

The Presbyterian Church Annual

The annual congregational meeting of Creston Presbyterian Church was held in the church on Tuesday night, Rev. R. E. Pow presiding, with M. Boyd as secretary. Owing to the prevalence of sickness in several of the homes the attendance was not as large as formerly.

The first report was that of the session, presented by the pastor. In a brief address he pointed out that although the depression due to changed economic conditions had to some extent decreased the financial side of some of the church's activities, there had been little or no let up in enthusiasm. This was particularly the case with the Sunday School.

The membership roll had suffered a slight reduction owing to removals, and now stood at 38, as compared with 40 in the last report. During 1915 there had been 16 baptisms, 3 marriages and 6 deaths. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr. Henderson, treasurer, the chairman presented the financial statement which showed receipts from all sources of \$436 and expenditure of \$415. The assessment of \$75 for the missionary budget had been raised in full.

Mrs. Boyd reported for the Sunday School which, financially, had a better year than 1914, the total income being slightly over \$120 as compared with \$118 in 1914. The expenses had reached \$125, leaving a deficit of \$5.

The Ladies Aid Society statement was read by Mrs. Forrester. The membership is still 20, the same as last report. 11 meetings had been held at which there was an average attendance of 9. In addition to the regular gatherings 4 missionary meetings were held. The receipts for the year were \$201, the principal items in which were \$114 from the bazaar and \$80 from the usual Thanksgiving Day dinner. The expenditure was \$132, leaving a balance of \$129 on hand.

Miss Lillian Cherrington presented the Mission Band report. The organization had 13 members. There had been 12 meetings at which the attendance averaged 7 members. The receipts for the year were \$20, of which \$18 had been expended.

The election of members to the board of managers resulted in R. M. Reid being chosen to succeed himself for a 3-year term, while J. H. Webster replaces S. A. Speers, who refused reelection for a similar term. For the 2-year vacancy D. Learmonth was the unanimous choice. Miss Lydia Johnston was re-appointed to take charge of the Presbyterian Record distribution.

At the close the usual vote of thanks were tendered Mrs. Lidgate, the organist at morning service and also at the Sunday School, and to Mr. Goodwin, who is in charge of the music in the evening. The officers of the Mission Band and Sunday School were also similarly remembered, as well as THE REVIEW for the publicity so generously given in its columns.

The only organization not reporting this year is the Debating Society. For 1915-16 it was deemed advisable to operate it on undenominational lines, although the meetings are still held in the church.

At the close all adjourned to the manse where the hospitality, which included refreshments, of Mrs. Pow and the pastor was very much enjoyed for an hour.

Phoenix is without a mayor or council. At the recent nomination not a citizen would stand for the position of mayor and only two would offer for the aldermanic vacancies.

In the amount of business done during 1915 the Nelson postoffice heads the list for Kootenay with a total of \$26,800. Fernie is next with \$12,255, Cranbrook \$11,700 and Revelstoke \$10,217.

Francis Eric Price, the Morrissey of the internment guard at Morrissey, who was severely frozen about three weeks ago while driving to Fernie, had his hands and feet amputated at the recent hospital surgery.

Deputy game warden Callander returned on Monday from his final official trip over the lake end of his territory. He goes overseas for active service shortly.

That Creston has its share of fair-weather Christians was demonstrated on Sunday when the evening's rain storm kept the total church attendance down to 20—ten at both the Presbyterian and Methodist.

Miss Marion Ash, daughter of F. W. Ash, left yesterday for England, where she will stay with friends for some months. Mrs. Colthurst, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. Pochin, for almost a year, accompanied her.

With the enlisting of "Smoky" Embree with the 97th at Toronto makes three members of the 1915 Erickson baseball team to enroll for war purposes. The other two are shortstop Roy Stocks with the 54th and right fielder Jim Long with the 102nd.

Miss McGregor, field secretary, will address the Presbyterian Ladies Aid on missions at the February meeting at Mrs. Henderson's, on Friday afternoon, February 4th, at 4 o'clock, and all the ladies of the congregation are specially invited to attend. The aid will have its business session an hour earlier.

Many friends in Creston will hear with deepest regret of the death of Mrs. J. M. Brooks, at Cranbrook, on January 14th. The deceased was in her 84th year and leaves to mourn her demise one son, Samuel, one daughter, Mrs. Bamford, and grandson, Frank, and a host of friends, quite a few of whom reside here.

The government telephone line between Creston and Nelson was put into operation on Monday, the central being at the main office of the local phone company. The rate on conversation with Nelson is 20 cents per minute with a two minute minimum. A talk with Proctor can be had for 10 cents per minute. The new line is working perfectly.

Local and Personal

Mrs. Crompton is prepared to receive pupils in piano or violin.

BIRTH—In Creston, on January 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Speers, a son.

BIRTH—At Erickson, on January 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Staples, a son.

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

The debating club resumes operations at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday night.

Tom Bundy arrived from Bull River on Thursday last for a few holidays with Creston friends.

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

Duck season closes on Monday. Up till this week Milt Beam was bringing in an occasional mallard.

Christ Church Ladies Guild have their February meeting at Mrs. Jackson's on Tuesday afternoon.

Geo. Pacey arrived from Calgary on Monday with four team of horses for the Canyon City Lumber Company.

Mrs. Nathorst arrived from Pincher Creek, Alta., on Tuesday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. Sinclair Smith.

Frank Lewis, who has been spending a few days with his family here, returned to Bellevue, Alta., on Tuesday.

Rev. J. S. Mahood of Queen's Bay was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ebbutt a couple of days the early part of the week.

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

With the exception of the Sunday School there will no services at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday. Rev. R. E. Pow is preaching at Fernie that day.

Mayor Little tells us he has seen thousands and thousands of Januaries in the Valley but this is the windiest of them all.

The R.C. ladies next whist drive is announced for Wednesday evening, February 2nd, at the rectory, to which all are invited.

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

The band expects to duplicate the success of New Year's eve at their next dance on St. Valentine's night, Monday, February 14th.

Pte. R. Thurston, with the 102nd Battalion at Nelson, returned to training quarters on Tuesday, after a few days' visit with his wife and family.

New Denver Record: Hugh Gunn came in from his ranch on the Shuswap this week and will join the C.E. F. if he passes the medical test at Nelson.

The Red Cross Auxiliary urgently requests the attendance of all the officers at the depot on Tuesday afternoon as final arrangements for the whist drive are to be made.

Word reached Creston on Monday that Clarence Embree had enrolled for overseas service at Toronto, Ontario, with the 97th Battalion—a special regiment known as the American Legion.

J. J. Walker, the well-known Nelpetian, paid Creston an official visit on Monday and Tuesday. He enjoys a splendid reputation as an eye specialist and is acquiring quite a nice practice here.

The Dougherty, Johnson, de Macedo, Stinson quartette entertained informally at dinner at Chateau Grady last Friday evening in honor of the teaching fraternity, their guests being Misses Hardman and Hurry and Principal Masterton. As chef Mr. Stinson excelled while the other resident members of the house party proved themselves past master dinner hosts.

Christ Church Has Annual Meeting

Although the parish has been without a resident clergyman since April the reports submitted at the annual meeting of Christ Church, on Monday night, showed that the congregation was still alive to its responsibilities in every direction and was taking care of them in very creditable fashion.

The gathering was in the Parish Hall, and was presided over by Rev. J. S. Mahood of Queen's Bay, acting rector, assisted by Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo, who was a visitor here, en route to Cranbrook.

The financial statement was presented by P. G. Ebbutt, people's warden. It showed that all salaries and every expense in connection with the upkeep of the church had been met and a balance of \$4 is still in the bank. Special effort, of course, has been centred on reducing the debt on the hall. The building was erected at a total cost of \$1,263 on which over \$500 has been paid leaving \$700 balance due.

The yearly report of the Ladies Guild showed that the organization had raised \$241 during the year; the annual bazaar bringing in \$111 and the three or four socials held being good for \$68. Of this amount \$105 had been paid on a new piano, \$125 given to the parish hall fund, with some expenditure in fitting up and furnishing the hall in other directions.

The acting-rector's report was brief. The church records showed there had been seven baptisms, four candidates for confirmation, two marriages and no deaths in the parish during 1915. The church was entirely free of debt, and had been consecrated by the Bishop of Kootenay on the occasion of his official visit in March.

The matter of reorganizing the Sunday School was discussed and was referred to the Ladies Guild to finally adjudge upon at their meeting on February 1st and report to Mr. Mahood, who will be here on the 6th. Arrangements will also be made for a confirmation class in view of the bishop's visit in the spring. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are:

Rector's Warden—H. Lyne.
People's Warden—P. G. Ebbutt.
Synod Delegates—J. W. Hamilton, H. Lyne.
Vestry Clerk—J. M. Crookston.
Auditor—C. G. Bennett.
Vestrymen—J. Blinco, F. H. Jackson, W. H. Hilton, P. Watson, C. Moore, A. A. J. Collis, C. P. Hayes, C. G. Bennett, J. W. Hamilton.

Several present spoke highly of the yeoman service rendered by Mr. Ebbutt in handling the financial and other affairs of the parish, practically all of which work fell to him owing to Warden Mallandaine's absence. For his unselfish labors he was tendered a hearty vote of thanks, along with Mr. Collis, whose work as organist and choir-master have been a factor in making the services bright and attractive. The Ladies Guild were similarly commended, also Rev. Mr. Mahood and vestry clerk Crookston.

At the conclusion of the business session a social hour was spent, with refreshments and music, Mr. Mahood helping out in the latter respect with a couple of cornet solos.

The attendance was quite large and thoroughly representative, and while it is not expected a permanent clergyman will be placed here the officials are confident of holding the congregation together and in the interval vigorously approach the task of clearing the hall of all indebtedness.

Cranbrook council is of opinion the town's business can be handled with one meeting each month. To keep things moving they are borrowing \$40,000 till the taxes come in.

A. E. Watts, in a letter to the Herald belittles the efforts of those trying to get a creamery going at Cranbrook. He says the cow supply is too small and of poor grade.

There's money in Kaslo yet. Cyril Meruya lost \$18 in a suit of clothes hanging on the bedroom door and while out for a few hours someone cut off him of the whole bundle.

Report of the Committee on Packing and Shipping of the Products Offered For Sale

The special committee consisting of Messrs. Littlejohn, Cook, Adlard, Pease and Lyne, appointed by the Fruit Growers Union on the packing and shipping of the produce delivered to the Union for sale, has completed its labors, and the following are most of their recommendations, to be submitted to the annual meeting:

Berries and Currants

Strawberries—Pint cups shall be used in packing strawberries. Cups shall be carefully packed from bottom to top for table fruit; well filled jumble pack cups for preserving. All fruit shall be of 75 per cent. of ripeness. No culls shall be packed.

Raspberries shall be packed in two-fifth cup and the same crate as used last year. No black or over-ripe fruit shall be packed.

Cherries—Be careful Sweet Cherries are kept distinct from Sour Cherries. Pack in 10-pound American box. Pack sour cherries in cups and strawberry crates.

Blackberries and Black Currants should be stripped and packed in the two-fifth cup.

Red Currants and Gooseberries in bunches, to be packed in pint cups.

Plums, Peaches, Pears

Plums must be carefully packed. They must be of a fair size for the variety, and must be picked when about half ripe.

Peaches should be packed in peach crates, with a centre partition.

Pears must be picked, packed and put on the market in such condition that they shall arrive at their destination before becoming soft.

Apples and Apricots

Apricots should be packed in the basket crate.

Apples shall be packed in boxes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Crates when used shall be strictly orchard run.

Apples and Pears should be shipped as nearly as possible as required by the Union, according to season of each variety, but must not be picked before they are in the required condition.

Corn and Tomatoes

Corn must be packed in regular corn crates. If crates should run short pear boxes may be used. The crate should be well filled by 7 dozen cobs for early, and 5 dozen cobs for late varieties.

Tomatoes shall be packed in crates 4-12 inches deep, full measure. The upright "Washington Cup" shall be used.

The evidence proves that the experiment as regards the "Standard Pack" at Erickson has been a success, but to make it a complete success "Standard Pack" must be universal throughout the Union, and all packing must be under the complete control of the Union.

Onions and Cucumbers

Pickling Onions—The Silver Skin varieties are in the greatest demand. The most popular size from half an inch to one inch in diameter. The demand only commences to be heavy during the first week in September. Growers should have all pickling onions thoroughly cured and ready for sale by September 1st.

Pickling Cucumbers should not be sown before the 1st of June.

Table Cucumbers should be sown at two different periods, namely, the first week in May and the first week in June.

less than 7 inches in length, and of a dark green color.

Orders for Boxes and Paper

Each shipper through the Union must order all the material for crates, boxes, cups, etc., also wrapping paper, that will be required for the season's shipments, and give a guarantee to take all the orders, of each description in one delivery, before the shipping of each description of produce begins. The Union undertaking to have the material ready at the proper season and to give the ranchers notice of same. No bundle of material shall be divided. The material shall be delivered between 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., after express shipments begin.

The name of the grower and packer shall be stamped instead of written on all packages.

Packages of apples and pears must be registered with the Union.

General Recommendations

The committee recommend the following:

1. That a form be printed, to be filled in by each rancher, giving an estimate of his crops for the season, distinguishing the varieties of fruit. The crops to be classified: (a) Berries, (b) Vegetables, (c) Tree Fruits. The forms to be returned to the Union two months before the shipping of each class begins.

2. That a rancher shall be selected in each locality who is, where possible, connected by telephone, to post on a blackboard supplied by the Union, the special requirements of the Union for the coming week.

3. That a rancher especially qualified shall be selected in each locality to advise those who do not know as to the time of picking the different varieties of fruit.

A BIG TASK FOR CANADA TO FACE AS SOON AS THE WAR IS ENDED

A READJUSTMENT TO MEET THE NEW CONDITIONS

The Great Problem of Resolving to Useful Occupations a Very Considerable Proportion of Canada's Male Population, Which will be out of Employment After the War

The war may not be over till the fall of 1916, but the result is no longer in doubt. In less than a year Canada will have to readjust her productive machinery so that employment may be found not only for a quarter-million of returning soldiers withdrawn from industry at various times since August, 1914, but for considerably over a hundred thousand men engaged at present in the production of shells, rifles, uniforms, accoutrements, and general military supplies. This vast host to be restored to the occupations of peace represents more than one in four of all males in Canada between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine. The census of 1911 showed that the Dominion then had a very great preponderance of men, especially between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine, indicating that immigration had consisted largely of men in the prime of life. There were 385,855 men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, and only 320,435 women. The disparity of the sexes was even greater between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-nine, the men numbering 370,494 and the women 287,684. This marked excess of men over women of corresponding age continues until the period fifty to fifty-five years is reached, in which the men total 152,718 and the women 132,366.

These figures conclusively prove that tens of thousands of the returning soldiers must be absolutely foot loose, with no family ties drawing them back to the places whence they came, and no home circle to re-absorb them. That fact makes Canada's task much more complex, for it may involve a great congestion of labor at a few points instead of the spreading of the army of the returning soldiers over the entire Dominion. The need of the moment is complete co-ordination between the various governmental organizations of the country—national, provincial and civic—so that the men will be effectively aided in finding places where they can add to the productivity of the Dominion. For the maimed and the broken down in

health there will doubtless be preference in the filling of posts in the public service, but they will form a relatively small proportion of the total. The great mass of Canada's soldiers and shell makers must become cultivators of the soil, miners, mechanics and unskilled industrial workers. The railway and the town building booms are over, and tens of thousands of railway laborers and of men formerly engaged in the building trades will have to change their occupations.

To accomplish this without serious hardship it will be necessary to set Canadian scientists to work searching out new processes upon which successful manufacturing enterprises may be built up, and to organize the back-to-the-land movement in a way not heretofore attempted. Millions have been spent in the past upon bringing in settlers who, when they took possession of their homesteads, were left to shift for themselves, although wise counsel and financial help were then more needed than ever before. If Canada is to utilize her magnificent grain and pasture lands as the chief source of her future prosperity some of the care bestowed upon and the favors accorded to the manufacturing industries of the cities must be directed to the agriculturist. The government cannot by legislation enhance the prices obtained by grain growers for their export surplus, because prices for such products are set in the world's open markets, but it can arrange that the farmer shall be provided with cheap capital through land credit banks such as most progressive nations already have, and it can lessen the cost of transportation, as well as teach the newcomer what to do and what to leave undone in the cultivation of his land.

The great problem of restoring to useful productive occupations a very considerable proportion of Canada's adult male population will be upon us before many months. What are those in authority doing to face and solve it?—Toronto Globe.

Brutal Treatment of Russian Prisoners

Germans Tie Them to Bench and Lash Their Bare Bodies

The following story of German treatment of Russian prisoners is printed by the Russky-Slovo of Moscow, which sent a correspondent to the occupied parts of Poland, where he spent two months. The story comes from a Russian prisoner who escaped from a German prison.

This man was made a prisoner in Posen, and interned with a lot of others in the words of the prisoner:

"One day the sergeant said to us: 'Take pickaxes and spades and come along with us.'

"What are we to do?" we asked. "Dig trenches," he replied. "It is better to die, comrades," said our non-commissioned officer, "than to break our oath of fidelity. Yes, yes," we shouted, "we will not fight our own people."

"The Germans then tried to force us, but we lay down and fought and struggled. Finally the sergeant said, 'I'll teach you a lesson.' A wooden bench was brought in and we were lined up against it and our hands and feet tied. They took four of us at a time and beat us with sticks over our bare bodies. This was done in the presence of the townspeople, who wept and called out, 'Enough, you beasts.'"

"A Catholic priest in his surplice blessed us with his crucifix."

Battle 7,000 Feet Up

Dizzy Heights on Which the Battle Rages in the Alps

Those familiar with the most noted of Alpine heights will follow the Italian campaign with intense interest.

The Italians fighting in the Trentino have gained a real success in the capture of the Col di Lana, north of the Dolomites, which gives them control of a main road running southwest of Trent. Late in the Italian attack on the summit of the Salses ridge (about 7,000 feet high), a pivot of the enemy's defense consisting of a redoubt and a number of contiguous trench works.

The enemy's lines of defense having been wrecked by artillery, the infantry charged them with the bayonet and carried them taking prisoners 277 Kaiser Jäger (Alpine troops), 9 of whom were officers, 8 machine guns, and much war material.

Along the Isonzo front the Italian troops renewed their attacks and carried positions in the Piave sector and on the Podgora heights. Four hundred and eighty prisoners were taken. In the Carso progress was made along the northern slopes of Mount San Michele and towards San Martino del Carso.

All of these names are very familiar to those who travel, or are interested in what has been for years the great holiday playground of Europe.

The Farmer's Lot

Usually the Success Attained on the Farm Compares Very Favorably With That of the City Dweller

In conversation recently with a well-to-do farmer he complained to us mildly regarding his lot. "My wife and I," he said, "have been thinking of selling our farm and going to some section where land is cheaper and buy a farm or quit farming as we find that we must work hard early and late to make interest on our investment and a reasonable profit or labor income."

We said to him, "You came to your present farm with very little capital, didn't you?" "Yes," he replied, "we had but little when we began farming and we now own our place and a good herd of cattle. We live well and can afford about all the things we desire. But our work is confining. We must be on hand every day in the year and good help is often hard to get."

"Did you ever stop to consider," we queried, "that any man who is successful and accumulates something for a rainy day or old age must apply himself closely to his work. The man in the office, store, or shop may not be confined to his job as many hours a day as the farmer, but when you consider the things he must do around his home and in various other ways, the successful man in the city works as many hours per day as the successful farmer. If you will look about you and note the income of those you know in the city, how many of them have done as well as you have? How many of them own their own homes and have them paid for? How many of them hold jobs or do work that you would prefer to yours?"

"Well," he said, "I hadn't thought of it in that light or angle before."

He could think of a few who, perhaps, were doing better, but the many were not as fortunate as this farmer. We have often thought if every farmer could fully understand the struggle of the city folk and know their life as they know it, their work as they find it, that the farmer would be more contented and satisfied with his lot. The grass looks greener and more inviting on the other side of the fence and the other fellow's lot is likely to appear easier and more satisfying than ours. The trouble is, we do not know the other fellow's job, his struggles, and disappointments.

We should remember that happiness cannot be created by money or position, nor can it be found by looking for it. If you think it can, look about and see if people of wealth and good positions are all happy and if those who have sought happiness through a life of ease have found it. True happiness comes only through doing useful work, rendering a useful service, and by the possession of useful knowledge. The farmer who does not understand and appreciate the wonders of nature or take any interest in his farm work, except the dollars which he can gather, will find little happiness. His lot is drudgery. But the farmer of knowledge and understanding gets enjoyment out of making plants grow; out of seeing animals develop; out of the birds of the field; out of the rising sun to its restful glow of evening; and out of the stars as they come forth in their nightly sparkle. The lot of such a farmer is happiness.

Inspected the Regiment

The commanding officer of a certain regiment was much troubled about the persistent untidiness of one of his men. Reprimand and punishment had proved to be of no avail.

A brilliant idea struck the colonel. Why not march the man up and down the whole line of the regiment and shame him into decency?

It was done. The untidy warrior, who hailed from the Emerald Isle, was ordered to exhibit himself and march up and down the entire regiment, and the men were told to have a good look at him.

After the ordeal was over the unabashed son of Erin halted, saluted the colonel, and said in the hearing of the whole corps:

"Dirtiest regiment I ever inspected, sir."

Expresses Sympathy with Cause

Sympathy for the allies was expressed in a declaration of the new Portuguese cabinet. The ministry declared it would abstain from all party politics, and adhere strictly to a national policy, adding:

"The government will make strong efforts to execute the laws passed by parliament upon the subject of the attitude of Portugal in the present war, safeguarding thus the dignity and interests of the nation, lending co-operation to right and justice defended by England and her allies, whom the Portuguese people assure of their full moral sympathy at the beginning of the war and several times since then."

Japan and the War

But the great part Japan has played in the Far East in the present war is not yet realized. Her power has been exercised against Germany in many ways, and the chances are that with a Japanese-Russian alliance the Germany of post-bellum time will never again secure a foothold in the Far East.—Ottawa Citizen.

Arrivals of Canadian Invalids from the hospitals of England and France are expected to number 150 per week for the next three months. This means that within that period practically two thousand invalids will have to be provided for by the Dominion Invalids commission.

THE PROTEST OF A TIMID NATION WILL CARRY BUT LITTLE WEIGHT

COL. ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES A PACIFICIST POLICY

He Declares that the Criminal Responsibility of Germany for the Hideous Crimes Against Civilization Must be Shared as Well by the Neutral Nations

"A nation too timid to protect its own men, women and children from murder and outrage and too timid even to speak on behalf of Belgium, will not carry much weight by 'protest' or 'insistence' on behalf of the suffering Jews and Armenians," says Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a letter to Dr. Samuel P. Dutton, secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The letter, which was made public by Dr. Dutton, is a vigorous denunciation of the U.S. policy in the present war. Colonel Roosevelt says that "as long as this government proceeds, whether as regards Mexico or as regards Germany, whether as regards the European war or as regards Belgium, on the principles of the peace-at-any-price man, of the professional pacifist, just so long will it be as absolutely ineffective for international righteousness as 'China itself.' All of the 'terrible iniquities' of the last sixteen months can be traced, says Colonel Roosevelt, to the initial wrong of which Belgium is the victim, and the 'criminal responsibility of Germany must be shared by the neutral powers, headed by the United States.'"

The Colonel says: "We have refused to do our duty by Belgium; we refuse to do our duty by Armenia, because we have defied peace at any price, because we have preached and practised that evil pacifism which is the complement to and the encouragement of alien militarism. Such pacifism puts peace above righteousness, safety in the present above both duty in the present and safety in the future."

All of the terrible iniquities of the last year and a half, including this crowning iniquity of the wholesale slaughter of the Armenians, can be traced directly to the initial wrong committed on Belgium by her invasion and subjugation; and the criminal responsibility of Germany must be shared by the neutral powers, headed by the United States for their failure to protest when this initial wrong was committed.

"For all of this the pacifists who dare not speak for righteousness, and who possess such an unpleasant and evil prominence in the United States, must share the responsibility with the most brutal type of militarists. The weak and timid milk-and-water policy of the professional pacifist is just as responsible as the blood-and-iron policy of the worthless and unscrupulous militarists for the terrible recrudescence of evil on a gigantic scale in the civilized world."

The crowning outrage has been committed by the Turks on the Armenians. They have suffered atrocities so hideous that it is difficult to name them, atrocities such as those inflicted upon conquered nations by

the followers of Attila and of Genghis Khan. It is dreadful to think that these things can be done and that this nation nevertheless remains 'neutral not only in deed but in thought,' between right and the most hideous wrong, neutral between despairing and hunted people, people whose little children are murdered * * * and the victorious and evil wrongdoers.

"Scores of our soldiers have been killed and wounded, hundreds of our civilians, both men and women, have been murdered or outraged in person or property by the Mexicans, and we have not only taken no action, but have permitted arms to be exported to the bandits who were cutting one another's throats in Mexico and who used these arms to kill Americans; and, although we have refused to help our own citizens against any of these chiefs or these bandits, we have now and then improperly helped one chief against another."

"The failure to do our duty in Mexico created the contempt which made Germany rightfully think it safe to go into the wholesale murder that accompanied the sinking of the Lusitania, and the failure to do our duty in the case of the Lusitania made Germany, acting through Austria, rightfully think it safe to go into the wholesale murder that marked the sinking of the Ancona."

"The invasion of Belgium was followed by a policy of terrorism toward the Belgian population, the shooting of men, women and children; the destruction of Dinant and Louvain, and many other places; the bombardment of unfortified places, not only by ships and by land forces, but by aircraft, resulting in the killing of many hundreds of civilians—men, women and children—in England, France, Belgium and Italy; in the destruction of mighty temples and great monuments of art, in Rheims, in Venice, in Verona. The devastation of Poland and of Serbia has been awful beyond description, and has been associated with infamies surpassing those of the dreadful religious and racial wars of seventeenth-century Europe."

"Such deeds as have been done by the nominally Christian powers in Europe, from the invasion of Belgium by Germany to the killing of Miss Cavell by the German government, things done wholesale, things done retail, have been such as we had hoped would never again occur in civilized warfare. They are far worse than anything that has occurred in such warfare since the close of the Napoleonic contests a century ago. Such a deed as the execution of Miss Cavell, for instance, would have been utterly impossible in the days of the worst excitement during our civil war."

One-Tenth of Horses At Front Have Died

Most of These Killed in Battle—How Canadians' Animals Are Cared For

Statistics furnished by the Remounts and Veterinary Branch of the militia department show that so far only 10 per cent. of the Canadian horses at the front were killed in battle. There are now approximately 5,000 horses with the Canadian army corps in France, each infantry division having 6,250 horses.

The horses of a division are taken care of by twelve veterinary officers and one mobile veterinary section of twenty-seven men.

The mobile section takes care of the horses in the firing line. The slightly wounded or indisposed beasts are cared for and returned to the front. If, however, the troops are on the move, all injured horses are immediately collected and sent in groups back to railroad, from where they go by train to the nearest veterinary base hospital. When they become fit for duty they are sent to the regiment depot, where they are re-issued for further use.

Horses which in previous wars and in civilian life would be destroyed at once are taken in and treated so successfully that in due course they become fit for duty in the firing line. It is interesting to note that of six hundred and seven horses sent on one occasion to the field veterinary hospital only twelve died.

Wounded horses are immediately given first aid. Any horse that can walk is rushed back to the mobile section or field hospital, his wounds are carefully treated, and every care given him.

When these horses are being hurried away to the hospital fresh horses are being constantly brought to the front to replace them.

During the second battle of Ypres, when the Canadians were pressed to their utmost, at no time was the supply of horses diminished at the firing line. As casualties occurred among the battery and transport horses reinforcements were rushed through the storm of bursting shells to take their places. Although our horses were within three hundred yards of the enemy there never was a wagon or gun lost. Cases of horses with ten bullets in them have been known to

report complete recovery within a very few weeks; in fact, some wounded horses have been back to the life within a week.

It is interesting to note the war horses' diet. They are fed three times a day, and get an allowance of eighteen pounds of hay, twelve pounds of oats, eight pounds of straw, or in lieu of this four pounds extra hay and two pounds of oats, or any other fodder procurable of equal food value, malt, sugar, beets, vegetables, etc.

The Canadian horses are reported to be rolling in fat since they have gone to France.

A Grim Story

Pathetic Scene Witnessed in a Railway Carriage in Germany

"Vorwärts" vouches for the following story, and publishes it without comment:

"The other day a woman travelling from Bremen to Oldenburg had a terrible experience. In the compartment into which she mounted, two young girls and a man accompanying a woman were already seated. The woman began almost at once to count on her fingers, 'one, two, three,' repeating these words at short intervals. The two girls flattered and made remarks to one another about the extraordinary behaviour of the woman. Every time the woman counted her three fingers the girls, without thinking that probably there was something behind her strange conduct, renewed their giggling."

"The man who accompanied the woman, irritated at their silly laughter, turned to them with the remark, 'You will perhaps cease your stupid giggling when I tell you that this is my wife, and that she has lost three sons in battle. I am taking her to an asylum.'"

"It was terribly quiet in the carriage."

Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade. A Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade is being organized at the front by converting four regiments of cavalry into a brigade of infantry. There will be drawn from the 2nd C.M.R. and the 1st C.M.R. and the 3rd C.M.R. and the 4th C.M.R.

Col. Macdonnell, of Winnipeg, is the probable brigadier, and the officers under him will be Col. C. A. Smart of Montreal, and Col. Stinson, of Regina.

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, JAN. 28

Our Natal Day

Time flies; so fast in our case that it was not until we came to change the date line in last week's REVIEW that we discovered that with last issue we entered upon the eighth lap of a, generally speaking, useful career.

We take this opportunity to say thank you for the patronage bestowed upon our various departments during the past twelve months, and would also extend our appreciation of the good work of a corps of correspondents that are each week nobly assisting us in giving our readers all the news of the Valley. We are also indebted to sundry and numerous citizens for much valuable assistance in our news-gathering efforts.

While the year closed has by no means made us rich we believe we have had most every dollar that was expended on either advertising or commercial printing and the loyalty of our citizens and business houses in this detail is warmly appreciated also. Failing to receive this loyal support would have meant a short stay here for the writer.

For this year we assure you that D.V. and weather permitting THE REVIEW will be well up to last year's standard and we are hoping for the same loyal co-operation as obtained in the past. We specially emphasize our ability and willingness to meet fair competition in the matter of all lines of commercial printing. We can do as good work as any other firm, our charges are reasonable and we deliver the goods as and when you need them.

In conclusion, will the few subscribers who are in arrears—and, if you are in doubt on this point just look at the label—kindly favor with a remittance at as early a date as possible. We have some pressing liabilities to meet.

Finally, if THE REVIEW satisfies you do some missionary work on the fellow who borrows your paper; if it displeases, tell us—particularly about the editorials; we err sometimes, doubtless, though not intentionally.

\$70 Daily Export

According to the report of the Postmaster General for the year ending March 31, 1915, the value of the postoffice money orders issued at Creston and Erickson reached the grand total of \$22,004.

Of this sum doubtless a fair proportion was sent out of the Valley for commodities not procurable locally, though we fancy the amount necessarily exportable was considerably smaller than the grand total which might and should have been spent with the various Valley business houses.

One hears a good deal these days about there being no money in the country and when we remember that our people are shipping it out at the rate of \$400 a week in money orders alone—taking no account of postal notes, express orders and the various forms of banks remittances—the wonder is that there is any loose currency available at all.

And, contrariwise, when we recollect that our postoffice alone are sending it out at the rate of \$70 a day, with no statement as to what other agencies are exporting, and remembering that there is a considerable money market in the Valley, it is not surprising that there is no shortage of funds.

that times are not quite so bad as most of us imagine.

The pity of this unnecessary export trade in coin of the realm is that the dollars are gone from our midst forever. These mail order houses never helped our needy nor contributed a farthing when the hat went round for any worthy local cause. Never so long as we live will we get a chance at any dollars we have sent to them.

By and by, too, let us hope we will stop a leak in by a greatly increased dairying and poultry raising, the growing of more hay, and maybe grain. Many good dollars are leaving the Valley on these items, too. Getting away from all this out-of-town trade in the last analysis means taking care of number one, for which commendable action you have scriptural authority: The Lord helps them that help themselves.

Merited Tribute

Calgary, Jan. 17, 1916
We received a marked copy of THE CRESTON REVIEW of January 7th, giving an account of your season's productions, returns, etc. You are to be congratulated on your splendid showing.

And this does not tell it all. Your berries are now known and in demand from many and extended points, insuring a market at top prices for a greatly increased production.

You are also to be congratulated on your wise, comprehensive and far-sighted marketing policy, insuring as it does a market for your produce independent of any jobber or clique of jobbers, and the best results possible to be obtained.

We wish you every success your careful study of production and progressive marketing policy entitles you to.

Yours truly,
VERNON FRUIT CO., LTD.
Per S. J. Fee.

The above letter, received last week by the Co-Operative Fruit Association of Wynndel, needs no elaboration at our hands. Coming from such a source, coupled with our own information, there can be no arguing that it tells the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Besides adding our modicum of approval of the letter we would like to have our fruit-grower readers ponder carefully over the second paragraph. We believe it logical to assume that that same careful attention to provide quality berries properly packed and shipped extended to other products of the Valley may reasonably be expected to "ensure a market at top prices for a greatly increased production"—in tomatoes and apples, for instance.

Measures to ensure this to-be-desired state of affairs are liable to be feature of Fruit Growers Union policy for 1916. The above bit of added testimony to the efficacy of quality goods uniformly put up true to grade always being in demand at top prices should go a long way to securing approval of any move to give that policy a thorough try out, under not-to-complicated or expensive conditions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Attention, Fruit Growers

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—Kindly allow me to occupy a small space in your much appreciated paper to make known to the many growers the value of reading the article on "How the Orange Growers Won Free," by Charles Edward Russell, in Pearson's Magazine for February, 1916.

By mixing a liberal amount of brain with our physical exertions such as radiates from this article, we will stand the same chance to "win free" as the California orange growers did a few years ago.

Be sure to read the article before the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers Union, as it will help to sharpen the intellect of us all.

O. J. WIGEN.

Not since the winter of 1892-93 has there been such a long and steady open season as that when the Okanagan is now experiencing.

Wynndel

With the exception of two members, one being sick and the other on active service, all members answered the roll call at the annual meeting of the Co-Operative Fruit Growers Association of Wynndel, B.C., which was held in the dance hall on Saturday night.

After the minutes had been read and adopted, Manager O. J. Wigen presented the financial statement for the past year which, while it showed a considerable sum on rebates and other losses, was nevertheless very satisfactory.

On Strawberries and Raspberries total returns were \$17,244.33
Discounts 1,310.40
Commission paid the Creston Fruit Growers Union on strawberries & raspberries 1,500.33
Net amount paid growers 14,313.50
On Vegetables, gross returns 1,973.40
Paid to growers 1,773.40

A strong resolution concerning the Creston Fruit Growers Union, the text of which will be made public later, was unanimously passed by the meeting.

E. Butterfield asked to be relieved of the position of president, which he has held for two years, and the election of officers resulted as follows:

President—N. Craigie
Manager—O. J. Wigen.
Directors—E. Butterfield, W. J. Cooper, J. Bathie.

Auditors—G. Duncan, N. Craigie.
O. J. Wigen gave his report of the convention of fruit growers held in Nelson on December 17th, for the purpose of discussing the Kootenay-Boundary central selling agency, and it was accepted after a few questions had been put by the meeting. Mr. Wigen was then appointed to attend the second conference, on February 4th, as representative of the association.

Two new members, G. Oleson and T. Ramstad, joined the association.

Mike Walsh of Ainsworth came in on 5th on Friday, returning on Saturday.

M. Hagen was a Creston caller on Saturday. E. Butterfield, D. Dalborn and E. Southwell on Monday. Bob Dixon, E. Williams and T. Butterfield on Tuesday. O. J. and Monrad Wigen on Wednesday.

Willie Johnson left on Tuesday for Morrissey, where he has secured an appointment as guard at the alien internment camp.

We understand the Kaiser is in bed with Zellgewebonizungung. Sombed!

Lieut. Ashley Cooper arrived home on Wednesday on a few days' leave.

It is rumored that the next great war will be between the two yellow races—U.S.A. and Japan.

At the close of the fruit growers meeting on Saturday a rancher was heard to query: If Mr. Lindley were to die would we have to quit growing strawberries at Wynndel?

E. Butterfield has been appointed Wynndel agent for H. E. Hall, the Creston watch repairer and jeweler. All work left at the store will be promptly forwarded and returned with the shortest possible delay. All work guaranteed.

Canyon City

George Pacey arrived at Canyon on Monday with eight heavy horses purchased in Calgary by C. O. Rodgers.

W. H. Hilton is here assisting A. D. Pochin in the moving of his frame building used as a store.

H. Young is hauling hay from the Reclamation Farm for C. Blair.

Sunday last was the first springlike day we have had this year, raining most all day. Owing to the deep snow and soft roads Rev. Mr. Pow failed to get through from Creston for Presbyterian service.

In the article on the development of the Creston Valley written by THE REVIEW editor for the Nelson Daily News, Creston got some worth-while publicity—nothing left out, nothing over-estimated; everything down in facts and figures, which will go a long way in letting surrounding districts know what we are doing. The Valley is certainly indebted to the writer for his trouble in gathering and setting forth these facts so capably.

In the editorial in last week's REVIEW headed "Too Much Okanagan," the editor refers to Creston apples being left out of the exhibit at San Diego fair. The reason for this omission can be charged, as has been before stated in THE REVIEW columns, to the fact that Creston has no representative at the fair. The Valley is about to become a part of the Kasko constituency,



This Quality Sign Is On My Window

THIS store of ours is a business with a purpose—and if you have been dealing with us for any length of time, you will have guessed what that purpose is.

The shortest way we can state it is that we aim to give standardized service in standard goods.

By "service" we mean a good bit more than handing you what you ask for and punching the cash register—more than courteous treatment and quick deliveries.

It means keeping alive—up with the new things. It means looking for better grades, wider assortments, progress all along the line.

It means going a little further than many a hardware store usually thinks of going.

It means carrying bigger stocks, more satisfying range, greater freedom of selection—and every article backed by us, to give satisfaction to the customer.

In Arms and Ammunition, for instance, it means that we make a feature of REMINGTON-UMC Rifles, Shot-guns, Cartridges, Shot Shells. It means keeping right up-to-the-minute in our display of guns—the new models as they come out. And in Ammunition it means that our stocks are always fresh—often replenished, boxes clean and ammunition dependable.

If you are interested in shooting, come in and let us show you our REMINGTON-UMC Display.

S.A. Speers
General Merchant, Cresto



LYNX
Get "More Money" for your Lynx
MUSKRAT, FOXES, WOLVES, BEAVER, FISHER, WHITE WEASEL and other fur bearers collected in your section
SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FUR. A reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTION AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Standard," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list publisher. Write for it—NOW—it's FREE.
A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. 103C CHICAGO, U.S.A.

whose sitting member resides at Victoria, as also does the federal member for Kootenay, Creston voters never had a chance in selecting either of the candidates, hence, "Too much Okanagan." A great many of the electors are determined so mote it be never again.

Alice Siding

Old la gripe got the best of Principal Dougherty on Tuesday and school closed at noon for a couple of days.

These Manitoba breezes are coming too often. Even a hardy citizen like J. H. Webster refused to tackle Wednesday's gale to take the children to school at Creston.

Mrs. Watcher and Mr. Churchill are both confined to the house, and have Dr. Henderson in attendance at present, suffering from bronchitis.

Although the Social Club can see mild weather in February, the Soldiers' Ladies Aid is waiting for the goods to be delivered before announcing their next meeting.

Most everyone has been feeling the effects of a cold, la gripe, or something of the sort, but the ever-present necessity of keeping up the fuel supply prevents most of the men folk laying up for recuperation.

After a careful study of the elements and consultations with Mayor Little and other weather guessers, the Social Club management is convinced climatic conditions will be just right for a dance on Friday, February 11th, and they are having their hard times ball on that date with Dick Smith in command. Come in your workday worst attire, plus refreshments with the ladies.

To add to our recent triumphs in electing our citizens to responsible offices in farmers' institutes and political organizations, comes word that Mr. Chisholm has just been appointed a

vestryman of Christ Church, and Mr. Webster elected to the board of managers of Creston Presbyterian Church.

Our B.C. Budget

By cutting the parson's salary 20 per cent. Nelson Anglicans closed the year with a cash balance of \$22.19.

During 1915 the sawmills tributary to Cranbrook sold over \$10,250,000 worth of lumber, or close to 100,000,000 feet.

J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., and Arthur Wheeler, Jr., have dissolved partnership in the insurance business at Trail.

The vegetable evaporating plant at Vernon is buying frozen potatoes, provided they are delivered while still frozen.

Grand Forks growers have just organized a co-operative selling agency capitalized at \$25,000—500 shares at \$50 each.

Vernon city council opened its inaugural 1916 session with devotional exercises. There's hope for Cranbrook yet.

Roseland Chinamen are bringing in musicians and vaudeville artists to entertain them on their Christmas, February 2nd.

Fornie is offering a little municipal loan of \$1,000 to citizens at 5 per cent. The debentures are in denominations of \$100.

Phoenix will hold an ice carnival on February 3. Thirty-two prizes will be offered for costumes by the Women's Patriotic society.

A Kasko Chinaman, Quong Mon Hing, lost 32 pigs in a fire that destroyed his swineery last week. The loss is about \$600.

Notwithstanding the alleged flush times in Roseland that town's post-office trade last year was over \$5,000 less than Cranbrook.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Nakusp English Church is now out of debt.

Fernie's total fire loss for 1915 was less than \$900.

Kaslo Women's Institute had 118 members last year.

George Meikle, editor of the Natal Reporter, died last week.

A carpenters union has been organized at Trail with 35 members.

Kaslo Women's Institute had a financial income of \$1,036 in 1915.

Trail is talking of installing sewer and electric fire alarm systems.

Grand Forks brass band does its practising on Sunday mornings.

Nelson's fire loss during 1915 is placed at \$224,700, with a total insurance of \$137,150.

Last week the worst Fernie had in the weather line was 26 below zero—on Tuesday.

Kaslo has a few cases of measles, some la grippe and an odd case of cold in the head.

Trail had to resort to conscription to fill four vacancies in the town council this year.

200 coke ovens at Michel, that have been idle for three years, are now running full blast.

Of the 18 postoffices doing over \$5,000 of business in 1915 four of them are in Kootenay.

50 Slanians were released from the alien internment camp at Morrissey on Thursday last.

Nelson trustees are of opinion that \$75 a month is too large a salary for junior school teachers.

The 1915 output of the Fernie coal mines was about 6,000 tons heavier than the year previous.

Cranbrook merchants will close their stores at 10 o'clock sharp on Saturday evenings in future.

Kaslo council thinks two meetings a month are necessary to take care of the town's business properly.

Nelson Presbyterian Church took in 41 new members last year, and reduced the church debt by \$1,000.

500 blankets are on the way to Cranbrook for use in the sleeping quarters of the 102nd Battalion.

Grand Forks Presbyterian Sunday School is so large that the church is too small to accommodate all the classes—two of which meet at the manse.

Now that the real cold weather is over the Herald is publishing a weekly report of Cranbrook's weather. Between January 15th and 19th it averaged 28 below.

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 in fact is after the price is forgotten

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddles and Harness
Repairing a Specialty

Cranbrook has a symphony orchestra. It will make its first public appearance next Tuesday evening.

In the first six months of its career Grand Forks Red Cross Society has raised \$4,537 in cash, and has forwarded supplies and money donations equal to \$7,086.

The world's ski-jumping record was broken at Revelstoke last week when Nels Nelson cleared 151 feet 6 inches.

The evaporating plant at Vernon has finished its run on onions and carrots and is now busy on potatoes—1000 tons of which have been brought in from the coast.

The Fruit Industry and Its Development

J. E. JOHNSON, Dist. Inspector of Fruit Pests, Creston, B.C.

The fruit industry and business of modern fruit growing has in the past few years become a business of competition, as well as a bread earning one, and the scientific treatment for the protection of the trees and fruits against insect pests and fungous diseases is thus made necessary. I may say here that worthy mention, of the admirable way in which growers have realized this fact, and taken hold of the scientific study of the fruit industry, should be made. Growers are fully aware that their trees must be protected, and are putting into practice their knowledge as fast as it is gained.

It is imperative that in order to be a successful grower, one must necessarily understand the control of the various pests and diseases that attack the orchard. No doubt that the grower of to-day has more of these troubles to contend with, than had the grower of 10 or 15 years ago, but even so we must bear in mind the increased acreage of fruit, and the keenness of the business of to-day compared with the fruit industry of 10 or 15 years ago.

Both shipper and consumer of to-day are demanding a quality of fruit that is perfect and free from pests and diseases. The government of British Columbia as well as the United States has established Horticultural and Inspection Departments in order that these results may be obtained.

In obtaining the requirements of the Government Inspection, and harvesting a crop that is clean, we have learned that certain cultivating, pruning and spraying, etc., are necessary. Spraying is perhaps the most important factor in practical and scientific orcharding. In spraying it becomes necessary for the grower to expend sums of money which sometimes he feels is more than he, or the crop, will stand. This is not true under normal conditions. If the spraying is properly done and the right material used at the right time, for a specific purpose, the harvesting of the crop will show the results in a higher grade of fruit.

In spraying it is important that the grower know what he is spraying for, and a certain knowledge of the pest or disease for which he is spraying. Too often is spraying carried on by many, and they do not know what they are spraying for or why. It is essential that the grower understand the mixing of combination sprays, those that will mix, and those that will not, and the time to apply them, in order that the cost may be kept down. Combination spraying should be carried out as much as possible. It may be worthy of mention here that by thoroughness in the execution of the work depends largely your results. This was true in the Okanagan in the codling moth campaign, and to-day they are practically free of this pest.

Much depends on the cultivation of the soil. The chief objects in soil-cultivation are—1. To kill weeds; 2. To conserve moisture; 3. To liberate plant food.

Weeds are a menace to both orchard and garden, and should not be allowed to have headway. They rob the crop of both plant food and moisture, and may result in economical loss to the community.

Moistures may be found either as free-water, which should be drained, or capillary moisture, which is available to the plants. This latter form is absolutely necessary in order that proper chemical action may take place in the soil.

In order that plant food may be liberated it is necessary to have moisture, heat, and air. By cultivation the air gets into circulation, and also heats the soil.

Much has been said along pruning lines. Pruning should be carefully studied out by each individual grower. The root system of a tree gathers the food materials from the soil and supplies the top, and the top elaborates this material, and supplies the roots in turn. The support of each part depends largely on the other, and if either is reduced by pruning the other is influenced thereby. Pruning should be done only as a modifying influence and not as a direct causal force or condition to induce fruit production.

It should be practiced to delay fruit on young trees. Pruning done while trees are dormant is called winter pruning, and pruning done during the growing season summer pruning. The former tends to produce wood. The latter, if done in early spring, the same results will probably be obtained. As the season advances the tendency is to check the growth. Care should be taken that wounds are not made larger than is necessary. Trees, of course, do not suffer shock that animal life does, but when wounds are made in pruning work they should be made so as to heal in the shortest time possible, to permit the top and roots to again readjust themselves.

In young orchards the question of inter-crops is an interesting one to grower as well as the fruit industry. There are various crops that can be raised between the rows of small trees, but it must be remembered that the young trees are of first importance, and upon their present health and condition depends the future orchard. Extra care should be taken to assist the soil by the application of manure and fertilizer where cover crops are grown.

When an orchard comes into bearing it should be given all the soil. The roots of trees generally spread a greater distance than does the branches and where cover crops are planted this should be borne in mind so as not to plant over the roots of the trees. Grain or hay should not be grown as cover crops. They do not permit of cultivation of the soil. These crops of course when grown late in the season and ploughed under are permissible, but when grown for grain or hay it is injurious and too hard to preserve the moisture and physical condition of the soil so necessary to the trees. A clover crop should be one which requires extensive hoeing and cultivating.

Young orchards should not be left in sod. It saps the moisture and dries the land up and is a favorable breeding place for insects.

Cover crops in bearing orchards is not to be recommended. When the trees come into bearing they require all the nutrition that the soil can give.

It is hardly to be expected that two crops can be taken from the same piece of ground. The only crop which should be grown in a bearing orchard is one to be ploughed down.

The methods of picking fruit and its proper handling is one we must consider. Much injury has resulted in careless picking and handling of fruit. This we know as mechanical injury (bruises, stem punctures, etc.). In the packing of the fruit it is impossible for the packer to sort out all these injuries and thus many a package of fruit takes on decomposition and becomes unfit for the market and human consumption. One bruised fruit will ruin a whole package. In picking the fruit we should avoid:

1. Pulling out of stems.
2. Bruising of fruit by dropping into picking basket against other fruit.
3. Dumping and rolling from picking into orchard box.
4. Dumping of fruit from orchard box to packing or sorting table.

The final feature to successful orcharding is co-operation and the united efforts of the growers in a community. This problem is perhaps somewhat new, but it has been thoroughly demonstrated in other fruit growing centers that were co-operation existed between growers, excellent results are obtained. Co-operation has been practiced to the writers knowledge in Wenatchee, Prosser and North Yakima, Washington, with results that could not have been obtained otherwise.

To the growers of to-day I would say this: Know the soil in which you are to set the trees; Choose standard varieties that are easily marketed, when selecting the nursery stock; Be sure that the Nursery stock is in a healthy normal condition; after trees are put out cultivate, prune and spray at proper times; know what to use in spraying and what you are spraying for, and most important of all be thorough in your work for on thoroughness depends the returns of the future orchard.

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 stimulating 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
General Store

H. Jackson
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 Commercial.

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. H. V. F. JONES, Asst. 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. 553

C. G. BENNETT

Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS

Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand

Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Sleighs and Cutters

COAL FOR SALE

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56

Stirder Avenue

Box 14

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

CHAPTER V.

Keeping Within the Law

Mary's heart leaped at the possibility of those three o'clocks, "within the law." She might do anything, seek any revenge, work any evil, enjoy any mastery as long as she should keep within the law. There could be no punishment then. That was the lesson taught by the captain in high finance. He was at pains always in his stupendous robberies to keep within the law. To that end he employed lawyers of mighty cunning and learning to guide his steps aright in such tortuous paths.

There, then, was the secret. Why should she not use the like means? Why, indeed? She had brains enough to devise, surely. Beyond that she needed only to keep her course most carefully within those limits of wrongdoing permitted by the statutes. The sole requirement would be a lawyer equally unscrupulous and astute.

She took Joe Garson into her confidence. He was vastly astonished at the outset and not quite pleased. To his view this plan offered merely a fashion of setting difficulties in the way of achievement.

Presently, however, the sincerity and persistence of the girl won him over. The task of convincing him would have been easier had he himself ever known the torment of serving a term in prison. Thus far, however, the forger had always escaped the penalty for his crimes, though often close to conviction. But Mary's arguments were of a compelling sort as she set them forth in detail, and Garson agreed that the experiment should be made.

An agreement was made by which Joe Garson and certain of his more trusted intimates in the underworld were to put themselves under the orders of Mary concerning the sphere of their activities. Furthermore, they bound themselves not to engage in any devious business without her consent. Aggie, too, was one of the company thus constituted, but she figured little in the preliminary discussions, since neither Mary nor the forger had much respect for the intellectual capabilities of the adventuress, though they appreciated to the full her remarkable powers of influencing men to her will.

It was not difficult to find a lawyer suited to the necessities of the undertaking. Mary selected Sigismund Harris, an attorney, just in the prime of mental vigor, who possessed a knowledge of the law only to be equalled by his disrespect for it.

Fortwith, the scheme was set in operation. As a first step Mary Turner became a young lady of independent fortune, who had living with her a cousin, Miss Agnes Lynch. The flat was abandoned. In its stead was an apartment in the Nineties on Riverside drive, in which the ladies lived alone with two maids to serve them.

Garson had rooms in the neighborhood, but Jim Lynch, who persistently refused the conditions of such an alliance, betook himself afar, to continue his reckless gathering of other folk's money in such wise as to make agreeable to the law the very first time he should be caught at it.

A few tentative ventures resulted in profits so large that the company grew mightily enthusiastic over the novel manner of working. In each instance Harris was consulted and made his confidential statement as to the legality of the thing proposed. After a few perfectly legal breaches of promise suits, due to Aggie's winsome influence of demeanor, had been set on foot, Harris was out of court.

Mary devised a scheme of greater cleverness, with the legal acumen of the lawyer to induce it in the hands of safety. It was planned as the seduction of a swindler, which, in the end, was to become the secret principle of Mary's morality.

A gentleman possessed of some means, none too scrupulous himself, but with high financial aspirations, advertised for a partner to invest capital in a business to bring large returns. This advertisement caught the eye of Mary Turner, and she answered it. An introductory correspondence followed, and she hoped for the best.

She consulted with Harris, who, however, was not from him, and she decided to go ahead.

The gentleman gave her such good advice that presently the enterprising partnership was in the adver-

tiser. By the terms of their agreement each deposited \$20,000 to the partnership account.

This sum of \$40,000 was ostensibly to be devoted to the purchase of a tract of land which should afterwards be divided into lots and resold to the public at enormous profit. As a matter of fact, the advertiser planned to make a suprious purchase of the tract in question by means of forged deeds granted by an accomplice, thus making through fraud a neat profit of \$30,000.

No sooner was the \$40,000 on deposit in the bank than Mary Turner drew out the whole amount, as she had a perfect right to do legally. When the advertiser learned of this he was, naturally enough, full to overflowing with wrath. But after an interview with Harris he swallowed his wrath as best he might. He found he could not go into court with clean hands, which is a prime stipulation of the law, though often honored in the breach. So he let himself be mulcted in raging silence.

The event established Mary as the arbiter in her own coteries. She next decided that a certain General Hastings would make an excellent sacrifice on the altar of justice—and to her own financial profit. The old man was a notorious rogue, of most unsavory reputation as a destroyer of innocence. It was probable that he would easily fall a victim to the ingenious charms of Aggie. As for that precocious damsel, she would run no least risk of destruction by the satyr.

General Hastings met Aggie in the most casual way. He was captivated by her freshness and beauty, her demureness, her ignorance of all things vicious. Straightway he set snares. He showered every gallant attention on the naive, bread-and-butter miss and succeeded gratifyingly soon in winning her heart—to all appearance. But he gained nothing more, for the coy creature abruptly developed most effective powers of resistance to every blandishment that went beyond strict propriety. His ardor cooled suddenly when Harris served a summons in a suit for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise.

Even while this affair was still in the course of execution Mary found herself engaged in a direction that offered at least the hope of attaining her great desire—revenge against Edward Gilder. This opportunity came in the person of his son, Dick. After much contriving, she got an introduction to that young man. Forthwith she showed herself so deliciously womanly, so intelligent, so daintily feminine, so singularly beautiful that the young man was enamored almost at once. The fact thrilled Mary to the depths of her heart, for in this son of the man whom she hated she saw the instrument of vengeance for which she had so longed. Yet this one thing was so vital to her that she said nothing of her purposes, not even to Aggie, though that observant person may have possessed suspicions more or less near the truth.

It was some such suspicion that lay behind her speech as, in negligence, she sat smoking a cigarette, while watching Mary, who was adjusting her hat before the mirror of her dressing room, one pleasant spring morning.

"Dollin' up a whole lot, ain't you?" Aggie remarked affably, with that laxity of language which characterized her natural moods.

"I have a very important engagement with Dick Gilder," Mary replied tranquilly.

"Nice boy, ain't he?" Aggie ventured insinuatingly.

"Oh, I suppose so," came the indifferent answer from Mary as she tilted the picture hat to an angle a trifle more jaunty.

"I don't get you, Mary. You never used to look at the men. The way you acted when you first run round with me, I thought you sure was a sulfragette. And then you met this young Gilder—and good-night, nurse."

"Well?"

"His old man sends you up for a stretch for something you didn't do, and you take up with his son like—"

"And yet you don't understand!" There was scorn for such gross stupidity in the musical voice.

Aggie choked a little from the cigarette smoke as she gave a gasp when suspicion of the truth suddenly dawned on her slow intelligence.

"Hully gee!" Her voice came in a treble shriek of apprehension. "Tim what?"

"But you must understand this," Mary went on, with an authoritative note in her voice. "Whatever may be between young Gilder and me is to be strictly my own affair. It has absolutely nothing to do with the rest of you or with our schemes for money making. And, what is more, Agnes, I want to know what you meant by talking in the public street yesterday with a common pickpocket."

Aggie's childlike face changed suddenly its expression from a shy eagerness to sullenness.

"You know perfectly well, Mary Turner," she cried indignantly, "that I only said a few words in passing to my brother Jim. And he ain't no common pickpocket. Hully gee! He's the best dip in the business."

(To be Continued)

Little Girl: A loaf, please.
Mother: Yes, dear. Come up a cent this morning.
Little Girl: Yes, please. I'll be up yesterday.

Developing the West

A Good Time to Get More Settlers From the U.S.

Senator Peter Jansen, of Nebraska, was in Toronto a few days ago on one of his periodical trips to Canada, where he is interested in various enterprises. He has taken an active interest in the development of western Canada for over 15 years, and has been instrumental in getting large colonies from the United States on to the prairies of Saskatchewan. When interviewed by a reporter for the World, Senator Jansen said:

"What pleases me most is the fact that during a recent trip among those settlers, I did not find a single one who was dissatisfied with the country or conditions. I think that this is the opportune time for Western Canada to acquire some more good settlers from the United States. Our people are desirable because they generally bring with them, not only money, but equipment and experience and start at once farming in a successful manner."

"There is no reason," the senator continued, "why people from the United States should not come to Canada. Our language is the same; our laws are the same; our school system is the same; and you might say our ideals and literature are the same. The line between the two countries is simply an imaginary one."

Mr. Jansen said he was glad to see that the department of the interior was again placing advertisements in the papers of the United States, telling people about the free homesteads obtainable in Western Canada. He went on to say that although homesteads were an attraction to a great many, still he believed that there should be pre-emption rights also granted so that a homesteader could buy additional land on easy terms from the government as his family grew up.

"You will observe," said Senator Jansen, "that homesteaders alone will not settle a country. They often hasten to acquire title only to sell out and then locate elsewhere. While the Canadian government past and present, has always followed a liberal policy in regard to inducing settlement and immigration, there are some kinds of advertising and exploitation which can be better done by land companies than by the government."

Helping French Farmers

How Britain Went to the Aid of Farmers in the Devastated Areas

By courtesy of the French government and military authorities a small British deputation recently visited the devastated areas of France from Chalons-sur-Marne to the Vosges on behalf of the agricultural relief of allies committee formed under the patronage of the king in connection with the Royal Agricultural society.

The deputation consisted of Mr. Samuel Kidner, chairman of the Farmers' Club, Mr. Colin Campbell, president of the National Farmers' Union; Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald, and their mission was to investigate the condition of the areas overrun by the enemy with a view to aiding in the replenishment of the denuded regions in plants, implements, machinery, live stock, and fowls.

The committee have already supplemented to advantage the efforts of the French government to repair the damage so far as the production of human and animal food is concerned.

The funds voluntarily placed at their disposal enabled them to send to France considerable numbers of mowers and binders in time for the hay and corn harvests, and subsequently contributions have been sent in the form of threshing machinery, ploughs, cultivators, harrows, and drills, as well as drafts of rams and hogs to be distributed in the various communes.

These gifts were followed by shipments of seed wheat, and this month poultry and rabbits will be despatched to restock the emptied poultry yards and rabbit hutches.

The deputation will shortly present to the committee a report embodying the results of their inquiries with suggestions as to the means by which effective aid can be rendered.

The type of shell which is fired from the great German howitzers costs \$6,000. Even the comparatively small field guns are loaded with shells which each cost over \$10 to produce. The German 8.1-in. quick-firing guns demand a shell which costs \$200, and the Kaiser's fortress cannons fire a projectile valued at \$1,500. The cost of gun-fire in the Royal Navy is very heavy, and a single discharge from a 14-in. weapon, costs at least \$1,000. A battleship broadside means that \$75,000 worth of ammunition has gone. In a sea fight, if the large guns on a dreadnought only fire ten shots each and the smaller weapons discharge twenty-five shells, the cost of ammunition for one broadside during the engagement is \$800,000.

First Chaffeur Billie been a chauffeur ten years and never run over nobody yet.

Second Chaffeur Well, Billie an old-fashioned cuss. Then always thinking of something else.

All Eyes On Gary

Cutting Down School Expenses and Boosting School Efficiency

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

There wasn't any town of Gary, Indiana, eight years ago. Now it is a city of thirty or forty thousand. The United States Steel Corporation needed it so it just set to work and made it. To make the new city which they required as the home of the most complete and up-to-date steel works west of Pittsburgh, they employed civil engineers and electrical engineers and all sorts of other engineers. Among them was an educational engineer. It was his job to create a school system that would be as complete and up-to-date as the steel works and, like them, business-like and economical.

He did the job. His name is Wirt: William A. Wirt. And being his, that is the name of the man upon whom the eyes of the great army of folk that care for economy and efficiency in school matters are just now turned. William A. Wirt has worked out and is working out business-like methods of educational reform that are going to effect states and provinces far and wide.

How he does things so cheaply and effectively cannot be explained in a few words, unless by saying that he applies modern business methods to eliminate waste. What he thus saves he uses to provide things that towns still using slipshod, old fashioned educational methods can't afford, although their school rates run higher than Gary's.

Every big town school has, of course, its ordinary class rooms and its gymnasium and its manual training shops and its domestic science kitchen and its auditorium and its art room and its play grounds, and so forth.

Wirt made the startling discovery that no child can be in more than one of these places at any given time. Accordingly he arranged a timetable that would keep each and every one of these places occupied all day long.

When Mary Ann's class is studying the stand-by subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic and so on—Sarah Jane's class is in one of the special class rooms studying possibly sewing or cooking, or in the gymnasium working up muscle and cultivating an appetite and a straight back bone, or out in the play grounds having larks. Whatever it is, it is all done on system and with a vim, and when the time comes, Sarah and Mary interchange places with each other. Everybody and every place is busy all the time, so that the school staff and school equipment can provide for about twice as many youngsters as a similar staff and equipment provide for in other towns. That means reducing the building and maintenance expenses nearly by half.

A dozen articles could be written on how Superintendent Wirt has modernized the course of studies, and mind you, kept down the expenses to below the ordinary at the same time. The youngsters are getting such a happy, vigorous, all round education that stone walls wouldn't keep them out of school. They have no truancy question at Gary. And the children work as hard as they play, for they understand what they are at and why they are at it, and incidentally it is what they should be at.

Keep your eyes on Gary and watch out for what they are doing there. Next minute we shall be doing things like that here if Saskatchewan Public School Education League and our other educational reformers will only us too how to eliminate waste so as to be able to afford to give our children the best education that is to be had.

Damaged Wheat For Feed

In most cases it is inadvisable to feed damaged grain to poultry. There are, however, exceptions to every rule. Wheat that has been moulded will not cause any trouble when fed to fowls and can usually be obtained at a low price. Weevil-infested grain also can be fed without trouble, if there are no objections to introducing the weevil into the granary.

Wheat that has sprouted in the shock from excessive rains is usually dangerous to feed on account of the liability of its being moldy.

If such wheat can be obtained free from mold there is, of course, no objection to feeding it. Care must be taken that none of the grain is moldy, for mold even in small quantities will cause no end of disorders. Fanning moldy wheat may remove enough of the mold to make it look good, but your nose will tell the story. Don't use moldy grain under any circumstances. Small chicks should never be fed anything but the very best wheat, as they are much more easily upset than grown birds.

"The birthday of the new imperialism," says Rev. Dr. Freeman in an editorial in the British Weekly, "is not to be registered with accuracy, but perhaps we may name its baptismal day. Was it not the day when Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, was invited to sit as corresponding member with the cabinet? On that day the national government made itself the sponsor of this wonderful new offspring of British solidarity."

Ignorance Unashamed

Has Our School System Reached the Highest Point of Efficiency

Is there not too much truth in the following editorial remarks in the Toronto News, on the education children now receive at public schools?

"Three questions were written on the blackboard at Macdonald Institute on a recent morning, and the 21 girls of the class were required to write down their answers and hand them in. The first question named 17 famous books or poems and required the names of the authors. The second asked for a short description and location of Sudbury, Prince Rupert, Esquimaux, Louvain, Gallipoli and Lemberg. The third read as follows: Name the premiers of any six of the provinces of Canada."

"The average value of the answers was 30 per cent. for the first, 21 per cent. for the second, and almost nothing for the third. No one knew the position of Louvain or Gallipoli. One young woman said that Louvain was a town in France where a battle was fought recently. Another placed Gallipoli off the coast of Scotland, where a German submarine base had been discovered. Concerning the premiers, everyone was on a level with sister. Sir Sam Hughes was named as the premier of the United States."

"The young women in this class were between the ages of 18 and 35. Some of them had junior matriculation. All had passed examinations for entrance to the high school. The first cry from most of those who read this will be: 'What is the matter with the education department and the schools its supervisors?' It is the belief of the public that the ignorance of any person in the province is directly traceable to the school. That is not always the case. Three-quarters of the education a boy receives comes from his home. In the home he must acquire a taste for reading and a love for knowledge. He must have the stimulus of a wise father or mother or sister. If he goes to school indifferent or careless he will learn by rote certain mechanical operations for calculating purposes. He will learn to read haltingly. He will hate grammar, composition, literature and geography, and at the first opportunity will leave school and go to work. Not always, of course! He may have a genius for his teacher. Then the results may be different."

"As for girls, their environment may be one of dress, 'movies' and beaux. No one can expect an unused mind to display any high degree of polish, and how many people there are who never think, no tongue can tell. Saltrists say that the average woman has only three topics of conversation: Her serving maid, the children and how she expects to have her next gown made. She never reads a newspaper, at least she rarely gets past the woman's page. She does not know anything about national politics and does not trouble to find out. The only difference between her and her husband is that business necessities have forced him to learn some things, and that he pretends to know all the rest. The school has not helped these people. How can it help their children?"

PERFECT HEALTH IS EVERY WOMAN'S BIRTHRIGHT.

A Prescription That From Girlhood to Old Age Has Been a Blessing to Womanhood.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, when a woman passes through middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire womanly system in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all ailing women Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just the right medicine. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women pain, misery and distress. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister, need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog the system—get rid of these poisons by taking Dr. Pierce's Pills, which regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside.

How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice. It is free. Send Doctor Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., fifty cents or stamp to cover wrapping and mailing only.

HOME TREATMENT. Describe your disease, and write to free book and testimonials. THE CANADIAN CURE CO. 115-115111, Toronto.

W. H. D. 1035

Special Values for Cash

SEE OUR WINDOW

BOOKS, reg. value up to \$1.50, your choice 75c. each.

CHINA, values 45c. up, at very special low prices.

CALENDARS, regular value 35c. Your choice 25c. each or 2 for 45c.

TOYS, GAMES, DOLLS. Etc. at reduced prices.

FANCY CHOCOLATES—We still have a few fancy boxes at special prices.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

PHONE 67 CRESTON

P. BURNS & Co.

Limited

CRESTON B.C.

Head Offices

CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

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, containing 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. GILBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

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

Local and Personal

Creston's contribution of recruits for the 102nd Battalion is now up to five. George Jackes enlisted at Cranbrook on Monday.

Miss Annie Hamilton was a guest at the masquerade ball at Kingsgate on Friday night, and is spending the week with friends there.

New Denver Record: Will Gunn of Gerrard has been visiting his father, Geo. M. Gunn, previous to leaving for the coast to join either the artillery or the 67th. He passed the medical examination at Nelson.

Creston Red Cross Auxiliary acknowledges with thanks \$6.00 turned over to them by E. Butterfield of Wynndel, the proceeds of a patriotic concert given by the public school children the latter part of December.

Although a good half-dozen cases were entered for trial at the inaugural sitting of the County Court in Creston on Tuesday, they were all adjourned several days ahead of court day and no sitting was necessary. The next sitting will be in May.

Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo was here on Monday for the annual meeting of Christ Church congregation. He stated that the financial statement of the people's warden, P. G. Ebbutt, was the best put together document of the kind he had heard for several years.

For the second year in succession Creston Scotchmen failed to observe Bobby Burns' day, January 25th. Dave Learmonth celebrated mildly by attending the Presbyterian Church annual meeting, and was honored with a seat on the board of managers.

For the first time in weeks the west-bound express arrived almost on schedule on Friday. Mayor Little has given up all hope of the trains as well as the weather, the only guess he will hazard on the westbound now is that it will most likely arrive a minute or so after it whistles.

With the exception of appointing H. Lyne rector's warden, in place of Capt. Mallandaine, all the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year at the annual vestry meeting of Christ Church on Monday night. Rev. Mr. Mahood presided. It is hoped to have the Sunday School re-opened shortly.

During this cold spell freight traffic in semi-perishable commodities even is light, the railway company taking no chances on opening heated cars to load or unload goods. On the whole there is more stuff moving than a year ago when two trains each way did the work as compared with three at present.

THE REVIEW is advised that the crew which the 54th had in Vernon last summer is now with the battalion in England, and is the special care of Pte. Biddulph. Arthur has had the bird's tongue slit and the crew talks in the Canadian dialect quite plainly. The boys, however, hope Art won't attempt to give it singing lessons.

J. H. Doyle of the King George spent Sunday in Cranbrook, returning on Monday. He reports that Jim Long is one of the military police at the training camp there and that Cronje and Bill Dow are the two best bats in the whole squad. His opinion of the weather there would not look good in board of trade literature.

The Creston Valley isn't the only point where too much snow is going hard with the game birds. Read this: Redding, Calif., Jan. 19.—Half a ton of wheat was taken out of here today on a northbound train, to be scattered along the track between Pit River and Sims, for the relief of thousands of quail and other birds, starving because the recent heavy falls of snow have made their feeding places inaccessible.

Owing to too-short notice the turnout to hear Rev. E. A. Smith of Brandon discuss the provincial prohibition question in the Methodist Church on Friday evening was rather slim. A committee consisting of Mrs. Knott, J. A. Lidgate, Fred Smith and Revs. Pow and Carpenter were named a special committee to discuss organizing the Valley for the approaching campaign and they are meeting to-day to dispose of the matter.

Rev. Hugh Dobson, Field Secretary of Social Service and Evangelism of the Methodist Church, will lecture on Prohibition in the Auditorium on Wednesday, February 2nd, at 8 p.m. He will deal mainly with the People's Prohibition. His address will be illustrated by pictures, charts or models, showing the relation of alcohol to health, efficiency and production, to labor and unemployment, poverty and the conservation of economic resources, as well as its relation to the defence of the realm.

Creston is not the only town complaining of a light water supply. At Kaslo, Trail, Rossland and even Nelson they are almost threatening legal proceedings on those who allow their taps to run all night.

Although the Fruit Growers' Union will not be officially represented at the big convention at Nelson on February 4th, it is expected a couple of ranchers will be in attendance, as well as A. Lindley and O. J. Wigen.

One benefit which will be derived, in the opinion of many fruit growers, from the present severe cold, will be a very decided set-back to the woolly aphid which gained a foothold in a large number of orchards last year.

Treasurer Bennett notifies that the January payments to the Patriotic Fund are now due and a liberal paying up will be appreciated so that he can forward headquarters a monthly remittance in proportion to amount guaranteed.

Rev. Hugh Dobson, B.A., of Regina, who is due to speak here on February 2nd in the interests of the Methodist temperance and social service work, will take for his subject, "The facts about alcohol and the advantages of prohibition over license."

Everything points to success of the whist drive the Red Cross ladies are giving in Speers' Hall on Friday evening, February 4th. Cards commence at 8.30 prompt. Will all ladies attending please bring refreshments on this occasion. The admission is 25 cents.

At the Presbyterian congregational meeting on Tuesday night, Messrs. Learmonth, Webster and Reid were elected to fill the vacancies on the board of managers. Mr. Reid succeeding himself for another 3-year term. Rev. Mr. Pow presided, with M. Boyd as secretary of the evening.

Routine business only occupied the attention of the Farmers Institute at their January meeting on Friday night. The time for accepting orders for lime sulphur liquid spray was extended to the 29th. The number of ranchers making their own spray of this nature this year will be larger than usual.

The wicked, and everybody else, stand in slippery places since the freeze up after Sunday's rain and thaw. The section men could make themselves immensely popular by sprinkling ashes across the tracks to the walk going up to the postoffice, which thoroughfare is a bit more slippery than others.

The next meeting of the debating society will be on Tuesday night, February 1st, in the Presbyterian Church, when the subject: Resolved, "That Socialism unaided by religion cannot cure present day evils." The affirmative will be taken by R. Boudway and Rev. R. E. Pow, and the negative by Messrs. Lindley and Lidgate. Everybody is invited.

The annual report of the Postmaster General for the year ending March last shows the gross revenue of the Creston office at \$1,902 and Erickson \$282. All told Postmaster Gibbs wrote out 1,880 money orders valued at \$17,172 and paid 609 of them worth \$9,837. Erickson did \$4,832 of money order business. At Kaslo the gross receipts were \$2,401, and the money order trade totalled \$37,477.

The next meeting of the Women's Institute will be on Saturday, February 5th, at 3 p.m. prompt. The subject will be "A good menu for a winter dinner with meat cooked in a casserole." The president will give 25 cents as a prize for the best done in ten minutes, members to bring their own old stockings and materials for the work. Hostesses: Mesdames Heald, Embree, Streeter, Miss A. Hamilton.

MISS VIOLET A. McPEAK
Medical and Surgical Nurse, Graduate of St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C., will take obstetrical cases, Phone 556 Canyon City, or Creston.

HALL
The Jeweler

Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing promptly attended to. Mail Orders solicited. We guarantee satisfaction.

CRESTON B.C.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests.

The bar is supplied with only the best brand of goods.

H. DOYLE

Manager

Special Values in Men's and Boy's WOOL GOODS for the Cold Weather which includes Warm Underwear, Etc., Etc.

Tweed Shirts that will give good wear

Mackinaw Coats

Arctic Sox

Sweater Coats

All kinds of Heavy Sox and Stockings

Our stock is complete and the prices are right. We invite your most careful inspection.

Creston Mercantile Co., Ltd.

Tommy Needs Smokes



You can send four times as much tobacco through the OVERSEAS CLUB TOBACCO FUND as you can privately because the British Government delivers the parcels with the men's food. You are always sure they get the quickly.

"THANK YOU" CARDS—Each parcel contains a post card addressed to the donor, to enable the soldier to acknowledge the gift direct.

25 CENTS will send 50 Canadian Cigarettes, 4 ounces of Canadian Tobacco, Cigarette Papers and Matches, and a return post card.

DO YOUR BIT TO-DAY. Send or leave your contribution at the BANK OF COMMERCE, Creston, or the Postmaster, Duck Creek.

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

DO IT NOW!