

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Do not hesitate to consult us on all matters pertaining to Banking.

promote worthy enterprises.

Transactions and lend assistance to sales notes, etc.

Make collection of drafts, farmers' of the civilized world.

Bills of Exchange payable in any part of the globe.

Issue Drafts, Money Orders, or Transfer money to any part of the interest at current rates.

Accept money on deposit and pay sible parties.

prepared to make loans to respon-

A MONG other things, this Bank is

OUR SERVICE

Barney Birney of Prince Albert fame is joggling Periscope, 2.04; Hollywood Kate, 2.05½, and Hollywood Naomi, 2.07, owned by John L. Dodge, at Lexington, Ky.

David M. Look is considering breeding Emily Ellen, 2.09½, the dam of Day Star and Brusiloff, to Etawah, 2.03, after she foals to Guy Axworthy 2.03½.

THE CHURCH NEVER SO FULL OF ENERGY AND LIFE AS NOW

The One Who Advances the Most Reasons for the Decadence of the Church is Usually a Non-Churchgoer—A Great Force for Good in the World—A Better Code of Ethics Than Christianity Has Never Yet Been Found.

(Detroit Journal)

"What is the trouble with the church?"

E. W. Howe a picturesque Kansan, whose recent article bearing on this subject was quoted in the Literary Digest, says:

"No one ever gives the correct answer and I will give it: People no longer believe in it; they regard it as foolish and dishonest to pretend to accept a system they reject."

Thousands of people love Howe for his frankness even though they do not agree with him. It is a delicious thing to have some one come out with such cock-sureness and say that nobody else tells the truth. It is so very human to claim infallibility and omniscience.

He goes on to say that "as to the decay of the church, it is admitted in all the newspapers, magazines and reviews; among intelligent men everywhere." Coming from one who claims to tell the truth always, this is a rather sweeping statement, is it not? But what are the facts?

The person that can give the most reasons why football is a degrading sport is the person who never saw a game. The person who can advance the most reasons for the alleged fail-

ure of the church is the one who does not attend church.

The plain truth is: The church was never so full of life and potential energy as it is today in spite of the unfavorable circumstances. If the skeptic can be convinced by nothing else he can be convinced by columns of dollars. The Centenary, New Era and similar movements have raised and are still raising the most stupendous amount of money ever contributed for religious purposes. On top of this comes the Inter-Church Federation movement, with an attainable goal of billions of dollars in aggregate contributions—something entirely unprecedented in the history of religion.

The people of the Christian nations are so used to the church and its works that they take it as a matter of course, even though they sometimes try to make themselves think they do not believe in it. A great many of them do not notice the need of it except when they are married or ready to die, but it has become a part of their lives without their realizing it. It is only a coincidence that civilization has endured only where Christianity is generally accepted? Is it only a coincidence that the native music of the non-Christian nations is in a minor key and the happy major chords come from the Christian nations?

Church Not to Blame

"But the war—" some one protests. Those who caused and precipitated the war did not follow Christ. They were following Nietzsche who repudiated Christ. Why blame Christ for that. We do not blame honest men for other men's embezzlements. We do not blame the lodges for the misdeeds of some of their members.

Code of Ethics

There has never been a better code of ethics than Christianity in the six thousand years of recorded history, though imitators and predecessors of Christ never tired of trying to improve on it. There never was another code that fitted ancient and modern conditions equally well.

A short time ago J. I. Sheppard, a well known labor attorney of somewhat radical tendencies said "the crying need is the application of Christianity to industrial relations." A few days later J. Ogden Armour said practically the same words. There never was a time when so many big men were turning to Christianity as the only solution of problems that have utterly defied every other method of adjustment—problems that threaten to engulf society. Any intelligent person will admit that a sincere application of Christianity would cure the ills of society but only a comparatively few are trying it. It challenges a man to some real work.

Perfect Christians

The best test of the efficacy of any movement is the fruit of that movement. Nobody claims that any set of people are perfect Christians. The church in its broad sense includes more than the various organizations. And yet nobody will deny that the organizations deserve the credit for keeping Christianity alive. Christianity has lifted thousands from the gutter and made them good, prosperous citizens. It has provided millions with a clear light for their paths and they have walked more uprightly because of that light. The prayers of millions of mothers have been answered from afar, in the trackless wastes and in the bank directors' room—in the coal mine and in the sometimes grim solitude of the White House, and strong men have veered like the needle of the compass when they have felt the impulse of those prayers some of which have prevailed long after the grave has claimed the mortal dust of those who prayed.

The church in its human aspects is weak and fallible. In its human aspects it may waver and break in places. But this is only because it deals with ever-shifting human material. As a divine institution and a carrier of the Gospel it throws off ridicule and opposition with ever-youthful resiliency.

By its fruits it is known. The Christian church stands on the unassailable ground of proper ethics and wholesome living. Nothing else has worked so well in all fairness it should be judged by those who come nearest its ideals and not by those who fall short. It is the one great hope of mankind in the present hour of trouble.

ANOTHER EPIDEMIC

OF THE SPANISH INFLUENZA

A great many authorities have predicted a return of that terrible plague which swept Canada from one end to the other not long ago and left so many deaths in its wake and those who did survive were left in a great many cases with some serious after effect such as weak heart, shattered nerves, impoverished blood and a general weakened and exhausted condition of the system.

If you are run down heart not just right, nerves a little shaky, take a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and fortify your system against this terrible plague.

If you had the "Flu" before and it left you with any bad after effect Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will bring you back to health and strength.

Mrs. C. C. Palmer Keppel, Sask., writes: "I wish to inform you of the great good Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. After a bad attack of the Spanish influenza my heart and nerves were left in a very bad condition. I got two boxes of your pills and must say they are the best I ever used and I have taken a great many different kinds. I will always keep Heart and Nerve Pills in the house."

Price 50c. a box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Ont.

BRIDE WAS MURDERED

Battle Creek, Feb. 23—A bride of only three days, Mrs. Ava McCauley, aged thirty-six, was found murdered in her bedroom today, her skull split open with an axe, and Albert McCauley, the bridegroom missing. The woman was the widow of John Harris of Detroit, a railroad man who lost his life in an accident some years ago. Mrs. Harris and McCauley were married here on Tuesday.

The only clue the police have is a statement by Edris, six-year-old daughter of the murdered woman who says that she was awakened by a noise this morning and saw "my new papa" standing over his wife with an axe in his hand. The axe was later found.

An attempt had been made to wash it off, but the handle bore blood stains and one of the victim's hairs still clung to the blade.

CITY ELECTON

The Election for Mayor and Aldermen for the City of Fredericton for the ensuing year will be held on

MONDAY,

The 8th Day of March, 1920,
At the Polling Places
as follows:

DIVISION No. 1—For all voters residing or owning property above the northwest centre line of Carleton Street prolonged, at or near the City Hall, in the said City.

DIVISION No. 2—For all voters residing or owning property in the remainder of the said City, at or near the County Court House in said City.

NOMINATIONS.

Every candidate for the office of Mayor or Alderman shall be qualified to vote at the election for which he is nominated, and shall be nominated in writing by at least TWO ratepayers residing in the City of Fredericton, and qualified to vote at the ensuing election for which such candidate is nominated.

Every nomination paper with the certificate of the City Treasurer shall be filed with the City Clerk or at his office and not later than four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the first day of March, 1920, and the City Clerk, before receiving such nomination paper, shall ascertain from the same that the requirements of the Election Act have been complied with.

No candidate is qualified to be nominated for Alderman unless at the time of the nomination he is a resident of the Ward for which he is nominated.

The acceptance of each candidate and the signatures of at least TWO resident qualified voters, who must sign the nomination paper, shall be proved by a witness by affidavit attached to the nomination.

In case of a contest, each elector shall be entitled to vote for ONE candidate for Mayor, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Wellington Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for St. Ann's Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Carleton Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Queen's Ward, and for ONE candidate for Alderman for King's Ward.

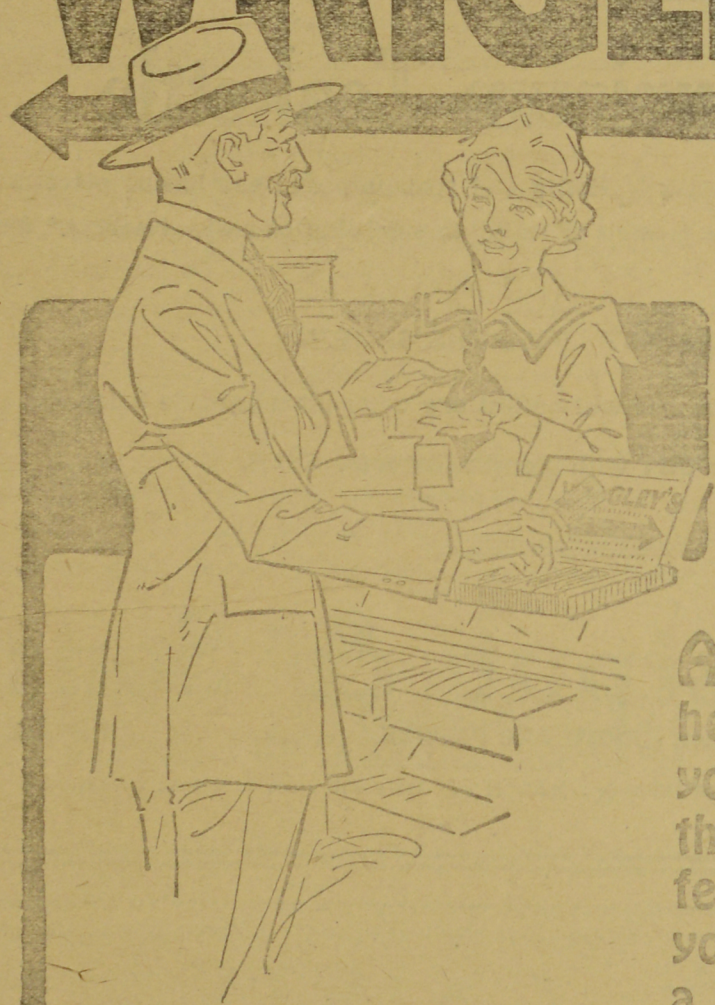
Dated this 20th day of February, A. D. 1920.

G. R. PERKINS,
City Clerk.

7 lbs

Hugh Milam will take a bunch of youngsters by Echo Todd, 2.14½, from Fair Oak Farm Lexington to Readville along in mid-spring.

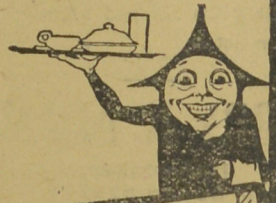
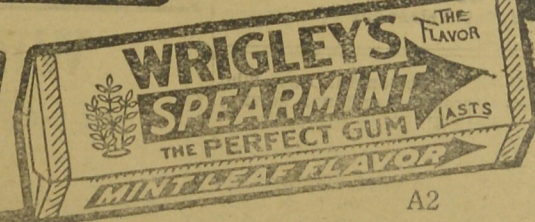
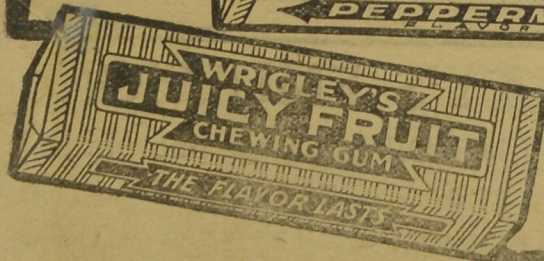
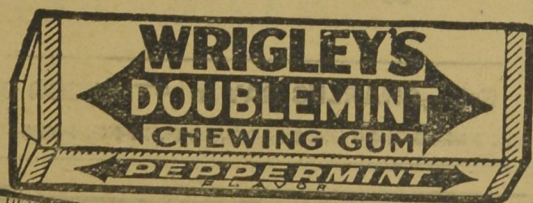
WRIGLEY'S



After a hearty meal you'll avoid that stuffy feeling, if you chew a stick of

WRIGLEY'S

Other benefits: to teeth, breath, appetite, nerves. That's a good deal to get for 5 cents!



Sealed Tight—Kept Right!

NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT

The first discovery of natural gas in the Province of Alberta, of which we have record, took place in May, 1881, at Alderson, a station on the main line of the C.P.R. 35 miles west of Medicine Hat. The railway construction gang, boring for water, struck a heavy pocket of gas at a depth of 1,300 feet. A little later in the same year, gas was also discovered at Cassia, 6 miles further west, but while this well soon choked, that at Alderson continued to flow for many years.

In 1890, Medicine Hat, then but a small town, sank a well and found a small supply at 700 feet; four years later another attempt was made, and history tells how at the eleventh hour, with money all spent—facing bankruptcy and despair and gloom in the hearts of the town and city council, a sensational flow was uncovered at a depth of twelve to thirteen hundred feet. The cheap, apparently unlimited fuel supply, both for commercial and domestic purposes, is largely accountable for that city's growth and present prosperous condition.

There are several known gas fields in the Province of Alberta, but as yet only two have been utilized for commercial purposes to any considerable extent, namely, the Medicine Hat and Bow Island fields. Bow Island lies on the railway line about half way between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, 150 miles south-east of Calgary.

In 1912 the supply was piped into the city of Calgary, as well as distributed en route to the city of Lethbridge, Macleod and other towns, where it is used for both domestic and commercial purposes.

In the neighborhood of Pelican Rapids, Athabasca River, gas springs were known at least a century ago, and travellers going up and down the river, into the Peace River Country have cooked their meals there. Further well-known gas reserves are the Foremost Field, south of Bow Island, the Barnwell Field, midway between Bow Island and Lethbridge and the Viking Field, 83 miles east of Edmonton, and were it not for the difficulty of obtaining adequate piping, it is probable that this supply would have been utilized two or three years ago to furnish light, heat and power to Alberta's capital.

Prospecting is now going on in the Monarch Field, 40 miles southwest of Calgary, and at the Okotoks Field 27 miles south. Along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of the apex of a well definite anticline similar to that one in the Okotoks Field, there are many pronounced gas seepages, and it seems probable that as in the former field, which had also a gas seepage, it will be a commercial producer.

The Imperial Oil Co. has commenced prospecting for petroleum along the last mentioned anticline, and it is stated, intends to carry vigorous prospecting from the International Boundary northwards to Hudson Hope on the Peace River. The production of both petroleum and natural gas seems favorable. The company also proposes further prospecting at other parts away from the mountains, where it has selected grounds for operation. In many parts of the province in drilling for petroleum, gas has been found; and

Gas Well at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Indications are that there is an immense gas field remaining yet to be tapped, the exact location, size and probable capacity of which can only be proven by testing.

According to the report of the Canadian Bureau of Mines, in 1915, there was produced 4,378,947,000 cubic feet valued at \$1,037,919, which is equivalent to 23.7c. per thousand cubic feet—the heat that could be obtained from upwards of two hundred thousand tons of coal.

The Natural Gases of Alberta are known as "wet" and "dry." The former is a profitable source of gas line, and already a considerable amount of that fluid has been produced, with a probable greatly increased production in the near future. The Medicine Hat and Bow Island fields are "dry," but there is no reason to conclude that much of the gas yet to be found will be "dry"—rather the reverse.

Hellum, a non-combustible gas, very nearly as light as hydrogen and invaluable for balloons, has been extracted in considerable quantity from the Bow Island gas at Calgary, and shipped to Great Britain for war purposes. The termination of the war, has stopped the manufacture, probably, however, only temporarily.