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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VIII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916 No. 4

Payments to Fund During January

The following contributions to the Creston Valley branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund were received between January 14 (when the last list appeared in THE REVIEW) and February 1st. Up to the end of last month almost half of the total amount guaranteed by the Creston branch has been paid up. However, it is to be hoped the good showing made thus far will not tempt any who are giving in monthly instalments to neglect their regular 30-day payments, no matter how small. The calls on the fund are increasing every month now and every nickel promised will be needed by the provincial head officials at Victoria, who are urging Treasurer Bennett to do his utmost to make substantial remittances at the close of each month. The contributors:

W Carver	$ 5 00
J H Doyle	2 00
Mr and Mrs Loasby	5 00
Mrs Aspey	2 00
Mr and Mrs Dennes	2 00
R S Bevan	1 00
C C French	1 00
Rev R E Pow	5 00
A Duperry	5 00
H L Crosthwaite	1 00
Can. City Lbr. Co. Employees	56 75
R Stark	6 00
J H Fulmer	1 00
H R Parker	1 00
Mrs J A P Crompton	6 65
W D Twohey	3 10
R Dodds	2 00
R B Masterton	1 00
W B Embree	50

In the future acknowledgement of payments to the fund will be made in THE REVIEW of the second Friday of each month.

Tomato Cannery Man Likes Creston

In addition to electing officers for the year considerable other important business was up for discussion at the February meeting of the Creston Board of Trade on Tuesday night, with President Reid in the chair.

Among the correspondence was a letter from a cannery man at New Westminister requesting information as to the output of tomatoes, particularly, in the Valley and the prospect of buying them for $10 a ton field run. Two years ago the same party was heard from in this same connection and he appears more anxious than ever to put in a small cannery here. The secretary has forwarded him all the crop statistics available and the Fruit Growers Union will be asked to go into the matter more thoroughly.

The election of officers resulted in most of the 1915 officers going back for another term—the third for Messrs Reid and Henderson—the 1916 roster being:

Hon. President—C. O. Rodgers.
President—R. M. Reid.
Vice-President—S. A. Speers.
Secy.-Treas.—Dr. Henderson.
Auditor—E. C. Gibbs.
Executive—C. G. Bennett, R. S. Bevan, C. F. Hayes, W. V. Jackson, W H. Crawford, Geo. Huscroft.

The Duncan, B.C., board of trade wrote asking for endorsation of a resolution calling on the Dominion authorities to appoint a corps of special officers whose duty it will be to see to it that wounded or disabled soldiers are found suitable positions as soon as they are in shape to go back to work. The motion to approve of resolution carried unanimously.

The B.C. Poultrymen's Association sent along a copy of the new Egg Marks Act, attached to which was a petition for signatures, in case the board thought highly enough of the legislation to approve of it, which it did. The list will be filled up with all possible names and then forwarded R. F. Green, M P. A committee of Messrs. Bevan and Hayes was named to discuss the matter with the Farmers Institute in case the same communication has not reached them. The Act aims to bring about a stricter grading of eggs and provides for a certain amount of labelling so the purchaser may more readily know what quality he is getting.

Messrs. Henderson and Hayes, the creamery committee, reported interviewing the Bank of Commerce re loans for financing the purchase of dairy cows Manager Bennett assuring them that responsible parties could secure the necessary funds up to any reasonable amount.

A vote of thanks was tendered the president and secretary for the time and energy they had spent in the work of the board during 1914 and 1915. In spots it has been uphill work none too generally appreciated, but at the same time useful service has been rendered the district and citizens as a whole.

S. A. Speers, who provides the meeting place free of charge, was similarly remembered. Also THE REVIEW for much valuable and right sort of publicity. Likewise the Nelson Daily News for much good work along the same line.

Owing to Auditor Mallandaine not having checked the financial statement it could not be adopted. It shows, however, receipts for the year of $128 and expense $124, with a some outstanding accounts unpaid.

Wynndel

O. J. Wigen returned from Nelson on Sunday. He is very optimistic as to the outcome of the convention.

A. Swanson was a Creston caller on Monday, J. Hindley on Tuesday, and Monrad Wigen and E. Uri on Wednesday.

Guy Lowenberg was a caller here on Wednesday.

Provided the powers that be let up on the snowfall to-night, Wynndel will send a large delegation to the hard times ball at Alice Siding hop emporium to-night.

Apropos of our Alice Siding American sympathiser, and his remarks re gold and coal, we will not lower ourselves of entering into any useless argument, but will content ouaselves by silencing him with the time.honored proverb "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

Owing to a shortage of ink caused by certain of our southern neighbors using such large quantities of the fluid just now we are compelled to economise. Hence this shortage of news.

The $300 subscribed at Revelstoke last fall for a machine gun has been re-contributed to the following causes; Patriotic Fund $107, Red Cross $86, Revelstoke hospital $60, tobacco fund $11, local relief $35.

Sendoff for F. B. Callander, R.F.A.

Creston with its glorious clime,
Supplies the men that'll cross the Rhine;
And as the Allies are sure to win
They'll meet the Kaiser in Berlin.

This and many other poetical bon mots of a like sort, originated and put over by Mayor Little in his best style, were among the features of the citizens sendoff tendered Color Sergeant Frank Burn Callander on Saturday night in Speers Hall.

R. M. Reid, president of the board of trade, was master of ceremonies who, after a few timely introductory remarks, called upon R. S. Bevan to present Mr. Callander with a case of pipes and a box of cigars, which Dick did in his usual inimitable style, both gentlemen assuring the guest of the evening that this parting demonstration would pale into insignificance when contrasted with the celebration Creston will stage for the recruits when the fighting is all over.

In expressing appreciation to the gathering for the reception tendered him and the very welcome gifts accompanying it Mr. Callander took occasion to say that as a citizen, and in his position as game warden, he believed that the most kindly relations had always existed between the residents of the Valley and himself—which conviction this affair in his behalf strikingly corroborated. His efforts had been to discharge the duties of his office without fear or favor and if he had been guilty of any injustice to anyone he had not transgressed knowingly. In the fighting for the empire he hoped to do his bit in a manner that would redound to the credit of himself and this part of Canada.

Lieut. Bennett of the Creston company of the 107th Regiment, in which Mr. Callander held the rank of color sergeant, paid his respects to the guest's military ability, predicting that he would fight a hundred fights and never lose a gun if the other members of the brigrde were made of the same stuff.

Messrs. Lindley and Hayes also paid their respects to the departing recruit. In the various spheres of Valley life in which he was prominent Mr. Callander had proven his worth. It were unbelievable he would fail in the great cause in which he goes forth to fight.

Songs were contributed by E. C. Gibbs, a recitation by W. Levesque, and stories galore were forthcoming from others present—after the cigars were lighted up, proceedings closing with "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow,' Auld Lang Syne, and three rousing cheers and a tiger for the evening's guest.

Mr. Callander left on Sunday, going to St. John, where he sails on the 12th for England to join the Royal Field Artillery, in which corps he has been gazetted a lieutenant. He expects to be detained in training in the Old Country until possibly June before getting to the front.

Alice Siding

Fred Kesler who was foreman at the Alice mine concentrator when it was operating about five years ago, and who has since worked at Moyie. was here on Sunday calling on old friends. He was heading for Roseberry, to take a new position.

Jacky Moore is doing the janitor work at the school this week as Cecil Matthews is confined to the house with a bad leg—hurt in a coasting mixup last Thursday.

Andy Strahl was heard from this week, at Johnston, Arizona. He is thinking seriously of coming back to his ranch here for the summer.

Earl Pease, who has been on the M. Wigen sleigh-haul at Wynndel for the past three weeks, came home to stay on Monday.

Wednesday's snowfall was the most extensive of the year. Almost a foot of it came down here during the day.

Everything is o k for the hardtimes "hop" to-nignt at the Todd Auditorium and if the roads are in fair shape a good turnout of dancers is assured.

The sick list is a thing of the past—almost. Mr. Churchill is able to be about looking after some of his own work, and Mrs. Watcher is recovering nicely.

Out of 29 names on the roll at Creston High School for the term ending January 31st, the distinction of being the most regular attendant belongs to Margaret Webster, who was on hand 101 out of a possible 104 days, Bertha Pease is fourth with 96½ days attendance to her credit.

Principal Dougherty more than earned his stipend on Thursday. The storm rendered his "Casey Jones" inoperative but he managed to wade through the two miles of about 15-inch deep snow and have business as usual at the regulation hour.

English Strong for Creston's Apples

Letters received by those who remembered their Old Country friends with a box or two of apples for Christmas go to show that the Creston Valley fruit is a good long distance shipper and popular with the overseas folk for taste, color and size.

Among those thus remembering friends in 1915 was W. K. Brown, who sent his sister in London, an assorted lot of Jonathans, Winter Bananas and Cox Orange Pippins. Here's what she has to say of them;

"The apples arrived a week before Christmas in very good condition. They almost made me homesick. I gave some of them to General Stewart. He was so charmed with their beauty and size that he put them on the centre table and admired them for a week; then he and his wife divided one and thought it was the finest they had had for many years. One does not see such fine fruit here. There is not enough sunshine and all choice fruits, even apples, are grown under glass."

This bit of testimony as to the popularity of the Creston apples with the English public is re-assuring. The output from the Valley orchards is quite rapidly getting around to the point, if it has not already reached it, where an attempt to capture a share of the British trade will be considered good business. The proposition can be tackled with more confidence with assurance such as this that our fruit, when carefully packed and graded, compares more than favorably with the best offering the British buying public.

Christmas Gifts Reach Soldiers

Two letters have recently reached Mrs. J. W. Dow from her son, Campbell, who went overseas with the 54th Battalion in July. The first one will be read with satisfaction, as it acknowledges receipt of the Christmas stockings sent to the boys by the Creston Red Cross workers. The letter, dated Jan. 19th, gives some idea of how much shifting around some recruits get on short notice and tells of the new system of paying the troops being effective now. He says in part:

"I received a parcel from Creston containing tobacco, gum, cigarettes, bars of chocolates, etc. It was sure kind of the people to send them. It does not look as if we will be leaving here before spring, though I am not going to lose any sleep over it; spring will soon be here. People do not seem to realize what the country is up against, but heaven forbid that we should ever be under German rule. The war is not over by any means, and the worst is yet to come; it does make me sore to think I waited as long as I did before enlisting.

"I have been transferred to the Canadian Engineers. We are billeted in an empty house and have to sleep on a hard floor, which is a bit tough after being in comfortable billetts in Hythe. I got word last Wednesday to pack up and report to headquarters the next morning, where I found I had been shifted to the Divisional Signal Company of the Engineers. I was put in a class just starting in, but to-day I have been transferred to the Telegraph Operators and may go to France in a week's time. I am disappointed at this turn of affairs as the signal company does it work behind headquarters and I may not get a chance to get on the firing line. I am among a lot of total strangers and things are not nearly as comfortable here as they were in the battalion. But such is life in the army, and one must take things as they come.

They have stopped paying us $1.10 a day. Instead we get 55 cents and will receive the balance due when discharged. It is a good way of saving money for us and another way of helping the war.

CRESTON SCHOOL FACTS

HIGH SCHOOL—From August till the end of January school was in session 104 days. The number after each name shows how many days the pupil was present: Jessie Cameron 76, Lilian Cherrington 97, Elmer Dew 72, David Dow 85, Lionel Forrester 96, Harold Gobbett 86½, Vida Gobbett 100½, Harold Goodwin 88, Erma Hayden 100½, Blanche Hendren 73½, Muriel Hobden 98, Mabel Huscroft 96, Edna Holmes 91½, Ella Leamy 51, Effie Johnson 80, Robert Maxwell 48½. Helen Moran 93, Jennie Nichols 84½, Mary Parker 88½, Bertha Pease 96½, Victoria Price 25½, Nellie Wilson 55, Margaret Webster 101, Ronald Lidgate 7½, Lyda Johnson 94, Zalla Johnson 95½, Vivanne Moore 92½, Trennie Long 40, Bert Hobden 32½, Muriel Knott 20.

DIVISION II.—The following table gives results of semi-terminal examinations for Division II. These tests were given by the Principal and Vice-Principal.

JUNIOR FOURTH	Arith.	Rdg.	Wrtg.	Cn. His	Br. His	Geog.	Gram. & Com	Nat. & Hyg.	Spellg	Liture	Poss. 1000	PerCnt	Place
Hayden, Orin	67	80	51	62	64	85	82	90	84	66	731	73	1
Moore, Clark	78	75	30	76	80	76	63	70	86	90	728	73	2
Moore, Katherine	68	70	63	69	58	77	83	72	94	63	717	72	3
Carpenter, Dorothy	65	85	65	55	59	74	78	75	60	70	686	69	4
Attridge, Audrey	51	70	80	37	37	62	60	80	82	60	619	62	5
Cherrington, Ross	60	60	60	45	40	63	46	77	84	58	593	59	6
Smith, Myrtle	40	60	45	53	43	66	66	74	38	64	553	55	7
Hobden, Hazel	58	50	70	32	20	44	59	77	61	33	507	51	8
Romano, Frank	39	65	55	32	18	54	27	63	60	30	452	45	9
Benney, Edgar	20			58		37	44	51		44	266	27	10
Dow, Mary						25				41	66	7	11

SENIOR THIRD	Arith.	Rdg.	Wrtg.	Histy.	Geog.	Gram.	Nat. H.	Spig.	Poss. 800	Per Ct.	Place
Compton, Ruth	83	60	70	83	53	81	81	90	601	75.50	1
Attridge, Almeda	85	65	75	56	64	89	46	94	574	71.75	2
Parker, Vera	54	65	80	40	61	72	68	84	524	65.50	3
Gobbett, Arthur	66	50	70	64	75	70	57	64	516	64.50	4
Embree, Ben	70	45	60	56	62	65	51	66	484	60.50	5
Moore, Lionel	57	60	35	59	40	48	38	78	415	51.87½	6
Timmons, Gerald		40	30	18	8	25	27	44	172	21.50	7

JUNIOR THIRD											
Brown, Henry	97	60	65	82	77	64	55	99	579	72.25	1
Pow, Francis	64	75	47	85	70	56	58	92	547	68.37½	2
Moore, Eunice	53	65	48	65	43	73	66	92	505	63.12½	3
Hobden, Agnes	25	70	51	10	41	67	69	81	441	55.12½	4
Maione, Teresa	20	35	55	35	10	40	36	58	307	38.37½	5
Maione, Annie	18	30	45	51	6	46	22	82	300	37.50	6
Wilson, Audrey			58	18	7	19	6	92	179	17.25	7

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

"Anyway," the officer went on, with a new confidence now that his eyes were free from the gaze that had burned into his soul, "you're got to clear out, the whole gang of you, and do it quick."

"We don't scare worth a cent," Aggie snapped, with the virulence of a vixen. "You can't do anything to us. We ain't broke the law." There came a sudden ripple of laughter, and the charming lips curled joyously as she added, "Oh, perhaps we have bent it a bit."

"Well, you've got the tip," Cassidy returned, somewhat disconcerted after a fruitful fashion of his own. "It's up to you to take it, that's all. If you don't one of you will make a long visit with some people out of town, and it'll probably be Mary. Remember, I'm giving it to you straight."

Cassidy turned and went quietly out of the drawing room. As she heard the outer door close behind the detective Aggie's expression grew vicious.

"The truck horse detective," she sneered. "An eighteen collar and a six and a half hat! He sure had his nerve trying to bluff us."

"Perhaps it wasn't a bluff, Aggie," Garson suggested.

"Well, what have we done, I'd like to know?"

Garson answered with a note of weariness that was unlike him.

"It ain't what you have done," he said quietly. "It's what they can make a jury think you've done. And, once they set out to get you, God, how they can frame things! If they ever start out after Mary—" He did not finish the sentence, but sank down into his chair with a groan that was almost of despair.

CHAPTER VII.

A Legal Document

Mary Turner spent less than an hour in that mysteriously important engagement with Dick Gilder of which she had spoken to Aggie. After separating from the young man she went alone down Broadway, walking the few blocks of distance to Sigismond Harris' office.

Harris regarded his client with an appreciative eye as he bowed in greeting and invited her to a seat.

"I sent your cousin, Miss Agnes Lynch, the release which she is to sign," he explained, "when she gets that money from General Hastings, I wish you'd look it over when you have time. It's all right, I'm sure, but I appreciate your opinion of things, Miss Turner—particularly of legal documents."

"Thank you," Mary said. "And have you heard from them yet?"

"No," the lawyer replied. "I gave them until tomorrow. If I don't hear then I shall start suit at once." Then the lawyer's manner became unusually bland and self satisfied as he opened a drawer of the desk and brought forth a rather formidable appearing document, bearing a most impressive seal.

"You will be glad to know," he went on unctiously, "that I was entirely successful in carrying out that idea of yours as to the injunction. My dear Miss Turner, Portia was a squawking baby compared with you."

"Thank you again," Mary answered, as she took the legal paper. For a moment her glance ran over the words of the page.

"It's splendid!" she declared. "Did you have much trouble in getting it?"

"Why, no," he declared. "But at the [illegible] when I made the request the judge just nearly fell off the bench. I'm I showed him that Detroit case [illegible] you had drawn my attention, and the upshot of it all was that he gave me what I wanted without a murmur. He couldn't help himself, you know."

[illegible] mysterious document with the [illegible] seal reposed safely in Mary's [illegible] when she returned to the apartment.

[illegible] received from [illegible] account of Cassidy's threatening mission when the maid announced that Mr. Irwin had called.

"Mr. Irwin," Mary demanded. "[illegible]" Nonia demurred.

"[illegible] to know. He's the lawyer employed by General Hastings in the matter of a certain breach of promise suit."

"Hope he's brought the money."

"Leave the room now," Mary ordered. "When I call you come in, but be sure and leave everything to me. Merely follow my lead. And, Agnes—be very ingenue."

"Oh, I'm wise—I'm wise," Aggie nodded as she hurried out toward her bedroom. "I'll be a squab surest thing you know."

Next moment Mary gave a formal greeting to the lawyer who represented the man she planned to outwit effectively.

Irwin lost no time in coming to the point.

"I called in reference to this suit which Miss Agnes Lynch threatens to bring against my client, General Hastings."

"It's not a threat," Mr. Irwin. "The suit will be brought."

"You realize, of course, that this is merely plain blackmail."

"If it's blackmail, Mr. Irwin, why don't you consult the police?"

Mary turned to the maid, who now entered in response to the bell she had sounded a minute before. "Fanny, will you ask Miss Lynch to come in, please?" Then she faced the lawyer again, with an aloofness of manner that was contemptuous. "Really, Mr. Irwin," she drawled, "why don't you take this matter to the police?"

"You know perfectly well," the lawyer said bitterly, "that General Hastings cannot afford such publicity."

"Oh, as for that," Mary suggested evenly, and now there was a trace of flippancy in her fashion of speaking. "I'm sure the police would keep your complaint a secret. Really, you know Mr. Irwin, I think you had better take your troubles to the police rather than to me. You will get much more sympathy from them."

The lawyer sprang up with an air of sudden determination.

"Very well, I will then," he declared.

Mary pushed in his direction the telephone that stood on the table.

"3100 Spring," he remarked encouragingly, "will bring an officer almost immediately." She leaned back in her chair and surveyed the baffled man amusedly.

"Nevertheless," he rejoined, "you know perfectly well that General Hastings never promised to marry this girl. You know—" He broke off as Aggie entered the drawing room.

Now, the girl was demure in seeming almost beyond belief—a childish creature, very fair and dainty, guileless surely, with those untroubled eyes of blue, those softly curving lips of warmest red and the more delicate bloom and the rounded cheeks. There were the charms of innocence and simplicity in her manner as she stopped just within the doorway, whence she regarded Mary with a timid, pleading gaze, her slender little form poised lightly as if for flight.

"Did you want me, dear?" she asked.

"Agnes," Mary answered affectionately, "this is Mr. Irwin, who has come to see you in behalf of General Hastings."

"Oh," the girl murmured, her voice quivering a little as the lawyer, after a short nod, dropped again into his seat, "oh, I'm so frightened!" She hurried, fluttering, to a low stool beside the desk beside Mary's chair, and there she sank down, drooping slightly and catching hold of one of Mary's hands as if in mute pleading for protection.

"Nonsense!" Mary exclaimed soothingly. "There's really nothing at all to be frightened about, my dear child. You mustn't be afraid, Agnes. Mr. Irwin says that General Hastings did not promise to marry you. Of course, you understand, my dear, that under no circumstances must you say anything that isn't strictly true and that if he did not promise to marry you you have no case—none at all. Now, Aggie, tell me. Did General Hastings promise to marry you?"

"Oh, yes—oh, yes, indeed!" Aggie cried falteringly. "And I wish he would. He's such a delightful old gentleman."

The legal representative of the delightful old gentleman scowled disgustedly at this outburst.

"Was that promise made in writing?"

"No," Aggie answered gushingly. "But all his letters were in writing, you know. Such wonderful letters! So tender and so—er—interesting!"

"Yes, yes, I dare say," Irwin agreed hastily, with some evidences of chagrin.

"But you're quite sure, Agnes," Mary questioned gently, "that General Hastings did promise to marry you?"

"Oh, yes," Aggie declared tensely. "Why, I would swear to it." The limpid eyes, so appealing in their soft lustre, went first to Mary, then gazed trustingly into those of the routed attorney.

"We're beaten," he confessed dejectedly, turning his glance toward Mary whom plainly he regarded as his real adversary in the combat on his client's behalf. "I'm going to be quite frank with you, Miss Turner, quite frank," he stated, with more geniality, though with a very crestfallen air. "We can't afford any scandal, so we're going to settle at your own terms." He took from his pocket a thick bill case and from this a sheaf of banknotes, which he laid on the desk before Mary, with a little laugh of discomfiture over having been beaten in the contest.

As he did so Aggie thrust forth an avaricious hand, but it was caught and held by Mary before it reached above the top of the desk, and the avaricious gesture passed unobserved by the attorney.

"We can't fight where ladies are concerned," he went on, assuming as best he might contrive a chivalrous tone. "So, if you will just hand over General Hastings' letters, why, here's your money. You have the letters, haven't you?" he demanded abruptly.

Aggie coyly took a thick bundle from its resting place on her rounded bosom.

"They never leave me," she said.

(To be Continued)

Teuton Reserves Gone

Germany and Austria Forced to Call on Aged and Physically Unfit to Fill Ranks

The British press representative with the French army declares that by the end of August all of the 1916 contingent in Germany had been called up, and every man between 19 and 45 capable of bearing arms, outside of those in the munition and other necessary industries, was under arms. The remaining reserves were the 1917 class and men over 45 years. To meet further losses, Germany must call its men over 45 years, and already a secret circular has been issued instructing authorities to register all men up to 50 years.

In November Austria-Hungary called up all men from 43 to 50 also, half of them being sent immediately to the front. Only the eighteen-year-old youths remain, and the time of putting them into the firing line will necessarily come early in the spring. Germany and Austro-Hungary are therefore about on a par in respect of the drainng of their man-power. In Germany, according to the same army authority, army doctors have passed as fit for service men with one eye, lame men, hunchbacks, and even consumptives. The Russians report the presence of deaf mutes on the firing line, and reports from the Anglo-French front indicate a steadily growing admixture of old men in the German regiments. Facts like these, which are far better known in the Teuton countries than to the allies, outside of the iron curtain, have led one German newspaper to insist that Germany must make peace now before it is too late. The chancellor is trying to do that very thing.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Ready to Beg Mercy From Captor

A curious instance of what may be called German "thoroughness" in providing for contingencies has been related in one of the Russian papers. A German landowner was recently made prisoner of war in the Riga region. He hastened to present to the Russian officer who interrogated him a letter from his mother addressed to a former Russian ambassador at Constantinople with whom she had been on friendly terms, and asking for protection for her son. With a smile the Russian officer inquired of the German prisoner what would have been the case if he had been made captive by the French instead of the Russians. Without betraying any concern the German answered, "Oh, I had foreseen everything. I have also letters for highly-placed persons in France." And we daresay for persons in England too.

Electric Oven for Testing Shrapnel

To facilitate the testing of shrapnel there has been devised a thermostatically controlled electric oven and it is now in use in one of the government arsenals in Pennsylvania. In the testing of shrapnel shells it is necessary that a temperature of 120 deg. Fahr. be maintained continuously for a period of twenty-four hours. In the new electric furnace the control of a thermostat breaks the heating circuit when the temperature exceeds the limit set and again makes it when the temperature has been lowered to the required degree. Arcing across the contact points has been reduced to a minimum by means of a condenser shunted across them. It is claimed that the temperature of the oven in a continuous test of twenty-four hours did not vary more than one degree.

A member of the impecunious and greatly taxed middle class was drawing his weekly pittance from the cashier, who apologized for the dirty condition of the necessary notes.

"I hope you are not afraid of mi robes?" he remarked.

"Not in the least, thank you," was [illegible] "I am sure no mikrobe could live on my salary."

BUILDING PLANS FOR HOUSES AND BARNS

Designed for Farmers of Western Canada

General Purpose Barn

A general purpose barn built on liberal lines, allowing ample space for all stock, yet allowing no waste area. This barn can be styled the maximum accommodation for the least money. The ground floor is well lighted with 24 windows, all of that special type, higher at bottom, which obviates draughts striking the cattle.

The barn on the right-hand side gives accomodation for 14 head of cattle, heads towards the outside wall, and facing the feed passage, which features has decided advantages. There are also four large pens for loose stock, three of which have doorways to the barnyard, the one box stall in corner of the cow stable will prove to great advantage. It may provide accommodation for a bull or else be kept as a hospital stall for sick cattle.

On the left-hand side of the barn, there is accommodation in four double stalls for eight horses, also four single stalls, so that 12 horses can be kept in stalls all the time and in addition there are two large box stalls.

The harness room is a very valuable adjunct, the space occupied will pay for itself, in the saving it will create in the care of the harness.

The loft layout in this barn calls for special study, as with the driveway to the loft, "all the driveways we will show are built with a grade of 1 to 6."

Unloading can be done, either by driving directly into the barn or using the overhead carrier through the end doors, as occasion may demand. This double access to the loft, is not an expensive matter, and will be found very convenient. The loft in addition to providing ample space for the storage of sufficient feed to carry stock over a considerable period, can also be used to some extent for the storage of implements.

The barn door used at the driveway is exceptionally large, being 12x14, and as such a sized door would be unwieldy, built in two pieces, the upper portion is separated and hinged, so as to lift up.

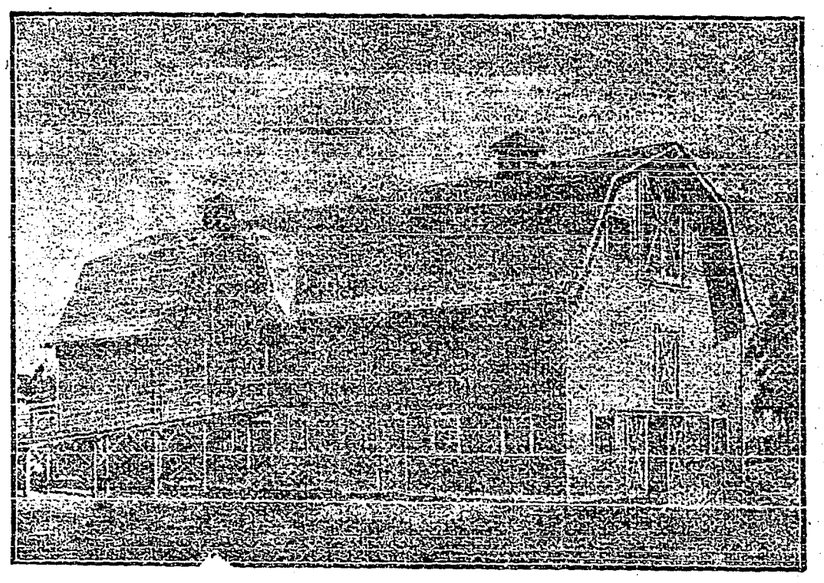
Just a word as to construction. Special attention has been given to the doors in all our barns. In the first place, they are standardized as to size, in the second place, they are built with an air space, which provides warmth, and constructed in such a manner, as under reasonable conditions, will give long life to the door.

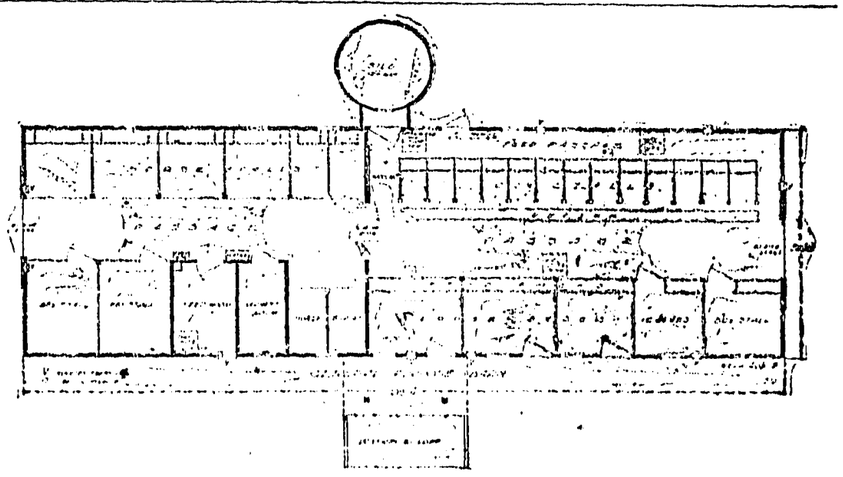
The roof is of gambrel type, which is an easy type for anyone to construct, at the same time it gives practically all the storage area that can be ordinarily and conveniently used in the storage of feed.

In this barn 2x6 studs 18 feet long are used, they are spaced 2 feet on centres.

In another article on barns, we will deal with the question of various widths of barns, and endeavor to show the advantages of a narrow barn as compared with a wide one.

We will be very pleased to have a plan book showing numerous designs of "Houses and Barns" furnished on application to the Designers, c|o Toronto Type Foundry Co., Winnipeg, Man.





Germans Are Wearied of it

A private in the Rhine Brigade, writing to his wife at Portsmouth, Eng., says:

You could never realize the awful state the trenches are in now. Of course, the Germans are in same; in fact, I believe they are worse off than us. Today four of the enemy rushed out of their trenches with white handkerchiefs and gave themselves up to one of our regiments. They said they were absolutely fed up with it. Opposite us they keep shouting all day long that they wanted peace and hoped the war would soon end. It is fairly certain that they don't care what happens. Our trenches have fallen in to such an extent that to move along one has to expose oneself all along the parapet. As we are less than 200 yards from the enemy they could not miss us. But would you believe it, they are absolutely dejected and fed up, and, given a fair chance, the whole lot would come over and surrender to us.

Just Wait

"I'd face a dragon to win that girl, just as Empires did in the days of yore. In fact, I'd welcome a dragon to face.

"Your wish may be granted. Wait until you see her mother, my boy.

To Stamp Out Tuberculosis

The opportunity was afforded to every person in the United States on December 8th to set at rest his lurking anxieties as to whether he had any symptoms of tuberculosis.

That day, which was set aside as "medical examination day," occurred on the Wednesday of Tuberculosis Week planned by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to be observed throughout the country between December 6th and 12th.

It is hoped that this will inaugurate a regular annual "inspection of the human machine." To this end the co-operation of physicians, employers and workers was secured. Other features of the week were the Children's Health Crusade and Tuberculosis Sunday, the sixth of such yearly interdenominational observances to be celebrated.—The Survey.

"I broke some records this afternoon."

"I didn't know you were an athlete."

"I'm not, but the next time my daughter undertakes to give a dancing party she'll find there isn't any music to dance to."

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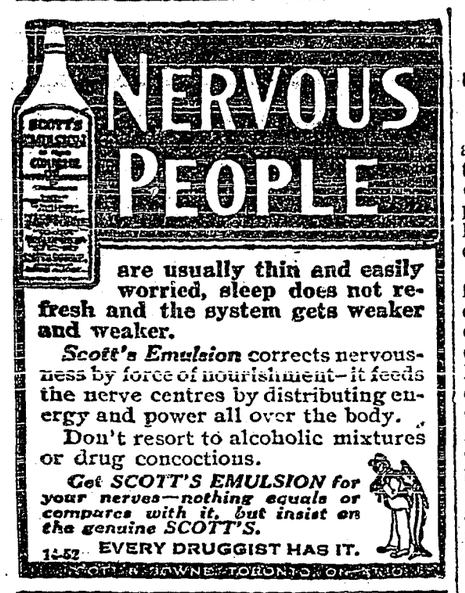

Course of Studies To Be Revised

Saskatchewan Government Will Appoint Committee to Confer With Superintendent

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

As a result of the wide spread interest shown in proposals for the improvement of Saskatchewan schools, the leading provincial papers have for months been full of friendly criticisms and practical suggestions. On one point there has been general agreement, namely, that the present course of studies for public and high schools calls for improvement. It is felt by most friends of education that the course is overloaded, not so much by the inclusion of subjects which should not be found there as by the inclusion of a vast amount of unnecessary and useless details in the various subjects. The work of the school, moreover, has not been kept in close relation with the industries of the committee, notably agriculture, and there has been a general demand for such a revision of the school course as will remedy these and other evils. In the high schools in particular it is felt that the pupils are called upon to study too many subjects within a given school year. Consequently the lesson periods are too short, the pupils are burdened unduly with home work, and thoroughness is rendered impossible.

The teachers of the province have long recognized these evils and have been the first to suggest definite means for attempting to remove them. The provincial board of sub-examiners recently petitioned the minister of education requesting that a committee of duly qualified and representative teachers be appointed to confer with the provincial superintendent of education on the revision of the curriculum. They suggested that this conference be held next summer, while the board of sub-examiners is in session, and that the names of the members of the commitete should be announced as soon as possible so as to give opportunity for the necessary preliminary study and deliberation.

On December 9th Hon. Walter Scott, minister of education, officially announced that this request is to be granted.

Details as to how the members of the revising committee are to be selected have not yet been made public. In many quarters it is thought that in addition to professional educators specially representing the normal schools, high schools and public schools both urban and rural, the committee should also include a few competent representatives of outside public opinion. It is possible that the nomination of these lay members may be entrusted to Saskatchewan Public School League, the provincial citizens' association which was formed some time ago to arouse, organize and express public interest in educational matters.

The formation of this committee will be hailed with general approval as the first positive step in the new reform policy which aims at adapting the schools of Saskatchewan to the special local needs and conditions of the province they are to serve.

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked.

"James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The new boy arose with a promptitude that promised well for the answer.

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.

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Loss From Grain Smut

Ravages of Smut Disease is a Serious Matter to the Farmer

Taking one year with another the average farmer suffers a greater loss through the ravages of Smut Diseases than through any other one pest, and while he may realize this loss, he, in many cases, seems to consider it a necessary evil.

H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist, from observations of two years based on personal counts and calculation, estimates that the annual total loss due to smut in wheat, oats and barley amounts to $17,000,000 or 6.2 per cent. of capital invested in these crops. The loss in oats alone is roughly equal to the combined losses of wheat and barley. In the United States it is estimated that the loss due to the smuts of wheat alone amount to over $14,000,000, and when all the smuts and rusts are considered the losses amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Vast as the direct loss from the smuts, the indirect losses are also great. The expense of controlling them is very large besides the harm they do to live stock.

There have been discussions from time to time in the press with reference to the probable injuries to live stock fed on smutted grain or food. Important text books even now point out the danger of such practice. It is claimed that smutted grain causes disturbances of the digestive organs, loss of flesh, paralysis of the hindquarters and the muscles of the mouth and throat, and in some cases death.

"The results obtained, however, from careful inquiry and experiments do not confirm this serious arraignment, and we are led to believe that, as is often the case in such investigations, the conclusion is one of conjecture," says H. T. Gusson.

"The animals subjected to experiment were pigs, cows, horses, sheep, rabbits, chickens and pigeons. It must be realized that animals show frequently, during feeding experiments of any kind, certain indispositions, which may or may not be the result of the diet. It appears to us advisable not to recommend the feeding of smut-spore-contaminated food, as it cannot be declared harmless under all circumstances. Pregnant animals, and those naturally subject to intestinal troubles should receive no such food."

As regards oat smut, the following opinion is given in a Canadian bulletin: "When abundant in a crop which is cut for green feed, oat smut may cause irritation and congestion. A number of fatalities amongst cattle in Northern Alberta have been attributed to this. In Montana, a lot of cows were fed on smutty hay, and within twelve hours after the first feed, one half of them died with symptoms of gastritis and cerebral excitement. No more of the hay was fed, and no more deaths resulted. A post-mortem examination showed the stomach "much distended."

We find these opinions more or less unanimous on the point that food contaminated with smut is at any rate unwholesome, and, although the matter is not definitely cleared up, we advise farmers not to run any risk of losing animals by giving them food of a so decidedly suspicious nature.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Message to Bereaved

Sir Oliver Lodge Says That Doing Their Duty Mitigates Sorrow of Death

Sir Oliver Lodge has issued a "message to the bereaved," which is published in the Christian Commonwealth.

Sir Oliver's message reads: "The amount of mourning and suffering throughout Europe at the present time is something terrible to contemplate. But it must be remembered that, from the point of view of the individuals who have gone over, there are many mitigating circumstances. They have done their duty; they have sacrificed a useful career here; they have given up all they possessed, and it will be requited to them. By such a death a burden of sin is lightened; some atonement is made; good friends are waiting for them; their help can be utilized, and is much wanted for their fellows who are coming over, and they themselves will continue in the joy of service.

"They would like their friends here to recognize that, and not to mourn them unduly; above all, not to consider them as gone out of existence, as extinguished and no longer real. Sorrow at their departure is inevitable, but grief which is excessive causes them pain."

When Germany precipitated the European conflict her preparations were complete. She was ready "to the last button." Neither Great Britain, France nor Russia was prepared, or anything like it, save in one particular. The British fleet was ready to the minutest detail. The fleet assumed command of the seas and has retained it ever since. British readiness in her traditional field of activity accomplished everything that was expected of it, and today the fleet is stronger than when on that fateful night of last year it disappeared in the darkness.—Victoria Colonist.

Joints Quit Aching Soreness Goes Away

NO MORE STIFFNESS, PAIN OR MISERY IN YOUR BACK OR SIDE OR LIMBS!

Wonderful "Nerviline" is the Remedy

A marvelous pain reliever.

Not an ordinary liniment—just about five times more powerful, more penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nerviline fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to those throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action brought relief I had given up hoping for. I rubbed on quantities of Nerviline and improved steadily. I also took Ferrozone at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am today well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously.

(Signed) C. PARKS,
Prince Albert.

Not an ache or pain in the muscles or joints that Nerviline won't cure. It's wonderful for lumbago and sciatica; for neuralgia, stiff neck, earache and toothache. Nerviline is simply a wonder. Best family liniment known and largely used for the past forty years. Sold by dealers everywhere, large family size bottle 50c, small trial size 25c. Refuse a substitute, take only "Nerviline."

Germany's Humiliation

Allies Will Cut the Claws of the Wild Beast of Europe

Slowly but surely the horizons of the war are clearing. The strange mixture of sullen denance and practical admission of defeat by the German chancellor, the reports of food-riots throughout his country, the news that Hungary is determined to seek a separate peace if she cannot obtain it in any other way, and last but not least significant, the postponement of the new British war loan; these are all signs that point in the same direction.

Germany and her allies want peace. Their need is growing more urgent every day, and the Entente Powers know it. The only point that delays the commencement of negotiations is the fact that the Germanic nations are naturally anxious to save their prestige, and they have an uneasy and well founded conviction that the terms likely to be offered by the allies will be humiliating in the extreme.

In the first place the latter will certainly not consent to consider the subject at all until Germany has retired, voluntarily or otherwise, to her own frontiers. It is probable they will insist on dictating their terms in Berlin as Napoleon did a century ago. They will demand the most drastic rectifications of national boundaries, and the payment of indemnities which will cripple the already tottering Germanic empires for generations to come. They will in fact so cut the claws of the wild beast of Europe as to render her impotent for mischief for at least half a century.

Peace will come when the enemy is ready to accept it on that basis. They may elect to continue the hopeless fight, but they will do so with the knowledge that every day of delay will only make matters worse for them. The serious point for Germany is that she is not beaten in a military sense so much as financially and in the absolute exhaustion of her resources. Her only course is to sue for peace. In that connection there is a strong force of public opinion in all the allied nations that in the settlement of this mad war justice must come before mercy. The stakes are altogether too vast to permit of any false sentiment. The safety of the world demands that Germany must drink the cup of her humiliation to the very dregs.—Montreal News.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

On the battlefields of Europe the bravery shown by men on both sides and by men of all races is the one thing that relieves the horror of the conflict, the star that gleams in a firmament like a pall. Men face the prospect of certain death unafraid and gloriously. To be fearless of consequences when exposure draws the fire of a thousand sharpshooters and the smiting hail of the machine guns is to enter that select company, the Bravest of the Brave. But men, old and young, volunteers no less than veterans, do not flinch from the ordeal.—New York Sun.

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Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Germany's War Losses

Germany Does Not Know Extent of its Death Roll

The Prussian authorities who direct the Kaiser's war, do not dare to allow the enormous losses of their army to reach the German people.

As a matter of fact outsiders know more of the mortality lists than do the people of the Kaiser.

The ten thousandth page of the officially acknowledged German casualities has reached London, says the New York World, and it denotes that Germon losses in the field now certainly are not less than 3,600,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The closely packed pages contain an average of 360 names each. Before me lie lists 763 to 778 inclusive, for the first nine days on November, covering 239 pages. The toll of death and misery for these nine days is 86,040, or 9,560 a day.

As German military authorities never publish officer casualities, except non-commissioned, and the lists are not guaranteed to be complete, it seems within reasons to estimate Germany's attrition in the fields of war 10,000 every twenty-four hours.

The sheets are twelve and a half inches long, with three closely crammed columns to the page. The accumulation, since the war began, if piled together, would make many columns reaching to the ceiling of an ordinary room.

In all the world's history there never has been such a record of dead and maimed, in anything like the same period. It would indicate that the "nibbling" process on which Gen. Joffre pinned his faith from the outset of the war is being carried on pretty consistently, and that the decimation of the German armies in all the theatres of war is a problem that must seriously concern the German government, as the German male population with military possibilities is not inexhaustible.

The Prussian Guard is never missing from the death roll, whether infantry, uhlans, field artillery, hussars or machine gun section.

The tremendous losses in the flower of the Kaiser's legions is proof of the extent to which reliance now must be placed on the Landstrum and Landwehr brigades, and in substitute infantry regiments, which figure so prominently.

The believers in inevitable triumph by attrition find in these lists much ground for hope and confidence in its efficacy as a determining factor of the war.

Although the German lists are published with more or less regularity, it is a mistake to imagine that they are freely circulated in Germany. In the first place, the military authority arbitrarily prevented the publication of these lists in the newspapers. Newspapers are forbidden to publish anything beyond the bald, uninforming summary of casualty rolls. Newspapers may announce only that certain persons, say twenty-five or thirty persons, well known names in a particular community are among the dead, wounded and massing.

Berlin papers may not, for example, print a list of Hamburg casualties, and Hamburg papers are not permitted to say anything about Berlin casualties. No paper may print anything in the nature of a tabulation or computation of the total or special losses or to say, for instance, that, to Nov. 9, 10,000 pages of lists have been issued.

The British people on the other hand are kept fully acquainted with the full numerical and moral consequences of their losses. No such publication would be permitted in Germany, even if German newspapers thought it desirable. The Englishman who buys a one cent newspaper gets all the casualty lists in it, but the German who wants lists must pay three cents for each list.

This arrangements insures a very limited circulation of the German casualty lists. But the German lists are displayed in popular restaurants and coffee houses, where they find their most numerous readers. In earlier German lists, the time and place where casualties occurred were identified. That practice has been discontinued, so, when one finds, for instance, whole companies, including non-coms., wiped out in Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 18, Prussian list No. 368, or Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 103, Saxon list No. 217, it is impossible to know on what front they were fighting.

A significant feature of the German lists is the completeness with which whole companies, numbering about 200 each, have been rolled, showing the frightful result of attacks in mass formation. No less remarkable is the frequency with which each company, with fifteen or twenty noncoms., the backbone of Germany's infantry units, are lost.

The absence of commissioned officers' names from the lists, as only at rare intervals is the loss of a lieutenant or staff officer announced, means that German officers either, as a part of the military policy, do not risk their lives, or that their losses are more numerous than Germany cares to acknowledge, which is the more likely explanation.

Lists are made up of losses of the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg armies, and the Imperial Navy. Prussian losses are, of course, overwhelmingly preponderant, which naturally follows, from the greater population. Every arm of the united service, and all units of each arm, are constantly represented in the death roll.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Women evidently sleep less than men.

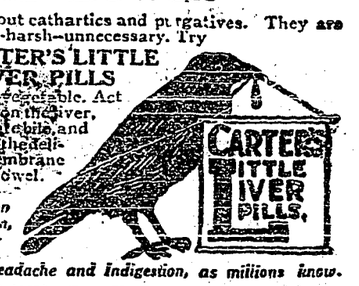
Why so?

Well, we seldom hear of a woman talking in her sleep

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.



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Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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

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

AGENTS

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SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

A SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year,
Who pays down his money, and does it quite gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."
How welcome his cheque when it reaches our sanctum,
How it makes our pulse throb, how it makes our heart dance;
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance. —The Ledger.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Canada Finds Herself

A few months ago and nobody in Canada thought any big undertaking could be accomplished here without going to Great Britain for the money with which to finance it. Now the situation is reversed and we are helping Great Britain to finance her biggest undertaking. The war, among other things, has enabled Canada to find herself.—Winnipeg Telegram.

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

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, FEB. 11

Confident of Future

While attempts to prove prosperity by quoting statistics are not altogether effective the tabulated statement in last week's REVIEW in the Valley's export trade at least convinces of splendid advancement in production even if the corresponding financial opulence is not so strikingly manifest.

In what was normally an "off year" to have our fruit and vegetable shipments jump from 70 to 103 carloads, our out-of-the-Valley trade in horses, livestock, dressed meat and eggs mount up to $21,000 and the shipments in forest products more than hold their own; all this progress in a twelve months' of unsettled commercial life indicates that we have a goodly heritage and that notwithstanding major and minor difficulties and discouragements we have shown our faith in the community—and our reward has been more commensurate with our efforts than was the case in 1914.

On the marketing end perfection was far from being attained but, to again go back to 1914, the year just closed shows a considerable improvement; so much so, in fact, that with 1915 mistakes ever before us the year just entered is surely bright with promise—of a more or less roseate hue in proportion to the quantity of plums and tomatoes marketed in September, for instance.

With a disastrous 1914 behind us, with habits of thrift and the forced-upon-us necessity of stopping the leaks that sapped the earning capacity of our varied industries, (along with proved-to-be-worthwhile experiments in the packing and grading of produce), assured that seed time and harvest shall not fail we confidently press toward the mark of another 50 per cent. gain in 1916 in output, and a like increase in prices—with no rebates or other unexpected deductions; not even the 25 per cent. monthly hold back.

Purely Politics

Information that has certain outward and visible signs of authenticity was forthcoming last week that the necessary bye-elections to confirm Messrs. Campbell, Tisdall and Flumerfelt, the recently-appointed cabinet ministers in their seats will be held during the month.

These over with, a session of the legislature will be immediately convened for early in March, after which will come the provincial general election—and the vote on prohibition, it is assumed, with polling day before the middle of May.

That the schedule will be closely followed there is hardly room to doubt, seeing the life of the present parliament expires the first of June, if our information is correct.

While with little doing in the big European fight, and seeing that February and March are rather slow in the ordinary course of events, the B.C. free for all political clash would have tided us nicely over an uninteresting six or eight weeks, still the present arrangement will help out considerably.

Against Mr. Flummerfelt will be pitted the Liberal leader, H. C. Brewster, while Mr. Tisdall will be opposed by M. A. Macdonald, another of the Liberal strong men, while in Rossland the Hon. Lorne Campbell will cross swords with Mayor Willson.

All the contests will be followed closely. The prestige of the government and opposition alike is at stake, to a large extent. If all three ministers are returned the Bowser government will plunge into the general campaign later on with renewed confidence, with the opposition forces rather depressed over the bye-election downfall of such doughty champions as Messrs. Brewster and Macdonald.

On the other hand should any one of the ministerial trio go down to defeat many of the rank and file of the Bowser forces will go into the province-wide battle of the ballots with fear and trembling.

While Rossland appears tolerably safe for Mr. Campbell, from this distance its six to half a dozen and take your choice of the candidates in the other constituencies, more especially the Tisdall-Macdonald combination.

Cranbrook Jobbed

In vain did we scan the whole twenty-eight columns of last weeks Cranbrook Herald for a glowing account of the godspeeds, good lucks; the cheers and counter cheers; the pipes, tobacco pouches, etc., with which Cranbrook was hitherto wont to part company with her soldier boys, in connection with the departure of about 70 of her 102nd Battalion recruits for Comox on January 31st.

In its room and stead, however, was a prominently-headed story to the effect that the taking away of these selfsame "Worden's Warrirors" was "a case of political pull and business jobbery at the coast to get all recruits transferred there as soon as possible."

Even the most cursory perusal of the article convinced that Cranbrook business men were all het up in the matter—madder than the proverbial wet hen, in fact—and, to a great extent, justly so.

Many months ago Sir Sam Hughes solemnly and apparently, sincerely, assured all Canada that centres that raised a few dozen recruits and provided quarters for the men would be made the training point for the said recruits until they were ordered overseas.

At this Cranbrook did, recruiting many more than the specified number—with Creston's and other places' help, and just when the aggregate monthly income of the recruits had reached a really worth mentioning proportion to have about two-thirds of this revenue snatched away after the thief-in-the-night fashion was too much even for such party stalwarts as Mayor Clapp and W. B. McFarlane.

In view of the assurances given in the case, and the trouble Cranbrook went to to make things pleasant for the troops, we don't blame the railroad town people for entering a vigorous protest, though from all accounts the trouble is partly of Cranbrok's own making, coupled with bungling on the part of the militia officials, plus a raw deal from the weather man.

As more than a few enlisted counting on being supplied with a uniform and other wearables by the militia department, and the latter never delivered the goods, naturally 40 below zero atmosphere, in the scanty attire some of the men were hard put to possess, did not feel good, particularly when it was in evidence for many days in succession. On top of these troubles was a more or less pronounced feeling that the city merchants were charging the troops all the traffic would bear—and a little more sometimes—on purchases made by the men for overseas. Under all these circumstances the desire of the men for a change is not entirely unnatural.

But, notwithstanding this Shylockian propensity of some of the tradespeople in Tomcavenville, a mighty strong protest to the militia authorities as to its short-sighted and impracticable policy of training all B.C. troops at or near the coast is well-timed, and the stronger it is made the better.

Kootenay is supplying the men, ample accommodation for drilling and quartering purposes is to be had, the climate is ideal for seasoning men for the rigor of trench life, if regulation clothing is furnished, while the money saved in transportation charges would enable almost a couple of dollars a month to be added to the pension scale.

Cranbrook didn't get a square deal, and here,s hoping the gentlemen delegated to state the case to the powers that he won't allow any peace-at-any-price politicians, or any one else dissuade them from a vigorous prosecution of the task entrusted them.

Some Home Politics

Along with last week's semi-official pronouncement on things political comes a fairly-well defined rumor of a sure-enough aspirant for the Conservative nomination in our own Kaslo constituency, in the person of James Anderson of Kaslo—the police magistrate for that community—and well known to many Creston people owing to his connection with the early-day reclamation scheme.

The story goes that owing to Mr. Mackay's (the present member) loyalty to ex-Premier McBride during the Bowser-McBride contest for party supremacy following the 1915 session, the sitting representative feels his usefulness is gone and will not again be in the field. However, he is accused of wanting to choose his successor for the party nomination, and is anxious that his mantle should fall on Mr. Anderson.

With the truth or absurdity of the story THE REVIEW is not concerned, except that in view of this line of alleged activity at the northern end of the riding, coupled with the dilatoriness (also alleged) of gentlemen hailing from the same locality in the matter of fixing a date and place for a nominating convention, there is some suspicion in the minds of Conservatives who are not averse to a frank discussion of such matters. that there may be a little "fixing" doing, on the successful consummation of which the convention will be held with the chances of the Creston Valley candidate for the nomination capturing the honor almost as remote as final victory for the German arms in the present European conflict.

With sure and certain knowledge that the fight will be on inside four months, seeing that the riding has been re-constituted and that there is every liklihood of a brand new standard bearer being chosen, a matter of fifteen weeks is none too long a time for him to arrange his private affairs and get busy on a thorough organization so vital to success in a short and sharp campaign such as the oncoming affair promises to be.

All of which being interpreted means that the Creston Valley stalwarts, if only on the principle of safety first for the party, should be stirring things up in the matter of a nominating convention.

AS OTHERS SPEAK OF US

Creston's Good Showing

The Crestou district has reason to be well satisfied with its production of fruit, vegetables and lumber during 1915. Although the year was not one of heavy fruit crops the total number of cars of farm produce shipped out was 103, compared with 70 in 1914. An increase of $28,000 is recorded in the value of the product. In addition the district exported $21,000 in meat and eggs. Lumber exports totalled 90 cars, against 13 in the previous year, and 98 carloads of poles were shipped out. The produce shipments speak eloquently of the splendid progress which is being made and is the best possible justification of the faith of the pioneers and those who have followed them in the development of the rich agricultural resources of the Creston district.—Nelson Daily News.

Kind Words for The Review

The Creston Review has entered upon its eighth year. Under the present Editor, C. F. Hayes, the REVIEW has become a bright newsy, well-edited sheet, which has earned and occupies an important niche in the affairs of Creston. For "ourself" we must confess that we look forward from week to week with pleasurable anticipation to see what the Creston REVIEW has to say editorially. Editor Hayes has a style all his own; original and unique with a heaped-up measure of good common sense and business judgment. He does not indulge in ancient classical language nor flowing rhetorics but he has the somewhat unusual gift of expressing himself in good common ordinary every-day easily-understood English—Cranbrook Herald.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Trail has a home guard troop with 57 members.

Rossland's ice crop is the biggest and best in years.

A ladies Oddfellows lodge may be instituted at Kaslo.

The ice on the river at Nelson is the thickest in years—about 20 inches.

For teachers salaries alone Cranbrook school board requires $15,360.

At Copeland the snow is so deep the game birds and deer are starving out.

The Kootenaian claims Kaslo has a [illegible] added shortage of [illegible]

Over $350 went from Waldo to the Patriotic Fund last month.

During January 22 of Golden's citizens enlisted for overseas service.

Bonners Ferry had a snowfall of 108½ inches up to the end of January.

During 1915 the hospital at Vernon treated 574 cases—an increase of 164 over 1914.

The severe weather is preventing the outbreak of measles at Kaslo spreading much.

The average net prices received for apples by Penticton growers last year were from 57 to 82c.

Rossland's contributions to the Patriotic Fund have averaged over $2,000 a month since July last.

Nineteen logging camps are in operations in the Cranbrook district. There were two a year ago.

Cranbrook trustees have figured it out that $20,038 will be necessary to finance the city schools for 1916.

The entire evening's proceeds of a moving picture show at Golden last week netted $37 for Red Cross work.

The first carload of autos to reach the Boundary country this year arrived at Grand Forks last week Fords.

Notwithstanding the cold the Rossland schools had an average attendance of 508, out of a total of 634 pupils in January.

The Kaslo hotel management claims their wood burners got away with ten cords of fuel between Dec 10 and Jan. 10. It cost $5 a cord, too.

The Continental mine at Port Hill is shipping two cars of ore per week now. The heavy snowfall cuts the ore shipments almost in half.

Waldo Presbyterian Sunday School has 60 scholars enrolled. This is one of the few churches in Kootenay that has met all its financial obligations for 1915.

Grand Forks school children are being asked to deny themselves all day suckers and kindred luxuries one day a week and give the money thus saved to the Patriotic Fund.

A NEW SUIT

? ?

SPRING IS NOT so very far off and the question of clothes for Spring and Summer wear should be having attention.

We are the Valley representatives of the House of Hobberlin, Toronto.

The Style Plates and Samples of materials that are "the go" this year have just reached us.

The range of samples is now complete, but early-ordering is advisod. Owing to unsettled conditions the cloth manufocturers have their troubles in supplying materials promptly, sometimes.

The fit of Suits purchased from us is guaranteed; and Hobberlin prices are always moderate.

Don't wear readymade when Tailored-to-your-Measure clothes cost little or no more.

Look the samples over to-day and leave your measure; we can arrange the delivery to suit your convenience.

S. A. SPEERS

General Merchant - - Creston

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

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

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

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

DRAWER 38
CRESTON, B.C.

LAND FOR SALE

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

ROBT. LAMONT
CRESTON, B.C.

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES

Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

The satisfaction of work well done is remembered long after the price is forgotten.

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

Local and Personal

Hard times dance at Alice Siding to-night.

Chas. Trombley was a passenger to Cranbrook yesterday.

C. O. Rodgers was a business visitor at Nelson on Wednesday.

Mrs. Evans was a passenger east on Monday, en route for Bonners Ferry.

Miss E. McKay of Moyie is spending a few days this week with Mrs. Lupton.

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

Rev. J. S. Mahood of Queen's Bay was a Sunday visitor with Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyne.

Frank Smith pulled out on Monday for Elkhart, Kansas, where he is assured a position.

Monday is St. Valentine's Day. The band are celebrating it with a dance in the Auditorium at night.

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

Miss Vesta Smith left on Monday for Seattle, Wash., where she will spend some weeks visiting her sister.

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

J. H. Lawrence, the Nelson auditor, is spending the week in Creston on his annual visit to the Canyon City Lumber Co.

On account of the heavy snow the eastbound passenger came in a double header yesterday—the first time in Creston's history.

Clothes cleaned, pressed and repaired. goods called for and delivered. or leave at S. A. Speers store—H. F. WEBER, Box 16, Creston.

A full attendance is urged at the February meeting of the Farmers Institute on the 18th. The new Egg Marks Act will be up for discussion and endorsation.

RED CROSS THANKS—A hearty vote of thanks was passed by the committee in charge of the whist drive and dance to all those who gave their help so generously in making the affair a big success.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Medler left on Wednesday for Bellingham, Wash., where they will visit his mother for a few weeks before going to Seattle, where he has taken a position with a large forwarding concern.

Due to the snowstorm yesterday's meeting of the W.C.T.U. is postponed until Tuesday, Feb 15th, at 3 o'clock at Mrs. Embree's. After the regular business is disposed of Mrs. St. Jean will speak on "Women in Temperance Work."

The biggest, most beautiful and longest-drawn-out snow storm of the season was that of Wednesday when between sunup anp about 10 p.m. a good 16 inches of the white mantle came down. Erickson was favored with 18 inches, and Canyon even more.

C. Gilchrist, manager for the P. Burns Co. at Cranbrook, spent Tuesday with Geo. Johnson of thh local branch. He is hoping to see Creston's export of pork many times greater than in 1915. At Cranbrook the firm always does a big trade the days they have Creston Valley pork to offer the customers. "It's just a little tastier," says Mr. Gilchrist, "than the kinds we get from other sections."

Outside of Grand Forks and Creston union the selling agencies of Kootenay-Boundary were all pretty well represented at the convention at Nelson on Friday to discuss the central selling agency at Calgary, Alta. Although some more organization work under the Agricultural Association Act has yet to be done, particularly at Grand Forks, rendering definite action out of the question at present, the scheme was favorably considered, and as the associations represented will have over 100 cars to sell this year it is considered likely the project will be undertaken.

In the matter of employees enlisting for oversease service the Canadian Bank of commerce has made a record that few, if any, Canadian banking institutions have equalled. Up to February 1st more than 850 of their staff had gone into training, which is better than one-third of all their male help between the ages of 18 and 45, or 27 per cent of the entire staff in which is over 400 ladies. In this good work at least two employees who started their banking career at Creston are numbered Campbell Dow and A. L. Dundas—while Messrs. Baston, Horspool and George, at one time laboring at the local branch, are also either in training or fighting.

Erickson

Mrs. Roy Telford and her brother, Milt Beam, were passengers to Cranbrook on Friday last, Milt returning the early part of the week.

Miss Jeanne Palmer who, through illness has been detained at her home here since Christmas, is leaving this week for Ladner, B.C., where she is teaching school.

A letter from Eric Howard, who is with the Royal Field Artillery in France, last week, reports him in good health notwithstanding almost six months active service. His sister, Miss Eva, is on the nursing staff in a French military hospital.

Mrs. G. Pendell Smith, whose serious illness we reported last week, shows a decided improvement at time of writing and all are hoping her recovery will be sure and permanent.

Frank Staples left for Morrissey on Friday to resume guard duties at the internment camp. He expects to return in a few weeks to look after his ranch interests.

Miss Annie Hamilton returned Saturday from a two week's holiday with Kingsgate and Kitchener friends.

George Hobden met with a rather painful mishap one day last week, while returning with a load of hay from the flats his sleigh slipped over the grade in front of the Maxwell ranch, upsetting the load and throwing him over the fence on to some uprooted stumps inflicting some painful bruises on the right side and hips.

With almost seven feet of a snowfall it seems a bit too early to even mention a ranchers picinic this summer, after the berry season, at some central point, for all residents of the country tributary to Creston—just to get acquainted, and have a heart to heart talk on our cultivating, marketing and selling problems, with a good time for the young people in other directions. Think it over.

BIRTH—At Mrs. Levesque's maternity home on February 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Oleson, (Kitchener) a daughter.

Erickson beat all previous records in the matter of snowfall this week. For the 36 hours from Tuesday evening till Thursday morning snow fell to the depth of 18 inches.

Canyon City

Jim Johnston, bridge foreman is awaiting definite instructions to commence building one new pier and two new spans of the bridge over the Goat River.

Our total snowfall was further augmented on Tuesday and Wednesday by the arrival of another supply of almoss 20 inches.

Canyon City Lumber Co. woods crew had a holiday on Monday, owing to distemper prevailing among the horses.

G. M. Benney, the Ymir road superintendent, was a Sunday visitor here.

T. Ross and J. Huscroft were delivering hay here last week.

Just before leaving Shorncliffe, England, for the trenches "somewhere in France" to reinforce the 20th Battalion, John Wood wrote to his parents here, expressing his confidence that when his chance came to tackle the enemy he would certainly do his "bit," and fight like a hungry bear. We feel sure John will not fall down on his claim. John Carfra was not going with him.

The company men who do business with the head office will be looked after by their old friend Joe Gymond, who has succeeded R. Medler as bookkeeper.

Notwithstanding the bitter weather Miss Muriel Knott shows attendance at Creston high school for 20 days out of a possible 21 during January.

The mill was shut down Friday for some general repairs, including the rebuilding of the shaving blower, which had collapsed.

Slocan Record: The weather in B.C. for the past five weeks has been the worst in the memory of the oldest and most truthful inhabitants, and Slocan district has had its share. In New Denver the waterworks is out of business and the electric lighting plant on the blink. In other parts of the district the mines have reduced forces or closed down owing to shortage of water.

Are Your Hens Laying?

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

Beef Scrap or Oyster Shell

or possibly treatment with a reliable

Poultry Tonic, Lice Killer or Mite Killer Spray

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

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

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

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S50

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.

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Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world —Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap. 144

The West and Exports

Third of Total Canadian Exports Supplied by Prairie Provinces

The total external trade for Canada for 1915, including imports and exports, has been placed at $1,120,253,771, or a total per capita of $137. Basing the population of Manitoba at 450,000, and of Winnipeg at 200,000, this province's share of the external 1915 trade would be $61,650,000, while Winnipeg's share would be $27,400,000.

The three prairie provinces' share would proportionately amount to about $180,000,000 in actual per capita, but in exports these provinces will this year, and in the beginning of 1916, contribute a much larger proportion to the exports than will the other provinces.

The exports of wheat from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will add at least $200,000,000 to the Canadian exports for 1915-16, which shows that in exports alone these three provinces will show a bigger per capita than would be accredited them as their total share of Canada's aggregate external trade.

Placing the grain exports at the above amount, it is likely that the prairie provinces will add $250,000,000 to the total exports of the Dominion, and if the per capita share of the imports was placed at the Canadian average, it would show that these provinces total external trade, including exports and imports, would exceed $400,000,000.

The grain exports of Canada this year will probably be four times the value of the total exports of manufacturies. Last year the manufacturing exports amounted to a little over $57,000,000. These figures will be increased this year on account of war orders, but the wheat exports will also show increase in almost greater proportions than will the manufacturers and grains other than wheat will also be in great demand.

All the exports from Canada this year, including agricultural products, manufacturing products, etc., will total about $500,000,000—from the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will contribute very nearly half of these total exports, since the value of the grain exports alone will be nearly half of the total exports for the Dominion this year.

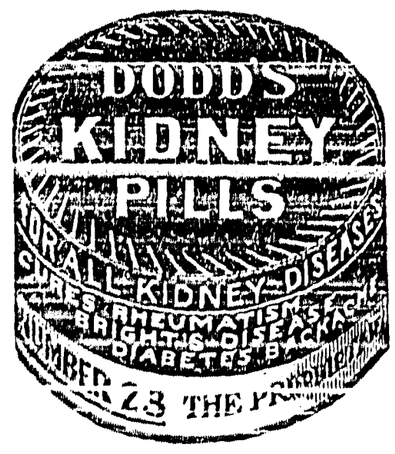
Thus the west contributes more than its share to Canada's external trade, and more especially in exports, which is the right side of the ledger and represents money brought into Canada.—Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The German estimate prior to this war was that at the close of the first year 40 per cent. of the infantry, 20 of the cavalry, artillery and engineers and 12 of the train troops would be lost. But these figures are inadequate for a war on two fronts continuously sustained with many great battles. By the end of the first year of this war the loss was nearer 60 per cent., which means that to keep the army at full strength till next spring the whole fighting force would have to be replaced.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Agricultural experiment stations have been established in China, during the present year, at considerable cost. There are now in operation three cotton farms, one sugar plantation, two forestry stations, and three pasturage farms. The government also has a model ranch at Chu Chow, in northern Anhui, under the direction of an American ranchman. A corps of lecturers and demonstrators is being trained for agricultural extension work throughout the country.



W. N. U. 1087

Armenian Atrocities

Estimated That a Million Armenians Have Been Killed

Lord Bryce has issued a further report on the Armenian atrocities. He gives the estimate of a person described as a competent observer, placing the destruction of life as nearly 1,000,000, or practically half the population of Armenia.

One report which Lord Bryce quotes states that in a certain town 200 chief Armenians were imprisoned and then taken by night in wagons to the river bank and there killed. The women and girls, he states, have been distributed among the Turkish villages, the Turks choosing such girls as they wanted.

A large number of exiles were allowed to take shelter in a town, where for a time they were better off. Suddenly the police ordered them all to leave and the whole number, perhaps 5,000, were literally driven under the lash into the streets and rushed to an encampment.

All Mothers Need Constant Strength

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill, it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their sufferings and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the pills and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

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

A Japanese Regiment

Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, has received from British Columbia a proposal to organize a regiment of Canadian Japanese for service in Europe. One thousand Japanese who have been naturalized in Canada will be enlisted at once under the proposal and sent overseas.

Not only will the ranks be made up entirely by Canadian Japanese, but the officers will be naturalized Japanese. The full strength of the regiment will be maintained by enlistments from time to time.

General Hughes explained that the proposal had come to him only informally, and that, pending the receipt of some official order, the military authorities would make no decision.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"A Canadian woman in London, who has undertaken to correspond with lonely men at the front," says the London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, "has received a note of thanks from a Western Canada non-commissioned officer, who relates how a letter he received from her helped to cheer a comrade who was beside him in the trenches severely wounded and greatly depressed, awaiting removal. Being somewhat perplexed as to how to relieve the tension, the pen-com read the encouraging letter, which he had from the Canadian woman, and it had the desired effect."

B. C. Timber Resources

Government Working to Secure a Larger Market For Output

Any inventory of the forests of British Columbia has been commenced in order to find out how much timber could be cut each year without injuring the forests. The investigation showed that the province contained 100,000,000 acres of forest land, and about 400 billion feet of merchantable timber. The forests, moreover, are producing annually about five billion feet of new timber. Since at present only a billion and a half feet are cut each year, it is evident that the harvest can safely be increased several times over; that, in fact, an immense amount of timber is annually going to waste. It is exactly as if the farmers on the prairies could find a market for only a third of their wheat crop.

A knowledge of these facts showed the British Columbia government that it must obtain markets for its complete wood crop. After studying the timber markets of the world, the government is now taking steps to increase its trade with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and other countries which have not enough timber of their own. The prairie provinces, however, are the largest market for British Columbia forest products. The British Columbia government is now seeking to develop this market to the full. To give the best possible service to prairie farmers, who are among the largest consumers of B.C. lumber, the government has prepared, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, a series of bulletins on farm buildings. Similar means are being adopted in Eastern Canada, where there is a good market for heavy timbers and high grade lumber products from B.C. By establishing a commercial service in every market by systematic publicity work, British Columbia will secure markets for its full wood crop, and thus put its vast forest operations on as stable a basis as the grain growing industries on which the prairie provinces depend.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Bad For the Eyesight

The decision of the education authorities of Geneva to discontinue the teaching of German handwriting in their schools, on the ground that it is injurious to the eyesight, is a reminder that Germany has a bigger proportion of its people wearing spectacles than any other nation. It has, indeed, been instanced as a proof of the superior "kulture" of Germans that so many are be-spectacled. For some years before the war, however, the use of plain Roman type was becoming general throughout Germany, but since the war this reform has been opposed as unpatriotic. Count Reventlow recently denounced the Roman characters as typically English.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Germany Atfer the War

After this war German universities will no longer be sought by students of English speech as essential and necessary nurseries of learning. German scholarship will be as good as ever it was, but there will not be the same respect for that Teutonic civilization which the Germans call culture. Nor, for a time at least, will the English-speaking people be much disposed to live among the Germans. We shall then have a fairer and more symmetrical adjustment than heretofore of our foreign sources of instruction and cultivation. This pilgrimage to Germany had become conventional. Universities, colleges, seminaries and scientific institutions of this continent had made German training such a fetish that it was almost necessary for a student seeking a position as a teacher to have himself been a worshipper.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Enthusiastic Over Raising Regiment

Enthusiasm prevails on the Indian Reserves over the decision of Gen. Hughes to allow the formation of a battalion of Indians for overseas service. Although there are many Indians in the contingents that have gone, the policy generally has been to discourage enlistment. All over the Dominion, loyal Indians have offered their services and have been refused and the Indian department states that there will not be the slightest difficulty in raising a full regiment and there might be a second.

HOME TREATMENT. Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials.

THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, Limited
60 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Bovril Keeps the Food Bills Down

Make all your soups and stews more nourishing with Bovril. It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril.

The body-building power of Bovril is from ten to twenty times the amount taken. Bovril means more strength - less cost.

S.H.B.

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

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

Public Opinion Indorses

this family remedy by making its sale larger than that of any other medicine in the world. The experience of generations has proved its great value in the treatment of indigestion, biliousness, headache and constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

relieve these troubles and prevent them from becoming serious ills by promptly clearing wastes and poisons out of the digestive system. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Mild and harmless. A proven family remedy, unequalled

For Digestive Troubles

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

The Three Curses

Morphine, Cocaine, and Alcohol—and the Worse of These is Alcohol

The above is the heading of an article in the last bulletin issued by the board of health of Toronto. It goes on to say, "Of the various habit forming drugs alcohol stands out as pre-eminently the greatest universal curse to humanity and has practically no redeeming features. In the light of modern knowledge alcohol, which once occupied a prominent place in the treatment of disease, is becoming more and more discredited every year. The role played by the drug in lowering our resisting power to disease, in the lowering of efficiency and in the actual production of organic disease of the liver, kidneys, heart, arteries and nervous system as we pointed out in our February issue is such as to make it essentially a problem of preventive medicine and one demanding immediate action by administrators of public health.

This arch enemy of mankind is accomplishing its devastating influence by a dual action. In the first place through the economic effects on the home—diminishing as it does and at times entirely cutting off the revenue of the home. Even the moderate drinker, who takes a glass or two of beer or whiskey on his way home from work, robs his wife and family of the equivalent of a loaf or two of bread or a quart of milk, a family which at its best with a full income has probably only enough to keep soul and body together.

The lowering of their vitality and resisting power consequently predisposes them to disease. The alcoholics themselves have much less resisting powers to disease than have the abstainers. This is especially true in pneumonia and blood poisoning. The heavy drinker who contracts pneumonia should not lose an hour in settling his affairs as he will in all probability be unconscious with delirum within twenty-four or forty-eight hours from the time his disease is diagnosed.

In the second place, we have the influence of alcohol on the drinkers forcefully presented by life insurance companies. Statistics prepared by R. H. Moore, actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company shows that the death rate among moderate drinkers was 35 per cent. higher than among abstainers.

English insurance companies found by their statistics running over 40 years that abstainers have a death rate of 23 per cent. less than non-abstainers. In 1892 Mr. Dillon Gouge, public actuary in South Australia, found that the non-abstainers had almost double the amount of sickness that the abstainers had."

Let every one "do his bit" in spreading these truths.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Men Specially Fitted Coming Back

The department of militia and defence desires it to be known that the officers and non-commissioned officers being brought back to Canada from the Canadian expeditionary forces abroad are those only selected on account of their fitness for instructional duties, and on account of their gallant conduct at the front. It is useless for people to write the department urging the return of their relatives for this duty, as only those who have rendered meritorious services and are recommended by their commanding officers as worthy and capable are required. All these men must also be prepared to return to the front immediately whenever wanted

Great Patriotism Throughout India

Subscriptions for Seven Aeroplanes Coming in From Northern Districts

A special report from Simla, India, says:

"Subscriptions for the seven aeroplanes to be named after the big rivers of the Punjab are swelling excellently. All the districts of northern India are supporting the movement most enthusiastically. The aeroplanes will be used on the battle-fronts where Indian troops are operating, and after the war will be handed over to the commander-in-chief of the Indian army. Two Maharajahs have given an aeroplane each, while the commander of the Kashmir army has given two aeroplanes.

"The manufacture of munitions of war is proceeding briskly throughout the empire, and the people of India continue unceasingly to supply the troops in the field with necessaries and comforts."

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

"Prudence and foresight!" Yesterday—a little over a year ago in the hot July nights—the crowds of Berlin were cheering for war. Today thousands of them are fighting in the streets for scraps of meat and offal. What will they be doing tomorrow? Praising perhaps the "prudence and foresight" which their rulers exhibited in plunging them into the gigantic catastrophe of war.—The London Nation.

Man (who had been knocked down in Fleet street by a motor car)—Where am I?

Enterprising street seller—'Ere you are, sir; map of London, one penny.

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

EAST AFRICA THE ONLY REMAINING COLONY NOW LEFT FOR GERMANY

WILL SOON BE BRITISH POSSESSION, IT IS EXPECTED

A Determined Attack Will Likely Soon be Made by British Troops on the Only Foreign Possession of Germany—Would be a Valuable Asset to British Empire

The official announcement of General Smith-Dorrien's new command in East Africa, combined with various reports tending to corroborate the belief that an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal will be the next blow which the German headquarters staff will seek to deliver, receives serious consideration.

The immense strategical possibilities of the world war furnishes a fascinating study. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's appointment suggests, in the words of the Westminster Gazette, that "the operations in East Africa are destined to take a more important character than they have hitherto had."

With the operations in the Kamerun practically completed, German East Africa is the only remaining German colony to be subdued, and its possession will be a valuable asset to the Britsh empire, and especially to India. Germany is understood to possess a force of about 7,000 whites at her disposal there, and he has not hesitated to arm large numbers of the native population which totals 10,000,000.

The British forces in East Africa in the early stages of the war consisted of only two battalions of the King's African Rifles (native troops), some 3,000 native police in British East Africa and Uganda, and some small white levies. These were reinforced later by Indian troops.

The German and British forces have come into contact on various occasions, the two most important results being the failure of a British attack on the German post of Tanga, and the British capture of Bukoba, the chief German base on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Nothing in the nature of an attack to conquer German East Africa, which is officially one and a half times the size of Germany, has hitherto been attempted, but the appointment of a general of the fame of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, leads to the expectations that a coup of this kind is now in preparation. Some criticism of the plan is heard chiefly on the ground that it is a "policy of small packets" and that such forces as will be placed at General Smith-Dorrien's disposal could easily be employed elsewhere.

Egypt is the particular place the critics have in view. The British garrison in that country has been greatly increased, and it is believed is adequate to repel German-Turkish attacks. Some authorities hold that the characteristic British habit of disposing the enemy may once again be unduly influencing the government's counsels.

Reports from Syria of Turkish preparations are regarded as serious and travellers from Syria speak of strong concentrations of Turkish troops at Jerusalem and Jaffa. The German general, Trussemar, is in command of an army of 70,000 men at Ghaza, and Gen. Von Mackenzen, according to the report, will have supreme command of the army of invasion of Egypt.

The reported decision of the Dutch shipping companies trading to the East Indies to abandon the Suez Canal route is in some quarters considered due rather to German warnings than to the reason alleged—the difficulty of coaling.

An interesting commentary on the present situation in regard to both German East Africa and Egypt is the report that France at an early period of the war offered to place at England's disposal for the conquest of German East Africa, a strong expeditionary force then stationed at Madagascar, but the offer was declined on the ground that Great Britain was not then ready to undertake such an expedition.

Germans Fear Great Britain

Believe That British Will Win if War Lasts Till 1917

The Milan Secolo prints a four column interview with a neutral observer, a famous Scandinavian man of letters, who spent four months in Germany making an impartial study of the military, economic and moral situation. He says:

"There is no downheartedness. All the outward and visible facts serve to satisfy or delude the people. None the less a sub-conscious sense of disquietude is universal and springs from the blank uncertainty as to what the morrow may bring forth.

"The German people hold that their enemies are beaten, but not tamed. They feel that they can rely on their military force and endure the economic pinch for some time, but dread overtakes them when they ask themselves: 'What if the war should last undecided to the year 1917?'

"What preoccupies the German is the problem of time, or—what is the same in their minds—England. Indeed, you cannot form an adequate idea of German hatred for England—hatred mingled with fear. It bursts out in every political speech and in the language of the daily press. The Germans know the English well, their defects and virtues, and they fear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverence.

"Should the British and their allies succeed in maintaining such a resistance as to prolong war beyond 1916, I do not know how Germany can possibly hope for victory. The British blockade has proved far more effective than the Germans wish it to become known in foreign countries.

"What is thought and feared in Germany is that the war will either be definitely won upon the land by the Germans during 1916 unless won on the sea by the English in 1917. Hence a tremendous output of force is to be expected by Germany next year. The first of her acts will be an attempt to smash through to Calais and an expedition against Egypt."

Dealing with the military situation in Germany, the Secolo's informant says he found the problem of enough men recognized there as being very grave. He points out that the German official casualty lists show an average of 150,000 every month, thus totalling about 2,500,000 down to Dec., 1915. This problem is causing unrest in the empire because the industries and agriculture are being drained of their hands. During the last month alone the number of women employed in metal working and transport industries rose from 140,000 to 155,000.

"Sea Sledge" for Rescue Work

The United States navy department has adopted a new "sea sledge" type of motor boat for rescuing aviators who have got into difficulties. The new boat is the invention of a Boston engineer.

It has been named by its inventor the "motor car of the sea," and is shaped something after the fashion of the flat-bottomed boats used on water chutes. This shape gives the craft a safety even while running at forty miles an hour which other boats do not possess, and it has the further advantage that there is no pounding in seaway, and all the spray is pushed under instead of over the side, as would happen with an ordinary boat travelling at such speed.

It can be turned quickly, without danger to occupants, can be stopped in three times its own length, and can be handled with less exertion than a motor car, while it is also capable of carrying a heavy load.

The French Flag

It is not generally known that the three stripes of color that make up the French national flag are not equal in width. When the tricolor was first authorized in 1792, the positions and proportions of the three colors were not stated, and such a variety of flags was seen that two years later the National Assembly declared that the national standard should be formed of "the three national colors, in equal bands placed vertically, the hoist being blue, the middle white and the fly red."

For years the flag was made in this way, but though the bands were equal they never looked equal owing to an optical illusion, the blue appearing wider than the red.

At last, after many experiments, it was officially decided that in every hundred parts the blue should be thirty, white thirty-five, and red thirty-seven.

The Ripening of Cream

By the ripening of cream is meant the changes it undergoes from the time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness or texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacterial growth.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways:

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or,

Second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF SALONIKI ONE OF THE LESSONS OF THE WAR

IT CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED A GREEK CITY

Population Suddenly Increased From 160,000 to Nearly a Million, A Strange Mixture of Races Brought Together Through the Exigencies of the Balkan Struggle

It is one of the daily lessons of the war in the Balkans that the character of no city or district is so definitely fixed that it cannot be altered over night. Few things have become more wearisome to students of Balkan politics than the historical monographs, charts of race migrations, ethnological maps in several colors (the maps, not the races), constantly issued by one Balkan state or another to prove that virtually all the Balkans as well as a considerable share of the rest of the world is and has for centuries been inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, Serbs, Bulgars, or Austrians, as the case may be.

The Greeks are probably the worst offenders at least in respect of the extent of their claims. According to them, certainly all of the littoral and all of the Islands of the Aegean, and probably a very large part of the Eastern Mediterranean basis as well, including by all means Alexandria, should be Greek. Towards the north, more than half of Albania is claimed and a goodish bit has already been seized. Old Serbia, including even Uskub; Roumelia, out of Bulgaria; and as for Turkey in Europe, the Greeks laugh at the idea that the little that is left of the Western Ottoman empire should fall to anyone but the Greeks, from Kirk-Kilisseh and Adrianople to and including Constantinople. For in the Greek mind, any other disposition of Constantinople than to place the Moslem city under Greek rule would be the rankest injustice under which Greece would never cease to complain—until properly compensated.

In view of the extravagance of these national claims, it is most interesting to watch the change worked in Saloniki in the course of comparatively few weeks since the allied troops have begun to land there. It is true that Greeks, also, have poured in in even greater numbers than the Allies, but the original population stood at about 160,000 inhabitants, of which number 80,000 are Jews of Portuguese and Spanish descent, still speaking a sort of bastard Spanish, in which several newspapers are printed, though strangely enough the Hebrew characters are employed to spell out these Iberian words. Next in number come the Greeks themselves, totalling with officials, garrison and everything, only 40,000 or less, while the Turks ran them a close second with between 30,000 and 40,000. The remaining population of normal times was that cosmopolitan mixtures so characteristic of every port, but especially of a port like Saloniki or Rotterdam, where the territory served by the port and the port itself are in different countries. Here, however, instead of simply having one other country as hinterland, as Rotterdam or Germany, Saloniki has two: Serbia and Bulgaria. There were always, therefore, many Serbs and not a few Bulgars to be found in Saloniki. For the same reason Austrians were frequent in normal times, though less so since the war has cut Austria-Hungary off from Saloniki as a port of outlet.

To a population so divided there was first suddenly added about 800,000 Greek, Macedonian and Tracian refugees—more than double the normal population of the city itself. A new city was built in the shape of brick where the refugees are housed in the utmost squalor and the most incredible conditions of crowding. Naturally, they prefer to spend most of their time trying to pick up a few pennies around the streets of the city to sitting idle in the stench and filth of the barracks all day.

Scarcely had the population of Saloniki in a way disposed of this sudden influx of strangers, when the Greek mobilization was ordered and soldiers from all over Greece began to arrive at the appointed trysting place—none other than Saloniki.

Following the last two Balkan wars, Greece had increased her population, by territorial acquisitions, over 50 per cent. It is doubtful if even the Greeks quite realized what this increase would mean in the shape of increased number of troops mobilized. In a few weks—almost in a few days—the population of Saloniki had been first 160,000, then 360,000, suddenly became 700,000. As many as possible of the newcomers were quartered on the inhabitants of the city; the remainder erected a tent city at the edge of the town—but all spent their time in the narrow, ill-paved streets of Saloniki which began to resemble a county seat during fair week.

And then, out of the clear sky, French and British troops began to join the throng. At first the number was small; now it has passed a hundred thousand. It is true that most of these have gone on up into Serbia; but all the necessary commissariat service must be directed from Saloniki, all the work of debarking not only the newly arrived troops but the supplies must be handled there, and in duplicate, for the British have their own machinery to this and quite distinct from the French.

Naturally, there simply were not enough shops in which to bake the bread necessary for so great an increase of population—much less was there enough wheat from which to bake it. The same was true of every other commodity necessary to life—and still is. Serbs, refugees from their war-ridden country, began to arrive in such great numbers that the Greek government suspended the railway service with Monastir trying to prevent this last peaceable invasion. Nevertheless, some 60,000 to 70,000 have arrived. The population of Saloniki in a few weeks has jumped from 160,000 to almost a million. And the most rudimentary means of taking care of such an increase are absolutely lacking, even to water supply an drainage.

As for the general aspect of the city; it never was Greek—indeed it is more so now than it ever has been. But today it might be a sort of greater Port Said; it might be Marseilles or London or Alexandria. It is anything—a great bazaar, a human beehive.

But it is not a Greek city. It is not a city at all. It is merely a spot on the map where hundreds of thousands of human beings have congregated—and where few of them who can help it will remain.

United States Annual Agricultural Report

Diversified Farming Essential to a Sound Agricultural Economy

Particular emphasis is again laid upon the necessity for increasing the number of meat animals. The department, it is stated, has extended its activities in this direction as far as available funds permitted. The attention of the single-crop farmer has been directed to the need of diversification and the introduction of live stock as essential to a sound agricultural economy.

Among the most promising agencies for increasing the meat supply are the pig clubs. These now have a membership of about 9,000 boys and girls, and over 2,000 registered hogs are owned by the members. Poultry clubs also have received much attention, the membership now being approximately 4,000. The report continues:

"Last year the ease with which the meat supply can be increased materially by controlling or eliminating the common live stock diseases was pointed out. The direct losses from them are enormous. It is impossible to give any accurate statement even of direct losses. The indirect losses, which also are great cannot be estimated at all. It has been conservatively estimated, on the basis of data for thirty years, that the annual direct losses from animal diseases are approximately $212,000,000."

The potash situation, the report states, continues very serious. There is practically none available for fertilizer use, and present indications are that the supply for this purpose will not be increased materially during the coming year. The various obstacles to the commercial development of the four known domestic sources are pointed out. These sources are: The giant kelp of the Pacific coast, the alunite deposits mainly in the mountains of Utah, the feldspathic rock of the eastern part of the United States, and the mud of Searles Lake in California.

The outbreak of the war, according to the report, found this country in a peculiarly fortunate agricultural condition, the year 1914 having witnessed an unusually large production of a number of staple crops. In this connection, the report says in part:

"The wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels established the nation's record and was 128,000,000 bushels larger than that of any other year. The corn crop of 2,673,000 bushels, while it was only an average one, exceeded that of 1913 by 226,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1,141,000,000 bushels was the third largest on record. The potato crop of 460,000,000 bushels was 74,000,000 bushels larger than that of the preceding year and the second in size in the history of the nation. The barley crop of 195,000,000 bushels was nearly 17,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1913 and the second largest on record. The hay crop of 70,071,000 tons was the third in size. The total estimated value of all farm crops and animal products for the year is $9,873,000,000, an amount greater by $83,060,000 than the next largest crop value that of 1913."

No Hay Export Except To Britain or Allies

Order-in-Council Places an Embargo to Secure Supply For War Needs

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the export of Canadian hay to any but Great Britain and allied countries. There had been a great rush of hay to United States points this year, and it is now stopped for war needs. The British and French armies are greatly in need of hay and desire the Canadian timothy.

Already prices are being paid more than double those under normal conditions, recent contracts being placed at $19 a ton. There is also a limited demand for Canadian timothy among the American horsemen.

In filling the demand for the limited market in the States, the prices are often boosted much above the already high prices paid by the British government. This has led to cancellation and non-fulfilment of army contracts already placed in Quebec, causing much worry in the allied armies, and endangering our hold on this market, which can absorb all our timothy production in eastern Canada.

Therefore, steps have been taken to secure the timothy hay crop of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces for use of the allied armies, and the price prevailing (about $20, or double the usual amount paid) is expected to continue or be even greater.

So far the allied armies have demanded timothy hay, but the department of agriculture has submitted samples of western grasses and eastern clover, and a market may be found for these.

This action has been taken after consultation with the British authorities.

"It is difficult to say just what effect the embargo on hay will have," said Mr. W. H. Dwyer of Ottawa, an authority on hay export. "It all depends on how the government fixes prices. If the Boston and New York price is taken as the Canadian contract price, then the price will likely rise.

"The shutting out of our hay from the American market will undoubtedly increase prices in the States, as Canadian hay this year is superior to the American product.

"We have now but one customer, the British and allied governments, and the Canadian government, buying for them, can fix the price even at $15 a ton if it wishes.

"The farmers, of course, might not sell, but then the hay could be commandeered."

Wireless Wonders

The 7,000 wireless ship stations in the world require over 15,000 licensed men to operate them, while over 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board of these vessels.

Immigration Drops

A statement from the quarantine officials at Grosse Isle indicates that a total of only 27,667 people coming into Canada were examined, which is 70,676 less than last year.

The Hudson Bay Route

Climate at the Bay Does Not Appear to Have Any Drawbacks

A new book on the Hudson Bay Railway, written by A. H. De Tremaudan, formerly of The Pas, has been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. The great thing about the book is its preface. This does not mean that the study of the resources of the district is unimportant, but the preface gives a new viewpoint. Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are compared in latitude with the Gulf of Bothnia, which is the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. Those who remember their geography will recall the group of islands at the southern entrance to the gulf. The most northerly point of Hudson Strait is only one degree farther north than the Aland Islands, which are on the same parallel as Petrograd. The Pas is six degrees farther south. Port Nelson is three degrees farther south. The Gulf of Bothnia freezes every winter. Hudson Bay never freezes over. Those who say that there is danger in using the Hudson Bay route, and that it never can be a commercial success, forget that the Gulf of Bothnia and the string of thriving towns upon both its Norwegian and Finnish shores.—Toronto News.

Several Canadians, who claim that Mount Edith, near Banff, was named after their wives have written to the government protesting against the proposal to re-name the mountain, Mount Edith Cavell, in honor of the British nurse who was murdered in Belgium. The first proposal was that Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, should be named after the dead heroine, but this was objected to principally for historical reasons. The probabilities now are that both proposals may be dropped by the geographic board and some other means found for commemorating the memory of Miss Edith Cavell.

Climate and Cultivation

Broken Land Retains Moisture and the Heat of the Sun

The character of climates is variously affected by the presence or absence of trees and other vegetation. In his British association address, Sir Charles P. Lucas noted that climates became both hotter and colder when the surface of the earth has been bared by the cutting down of trees; they become drier or moister with the destruction or planting of trees; and healthfulness or unhealthfulness may be determined by the removal or retaining of the forests. The Canadian Northwest is cited as an example. Broken or plowed land does not retain snow and ice like the unbroken prairie surface, but it is more retentive of moisture and the heat of the sun. As a result there has been perceptible agricultural improvement of the climate, with an extension of the wheat belt considerably further north than formerly. Lord Strathcona believed that the rails and telegraph lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought some changes even before the coming of the settlers, an increase in dew and moisture having been quite evident near the railway

Prussian Casualties Total 2,244,248

Prussian casualty lists numbers 380 to 389, according to the Rotterdamsche Courant, contain the names of 65,340 killed, wounded and missing, making the total 2,244,248. This total is exclusive of the names on 237 Bavarian, 310 Wurttembergian, 233 Saxonian and the naval and Turkish lists, says the newspaper.

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in canteens, but its use has been allowed by officers. Henceforth officers and men will be on the same footing in regard to the use of intoxicants.

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Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

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

Local and Personal

Old-time Creston orchardists tell us that an unusually heavy yield of most varieties of apples generally follows a severe winter,

Mrs. Egan and her mother, Mrs. Trombley left on Saturday for Cranbrook where they will make their home in future.

We have full moon on the 18th and Mayor Little's advice is that commencing about the 19th look out for a downward drive of the mercury—past 15 below most likely, too.

There is little danger of a person missing the wesbound train, particularly, these days. Its over a month since it came along on scheduled time, though there is a decided improvement the past week.

With few exceptions the 1915 officers of the Creston Board of Trade were re-elected for this year. President Reid and Secretary Henderson being honored for the third term with their respective positions.

While Creston is rather inconvenienced in the residential section owing to a water shortage, pity Kaslo, where the electric light plant may have to close if the water supply keeps on falling off for a few more days.

Canyon City Lumber Co. has started in well to put the 1916 lumber export above 1915 figures. 14 cars went out in January. The mill is running pretty close to capacity these days, with an average cut of almost 45,000 feet.

Owing to Friday's westbound express failing to arrive until almost 6 p.m., Miss McGregor, travelling secretary, was unable to address the Presbyterian Eadies Aid meeting that afternoon. She went on to Trail without stopping here.

A series of mission services is announced for Christ Church, during the week commencing February 20th, Rev. Mr. Harrison of Kaslo taking charge. All the churches in Kootenay diocese are having these special gatherings, which will extend over four days here, probably.

Conductor Joe Jackson came out of hiding with the bear on Wednesday last and resumed his Crow line run on Monday. He noted with pleasure the reduction of police court cases in 1915 to 18 as compared with 27 the year previous. "If the good work keeps up it will soon be safe to raise chickens anywhere in the Valley," quoth Jackson as the eastbound pulled out.

The Farmers Institute have their February meeting on Friday next. In addition to bringing in a car of lime-sulphur spray mixture they are also bringing in bulk sulphur and lime for those members like W. Gobbett who believe that Goat River or Goat Mountain water and a home blending of the wet goods with the lime and sulphur will work just as well as the laboratory made article—to say nothing of some saying on the water and the freight on it from the coast.

Advice came last week that the 48th Battalion, in which Creston has 10 representatives—Billy Hall, Geo. Seymour, the Butterfield boys, etc.—has been made a pioneer battalion—the third one from Canada. Men in corps of this class are supposed to draw 50c, a day extra pay. We presume only those members of the 48th who have not gone to France will be in the pioneer squad, which will include Messrs. Hurry, Johnson Haggart and Hogan.

Tuesday night's debate on the subject; Resolved, "That Socialism unaided by religion cannot cure present day evils," attracted a fine turnout and proved the best of the series to date—and we do not think the vote of 37 to 10 in favor of the affirmative gives an adequate idea of the merits of the arguments advanced by Messrs. Lidgate and Lindley who supported the negative; opposed by Messrs. Boadway and Pow. The vanquished take their defeat philosophscaliy, one of them remarking, "Truth forever on the gallows; wrong forever on the throne."

There was a good turnout at the Red Cross whist drive in Speers Hall on Friday night when twenty tables of card players competed for the prizes while a goodly number of lookers-on were also in evidence. First and second prizes were awarded, the winners being Mrs. Chas. Huscroft and Miss B. Doyle, and Alex. Lidgate and Charles Huscroft. After refreshments dancing followed until 1 a.m., the music being furnished by Miss Gladys Mason and Mrs. Downs (piano) and Mr. T. Butterfield, violin. The proceeds totalled $25.

The ladies of the Roman Catholic church announce an "Irish Night" for March 17th, in the Auditorium.

Donations of old linen are specially requested by the Red Cross Auxiliary. The depot will be open on Tuesday afternoon as usual.

A. L. Cameron left on Sunday on a short holiday trip to Cranbrook where Mrs, Cameron is at present also, recuperating from her recent illness.

While Saturday's balmy atmosphere was not exactly up to the Creston Valley brand of February mildness it was so much better than had been in the way of weather that it was quite as welcome,

Honors for regularity of attendance at Creston for the term ending February 1st, are very evenly divided between Miss Margaret Webster with 101 days and Miss Vida Gobbett 100½, out of a possible 101.

F. B. Callander, who has been given a commission in the Royal Field Aartillery, left for the Old Country on Sunday to get into training with the regiment. His successor as deputy game warden is not yet announced.

The hardest-worked cleric in all the Kootenay would appear to be Father Kennedy, Creston's new R.C. parish priest, who is ministering to the spiritual needs of 11 different parishes that extend from Bull River to Sirdar, including Port Hill.

The social fixtures for the balance of the month are: To-night the Alice Siding Social Club hardtimes dance. The band's St. Valentine dance in the Auditorium on Monday evening. On the 29th the Ladies Guild leap year ball in the Parish Hall.

Tuesday's and Wednesday's snowfall put the kibosh on the skating. The recent thaw provided quite a good sheet of ice extending from Dow's to opposite Douglas Villa. So many snow storms have rendered this the poorest skating season in years.

In the midst of sundry waterworks troubles Mayor Little was further aggrevated on Monday by receiving a letter from some slippery citizen of Cranbrook enquiring as to what happened Creston's 1915 banana crop; no mention of this fruit appearing in THE REVIEW'S list of exports last week. Something like 4-11-44 bunches were dug but the home demand was so heavy there were none available for export.

The local Red Cross workers made another shipment of supplies to Nelson headquarters on Tuesday. In the parcel were: 6 knee caps, 11 pairs hand knit sov, 3 surgical shirts, 1 pair pyjamas, 3 bed jackets, 3 day shirts, 2 pairs socks donated by Mrs. C. Huscroft, and 6 pairs store sox purchased with a donation of $1.25 from the school children, which was received too late for use in making purchases foa the soldiers Christmas stockings.

The ladies of Holy Cross Church, Creston, at a meeting held at the rectory at the beginning of the week, unanimously decided to hold an "Irish Night" on Friday, 17th, the proceeds to help wipe out the debt on the church. The committees in charge are as follows:

President—Mrs. Rodgers,
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. VanAckeran, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Timmons.
Treasurer—Mrs. Hayden.
Secretary—Mrs. J. A. P. Crompton.

The ladies of the parish have grouped themselves into sub-committees, as follows: Music—Mrs. Crompton, Misses Helen Moran and Erma Hayden. Advertising—Mrs. McPeak, Mrs. Woods, Miss Elsie Stinson. Refreshments—Misses Agnes McPeak, Ella Leamy, Sadie Woods, Helen Moran, Erma Hayden. Messrs. D. Timmons and Floyd Rodgers have consented to act as floor managers.

MISS VIOLET A. McPEAK

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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.

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