he cried familiarly. "Hello, Aggie!"

"Well?" Joe demanded.

"Just a little friendly call," Cassidy announced in his strident voice. "Where's the lady of the house?"

"Out." Aggie spoke very sharply.

"Well, Joe," Cassidy went on, "when she comes back just tell her it's up to her to make a getaway and to make it quick."

"Say," Aggie retorted viciously, "you can't throw any scare into us. You hain't got nothing on us. See?"

"Nothing on you, eh? Well, well, let's see." Cassidy regarded Garson with a grin. "You are Joe Garson, forger." As he spoke the detective took a notebook from a pocket, found a page, and then read: "First arrested in 1891 for forging the name of Edwin Goodsell to a check for $10,000. Again arrested June 19, 1893, for forgery. Arrested in April, 1898, for forging the signature of Oscar Hemmenway to a series of bonds that were counterfeit. Arrested as the man back of the Reilly gang in 1903. Arrested in 1908 for forgery."

"Haven't any records of convictions, have you?"

"No, but we've got the right dope on you, all right, Joe Garson." He turned savagely on the girl.

"And you're little Aggie Lynch," Cassidy declared as he thrust the note book back into his pocket. "Just now you're posing as Mary Turner's cousin. You served two years in Burnsing for blackmail. You were arrested in Buffalo, convicted and served your stretch. Nothing on you? Well, well!"

Again there was triumph in the officer's chuckle. He went on speaking with obvious enjoyment of the extent to which his knowledge reached.

"And the head of the gang is Mary Turner. Arrested four years ago for robbing the Emporium. Did her stretch of three years."

"Is that all you've got about her?" Garson demanded with such abruptness that Cassidy forgot his dignity sufficiently to answer with an unqualified yes.

"Nothing in your record of her about her coming out without a friend in the world and trying to go straight. You ain't got nothing in that pretty little book of your'n about your going to the millinery store where she finally got a job and tipping them off to where she come from?"

"Sure, they was tipped off. We got to protect the city."

"Got anything in that record of your'n," Garson went on venomously, "about her getting another job and your following her up again and having her thrown out? Got it there about the letter you had old Gilder write, so that his influence would get her canned?"

"Oh, we had her right the first time."

"You did not. She was railroaded for a job she never done. She went in honest, and she came out honest."

"And that's why she's here now with a gang of crooks," Cassidy retorted.

"Where else should she be?" Garson demanded violently. "You ain't got nothing in that record about my jumping into the river after her. That's where I found her—a girl that never done nobody any harm, starving because you police wouldn't give her a chance to work. In the river because she wouldn't take the only other way that was left to her to make a living, because she was keeping straight! Have you got any of that in your book?"

(To be Continued)

A Queer Business

The Saloon Business the Only One That is Not Self-Supporting and That is a Burden to the Taxpayer

A Toronto hotelkeeper who is displeased at the eight o'clock closing order complained that no other business is treated in that way. Will some of the saloon fraternity tell us what other business is a burden on the taxpayer? Every other business is self supporting but the saloon has to be bolstered up with a tax on the people that in the United States amount to almost seven dollars on every man, woman and child, including, of course, those who never touch the stuff. That is no haphazard guess but accurate statistics gathered from public accounts by the American Issue Newspaper showing that taxes in license states are nearly seven dollars per capita higher than in prohibition states.

Supposing that it is only half of that in Canada it amounts to $17.50 to the average family of five. Why should I be compelled to pay an increase tax to support a business that I abhor? If the traffic had to support the paupers, orphans and criminals which it causes they would not get so rich and I would not have to pay so much taxes. One hundred million dollars wasted in drink, twenty-eight million increase taxation and thousands of paupers, orphans, criminals, etc., that is the work of the saloon. Why should it be allowed to exist?

Several so called hotelkeepers say they will have to go out of business which is an acknowledgment that they are not hotelkeepers at all but saloon keepers. It is surely time that the hotel business be separated from the business of making drunkards. The real hotel business requires a superior class of man with more than ordinary business abilities and there are many such but the majority of those who parade the name hotel are a shame and disgrace to the hotel business. It is too bad that there is a stigma attached to the very name hotel keeper which should not be. Let a hotel be a hotel and a saloon be known for what it is—the greatest curse on earth.

Commercial travellers say that they do not get as good accommodation in hotels where liquor is sold as they do in local option towns. One traveller puts it this way. In the ordinary hotel we pay one dollar and a half and get fifty cents' worth. In the local option hotel we pay two dollars and get the worth of our money.

It is time for a change from making drunkards to making munitions from making paupers to making prosperity and from making criminals to making men honest and industrious.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Crops on Alkali Land

Farmers in Idaho and other western states have a common problem in alkali soils. Water, rising through the soil by capillarity, brings with it salts. These are washed down without harm in regions of rainfalls, but in the west, where rainfall is light and evaporation is excessive, the alkali remains on the surface, retarding the growth of the crops.

White alkali may readily be washed out of the soil by irrigation, but black alkali, which corrodes plant tissues, is handled with more difficulty. If the expense is not too great, black alkali may be treated with gypsum, which changes it to the white form.

George W. Graves, of the Idaho Experiment station, advises the growing of a crop to shade the surface of the ground, in some cases, thereby preventing evaporation. Cultivation will also help. In some cases where the alkali is so strong as to prevent seeding plants from getting a start, it may be feasible to plow the alkali under and seed at once. The plants will then get a start before the alkali accumulates again.

A stranded but still haughty "leading lady" was obliged to put up at a dilapidated country hotel. She glanced frowningly about the office, reluctantly signed the register, and took the brass key from the proprietress.

"Is there water in my room?" she demanded.

"Why, there was," replied the proprietress, "but I had the roof fixed."

Weedy-looking Youth (to well-known pugilist) I want to learn the art of self defense. It's very difficult, isn't it?

Pugilist Oh, no; quite easy to a man of your physique. All you have to do is to keep a civil tongue in your head.

Fifth Universities' Company

Opportunity Now Open to Men Who Are Physically Fit to Join the Company

The Universities Companies are now well known throughout Canada. A fresh company is raised, equipped and partially trained about every two months, an dit is unnecessary to advertise for recruits inasmuch as each company is made up of brothers or relatives or friends of those who have joined previous companies.

The first company under the command of Captain Gregor Barclay has joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and has been for some time in the trenches.

The second company under the command of Captain George McDonald and Captain Percy Molson is also on the Continent.

The third company went overseas about 330 strong, and has gained a golden reputation at Shorncliffe.

The fourth company is at full strength and has now embarked. In quality it is in no respect inferior to its predecessors.

A fifth company has been authorized, a large number of applicants are on the waiting list, and recruits will be welcomed at Montreal on or after November 27th.

Those who wish to join must receive a rigorous medical examination locally by an army medical officer. Those who are not medically and physically fit are not wanted, so there is a subsequent examination on reaching Montreal. The recruit should also be attested locally before the nearest justice of the peace, and transportation to Montreal can be speedily obtained by sending a night lettergram to Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke St., Montreal. On arrival the recruit is issued without delay, his balnkets, palliasse and uniform, and his training commences on the campus of McGill University and on the slopes of Mount Royal. As to barracks the Canadian Northern Land Company loans the headquarters building, McGill University lends the Molson Hall, and the students not only lend the top floor of the Union, but also give the soldiers the privileges of the building as though they were students. Moreover, the Y.M.C.A. opens its quarters and places the swimming pool at their disposal. The training is varied, and includes shooting at the C.P.R. gallery, drill, tactics, bayonet fighting and physical training.

Nearly 1,200 men have already been raised by this organization, which is efficient, and also economical, inasmuch as there are no officers above the rank of captain.

A considerable number of young men who cannot get commissions in Canada are joining the Universities Companies with a view to commission in England. About fifty men who joined as privates, have already been appointed as officers. Information has been received from London that there is room for 40 to 50 a month if suitable men are forthcoming.

Particulars may be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 362 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, who is in charge of the depot.

The First Greek Bank

The first Greek bank in the world was the Bank of Venice, established in 1157, when the queen city of the Adriatic was the head of the commerce of the western world. At that time the great current of the trade between Europen and Asia all passed through the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea to Alexandria, Egypt, and was carried in ships across the Mediterranean Sea and through the Adriatic to Venice, where it was distributed to various parts of Europe. Venice was a sort of autocratic republic, founded and supported by its merchants, who were famed throughout the world for their wealth and reliability. They founded their bank, which was guaranteed by the government and was held in high credit in all the great cities on the routes of trade.

"Verboten"

"Verboten" is the German national motto. In peace this means the curtailment of liberty to vanishing point. It breeds the habit of unhesitating obedience, uncritical loyalty and a readiness for all sacrifices. The German believes what he is told, and does what he is told. His state of mind is impossible in a democracy, and it is utterly opposed to both the French and British temperaments. It is, however, an unquestionable source of strength in times of peril. It has enabled the German general staff to surmount difficulties and hold off disaster, and it compels us to put forth our utmost effort before we can hope for decisive triumph. London Daily Express.

Officer—How is this, Murphy—the sergeant complains that you call him names?

Private Murphy—Plaze, surr, I never called him any names at all. All I said was, "Sergeant," says I, "some of us ought to be in a menagerie."

"Eat less," admonishes Henry Ford, who seems to have succeeded Andy Carnegie as adviser general to the universe. But it will be noted that Henry does not add the rest of the prescription—"and walk more." Boston Transcript.

School Attendance in Western Canada

Some Important Information Bearing on Proposed Reforms

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina).

The last published report of the Saskatchewan Education Department reveals the startling fact that the actual attendance of pupils in the rural schools average only 54 per cent. of the enrolment and that that of town pupils was less than 57 per cent. of the enrolment. In Manitoba the average daily attendance for the entire province was 62½ per cent. of the enrolment. This was an advance of 5.2 per cent. upon the returns for the preceding year.

In Manitoba the oversight of truant and neglected children is in the hands of a government department, which receives monthly reports from the teachers of the province, regarding the unexplained or unnecessary absence of school children from their classes. The superintendent of this section is assisted by a large corps of local truant officers and while the law is still far from being satisfactory, there has been a remarkable improvement in the regularity of school attendance in Manitoba within the past two years. Official notices by the thousand are issued to delinquent parents with very gratifying results. The superintendent in charge of this work reports that 85 per cent. of the cases that have been dealt with have turned out satisfactorily.

A new and important act dealing with truancy was passed by the Alberta legislature a couple of years ago. All city and town school districts are required to employ truant officers for the enforcement of the act and every school inspector is ex-officio, a provincial truant officer. Every child who has attained the age of seven years, and who has not yet attained the age of fourteen years, is required to attend school for the full term during which the district in which he resides is open unless excused by reasons recognized by the law as valid.

The chief provincial truant officer in his last report states that in the rural districts 3,680 cases of irregular attendance or non-attendance were dealt with in 1914. As a result of this action 84 per cent. of these pupils attended school subsequently, 72 per cent. of them regularly. This includes the returns regarding almost a thousand children who had not been enrolled at all until the authorities intervened. Three-quarters of the children who were already enrolled but were in irregular attendance attended regularly as a result of the action of the officials. In some cases instead of a fine being imposed, the parents are placed under bonds to the extent of a $100 as a guarantee of obedience to the requirements of the act.

The details with regard to two or three school districts will be of general interest. In Kluz S.D. the average attendance during the second term of 1913, was 11. The truant officer intervened with the result that in the corresponding term of 1914, the average attendance was 28. In Schultz S.D. the average attendance was increased from 11 to 25, and in Quarrel S.D. it was trebled.

One of the chief problems occupying the attention of those interested in educational reform in Saskatchewan at present, is that of enacting and enforcing better attendance laws, and the experience of the neighboring provinces in this regard must, therfore, be of exceptional interest.

Features of Good Bread

The bread maker may consider her bread well made if it has the following features: Lightness, both in weight and in appearance of the interior; the shape evenly raised throughout; a "nutty" flavor, the natural sweetness of the grain, and not the sweetness of sugar; a pleasant odor, free from traces of sourness, mould, or putrefaction; the crumb of an even and fine grain, creamy white in color, tender and elastic enough to spring back under the pressure of the finger; the crust crisp, but not hard, and evenly browned on top, bottom and sides.—Rural Educator.

Bulgarians have a reputation for longevity, and boast of possessing more centenarians than any other people. Among these is "the oldest woman in the world," Mrs. Baba Vasilka, still living at her native village of Bavelsko, which she has never left. She was born in May 1784. According to the custom of the country Mrs. Vasilka worked in the fields for more than a hundred years. When she was born Bulgaria was merely a province of Turkey.

In Great Britain goat keeping by the small holder has increased considerably since the war, and suburban residents have found the ownership of a goat or two less troublesome and more profitable than pigeons, rabbits or even poultry.

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American Plan $3.00 and up; $2.00 with bath

One of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion of Canada, strictly modern. The Queen's is well known. 500 rooms, 150 en suite, with bath; long distance Telephone in every room; elegantly furnished throughout; cuisine and service of the highest order of excellence. Is within easy reach of railway station. Hotel coaches meet all trains.

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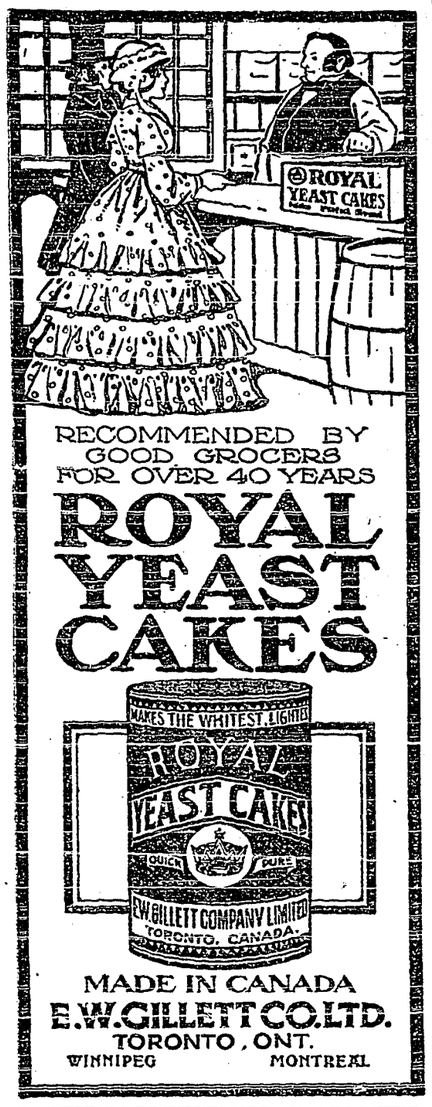

Make Visit with Sick Short

One Should Also Try to Cheer up Patient With Happy Recollections

The sick room, above all else, is the place for cheerfulness. A peaceful state of mind and bright, cheerful surroundings are essential to the regaining of health, and physicians say that sick persons are often kept in bed longer than is necessary by discouraging or disquieting remarks made by visitors to the sick room.

Another thing to remember is not to stay too long when visiting a sick person. The invalid tires easily and long visits are likely to have a harmful effect. Run in two or three times a week, take a flower or a bright potted plant, some dainty dish, magazines or books, and you will find that your visits will be looked forward to and will be a real benefit to the sufferer. —Iowa Homestead.

Stop the Cough.—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will allay the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

Del Radical, a prominent Spanish newspaper, claims that extensive German plots to destroy railway lines, bridges and tunnels in the Province of Huelva (in southwestern Spain, north of Cadiz, and close to the Portuguese frontier), have just come to light, the scheme being to wreck enterprises connected with or owned by the allies.

It is stated that German money to the extent of $500,000 is being sent to the district for the purpose of sabotage.

Barcelona is named as the headquarters of the plot which in its ramifications bears a resemblance to the conspiracies recently unearthed in the United States.

The German purpose is said to be to frustrate the export of copper from the famous Rio Tinto mine to the allied countries. Since the command of the sea passed to the allies, the Rio Tinto mine has been the scene of unusual activity.

"Oh, lovey, what do you think? Baby's got a tooth."

"Well, he cried long enough for it."

ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath. 60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

To Suppress Rumors Now

Jail Awaits the Man Who Gossips About War in London

In war times, under a strict censorship rumors are as common as dirt. Every one has one to pass on. You don't "belong" in any gathering unless you have at least one rumor to whisper. If a newspaper reporter believed all he heard he would never stop writing, or wouldn't write a line, depending on his physical makeup.

Now the London police authorities have decided there are too many rumors about, and are taking steps to put a gag on the rumor mongers. They have a merry task ahead of them. If every rumor monger is caught and labeled there will be more gags worn here than Iron Crosses in Berlin.

But there is to be a distinction made in rumors. In the near future the man who whispers "My friend in the admiralty tells me the Zeppelins are coming tonight," is liable to be thrown into jail and kept there at hard labor for several months. It won't make any difference whether he is an Englishman, a Frenchman or an American. Prosecutions will be pressed under the Defense of the Realm act, and this act gives the authorities a wide latitude. Woe betide the offender!—New York Tribune.

The Real Liver Pill.—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

Monster Foghorns

One of the new monster foghorns in the United States lighthouse service is capable of emitting a sound that can be heard twenty-five or thirty miles at sea. It looks like half of a submarine boat, and a man of ordinary stature can easily step into it.

The horns rival the great brazen ceremonial trumpets of the Uriankhais, in Mongolia, which, 10 ft. in length—and probably the largest of natural wind instruments—are supposed to carry to the farthest reaches of the heavens. The mechanical foghorn makes a doleful sound, and in this it is the big brother of the great Mongolian instrument, both of which are intended to bring the good and ward off the evil event.

The new foghorns are worked by compressed air furnished by an engine of from twenty to twenty-five horsepower.

SIR FRED'K WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager, Bank of Montreal.

Facts About Rifles

No two of the European armies now engaged in war are equipped with the same rifle. The French and Austrian forces are using the largest calibre instruments found on the continent, while the latter, at the sacrifice of velocity is employing the heaviest bullet. The German rifle attains the greatest muzzle velocity, but this is partly on account of the fact that it uses the lightest projectile shot by any small arm in Europe.

The longest rifle in service belongs to the Russian equipment, while the French have the longest bayonet, a thing which gives their weapon the greatest total length, and therefore an advantage in charging. The shortest gun is that of the British army, and with the bayonet added the instrument is still shorter than those of any countries except Belgium and Austria. Owing to the small size of the gun, however, it may be handled with ease.

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,

ERNEST LEVEILLE,
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal,
Feb. 14, 1908

"The coffee is weak again this morning. Didn't you speak to the cook about it?"

"Yes, I did, but she says she likes it that way."

BANK OF MONTREAL

Ninety-Eighth Annual Report Shows Bank in Very Strong Position

Exceptional interest attaches this year to the annual report of Canada's leading bank, and the addresses delivered at the annual meeting by the president and the general manager. They afford an insight into the financial consequences of a year of war on the country generally, and into the outlook for the future, as interpreted by men who have every opportunity to judge it.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, the president, pointed out that the effect of the war on Canadian trade had been less injurious than had been expected, and that this year's bountiful harvest may not only be expected to stimulate current trade, but to attract renewed emigration to Canada.

The annual report shows the Bank of Montreal in a position of unprecedented strength. With assets of $302,980,554—an increase for the year of $38,800,138—it takes rank with the most powerful banking institutions in the world. Of this enormous sum, no less than $170,007,568 is in cash and liquid assets. This is over 64 per cent. of the bank's total public liabilities—a ratio whose significance will be better understood when it is compared with 55.4 per cent. last year, and a little less than 50 per cent. (considered a high proportion in normal times) in 1913.

While holding so large a proportion of the bank's assets in liquid form does not tend to large profits, it is a source of great strength not only to the bank, but to the whole of Canada, in these trying and difficult times.

The profits for the year, however, were most gratifying. Amounting to $2,108,631, they provided for the usual quarterly dividends and two 1% bonuses on the capital of $16,000,000, the war tax on bank note circulation, $127,347, and left over $60,000 to be added to the profit and loss account, bringing the balance of the latter up to $1,293,952. This, of course, is in addition to the rest account of $16,000,000—equal to the capital.

Owing to the reduced volume of commercial business in the country, the current loans dropped from $108,845,332 in 1914 to $99,078,506. Loans to municipalities, on the other hand, show an increase of over two millions, reaching the figure of $11,203,472.

One of the most striking and important features of the report is the remarkable increase in deposits. Those bearing no interest have increased during the year from $42,689,031 to $75,745,729, while interest bearing deposits have grown to $160,277,083—a total increase of $38,800,138. Though this is partly accounted for by special transactions, it must be regarded as highly satisfactory, and an especial mark of public confidence.

In reviewing the year, the president laid special stress on the record harvest in the west, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. The estimated value of the grain crop of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan he placed at four hundred million dollars—a sum which could be depended upon to liquidate much indebtedness and stimulate current trade.

Referring to the remarkable change in Canada's position, from a debtor to a creditor nation, Mr. Meredith said:

"In the seven months ending October 31st, 1913, the value of exports of Canadian products was $245,550,000 and in the same period of 1914 was $226,757,000, while this year in these seven months we have exported Canadian products of the value of $326,430,000, or $100,000,000 more than last year, and the great crop surplus has still to go forward.

"Comparing the foreign trade of Canada for the 7 months period ending with October, imports have declined from $390,544,000 in 1913 to $253,107,000 in 1915, while exports of domestic products, as I have said, have risen from $245,550,000 to $326,430,000, an adverse balance of $145,000,000 being converted into a favorable balance of $73,323,000, or a betterment in respect of foreign trade of no less than $218,000,000 within the short space of two years."

Taking a prudently optimistic view of the future, Mr. Meredith said:

"The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity. At present, however, we live in the shadow of the great war, to which all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, can be matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her allies.

"After the war, a readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The flood of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, if economy be exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which we must bear our share, and the production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and minimize our borrowings, and if we keep strong in working capital, then no matter what difficulties the future may have in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources and undiminished wealth will enable us to bear the strain which may be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic upheaval and world-wide conflict—with a larger debt, it is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired.

Lightning Rods Prevent Fire

Experience Has Shown That Good Results Come From Their Use

In connection with the general campaign for a reduction of the enormous fire loss in Canada, the following statements, from authorities, giving actual experience with lightning rod protection will be appreciated:

Mr. R. R. Cameron, secretary-treasurer of the East Williams Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ailsa Craig, Ont., under date of Sept. 25, 1915, says: "With this company, the principal cause of fire losses is lightning. During the last six years, we have paid 54 claims for damage by lightning and only six claims for damage by fire otherwise started. In our case (insuring farm buildings) lightning rods seem to be the practical remedy."

Mr. W. G. Willoughby, secretary-treasurer of the Lambton Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Watford, Ont., says: "Lightning has been the principle cause of our losses, and, if the amount paid on stock were added to the amount paid for losses on buildings by lightning, it would be more than fifty per cent. We have not had a rodded building burned for years, and the damage to them is very small—none in 1914 nor in 1915 so far (Sept. 30, 1915). We make a difference in rates in favor of rodded buildings, and over half are rodded."

Bert B. Buckley, Ohio State Fire Marshal, in his August Bulletin says: "During these three months, lightning is credited with 68 fires, with a resulting loss of $91,165. In every case the buildings struck were not equipped with lightning rods. Not a single fire was reported where the building was rodded; in fact, it is very seldom indeed, that such a case is entered on the records."

In the face of the foregoing evidence, and in view of the small cost of installing lightning rod equipment, it would seem advisable for farmers to equip their property with this protection, and also to the advantage of insurance companies to give a preference in premium rates to risks so protected.

MR. H. V. MEREDITH
President of Bank of Montreal, who presided at the 98th annual meeting held on Monday, Dec. 6th.

Canada's Timber Supply

According to R. H. Campbell, director of the Dominion forestry branch, Canada's present supply of commercial timber has been variously estimated to be between five hundred and seven hundred billion feet, board measure, and to cover an area of approximately 170,000,000 acres. This estimate of quantity and area refers only to timber of commercial value as saw timber. It does not include pulpwood, firewood, tie and pole material nor small timber of any description, although this has undoubtedly a very large commercial value.

The commission of conservation is engaged upon an investigation of the forest resources of Canada, which, when completed, will furnish the basis for a more accurate estimate of the amount of timber in the various sections of the country than has previously been practicable.—C.L., in Conservation.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

French Politeness

As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British Weekly. The other day a Paris dentist's servant opened the door to a woebegone patient.

"And who, monsieur," he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"

Do Long Breaths Hurt?

DANGEROUS PLEURISY ALWAYS BEGINS THIS WAY

Speediest Cure is 'Nerviline'

Ouch, that stab-like pain in the side is like a hot knife blade in the ribs!

Probably got overheated—cooled too fast—now there is congestion, tightness, such soreness you can't draw a long breath.

This is the beginning of Pleurisy.

Pleurisy is far too serious to neglect a single instant.

Quickest relief will come from a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. This trusty old pain reliever will fix you up in no time—will take away the congestion—make you well just as it did Mr. Samuel St. Johns, of Stamford, who says: "In running to catch a train last week I became much overheated. I put up the train window and rode that way in order to get cooled off. In an hour my side was so full of pain and my breathing hurt so much that I thought I had pneumonia. I always carry Nerviline in my grip and at destination I rubbed my side thoroughly three times. The warm penetrating effect was soon noticeable and I quickly got relief. Nerviline I consider saved me from a serious illness."

Any sort of a cold can be quickly broken up with Nerviline which is a marvel for reducing inflammation, for relieving congestion in the throat and chest, for curing stitch in the side, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica or rheumatism. Nothing more soothing or powerful. The 50c large family size is the most economical. Small trial size 25c at dealers everywhere.

German Morality Debased by the War

The latest German papers contain a chorus of lamentation over the debasing effect of the war on German morality, especially among the young.

The Cologne Gazette speaks of the "truly terrifying picture" presented by the increase of crime among young people in the industrial districts.

The Magdeburg Zeitung denounces usury, immorality, licentiousness and degenerate love of luxury that prevails, and invokes the "Lord God of German history to aid in preventing calamity from overwhelming the country."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Mr. Bowen was having dinner with the Reillys, and the seven-year-old son of the family was present.

"And what are you going to be when you grow up, young man?" asked Mr. Bowen of the little boy.

"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "after I've been a minister to please mother and a judge to please father, I'm goin' to be a policeman."

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Will Sharpen your **Razor** Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **Lasts a Lifetime.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free **25 cents** Pony Razor Strops **75 cents**, O. K. Strops **$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Hone Co.**, Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

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Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
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Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

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A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

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THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.
227 GRAIN EXCHANGE,
WINNIPEG, — — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
BLACKBURN & MILLS,
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

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HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. **Rates** American Plan, $2.50 $3.00 per day without bath; $3.00—$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say **"Carls-Rite"** to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, FEB. 4

Corrections

Out of regard for Mr. Littlejohn and his associates on the Fruit Growers Union committee on "packing and shipping of the products offered for sale," whose report featured our last issue, as well as our own reputation for stating facts, we call attention to a couple of errors of commission on our part in publishing these recommendations.

"Red Currants and Gooseberries in bunches to be packed in pint cups" was the way we had it last week. The paragraph should read: Red Currants in bunches, and Gooseberries, to be packed in pint cups.

"The material shall be delivered between 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. after express shipments begin," said THE REVIEW a week ago. This sentence correctly stated is: No material shall be delivered between 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Both errors are so obvious that they almost carry their own correction. Too good to remain long here below would be a warehouse employee who could good naturedly dabble with the retailing of crates and boxes at the rush express shipment hours of from say 11 to 12.15 a.m., to say nothing of the equally-important dinner hour that follows.

And even were those so supernaturally endowed as to enable them to gather the festive gooseberry in clusters available for the work we fancy the scale of wageg they would exact would spell out sure and swift ruination of the gooseberry industry even in the favored Creston Valley.

Concerning Banks

If some of the facts contained in an address delivered by Premier Sifton of Alberta before the Calgary Canadian Club one day last week are correct, assuredly the ways of those in control of Canada's banking system are past finding out.

And in the Alberta premier's favor it must be said that he has been devoting some attention to the subject he had in hand, and that his reputation for conservatism in public utterances of this sort has never been questioned.

During 1915 the premier affirms that the banks took in additional deposits to the tune of $100,000,000 but nevertheless curtailed credit to legitimate business to the extent of $20,000,000 and increased by $20,000,000 loans to speculators for operations on the stock market. Worse still, there had been lent for speculative purposes outside the country a total of $70,000,000.

It must be conceded, of course, that the banks are not in the business for their health, nor for the public good completely. The shareholders demand dividends and, being human the directors naturally go angling where the best fishing is to be had, and in this dollars and cents age, notwithstanding the recent patriotic leavon of encouraging Canadian industry, this policy of getting the best results, irrespective of international barriers even, is not unnatural—were they handling their own funds exclusively, which they are not.

Premier Sifton points out that the total amount invested in bank stock in Canada is $144,000,000 whereas the money of the people over which the banks exercise control amounts to $1,700,000,000.

We have recent assurance from Ottawa that at this session Finance Minister White will bring down legislation broadening the scope of the banks loaning powers and generally regulating these concerns in the public interest without unduly affecting their ability to pay substantial dividends.

As the banks are handling the people's money and the government stands for the people, regulations that will ensure the greatest good to the greatest number—of Canadians—may be looked for. Legislative enactments that would keep at home even a minor portion of that seventy million that our American friends had the use of in 1915 might enable to render workable the B.C. government's Agricultural Credits Acts at an interest rate not in excess of 8 per cent.

Shows Up Well

The figures by provinces showing the grand total of men offering for empire defence up to the end of December, 1915, are now available. The tables show that according to the last official census of 1911 there were in Canada 1,674,540 men between the ages of 18 and 45, of whom 207,568 had enlisted up to the end of the year.

Forgetting entirely the province of Quebec, which has given less than 25,000 of over 389,000 available, the percentage of recruits in comparison to citizenship of military age does not show very much of a spread, though what advantage there is in this regard redounds to the credit of the western Canada, and the farther west you come the better it gets.

The returns shows that in the maritime provinces 11 per cent. of the eligibles are wearing the King's uniform. In Ontario its 14 per cent., Manitoba and Saskatchewan 13, Alberta 16 and British Columbia 13.

A more thorough study of the figures, though, convinces us that British Columbia's true showing is not made manifest in the returns. Alberta, we are told, with 120,264 men of active service age, has supplied 20,136 troops, while B.C.'s "bit" is 21,703 men out of a possible 153,978—or a shade better than one out of every eight men as compare with one out of six in sunny Alberta.

In making up the totals of men of military age no account whatever is taken of the nationality of the individual citizens; for census purposes they are all Canadians. If from the provinces possible 153,978 men we deduct our Indians, Japs, Chinese, Bohunks and miscellaneous collection of other foreign elements pominently in evidence on the Pacific coast province, the sacrific British Columbia has made in men of fighting age of Anglo Saxon extraction would knock those figures of Alberta's splendid as they are, higher than Kilroy's kite—and then some.

No more frills or furbelows in the Trail News office. Editor Willcox is advertising his revolving chair and check protectograph for sale.

Teachers salaries at Cranbrook schools for 1915 totalled $15,485. The trustees ran the year's business for $1,077.27 less than estimated.

Kaslo has $700 of unpaid water and electric light rates, and unless these are paid the owers thereof will be deprived of these conveniences.

Down Bonners Ferry way deputy game warden Stoos is feeding a herd of 300 or 400 deer. Owing to the deep snow they are unable to rustle for themselves.

One death was recorded at Port Hill last week. Mr. Hawkes lost a thoroughbred barred rock cockerel on account of the cold weather, says the Bonner's Ferry Herald.

The amounts some Kootenay centres have promised to the Patriotic Fund are: Rossland $25,000 Trail and Fernie $20,000 each, Cranbrook $18,000, Nelson $17,000, Silverton $12,000 and Kaslo $3,000.

STOCK-TAKING

Too busy to write an announcement for this issue
Watch and wait for something worth while next week

S. A. Speers, Creston

Local and Personal

Remember debate in Presbyterian Church on Tuesday night.

FRESH MILK FOR SALE—Ten cents per quart, if called for.—P. G. EBBUTT, Creston.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER HAY FOR SALE or exchange for good milch cow. —R. LAMONT, Creston.

The January delivery of snow was four inches, bringing the winter's receipts of the white mantle up to 67 inches.

Creston's total export of fruit and vegetables for 1915 was 103 carloads—an increase of 50 per cent. over 1914 returns.

Mrs. Crossthwaite and children who have spent the past two months with Montreal friends, returned home on Tuesday.

Although not officially called the annual meeting of Creston Fruit Growers Union will likely be held on February 15th.

Tom Bundy, who has been holidaying here and relieving at Sirdar for the past ten days, left for Crows Nest on Wednesday.

Thos. Crawford left on Friday last for Fort William, Ontario, to visit his father, whose health has been rather precarious of late.

MILCH COW AND CALF FOR SALE—Cow is three years old and calf seven months. Will sell right for cash.—Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

Joe Gymond of Ottawa, Ont., a previous employee of the firm, has joined the office staff of the Canyon City Lumber Company.

D. J. Spiers was a passenger east on Wednesday. He took along his coon coat which would foretell Rosetown, Sask., as his destination.

A. Lindley left yesterday for Nelson to attend the Kootenay-Boundary fruit growers central selling agency conference which is on to-day.

Boost the Creston Valley by sending an extra copy or two of this issue of THE REVIEW to distant friends. 5c a copy, wrapped ready to address.

The Red Cross Auxiliary is specializing in socks for February and the depot will be open on Tuesday afternoon to give out wool and other work.

The Alice Siding Social Club is having its annual hard times dance at the Todd Auditorium on the 11th. Prizes will be awarded for the worst costumes.

During 1915 the Creston Valley did an export trade of 90 cars of lumber, 98 cars of poles and 3 of posts. In 1914 less than 15 cars of lumber were shipped.

Creston's monthly contributions to the Patriotic Fund are keeping up well. On Wednesday Treasurer Bennett forwarded Victoria a cheque for $175 the January receipts, details of which will appear next week.

HORSES WANTED—Team cayuses or horses. Will pay cash. Send particulars to Drawer 38, Creston Post-office.

Mrs. A. L. Cameron left on Friday last for Cranbrook where she is being treated in St. Eugene hospital. At last report she was making satisfactory recovery.

Owing to insufficient attendance of members the prohibition campaign organization committee meeting on Friday last had to adjourn until a later date.

February will not lack for dances. The hard times at Alice Siding on the 11th, the band St. Valentine affair on the 14th, and a real leap year hop planned for the 29th.

The monthly service in Christ Church will be on Sunday morning, when Rev. Mr. Mahood will preach at 11 o'clock, with celebration of Holy Communion to follow.

In keeping with the other crops, this winter's ice harvest is the best in years. The congealed aqua pura from the Goat River flats is a good 30 inches in thickness at present.

The Valley's birth rate was well maintained during January when four boys and two girls arrived at a half dozen different homes. There were no deaths or marriages recorded.

Miss Zalla Johnson and Floyd Rodgers were the prize scorers at the whist drive at the R.C. rectory on Wednesday evening, which attracted the best attendance so far this year.

The postponed annual meeting of the Creston Board of Trade will be held in Speers Hall on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. A large attendance of members and all interested is requested.

Rev. R. E. Pow was at Nelson on Wednesday, representing Kootenay presbytery at the funeral of the late Rev. R. Van Munster, who died on Monday morning after a very brief illness.

Lieut. Ashley Cooper, who has been home for a week, returned to duty at Morrissey on Wednesday. Recent discharges from the camp reduces the number of aliens interned down to about 105.

Rev. R. E. Pow, who took the Presbyterian Church services at Fernie on Sunday last, came home Monday quite convinced there are worse climates than Creston's. Fernie had it 35 below that a.m.

At 4 o'clock to-day the Presbyterian Ladies Aid, which is meeting at Mrs. Henderson's will have an open meeting to enable those desiring to hear an address from Miss McGregor, the field secretary, on missionary work.

Will and Hugh Gunn of New Denver were shaking hands with old friends here on Wednesday en route for Vancouver where they are enlisting with an artillery corps. They went via Spokane with a few others from Nelson.

Kitchener

Fred Finlay left last week for the sunny Southern Alberta, where he has secured permanent employment with a rancher near Cowley.

A party of Cranbrook men, Messrs. Frank Dyall, R. Slater, H. Speers and H. A. McKowan spent two days here last week looking over some timber limits in the Valley east of town.

January bid us good bye with a chilly 23 below zero grin on his face.

J. Dubie and Ed. Miller are enjoying single life in a tent at Kinert, cutting cordwood for exercise. Judging by the clouds of sawdust drifting up toward the mountain tops, and chips dropping for miles down the roads—some actually smoking from the friction through the air—the boys must surely be making the steel ring.

Canyon City

R. Green and O. Shane, wheat growers of the Lethbridge, Alta., district, arrived here last Friday, and are the guests of Dad Browell, the former a brother-in-law of Dad's. They like our Valley very much, but have no intention of giving up grain raising to that of fruit culture. Mr. Green last season had 10,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat, worth $1.15 a bushel at the shipping point, some which threshed 60 bushels to the acre.

This winter will long be remembered here as the cold, windy one of 1916, with Friday last as the coldest day. The thermometer registered near zero all day and a very cold south-east wind blew most of the time and part of the night before.

The sawmill is unable to cut as fast as the woods crew can deliver the timber. The steam log jammer has been put into commission for decking the logs on the landing.

H. White and F. Browell are working at the Continental mine at Port Hill.

Matt Clayton is helping the Huscroft Bros. feed the 175 head of stock on the Reclamation Farm, owned by C. Blair and the Huscrofts.

John Wood, jr., writing from Shorncliffe, on January 4th, stated that he was one of the 80 men of the 54th Battalion who, about the 15th of January expected to be sent across to France to fill up the gaps in the 30th Battalion.

If Monday and Tuesday morning's weather fails to kill woolly aphis we would like to see the mixture that will do the job.

Road foreman Leach has a crew of men at work shovelling part of the snow off our six bridges. In some spots the snow is 30 inches deep solid.

Cranbrook Presbyterians closed the year several hundred dollars in debt. The annual meeting was the poorest attended in the congregation's history.

A Bearing Orchard of 1500 Trees on 14-Acre Farm For Sale

The property is only 1¼ miles from Creston. 4 acres is in fall Rye, balance Clover. Good barn and fences. The property adjoins the largest and some of the oldest and most profitable orchards in the Creston Valley. It is within 150 yards of the Kootenay Flats that have an area of 38,000 acres of hay and pasture land which is absolutely free to everyone. The soil is good, the location tested, and proven to be early and successful with small and large fruits. A good road leads up to the property. Will sell at

$4,500; $1,500 down, balance to suit purchaser, at 6 Per Cent.

We know of a no more desirable ranch in the whole Creston Valley and at the price asked it is a rare bargain. Full particulars if you write

DRAWER 38
CRESTON, B.C.

LAND FOR SALE

Large or small tracts, Orchards Unimproved tracts. I own a large portion of the finest lands in the Creston Fruit Valley and can sell same below the lowest prices and give better terms than anyone in the Valley. Now is your opportunity to buy choice property right. Letters cheerfully answered.

ROBT. LAMONT
CRESTON, B.C.

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES

Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

GET YOUR
Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work
Done by
W. B. Embree
The satisfaction of work well done lasts long after the price is forgotten

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness
Repairing a Specialty

Alice Siding

While the horticulturists assure us this severe weather is liable to lighten the peach crop considerably, and possibly the raspberries, Andy Miller looks for a bumper apple crop as a direct result of this below-zero spell.

Dick Smith and Tom Midford were home from Canyon City several days last week. Those windy days made bush work a trifle dangerous.

Teacher Dougherty was back on deck Thursday morning after a couple of days lay-up with la grippe. From all accounts the cold has affected the attendance at the Siding school less han any point in the Valley.

If spring happens along about usual time there should be no hay shortage. A little more than half the hay stacked on the flats has now disappeared.

Concerning the next big war predicted by the Wynndel war prophet between the two yellow races—U.S.A. and the Japs—we imagine where he traveled in the States he saw so much gold everything looked yellow to him. We would respectfully advise him to have his eyes tested as he may be color blind, and if he should travel through the Crows Nest Pass, where he would see plenty of coal, everything would likely look black and he would conclude everyone was Niggers and, not being peaceable like the Americans, they might even forcibly resent it.

Friday, February 11th, is the big night at Alice Siding, the special feature being the Social Club's hard times dance at the Todd Auditorium. There will be good music and, of course, the ladies will supply ample refreshments. Prizes will be awarded the worst ladies and gent's costumes.

Erickson

The new packing shed on the J. M. Craigie ranch was officially opened on Wednesday evening last with a dance at which about forty were in attendance and spent the proverbial good time. The building is about 20x35 feet and will provide fine accommodation for packing operations.

Friends of Mrs, G. Pendell Smith, who has been critically ill with pneumonia, will be pleased to hear her present condition is quite satisfactory.

One of our most eligible young bachelors is already in receipt of one leap year proposal, we hear. It's done in writing, too.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Martin are leaving shortly for their farm in the Red Deer, Alberta, country, which they will put in good shape for renting before coming back here. Mr. Dew has leased their Erickson ranch.

J. H. Fulmer has found the walk too long, the weather too bracing, and last week moved into Creston. Mr. Streetor will move into the Fulmer house next month.

F. V. Staples was home from Morrissey for a few days the early part of the week.

Not a solitary member of the tribe of bruin was out sizing up the weather on Wednesday. Milt Beam was patrolling the district with his trusty Remington and it would have gone badly with any bear or bears that dared show out. Due to Milt's reputation none were seen even at Kitchener.

H. Hamilton parted company with one of his young horses on Thursday last. The Canyon City Lumber Co.. were the buyers.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Truscott of Eagle Hills, Sask., who have been visiting their mother here for about three weeks, left for home on Sunday,

R. S. Bevan is keeping his sawing outfit humming sawing wood for Erickson ranchers these days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Putnam are both just recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. Staples, sr., left on Monday for Rochester, Minn., to undergo treatment for goitre at the widely known Mayo Brothers hospital.

Walter Hall has just completed his annual harvest of ice from the Goat River flats, and says it is the finest crop he ever put up, averaging about 30 inches in thickness. E. Cartwright has also laid in a hot summer's supply of the frozen fluid.

Two unfortunate accidents happened on Crawford hill on Wednesday. Joe Drexler, while driving to Creston with a load of wood, in attempting to pass another rig just beyond Mr. Crawford's house had a spill that threw the load and sleigh down the grade. Another rancher upset with a load of hay he was hauling home from the flats. Fortunately no one was hurt, though it is a wonder someone has not suffered injury. Since the big storm the hill has certainly been in bad shape for traffic.

Indications point to a greater acreage being planted to tomatoes in 1916 than was the case last year. Fair prices and the uniform pack encouraging the growers to greater efforts than ever before.

Milt Beam has been busy for a week or more cutting ice on the Goat River flats for different parties in this section.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Cranbrook has now 125 recruits for the 102nd Battalion.

Vernon's total assessment for 1915 is $83,288 less than a year ago.

Only two workmen lost their lives in the Crows Nest mines during 1915.

Kaslo trustees estimate they will require $8,460 for school purposes this year.

Not a pound of local freight arrived from the east at Fernie from Jan 21st to 28th.

The government has opened a school for Doukhobors at Brilliant, with one lady teacher.

Nelson police are rounding up the city's opium smoking Chinamen. The usual fine is $25.

Rossland Farmers' Institute is now strong enough to buy grain and feed in carload lots.

The big sawmill at Wardener is being overhauled to be ready for cutting at an early date.

Owing to a real coal shortage at Trail wood dealers are doing a grand trade at present.

Teachers in Grand Forks school will contribute one day's pay per month to the Patriotic Fund.

During 1915 102 births were recorded at Grand Forks. There were 26 marriages and 25 deaths.

Rev. R. Van Munster, pastor of Nelson Presbyterian Church for the past year, died on Sunday.

32 pupils of Grand Forks Presbyterian Sunday School scored a perfect attendance during 1915,

Rev. W. J, McQuarrie, late Presbyterian pastor at Fernie, has accepted a call to Kenora, Ontario.

The weather is so cold at Kaslo they cannot get a afternoon for the hospital annual meeting.

W. H. Almond, the Kaslo barber, who has two sons at the front, has enlisted for overseas service.

S. H. Green is this year's president of the Kaslo Conservative Association, with Mayor Anderson vice.

Three carloads of new machinery for the Continental mine concentrator at Port Hill arrived last week.

The Herald fears this cold snap has killed off the fruit buds on the peach and apricot trees at Penticton.

Revelstoke Presbyterian Church has a membership of 140, 250 scholars are enrolled on the Sunday School.

Owing to the hotels being out of business Port Hill,s ice harvest will be 50 per cent. less than a year ago.

Fernie council will enter suits at once against all citizens who are in arrears for school and sewer taxes.

Up to January 28th Rossland's total snowfall was 109 inches. Some 4 below zero weather is also reported.

At Fernie they are considering publishing a list of citizens who have not yet given to the Patriotic Fund.

Trail is to have next year's British Columbia Curling Association bonspiel Phoenix had the pleasure this year.

Cranbrook had 15 inches of snowfall last week—and on the 25rd it was just 34 below, according to the Herald.

Blairmore school with an enrollment of 200 pupils had an average attendance of over 96 per cent. in December.

32 new pupils started school at Revelstoke on February 1st and the board is compelled to hire another teacher.

During the recent cold snap so many Rossland people left the water running at nights that at one time a water famine was imminent.

For five months ending November 30th, Rossland contributed $9,820 to the Patriotic Fund, For the same months dependants on the fund in that city received less than $700.

Are Your Hens Laying?

If your Poultry is not giving you the supply of Eggs they should the surest way to speed up the output is to feed them a quantity of

Beef Scrap or Oyster Shell

or possibly treatment with a reliable

Poultry Tonic, Lice Killer or Mite Killer Spray

would be more efficacious. These have already proven their worth as aids to stimnlating the efforts of egg-laying poultry, and if used as directed will readily convert "ten cent hens" into real money-makers.

We have a full stock of these goods, attractively-priced with complete directions for feeding or using.

Frank H. Jackson
General Store *Phone 81* *Creston*

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

YOU will make no mistake when you get off the train if you sign the register at the Creston Hotel. Travelling men will substantiate this. We study the comfort of our guests. The rooms are well furnished in a manner up-to-date.

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D. D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager. B. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. S53

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLauglin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS
Harness, Single and Double and Supp'ies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

H. S. McCreath, Prop.
Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values

Write for Price List X and Shipping Tags

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

King and Alexander WINNIPEG Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

[illegible] FREE [illegible] THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION [illegible] FREE [illegible] WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick—"THE EDDYSTONE TORCH" for out door use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

Wood's Phosphodine.

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

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. *Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices*

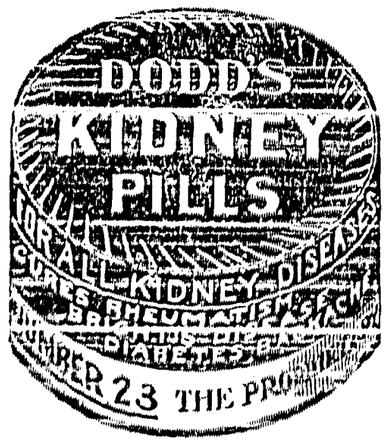
ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T St. Louis, Mo.

"Young man," said the magistrate severely, "the assault you have committed on your poor wife was most brutal. Do you know of any reason why I should not send you to prison?"

"If you do, your honor," replied the prisoner at the bar, hopefully, "it will break up our honeymoon."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Lady Jellicoe recently said that any notion that the Fleet was twiddling its fingers was wrong. A lady who sent her husband a ton of wool to order that the sailors could knit their own mufflers had the wool returned with the intimation that the men were far too busy.



Study of Agriculture

Our Paramount Profession Should Have a Place in the Public School Curriculum

"It should not be necessary in this day to offer reasons for giving agriculture a place in the public school, but nevertheless the necessity exists and because of this condition we must give justification for the faith that is in us. Two reasons will suffice. Agricultural education should begin in the public school because that is the logical place to begin all education. They generally call it nature study in the lower grades and elementary agriculture in the last two grades, and they may call it almost what they like so long as our educators give it a place commensurate with the importance of our paramount profession. Oh, yes, a girl teacher may not teach much scientific agriculture, but it is not the sum total of agricultural facts taught that counts—it is the trend of mind induced in the pupil. Develop his interest in, and respect for the profession of his father, and when he is older he will not depart from it. In the name of common sense, then, do not talk as though the young girl teacher were trying to teach agriculture to the whole district. Her business is with the school and she knows her business much better than most self-constituted critics can teach it to her. Just acquire a smile, and help that girl teacher when she wants a school garden, and you will have had the privilege of helping in one of the most responsible works in the world. Then, too, this agriculture in the public schools is the surest means to check the much deplored drift to the cities. When the boy sees farming receive its proper recognition in his school, when he feels that it is not necessary to leave the farm to rise in the world, he will be less apt to join the ranks of those who move toward the bright lights. This "back to the land" cry is all right as far as it goes, but not many will come back unless a too prolonged diet of husks may send them back to see how chances are for the fatted calf. Let us try to hold the lads, yes, and lasses, too, who are now known only as public school pupils."—Address by Dean Howes.

Children suffering from worms soon show the symptoms, and any mother can detect the presence of these parasites by the writhings and fretting of the child. Until expelled and the system cleared of them, the child cannot regain its health. Miller's Worm Powders are prompt and efficient, not only for the eradication of worms, but also as a toner up for children that are run down in consequence.

A Farmer Prince

Reported That Prince of Denmark is to Farm in Canada

Prince Viggo, youngest son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, will come to Canada early next year to be educated in practical farming. Prince Viggo, who will leave Denmark on January 13, will travel by way of New York and make a short tour of the United States before proceeding to Canada.

The Prince, who will travel incognito, will remain in Canada for several years. He is 22 years old. His family is regarded as the most democratic branch of European royalty. His eldest brother, Prince Aage, was married to a daughter of a former Italian minister at Copenhagen. The second brother, Prince Axel, is well known as an aviator. The third brother, Prince Erik, is a practical farmer. He worked a farm in England last year, for the purpose of studying English methods of cattle breeding. His only sister, Princess Marguerite, took the degree of bachelor of arts last year. She served as a nurse for several months this year, caring for British soldiers, until her work was interrupted by illness.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

A Terrific Price

Peace at the present moment would suit German admiralty. That is the truth at the back of every vain-glorious pose, whether on the east, the west, or the southeast. However, wonderful the achievement of holding the allies at bay for fifteen months, and actually penetrating far into certain of their territories, the price Austria and Germany have paid for these superficial and temporary "victories" has been terrific. Having failed in the real purpose for which she made war, Germany would indeed rejoice if she could get out of the pit into which she has fallen while she has still in her possession other people's territory to bargain with. Glasgow News.

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked to what he attributed his long life and good health.

"Well, the old man replied slowly. "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

A Permanent Peace

President Wilson Declares That it Will be no Patched-up Affair

President Wilson has expressed the opinion that there will be no "patched up peace" following the European war. In a comprehensive and forceful address before the Columbus chamber of commerce he urged American business men to mobilize their resources in order that the United States might be prepared to play a more important part in the world's affairs, and bring about justice after the present war.

The president defended his Mexican policy, and touched on the attitude of the United States toward the European war.

"When the present great conflict in Europe is over the world is going to wear a different aspect," Mr. Wilson declared. "I don't believe there is going to be any patched-up peace. I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain, and that the instrumentalities of justice shall be exalted above the instrumentalities of force.

"I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans and in like people everywhere in the world will assert itself once for all in international affairs, and that if America preserves her poise, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness towards all the world, she may have the privilege, in one form or another, of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced."

THAT COLD YOU HAVE

may bring sickness, doctors bills and loss of work; you know that serious sickness usually starts with a cold, and a cold only exists where weakness exists. *Remember that.*

Overcome the weakness and nature cures the cold—that is the law of reason. Carefully avoid drugged pills, syrups or stimulants; they are only props and braces and whips.

It is the pure medicinal nourishment in Scott's Emulsion that quickly enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs and helps heal the air passages.

And mark this well—Scott's Emulsion generates body heat as protection against winter sickness. Get Scott's at your drug store *to-day*. It always strengthens and builds up.

14-51 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Starving Men Into Treachery

A convoy of incapacitated soldiers released from German military prisons arrived in England recently.

Two of the Irish soldiers among them told the Daily Mail of efforts made by Sir Roger Casement to persuade the Irish prisoners to join the Germans.

"Sir Roger," they said, "visited the camp at Lemberg, and said: 'Now is the chance to strike a blow for Ireland. What has England done for you?' He promised all kinds of advantages to be derived from joining the Germans."

The narrator, Corporal Mahoney, of the Irish Rifles, said:

"We were being starved. No parcels were coming, for the people at home did not know where we were. Our food had been cut down by half. The Germans made no secret of their intention to starve us into joining them. Sheer hunger drove fifty men, some of them English and Scotch, to submit. We booed the first two out of camp. The others were taken right away.

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

Canadians and Barbed Wire

Speaking of the tremendous importance of barbed wire entanglements in modern warfare, General Meighen, who commanded the famous 14th Regiment (Royal Montreals) of the first Canadian contingent, said recently:

"Not that they were needed in front of our trenches. We could have kept the Germans back without them, but if it had not been for the barbed wire in front of the German trenches we would have been across the Rhine by now.

"This barbed wire had to be broken by means of heavy artillery. Nothing else was effective. They had been given wire cutters in the beginning, but in the face of modern batteries and machine guns they were useless."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Congratulate me, old man, I got a notice from the bank that my account was overdrawn."

"But why the congratulation?"

"The bank failed this morning."

British Columbia paper and pulp mills will shortly introduce safety first schedules and devices. A committee has recently been investigating conditions in the Wisconsin mills with that object in view.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aluminum Tubes, 25c and 50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Kitchen Economy

If you consider its body-building powers Bovril is probably the most *economical food* you can buy. No other food, no matter how high its price, has been proved to possess Bovril's wonderful body-building powers. Bovril saves butchers' bills and is a great economiser in the kitchen.

S.H.B.

Your Trip to Toronto

When you are preparing to visit the Queen City of Canada you do so knowing that there is much of importance to you connected with your visit. It is a matter of business or social importance, and you will get more real value out of your trip if you have no worry about your accommodation. The management of the Walker House, Toronto, anticipate your needs and are prepared to receive you and any others of the family that may accompany you. Being Westerners ourselves we appreciate highly the patronage of Westerners. Every home comfort, service that takes care of the most minute detail and meals at rates so reasonable that you will really be surprised. Give your baggage checks to the Walker House porters that meet all trains at the depot. Register at the Walker House, "The House of Plenty," "Toronto's Famous Hotel." **Rates**—$2.50 per day up, American Plan; $1.00 per day up, European Plan. Special attention to the comfort of ladies and children travelling unescorted.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

A Low Death Rate Results In Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

How Business Men Help the Farmer

Live Stock is the Only Real Path to Prosperity

Wearing a considerable smile, and loaded up with parcels of merchandise bought in the Lethbridge stores, a farmer stepped into the board of trade rooms on Saturday.

"I have come in to see if I could pay off these notes that are due in February and May after I ship my last two or three cars of wheat"—that was how he opened his talk. "These four cows I got a year ago have each got a calf, and we are shipping in our milk and getting a good price for it. I didn't dream when I got those cows a year ago, that there was so much to be made out of livestock."

"This is how it happened. My wife and I were resting in at the Lethbridge Hotel one day last winter, when my wife happened to hear two farmers talking about a plan that the Lethbridge board of trade had for helping men who were too hard up to get assistance from the banks, to get cows or sheep or hogs. She said to me, 'Do you think there would be any chance, Hiram, for us to get one or two cows?' I said, 'I don't see how we could have the face to ask, for we couldn't pay a cent of a first payment.' Well, the wife kept on after me till at last I said I would talk with Mr. Marnoch about how it was done. I put in an application, and sure enough after a few days I got a letter saying I could go ahead and buy four cows. Each cow has had a calf, so I have eight head where I started in with four.

"Now I have 53½ bushels of wheat to the acre for my crop and I want to tell you I'm feeling pretty good. These four cows showed me what we could do with our little hay and pasture and stubble and straw heaps, and I have put all my spare grain money into more young stock, and I have, all told, 42 head of cows and calves and young cattle.

"This grain farming is all right in a year like 1915, and I got a fair crop off my summerfallow in 1914; but I know now that my land can't stand too many 53 bushel crops without getting manure. I am not going to trust my luck any more to all-grain farming. Milk cows will bring us in something every week even in the dryest times; and what is more, please the Lord, we'll have some irrigation water, and alfalfa pretty soon.

"I just want you to tell your Lethbridge business men who helped us out when we were in low water, that we stand by Lethbridge now; we know the place where we are treated good. We liked Iowa all right, but Lethbridge beats it."—Lethbridge Herald.

Persistent Asthma. A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease, is the persistence with which recurring attacks come to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. No wiser precaution can be taken than that of keeping at hand a supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the tender air passages.

A Unique Social Experiment Planned

The London newspapers describe a unique experiment in state socialism which will be tried at an unnamed city in north England, where 20,000 men will soon be employed in munition work.

To provide for the men and prevent extortionate prices, the government has acquired all stores and shops in the district, and will either allow the proprietors to sell goods under license or will, in most cases, run them under direct control of the government. The government thus will be butcher, baker, grocer, milkman and barber to the whole population.

All the saloons, thirty in number, have been bought by the government and will continue the sale of intoxicants, some under close restrictions while others will be turned into [illegible]

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses*. But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 105

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Women have proved to be very excellent machinists in England, pressed into this service by the exigencies of warfare. About 800 girls were at the outset employed in the munition factories. Some of these have been at work four months, and were trained by such skilled operatives as were available for the work of instructors. These girls were found to be capable of a good output on many of the operations after only a week's instruction.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

The Tsarevitch is the most valuable child in the world. When he reaches the Throne he will inherit the Romanoff fortune, estimated at $200,000,000, and will control 500 estates and 30,000 servants.

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

TO FORMULATE PLANS TO PLACE AGRICULTURE ON A SOUND BASIS

UPON AGRICULTURE ALL INDUSTRIES DEPEND

Sir George Foster Places the Importance of the Basic Industry Before the Economic Commission, Laying Stress on the Great Opportunities Presented by the Work in Hand

How the industry of agriculture may be stimulated for the good of Canada, for the good of the empire, and to help and heal and resuscitate that large portion of the world now suffering untold miseries because of the war was the subject matter of an address before a meeting of the Economic commission at Ottawa recently, by Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

Sir George declared that the war had brought many changes, and one of these was the quickened sense of public duty awakened throughout the country. Canada had suffered and sacrificed to some extent in the war, but the staple and basic industry, agriculture, had been enormously stimulated with regard to the marketing of the crops. The question was how the distances could be bridged most economically.

"We cannot," he said, "cut down the miles, but it is possible to cut down the cost of transportation and the profits of those who intervene between the producer and the ultimate consumer.

"The matter of rate by sea and land is another question for your consideration," he said. "We don't lack railways.

"As to ocean tonnage, I hope you will consider this question. It is one that has vexed all governments, and it seems about as far away from a solution as it has ever been.

"As an adjunct of the agricultural industry any light which you can throw on this question will be greatly appreciated. The next question is that of immigration, or ratner settlement on agricultural lands. What shall be done for our returned soldiers? How can these virile young men be placed on the great wild lands of the Dominion for agricultural and rural development? They will have to be settled and guided when settled.

"It is up to you."

In conclusion Sir George said: "This is just about the biggest opportunity and just about the biggest work that has ever been entrusted to any commission. Everybody seems to think things will be different after the war. Everybody is asking, what will be our attitude toward the great basic industry, agriculture, on which all other industries depend for their success. I don't think that the government has been niggardly to it in the past, but there is a feeling abroad that still more is expected. I welcome you gentlemen to your labors. The government will place everything at your disposal which will be of advantage, and the country will give you every opportunity to work out something which will be of advantage."

Population of Ireland Now Shows Increase

A Novelty for the Old Land—Marked Decrease in Pauperism Lately

The latest census figures for Ireland show an increasing population. However common this may be in America, or in the other countries of Europe, this feature is for Ireland an agreeable novelty. For the quarter ended the 30th of September last the number of births in Ireland was 27,779, a rate of 20.8 per thousand, and the deaths 14,670, a rate of 13.4 per thousand. There were only 3,511 emigrants, so that the net increase in population is 9,598.

It is the decrease in emigration which has turned the scale. The situation might be even more satisfactory were it not for the heavy death rate of children under a year old. About one Irish child in every dozen dies before it has reached the age of twelve months. Leinster and Ulster have the predominance in this respect. In them one child in every seven or eight dies an infant, in Connaught only one child in every fifteen. Dublin and Belfast no doubt account for this, for poverty stricken Connaught has more fresh air than can be found in the cities, especially in Dublin, which has a system of tenement houses, where scores of families live in one house, and often more than one family in a single room.

That Ireland is a less distressful country than it used to be, and is now on the mend, is further evident from the statistics of pauperism. Here there has been a very marked decrease. There were nearly eight thousand fewer people in the workhouses in the quarter under review than the average of the same period for the last ten years, and there were 12,235 fewer people in receipt of outdoor relief from the rates.

The least satisfactory feature of the returns is the maintenance of a high death rate from tuberculosis. Enormous efforts, inspired by Lady Aberdeen, have been devoted in every part of Ireland to stamping out this scourge. It has been by no means unfruitful. But the scourge is still there, and yearly takes a great toll of Irish lives.

Canada's Big Wheat Surplus

Financial Journal Estimates Surplus of Cereals at Over 300,000,000 Bushels

Canada has an exportable surplus of wheat of 228,132,200 bushels, according to a bulletin issued by the trade and commerce department. This will be the surplus left from the provisional estimate of cereal crop production in Canada this year, 336,258,000 bushels, after home requirements have been satisfied.

This estimate is arrived at by the following calculation:

Estimated total yield, 336,258,000 bushels, average loss in cleaning and allowance for grain, not merchantable quality, say 10 per cent., 33,625,800.

Total retained for seeding crop of 1916, say fourteen million acres at 1.75 bushel per acre, 24,500,000.

Required for food, say 6.25 bushels per head for a population of eight millions, 50,000,000, total 108,125,800.

Balance available for export, 228,132,200.

The deduction for loss in cleaning and for grain not of merchantable quality is based on previous experience, the quantity estimated to be retained for seed allows for the seeding of over one million acres in excess of the present year's acreage of 12,986,400 and the quality allowed for food is at the rate of 6¼ bushels per head, which agrees with previous calculations of the same nature.

The largest quantity of wheat and wheat flour previously exported in any one fiscal year was 142,574,000 bushels in 1913-14. The quantity now estimated as available in excess of this amount and represents nearly 68 per cent. of the total estimated production of 1915.—Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Canada's Offer Accepted

Dominion Gives $50,000 to Anglo-Russian Hospital

The offer of the Canadian government of $50,000 towards the establishment of an Anglo-Russian hospital has been accepted, a cable to that effect having been received from Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the executive committee in London. The money has been forwarded.

The offer of the Canadian government reads:

"My ministers understand that provision is being made in Great Britain, under the patronage of her majesty, Queen Alexandra, for an Anglo-Russian hospital. They learn that equipment and maintenance of one bed for one year is estimated at one hundred pounds. My government, desiring to assist therein and thus to express Canadian appreciation of the valor and heroism of the Russian armies, hope you will inform the government of Russia and Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the committe, that Canada will contribute £10,000 for the purpose which, according to the committee's estimate, will equip and maintain one hundred beds for one year."

Queen Alexandra on being informed of the gift, caused the following letter to be sent to Lord Cheylesmore:

"I have shown your letter of yesterday to Queen Alexandra and her majesty is much gratified to hear of the splendid contribution of £10,000 from the Canadian government to the Anglo-Russian hospital. Her majesty knows how pleased her sister, the Empress Marie Feodoravna, will be to hear of this generous help from the people of Canada."

GRAIN GROWERS' GIFTS

Over $2,700 in Cash Has Been Sent to Central Secretary For Patriotic Acre Fund

The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan through their patriotic acre scheme will increase the amount of the Patriotic Fund by approximately $100,000, according to the latest information secured from the central secretary. Altogether 4,460 acres were promised by the farmers and up to the present time over 15,000 bushels of grain have been received, besides $2,700 in cash.

The appointment of General Sir Horace Smith Dorrien to supreme command of the forces operating in East Africa means that the British are taking steps to endeavor to clear the Germans out of the only colony that remains to them except a small part of the Cameroons.

The Germans are in strong force in East Africa, but Smith Dorrien, with any army that is being raised in South Africa—troops already there and those who are going from home—hopes to complete the new job in short order. The commander, like the men under him, are experienced in African warfare.

One cannot but wish that those persons who are spending money so freely and so gaily at the present time should be placed under the necessity of answering the querries of how the country's great national expenditures are to be met in the absence of private economies?—The Statist.

Gallant Gunners

Canadian Acted as Machine Gun Tripod While Comrades Poured Bullets Into Enemy

How a Canadian soldier turned himself into a human machine gun tripod while his officer fired two belts of cartridges into the ranks of the Germans, how the gallant First Battalion went into the fight at Givenchy and was almost anninilated, and what a splendid spirit of confidence dominated the actions of the British soldiers in France, were vividly recounted by Corporal G. A. Smith, of the First Battalion, now in Halifax, after six months in the trenches with the First Canadian Division. Corporal Smith reached Canada recently and is now in Halifax with a party of 39 wounded and sick soldiers, nearly all of whom have spent a period in the British trenches in France. The wounds are usually shrapnel or bullets. A word of significance was carried in the words of Corporal Smith, who said in answer to a question regarding the wounds of the men. "One of the rarest things in France or Belgium is a British soldier with a bayonet wound. The Germans have such a fear of the British cold steel that they scamper like pigs when a fight at close quarters is threatened."

Corporal Smith continued: "Of all my experiences at the front, the last charge of the first battalion at Givenchy will remain longest in my memory. I cannot tell you how many men we lost in four hours, in my battalion alone."

"Watch your watches, cried the officers, that meant that a mine was being exploded in so many minutes and every man with a wrist watch stood tense watching the second hand so as to be ready for the concussion when it came. This is to guard against shock. We blew their trench sky high and the force was so great that the parapets of our own front line were destroyed. Then we were over the parapets and took their trench very easily. Not stopping there we charged the second line and took it with 57 prisoners. We had lost many owing to their artillery having our range, but we kept on and had the third trench before long. The British division on our flank made three desperate attempts to come up with us but could not. It was a desperate position. We had accomplished the task of winning the trenches but had to retire again leaving an unmentionable number of dead and wounded behind. It was useless to attempt to reinforce us as their artillery commanded our rear and we were isolated. Our supplies ran out and we had no means of replying in kind to the German bullets and shrapnel. After several hours we got a general order to retire. We all started, but only a few got back. Later, the 5th Battalion was able to take the first line trenches we had gained. We had been able to carry off some of our wounded but not all and those sent to relieve us got some of them away, but many others lay out there between two opposite lines and suffered until death relieved them, the Germans not making any attempt to relieve them.

"It was while in the isolated position under the fire of Germans that Lieutenant Campbell won his V.C., and one of the machine gunners the D.C.M. It was just before the order to retire had been given. Campbell had charge of the machine gun corps. At that time his corps had been reduced to one man unwounded, Pte. Vince, and a gun without a tripod, and two belts of cartridges. 'We are going to retire soon,' said one youngster near him. 'Retire, be damned,' answered the lieutenant, 'I've got two belts of cartridges left. If I only had a tripod for this gun,' pointing sorrowfully at the dismounted quick firer. Crouching at a point of vantage, Pte. Vince called out: 'Put the gun on my shoulder, sir. I can hold it, I guess.' It seemed almost impossible, but many impossible things had been done that day and the expedient was given a try. Holding the gun across his powerful shoulders, the heroic soldier served as a human tripod while the two belts were hurled into the sullen ranks of the enemy. Lieut. Campbell has since died a hero's death, but Private Vince remained when I left and had been through all the desperate fighting without receiving a scratch."

French Airman's Brilliant Feat

Details of the aerial duel in which a German aeroplane was brought down into the sea off the Belgian coast on November 28 are given by the French aviator who performed the feat.

Describing his manoeuvres during the duel, the aviator said:

"I flew straight for a hundred yards and then dropped thirty yards under the Albatross, manipulating my machine so that the speed conformed to that of the enemy. My observer had prepared to fire on our adversary, when bullets from the Albatross whizzed past our heads. I made another defensive movement a little to the right. Just then my observer let go fifty cartridges.

"The effect was immediate. I had just time to move out of the way when the Albatross gave a lunge. At this moment we were 4,200 yards up. We were much relieved to see the Albatross drop yet more speedily, until finally it was engulfed by the waves."

Remember Napoleon

Napolean in 1812, at the beginning of his Russian campaign, talked rashly of marching through Moscow to the Ganges. Germans who hastily propose to invade Egypt and India by way of Constantinople may need to remember Napoleon's example and his troubles in getting home.—New York World.

VALUABLE WORK OF TRAWLERS IN GUARDING THE BRITISH FLEET

GOOD SERVICE OF THE BRITISH FISHING CREWS

Have Played a Unique and Valuable Role in Connection with the Dardanelles Expedition, Where They Have Been Hunting and Ramming Submarines

Writing in the London Daily Chronicle, E. Ashmead Bartlett pays a high tribute to the work of the British mine sweepers at the Dardanelles.

"What would King George 'ave done without these 'ere trawlers?" This was the historic remark of a West Country skipper as he gazed round the Aegean Sea from the bridge of his trawler when the submarine scare was at its height, and before the monitors had appeared to take the place of the cruisers and battleships.

The West Countryman had ample justification for his remark and every reason to be proud of his craft, and the hundreds of others, almost exactly similar to her, which have played such a unique and invaluable role in the Dardanelles expedition. Probably for the first time in their lives the majority of our officers and men, both soldiers and sailors, out at the Dardanelles, have been brought in touch with our great fishing fleet from the North Sea and from the West coast.

I have never yet seen a trawler receive an order from any admiral or captain which was not received with a volley of mild oaths from the skipper, followed by an eloquent lecture on how much better it would be to accomplish the same thing in a different manner. Nevertheless, I am not hinting that there is any real indiscipline, for the orders are always carried out, but generally in a manner which was never intended.

The skipper of a trawler never will admit that any officer in the navy is a real seaman. They will stoutly maintain that seamanship is a lost art, which can now only be found among themselves, and they love to hold forth on the handling of great battleships as they make their way into narrow harbors or take up difficult anchorage, pointing out how much better they could have done the job themselves. They love to grumble at everything, and without a grievance they would be miserable.

But few have any conception of the amount of work accomplished by these craft. In fact, it would have been almost impossible to have kept the army supplied without them. Between the bombardment of the outer fort on Feb. 19 and the grand combined attack made by the whole fleet on March 18, many of the trawlers were engaged in the most difficult and dangerous work of endeavoring to sweep the straits of mines. The strength of the current, and the consequent sagging of the nets, made this an extremely difficult task, and the results were disappointing. On March 11, 12 and 13 efforts were made during the night to sweep the mine field below the Narrows, and many of the trawlers were hit and suffered casualties.

Some kept their regular crews during this dangerous work, and others were manned by volunteer crews from the fleet, and were placed in charge of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. Unfortunately, the enemy's fire was too severe, and it was found impossible to clear the minefield, and after the failure of the attack of March 18 sweeping operations were abandoned.

Since that time the work of the trawlers has been divided into two classes. They go far afield, searching the coasts of the islands for possible hostile submarine bases, and examining every sailing ship which comes within the war zone. They have orders to ram any submarine, or anything they imagine to be a submarine, without hesitation, and many have been the reports and scares that have failed to materialize.

The trawlers engaged in transport duty have perhaps the harder time of the two. They leave Mudros laden with biscuits, fresh meat, tinned meat, live goats for the Gurkhas, ammunition and a hundred and one other articles which an army requires for its daily use. Piled on top of this mass of goods and livestock, officers and soldiers take passage to and back from the front. It was no uncommon sight to see a general sitting on a biscuit box with a goat gnawing at one boot and the other boot hidden beneath a quarter of frozen beef. More often than not there is not a vacant square inch of space left on the deck.

It is a remarkable tribute to the skill in seamanship of the trawlers' crews, that when one considers the thousands upon thousands of voyages they have made and the immense distances they have covered, I think only one trawler has been lost during the whole campaign, and she was sunk off Anzac by shellfire in the very early days.

Brought from their peaceful surroundings into the very centre of the great war game, the North Sea and west coast fishing fleets have swept the Dardanelles for mines; they have been exposed to shell fire for months on end; they have chased submarines and patrolled the islands of the Asiatic coast. With the destroyer flotillas, the seas were left to their care when the battleships and cruisers forced to shelter by the enemy's submarines, they have carried thousands of tons of stores from the bases to the beaches, and transported thousands of sick and wounded to and from the islands to the hostile shores.

Their skippers and crews belong to a hardy race of seamen, rendered almost extinct by modern ships and modern methods of travel. They grumble, but they carry out their orders; and, above all, in spite of all they say, they are proud of the navy and of the chance of working side by side with naval officers and naval men. A great spirit of friendship has sprung up between the two, and each recognizes the value of the work of the other.

This summer their task has been child's play, steaming about a sea that is generally smooth as glass, but now the winter is coming on the work must still go on, under conditions which will be very different, and then it will be, when the storms are blowing from the southwest or from the northeast, that the hard lessons they have learned in winters spent in the North Sea and off the wild coast of Scotland, will come in most useful. Seamanship will count a lot this winter, and the old West Country skipper's proud remark: "What would King George 'ave done without these 'ere trawlers?" will be amply justified.

Canadian Children Save Their Pennies

Nearly Quarter Million Saved in Pennies and Deposited With the Government

The claims of the Penny Savings Bank have been urged upon the school authorities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but up to the present time have not met with any great encouragement in these provinces. Up to a year or two ago pennies were very little used in either of the three prairie provinces, and small silver coins were used more freely by the western children than were the bigger copper pennies by the eastern children.

It will not be disputed that, generally speaking, the children of the west have had more money to spend than the children of the east, due to the great prosperity which has marked the progress of the west. But likewise the children of the west had more money to save, and would have sayed more money had they been encouraged to do so through education in the public schools as to the value of the penny bank.

The Financial Post of Canada in a recent issue showed that the Penny Bank, the only institution of its kind in the Dominion, now has assets of $281,130, and of this amount $265,092 is deposited with the Dominion government through the post office. Practically the entire deposits of the Penny Bank are handed over to the Dominion government, so that, as the Financial Post points out, the children of Canada have this amount invested with the government.

The Pennuy Bank now operates in thirty-nine Canadian towns and cities from St. John in the east to Prince Albert in the west, and the institution has the support of the chartered banks of Canada. It is expected that during 1916 there will be a large number of new branches opened up in the three prairie provinces.

Being purely a savings bank, and having as its depositors the children of middle and lower class people, the comprehensive volume of its depositors gives a very good indication of the extent of the means at the disposal of the working class.

At the quarterly meeting of the bank recently held it was announced that in sympathy with the appeals recently made by the British government regarding the practice of thrift throughout the empire, the claims of the Penny bank had again been urged on the school authorities in all the towns in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in which the bank is not operating. In towns and cities where the bank was operating, circular letters addressed to the local banks and school teachers had been sent, urging the patriotic appeal. Supplementing the bank's own appeals, the Ontario deaprtment of education had also circularized all its inspectors, urging them to press the work in the schools they visited.

In the letter to the head officials of the chartered banks the point is made that "since all the deposits of the children go to Ottawa, each child who saves a dollar lends that dollar to the country. At present the school children of Canada are in this way lending her over a quarter of a million. They take pride and pleasure in knowing that they are helping."

Capt. Joseph Bernier, late commander of the Arctic, and famed as an Arctic explorer, has taken up land. The captain during his northern cruises established fishing stations at Button Point, in Baffin Bay and on Baffin sland at the junction of the Salmon River with Pond Inlet. He has erected houses at these stations and has now procured from the government a transfer of the lands, 30 acres at Button Point and 60 acres on Baffin Island at a dollar an acre.

Stop that Cough!

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White Pine and Tar Cough Syrup

Recommended by Physicians all over Canada.

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We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Boar for Service

Registered Large English Berkshire Boar, Creston Boy, for service. Fee $3. STOCKS & JACKSON, Mountain View Ranch.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

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

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

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

Local and Personal

A. Lindley's November prophecy that potatoes would advance in price before spring is being fulfilled; spuds are now quoted at $20 the ton. It is estimated there are at least six carloads still to be marketed by Valley ranchers.

COMING EVENTS—Red Cross whist drive to-night, Women's Institute on Saturday afternoon, Debate in Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, Hard times dance at Alice Siding on the 11th, and the band's St. Valentine dance on the 14th.

Creston celestials celebrated the Chinese Christmas rather quietly on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the depression bird's nest soup and rat pie were prominent among the items on their yuletide menu. No venison was served, however.

Owing to the critical illness of one of his family Rev. Hugh Dobson of Regina, who was to have addressed a meeting here in the interests of the prohibition campaign on Wednesday night, was compelled to cancel his Creston visit indefinitely.

The local employees, along with all the others, of the C.P.R. have been officially asked to give a day's pay each month for the next four months to the Patriotic Fund. This will mean an additional contribution of $100 at least from Creston to this cause.

The Red Cross feature for this week is the whist drive in Speers' Hall tonight, cards starting at 8.30 prompt, with an admission fee of 25 cents, and dancing at the close. Will ladies attending please help along the good cause by also bringing refreshments.

Creston would seem to be well supplied with fireside Christians alright, alright. Although there was but one church service of any and every denomination on Sunday night, Pastor Carpenter's gross turnout was less than 30. Undoubtedly opposition is the life of trade in theology.

Miss Hardman is rather proud of the showing her room made in the matter of attendance of pupils in January (as compared with the other divisions). In spite of the severe weather she had three scholars with a perfect attendance record, while Miss Hurry had but two, and Messrs. Masterton and de Macedo one each.

The Women's Institute meeting on Saturday afternoon in Speers Hall is sure to attract a good turnout of members. Mrs. Downs will give a talk on and give a demonstration of cooking a winter dinner a la casserole and there will be a sock darning contest for a first prize. The ladies are asked to be on hand sharp at 3 o'clock.

At their meeting on Tuesday afternoon the members of Christ Church Ladies Guild showed their appreciation of the services rendered by Mrs. F. H. Jackson, a 3-term president, by presenting her with a pair of brass candle sticks. With the exception of two every member was present. Refreshments were served and a social hour spent at the close of the business session.

Wednesday was Candlemas Day—the date the bear comes out of winter quarters to size up the weather. Fortunately it was cloudy so, according to tradition, he did not rehibernate, and mild weather will prevail from now on. We base this prediction on advice from Tom Butterfield at Wynndel; no bears dared venture out in this neighborood with Milt Beam enjoying his usual good health.

Wanted immediately, February or any other old kind of a thaw that will reinforce the local company's water supply which is getting dangerously low. Residents above the track all report a light pressure while some are getting no water at all. Mayor Little has suspended all philosophical and metorological research work in order to give his undivided attention to speeding up the inflow of wet goods at the reservoir. The prolonged severe weather has shrunk the usual ample supply almost to the vanishing point.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Embree entertained quite a large gathering of friends at the Auditorium on Friday night in honor of the former's birthday. Dancing, of course, was the feature of the evening, though cards were somewhat in evidence, Mrs. H. A. Dodd and Mr. F. Smith being prize winners, while at an insect guessing contest Miss Muriel Knott carried off the honor. Refreshments were served. Conclusive evidence that the guests enjoyed themselves is found in the fact that it was almost 4 a.m. before Auld Lang Syne and For They are Jolly Good Fellows were in evidence.

The February meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be on Thursday afternoon next at the home of Mrs. Fred Smith, when Mrs. St. Jean will deliver an address on "Women in Temperance Work.

The gale on Thursday night and Friday morning last week was the heaviest in years. Among the damage it wrought was the blowing-in of the large plate glass window in the Bevan garage on Canyon Street.

Christ Church Ladies Guild is giving a leap year dance in the Parish Hall on February 29th. Ladies with escort will pay their companp's admission, and, of course, with the dances it will be ladies choice all evening.

Bridge foreman Jim Johnston has just been instructed to put the Goat River bridge at Erickson in shape for safe travelling. At least one new span will have to be put in. Work will be rushed so as to have the job done before the ice breaks up.

The weather man did his very finest piece of work of the winter—so far—on Monday morning, when 15 below zero was registered on the official thermometer. Since then the weather has eased up and is more in keeping with the normal Valley climate.

WANTED—An industrious man can earn $100 per month and expenses selling our products to farmers. Must have some means for starting expenses and furnish contract signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., giving age, occupation and witnesses.

Prior to leaving with the 102nd Battalion for Comox, on Monday, the citizens presented Pte. Frank Lewis with a razor, pipe and a generous supply of tobacco, some good advice and all the good luck going in the military career upon which he was entering.

The westbound express smashed all the season's record for lateness by coming in seven hours behind time on Friday. All kinds of troubles were experienced keeping up steam. At one stop where water was taken 25 minutes was lost in on effort to get the train started again.

Owingj to some unforseen circumstances the debate on Tuesday night on Resolved, "That Socialism unaided by religion cannot cure present day evils," had to be postponed and will be held on Tuesday evening next. Rev. Mr. Pow, one of the speakers, was called to Nelson for the Rev. Van Munster funeral.

About 70 of the soldiers quartered at Cranbrook went through on Monday en route for Comox, on Vancouver Island, to round out their training. Messrs. Dow, Long and Jacks of Creston were among the party, while Frank Lewis joined the crowd here, thus bringing the local delegation with the 102nd up to six.

A four-point buck, looking much the worse for poor feeding, was driven almost into town on Sunday by a few stray dogs that came upon the animal up Goat Mountain waterworks trail. More dead than alive the deer was rescued from the canines by Mr. Leaman who gave it shelter until Monday morning when it was necessary to kill it so hopeless were the prospects of it surviving the effects of the chase and previous short rations.

SEND SOME AWAY—This week's issue, with its comprehensive review of the year's production and export of the lines for which the Valley is noted will prove just what's wanted for those who wish to let friends in other places know what the Creston Valley has done in the past two years. We have printed about 100 extra copies which can be secured, wrapped ready for mailing, at 5 cents per copy. Get yours early as there should be a good demand for them.

MISS VIOLET A. McPEAK
Medical and Surgical Nurse, Graduate of St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C., will take obstetrical cases. Phone 96B Canyon City, or Creston.

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Parcels may be sent to any soldier you wish who is at the front.

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