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Wood Distillating Process

EXPERT OPINION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

COMMERCIAL DISTILLATION OF WESTERN YELLOW PINE STUMPS

REPORT OF YIELDS OBTAINED BY DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION, USING THE "PRITCHARD PROCESS."

Conducted in Co-operation with the British Columbia Forestry Branch at the Plant of the National Wood Products Company, Wilmington, N. C., August 15-18, 1914.

Approved: Howard Weiss, Director, Sept. 4, 1914.

Signed: R. D. Palmer, Chemist in Forest Products, Aug. 28, 1914. Sept. 4, 1914

INTRODUCTION.

This report describes a commercial test made at the plant of the National Wood Products Company, Wilmington, N. C., August 15-18, 1914, using western yellow pine stumps. The object of the test was to record the yields of certain distillation products from this material. The test was a mutual co-operation between the British Columbia Forestry Branch who supervised the collection of the material and paid the cost of collection and shipping to the Wilmington plant; the National Wood Distilling Company, Wilmington, N. C., owners of the Pritchard process under which patent the Canadian company proposes to operate; Mr. Harry C. Moore, managing director of the Canadian Wood Distilling company, Cranbrook, B. C., who contemplates operating a plant on western yellow pine stumps, and the United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin. The test was conducted under the general supervision of Mr. H. M. Chase, president National Wood Distilling company, and Mr. J. L. Grafflin, superintendent of the plant. All the details of weighing the raw material, measuring of the products, and recording the data were conducted by the author as representative of the United States Forest Products Laboratory, with the assistance of Dr. J. S. Bates, superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. The test was also witnessed by Mr. T. W. Pritchard, inventor of the process, Mr. L. M. Ellis, assistant superintendent of forests for the Canadian Pacific Railway, Dr. H. K. Benson, professor of industrial chemistry University of Washington, Dr. O. F. Stafford, professor of chemistry University of Oregon, Mr. Chas. L. Campbell of Badger & Sons, Boston, Mass., Mr. G. D. MacKinnon, of MacKinnon and Holmes, Sherbrooke, Que., and Mr. G. P. Greeley, patent attorney, Washington, D. C.

RAW MATERIAL.

The wood tested consisted of a carload of stumps reported to have been collected near Cranbrook, B. C. Microscopic examination of a number of samples taken at random just as the wood was loaded into the retort indicated all the physical characteristics of western yellow pine (pinus ponderosa). The report of the xylotomist who examined the wood is appended. The report of Mr. J. D. Gilmour, district forester forest branch, Cranbrook, B.C., which describes the character of the material, the method used in collecting, and the extent of selection is also appended to this report.

The wood was practically one month in transit including a transfer of the wood from a damaged car at Cincinnati, Ohio. This transfer was without supervision of a representative of the forest service.

A number of the portions of stumps were quite large and were split by means of wedges and axes into pieces not exceeding six inches maximum diameter, since this size has been found to be the maximum for the best working conditions of the process. The wood was found to be exceedingly tough, and it is believed that a mechanical reduction of the stumps to a suitable size would be necessary in commercial operation. Using negro labor at 14 to 15 cents per hour the cost of splitting the material used in the test was about $5.00 per cord.

It was first intended to divide the sample into several lots according to apparent "fatness," in order to get as much data as possible on the proportion of selectable material in a given area. A careful examination of the wood as it was being split indicated, however, that the material as a whole was uniform in quality and that the original plan would not be feasible. Occasionally a particularly fat piece was found but such pieces would have represented less than one per cent of the total. The wood was culled as far as possible three times, the culls in most cases representing the pieces obviously light in weight or containing an especially large proportion of decayed sapwood. As shown in the data to follow the culls represented only about 9.75 per cent. of the weight of the wood in the car.

It may be stated that if the area from which the test material came represents average conditions in that region the uniform resin content of the stumps as determined in the test is of great importance from the stand point of commercial operation as no selection would be necessary except for the stumps very largely decayed.

PROCESS.

The method employed in the test was one in which the wood was destructively distilled. The important feature of the process was the use of a hot oil, practically non-volatile at the maximum temperature employed, as a heating medium. This oil circulated through coils of pipe surrounding the wood in the retort and returned to a furnace for reheating at frequent intervals. By this means the heat applied to the wood was controlled within 10 to 15 degrees F., and as a result of the heat control the volatile hydro-carbons, turpentine, and pine oil were distilled from the wood essentially free from products of decomposition such as resin oils, tar, etc.

The wood was first weighed in small cars holding about .35 cord each and the cars were then run into the retort. Nine cars comprised one charge for one retort. The tempera-

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War in the Local Camp

W. B. McFarlane seeks to disqualify Cranbrook's Aldermen

Papers have been issued this week by W. B. McFarlane on Aldermen Balment, Clapp, Erickson, Jackson, Leask and Stevenson of the City of Cranbrook with the purpose of disproving their qualifications to sit in council as the people's representatives for the year 1915.

The circumstances surrounding the incident are such as have aroused the interest of every citizen in the city as to its possible outcome. The matter is to be tried in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and was dated for the 11th inst., but owing to it being necessary for the recipients to receive their papers so many days before the sitting of the court the lawyers representing Mr. McFarlane asked for and obtained a postponement until next week in which to hear the case. Messrs. Law and Fister are the solicitors acting on behalf of Mr. McFarlane.

The plaint asked that an information in the nature of a Quo Warranto be exhibited against the various aldermen to show by what authority they exercised the office or franchise of aldermen of the City of Cranbrook. It further states that the returning officer, T. M. Roberts, had no right to refuse the nomination papers of Messrs. W. B. McFarlane and J. B. Hall at the last election and accept the nomination papers of other candidates, because when the time of the opening of the nomination papers came and the papers were opened the returning officer announced an election and named all the parties as candidates (excepting that of Geo. Stevenson which was referred to the city solicitor) and it was not until the next day that a word was said about the papers of W. B. McFarlane or J. B. Hall not being in order; about one o'clock the remaining candidates were declared elected by acclamation.

Mr. McFarlane is open to prove in court that the nomination papers of the aldermen elected do not comply with section 37 of the act or with form 5 of the schedule to such act. Also he is open to prove that the written qualifications furnished by the said aldermen are irregular in that they are not dated. Further he declares he is open to prove that his own nomination papers are perfectly regular and should have been accepted and acted upon by the returning officer.

The papers issued against George Stevenson will not bear on the case to any extent as Mr. Stevenson sent in his resignation to the council some time ago.

In reference to the returning officer, T. M. Roberts, and his action in declaring the present aldermen eligible to their office and declaring the papers of W. B. McFarlane and J. B. Hall out of order, it is as well to understand that he acted on the advice furnished him by the city solicitor and that he believed when he made such declaration that he was acting in strict accordance with the requirements of the law.

Meeting of City Council

Proposed City Market Building—Economy is now considered—City Engineer discharged

The usual monthly meeting of the city council was held in the council chambers on Monday afternoon when Mayor Bowness presided, and Aldermen Leask, Erickson, Balment, Jackson and Clapp were in attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were on motion adopted as read.

A letter re the appointment of the police and license commissioners was received and filed.

A communication was read from the Mainland Firewriters Association addressed to Fire Chief Foster in which they thanked him for the clear and detailed report given to them by his department; they also wished him to to have sent to them a copy of the new water system. On motion of Aldermen Erickson and Balment it was moved that a plan of the whole water system be prepared together with complete specifications, etc., as are necessary for their information.

The accounts were then presented by the finance committee as approved by them, with the exception of accounts from the C.P.R. telegraph, Hanson Garage and Lawrence Veeberg. These required some explanation from the chief of police and until his return they were tabled until the next meeting. With these three exceptions the accounts on motion of Ald. Clapp and Erickson were ordered to be paid.

The report of the city engineer, J. Glenday, was read for the month of January and on motion of Aldermen Leask and Clapp adopted as read. The report can be found in another column.

Aldermen Jackson and Clapp moved that it having come to the notice of the city authorities that persons have used water keys for turning on and off water that notice be given in future that persons using same without permission being first obtained from the city clerk's office such persons will be prosecuted. Carried.

Aldermen Jackson and Clapp moved that the city engineer and water committee be instructed to check up the water system of the city, and to ascertain if persons are using water without paying for same. Carried.

Alderman Balment drew the council's attention to the fact that there are a lot of ratepayers seriously in arrears for their water rates and suggested that some measure be taken to have same collected. Mr. Balment gave some surprising figures to back up his statements that can be borne out by the records where taxes are arrears for amounts of $242, $222, $131, $125, and numerous ones from $40 to $60. Considerable discussion ensued as to the ways and means of having this money collected, all the aldermen being of the firm conviction that strong measures should be taken, especially when some of those owing large sums can well afford to cover the amount.

On motion of Aldermen Jackson and Balment it was decided that persons who are in arrears if the same is not paid by March 31st their wat-

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Wood Distillating

Continued from Page One.

ture of the oil bath was then raised to and maintained at 485-490 degrees F., until by experience the odor and general appearance of the distillate indicated that the turpentine was off. This period took from 8 to 10 hours. The temperature of the heating medium was then raised as quickly as possible to 650 degrees Fahrenheit. This required from one to two hours, and during this period a second fraction of distillate called the "light oil" was obtained. The transition point between light oil and the third stage of the process or the "heavy oil" stage was apparent within about 10 minutes, being indicated by the presence of heavy oils in the distillate and the appearance of wood gas from the end of the condenser. As soon as the heavy oil had practically stopped running the fire was drawn and a certain amount of cold oil mixed with the hot to aid in cooling down the charge. The heavy oil period required about four hours and the total cycle of distillation about 16 hours.

As soon as the heavy oil stopped running an outlet provided for the purpose was opened at the back of the retort and the soft pitch that had collected was allowed to flow out, the retort having a back slope of 6 inches in 90 feet.

The charcoal was unloaded at the end of a 24-hour cycle and was weighed immediately. The coal was quite hot and small fires had started by the time it was weighed. It was then necessary to spray the charcoal with a quantity of water to prevent its complete loss. Cooling the hot charcoal by means of water very largely destroyed the hard, bright qualities which are characteristic of good charcoal. The charcoal was subsequently used as fuel at the plant.

All of the gross distillates were run right from the ends of the condensers to open barrels or tanks. The turpentine and light oil were measured at frequent intervals during the distillation, but the tar oil and accompanying pyroligeneous acid obtained in the third or destructive distillation stage were allowed to settle for about 12 hours in a large shallow tank before determining the total quantity of each.

ACTUAL TEST.

Run No. 1 was only run through the turpentine stage. Because of a leak in the oil bath pipe in the furnace it was not thought advisable to heat the oil to the high termperature necessary for destructive distillation. Runs No. 2 and 3 were, however, run through the usual process. Run No. 3 contained the culls which filled three cars but only comprised 30 per cent. of the weight of the charge.

The complete log of Run No. 2 showing the temperature of the oil bath a point just before entering the retort and also the time required for each stage of the distillation is shown in Table 1.

YIELD OF PRODUCTS.

Crude Products—The weight of wood used in the different runs and the yield of crude products from each, together with the average results from the entire test are shown in Table 2.

Refined Products—Samples of the crude turpentines of each run were further examined at the Forest Products Laboratory. The crude turpentines (average sp. gr. .8900 at 15 degrees C.) were subjected to steam distillation in the presence of a little caustic soda and an average of 84.66 per cent. of clear, light yellow oil, sp. gr. .8680, and 15.34 per cent. of a heavy residue which was practically non-volatile with steam, sp. gr. 1.0160, was obtained. This residue has been previously noted by the author in crude turpentine obtained from the temperature controlled processes and resembles the heavy oil sometimes found in old gum turpentines that have been subjected to an excessive temperature during distillation of the crude gum.

The clear distillates were then fractionated in a Hempel column and gave 90.3 per cent. turpentine and 9.7 pine oil for the average of the three runs. The yields of refined turpentine and pine oil from each run on a 90 per cent. commercial recovery basis are given in Table 3. It is also assumed in these figures that a commercial wood turpentine contains 6 per cent. pine oil, viz: in this case the "refined turpentine" contains all the turpentine and practically 60 per cent of the pine oil.

The wood turpentine from western yellow pine has a range of boiling point from 166 degrees C. to 185 degrees C., which is considerably higher than either gum or wood turpentine from longleaf pine. The western yellow pine wood turpentine is further characterized by a lemon-like odor.

ALCOHOL AND ACETATE OF LIME.

A sample of pyroligneous acid from Run No. 2 was analyzed for methyl alcohol and acetic acid and indicated the total yield from the run to be 3½ gallons of 95 per cent. wood alcohol, or 1½ gallons per cord, and 164½ pounds of 80 per cent. acetate of lime, or 70.9 pounds per cord of 4000 pounds.

FUEL.

The total fuel required for the complete distillation of 4.66 cords of wood and one-half of the distillation (turpentine stage only) of 2.53 cords was 3½ cords of wood and 4½ tons of charcoal. Taking the relative fuel value of wood and charcoal as 1 to 2½, and assuming one cord of fuel wood to weigh 3,000 pounds, the total fuel consumed was equivalent to 10.83 cords of wood for 4.66 plus one-half of 2.53 equals 5.92 cords of wood distilled equals 1.82 cords of fuel wood for each cord distilled. This fuel consumption was undoubtedly higher than normal since this included keeping steam in the boiler sufficient for the refining operations for much more wood than that distilled in the test. The actual fuel requirements for distillations were probably nearer 1¼ to 1½ cords of poor wood per cord distilled.

SUMMARY.

1. Seven and one-fifth cords of western yellow pine were treated by the Pritchard process of distillation 4 2-3 cords passing through the entire process including destructive distillation and 2½ cords through only the first or turpentine stage. The process is one using a circulating oil bath as a heating medium.

2. The wood tested consisted entirely of western yellow pine stumps reported to have been collected near Cranbrook, B. C., and to represent the average material in that district.

3. The wood was found to have a uniform resin content. Out of 30,000 pounds only 9.75 per cent. was culled out as obviously poor material.

4. The yield of products per cord were:

Crude turpentine, containing 20.3 gallons; refined turpentine, 14.9 gallons pine oil, .57 gallons.
Light oil, 3.5 gallons.
Heavy oil, 70.25 gallons.
Pitch, 40.9 pounds.
Charcoal, 1081 pounds.
Pyroligneous acid, containing 79.5 gallons; 95 per cent. wood alcohol, 1.5 gals.; 80 per cent acetate of lime, 70.9 pounds.

*All gallons United States gallons.

5. The fuel consumption during the test of 4 2-3 cords completely and 2½ cords one-half distilled was calculated to be equivalent of 10.83 cords of wood or 1.82 cords of fuel per cord distilled.

APPENDIX 1.

United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service.
Forest Products Laboratory
August 25th, 1914

Memorandum for Doctor Acree:

The 16 samples of stumpwood used in the Wilmington tests have been examined and found to be hard pine. Although no systematic study of the structure of the root wood of western yellow pine has been made yet these samples are found so nearly to the structure of the stem wood of the same that considering their origin they undoubtedly are western yellow pine (pinus ponderosa).

(Signed) A. KOEHLER,
Xylotomist.

APPENDIX 2.

Forest Branch, Cranbrook, B.C.,
July 23, 1914

The Chief Forester,
Forest Branch,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Following is a brief report of car of yellow pine stumps which is now in transit to Wilmington, North Carolina, to determine its value for distillation purposes.

Soil—Very gravelly, deep, fairly dry.

Stumps Per Acre—On a measured acre at a point where stumps were taken for this experiment there were 12 yellow pine stumps from 18 to 24 inches in diameter. This number is below the average for this district which I think should be placed at 16 of a size and quality suitable for distilling if it is found that the stumps of this region have a sufficiently high content of valuable products to render their distillation profitable.

Condition of Stumps—The stumps have been cut eight years. Decay is noticeable in the upper portion of the stumps from one to two feet, but the root wood and lower portion of the stump is sound except the sap immediately beneath the bark. The heart wood of the lower portion is sound and has a very resinous smell and taste. In the upper portion of the stump the resinous matter appears to have pretty well leached out or been destroyed by fungi; the most decayed portion of the stumps have been cut off and do not appear in the

Continued on Page Three.

Table No. 3.
Yield of Refined Turpentine and Pine Oil

Run No.	Cords (4000 lbs)	Refined Turpentine* Total Gallons	Refined Turpentine* Per Cord Gallons	Pine Oil Total Gallons	Pine Oil Per Cord Gallons
1	2.53	41.4	16.36	1.87	.74
2	2.32	33.75	14.53	1.32	.57
3	2.34	31.95	13.65	.94	.40
Total	7.19	107.10	14.90	4.13	.575

*Contains 94 per cent. turpentine, 6 per cent pine oil. A 10 per cent. commercial shrinkage of the actual turpentine plus pine oil is assumed

Table No. 1

Run No. 2—August 16, 1914.

Weight of wood and cars .....16029 pounds
Weight of cars ..... 6748 pounds

Weight charge ..... 9281 2.32 cords (4000 lbs).

Temperature of Oil Bath Degrees F.	Time	Remarks
356	8.45 a. m.	Retort charged
450	9.45 a. m.	
480	10 a. m.	Distillate began (1¾ hours)
495	10.15 a. m.	
492	11.00 a. m.	
487	12.00 m.	
490	1.00 p. m.	
490	2.00 p.m.	
490	3.00 p. m.	
490	4.00 p. m.	
490	5.00 p. m.	
489	6.00 p. m.	
4.90	7.00 p. m.	
—	7.15 p. m.	Turpentine off (10½ hrs.)
540	8.00 p. m.	
605	9.00 p. m.	Light oil off (12¼ hrs.)
650	9.45 p. m.	
652	10.00 p. m.	
650	11.00 p. m.	
650	12.00 p. m.	
645	12.15 a. m.	
625	1.00 a. m.	
—	1.30 a. m.	Heavy oil off (16¾ hrs.)
—	5.45 a. m.	Charcoal pulled.

Table No. 2—Yield of Crude Products

Run No.	Charge Pounds	Charge 4000 lb. Cords	Crude Turpentine Total Gals.	Crude Turpentine Per Cord Gals.	Light Oil Total Gals	Light Oil Per Cord Gals	Heavy Oil Total Gals.	Heavy Oil Per Cord Gals	Pitch Total Lbs.	Pitch Per Cord Lbs.	Charcoal Total Lbs.	Charcoal Per Cord Lbs.	Pyroligneous Acid Total Gals.	Pyroligneous Acid Per Cord Gals.
1	10109xx	2.53	56¼	22.2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	9281	2.32	46.5	20.0	10.25	4.42	163½	70½	95	40.9	2527	1091	183¼	79
3x	9368	2.34	43.	18.35	6.	2.57	163	69¾	—	—	2522	1079	187	80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	28753	7.19	145¾	20.3	16¼	3½	326½	70¼	95	40.9	5043	1081	370	79½

xThis charge contained 2804 pounds of culls. Assuming that the rest of the charge gave as much turpentine as the average from the other two runs it is calculated that the culls would have yielded 12 gallons of crude turpentine per cord.

xxThe moisture content of the wood in this charge estimated from the weight of the charge before and after removing the turpentine equals 20 per cent. of the wet weight.

xxxAll gallons are United States gallons.

A National Measure
affecting the coming prosperity of Canada

A PETITION

To the Honorable, the Speaker, and the Members of the House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled.

WHEREAS, it is reasonable to expect a great influx of people from Europe after the cessation of the terrible conflict, when twenty million men under arms will return to peaceful avocations and many will naturally escape from the huge burden of taxation, caused through military tyranny.

THEREFORE, your petitioners humbly pray your honorable body to consider the enactment of legislation, whereby Canada can be prepared to take advantage of conditions which will be favorable, in assisting to attract desirable settlers, who will assist in the development of Canada's natural resources.

AND WHEREAS, the methods employed in attracting good immigrants in the past have proved to be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the very opposite to the objective aimed at was attained, through lack of wise precautions in making preparations to receive and care for the future welfare of the immigrants, attracted by advertisements issued by Governments and Corporations.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly suggest that effective measures should be taken as soon as circumstances will permit, as follows:—

1. That legislation be enacted empowering the Government to borrow five hundred million dollars, more or less, for the use of each of the undeveloped Provinces in the West.

2. That provisions be made under careful control to loan the funds to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, for the purpose of encouraging mixed farming, stock raicing, and other vocations of husbandry, by which workers can extract wealth from the earth without impoverishing the heritage of mankind.

3. That loans be granted to deserving applicants on good security, always providing that the money advanced shall be used for the purpose for which it is intended, on easy terms of re-payment of the principal sum, say fifty years, at 6 per cent. interest, more or less, according to the price the Government of the time can realize on the bond issue, but always preserving a margin to pay the cost of the administration of the funds.

Your petitioners therefore humbly suggest that an arrangement be made with the present banking institutions of Canada, which have spent great sums in buildings and the organization of competent staffs, who could handle the funds to be dispensed economically and to the advantage of the people, on a small margin of profit to be regulated by a Royal Commission. The foregoing is submitted, not as a Liberal nor Conservative, but as a NATIONAL MEASURE, which will not embarass the existing nor any future Government.

It will attract the industrious workers of our race from all parts to share in the profitable results of the development of the great west, which will add to the prosperity of the whole Dominion of Canada. INDUSTRIES FOLLOW FARMERS. The first duty of the state is therefore to encourage and assist the producers of the means of existence.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that due and careful consideration should be given to the foregoing suggestions, for the good of the people who wish to become industrious workers, but who lack the means of converting the primitive wilderness into productive gardens with happy and peaceful homes.

Your petitioners further respectfully draw your attention to the fact that considerate and generous measures of the kind suggested will tend to disarm "the Anarchist," and will satisfy the SENSIBLE SOCIALIST as the first important step (not of social retrogression) but of evolution approaching his ideal, from the foundation upwards without revolution.

Your petitioners further recommend that great railway corporations should be invited to work in unison with the Government in granting easy and attractive terms for intending settlers of the industrious class, thus providing a permanent source of income for railway companies and their employees.

Your petitioners further urge your honorable members to duly consider and enact measures for the nursing and fostering of infant industries, which will follow the advent of millions of prosperous farmers, and thereby conserve the wealth, trade and commerce of Canada for Canadians.

The undersigned petitioners therefore earnestly pray that the foregoing suggestions be dealt with by the honorable members as the importance of the case deserves.

The Lumber Industry

A PETITION

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

Your petitioners humbly pray for the immediate consideration of the following questions, which are of momentous importance to the majority of the people of British Columbia, and more especially to the workmen, the merchants and allied trades now most seriously affected by the dumping of American lumber on the only market available for the product of the interior of British Columbia.

Your petitioners do no ask for any bounty or favor such as is granted to encourage other industries, but simply that the most important industry of the Province of British Columbia should receive the same measure of justice and protection as enjoyed by other industries; the lumber trade is the only one in Canada not protected.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honorable body do without further delay deal with this important matter and grant immediate relief to the suffering people, who cannot afford to wait for the appointment of the Tariff Commission and the years of consequent suspense.

Owing to overproduction of lumber in the United States, and the depressed state of their markets, lumber is being dumped into Canada at much less than the cost of production; the cost of manufacturing is higher in British Columbia, owing to many disadvantages, not the least being that supplies of all kinds cost more than in the United States and upon which Canadian lumbermen and other consumers have to pay duty.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray for the protection they are justly entitled to receive from their legislators, and we claim that it is their duty to protect all Canadian industries and that it is most unjust to discriminate against lumber alone.

Your petitioners, therefore, ask

1st. That lumber of all kinds (with the exception of hardwoods) should be dutiable;

2nd. That an amendment to the Dumping Clause should be enacted forbidding the entry of lumber when invoiced below the cost of production, or a provision made that a duty should be imposed according to its true value.

3rd. That the present customs regulations should be strictly enforced forthwith, as the Americans are using a machine called a "Canadian duty evader," and many millions of lumber are continually coming across the border and allowed to escape paying duty, in consequence of which great loss and suffering is felt throughout British Columbia, whose trade is paralyzed, all the mills in the interior being closed down, and thousands of men anxiously waiting for work, which cannot be given to them until Parliament grants the relief your petitioners pray for. Over thirty thousand men and their families are dependent on this industry, which is left open to the slaughter of our commercial enemies. The lumber industry in the past provided over one-third of the total revenue of British Columbia. Her smokeless chimneys and silent factories supply an eloquent answer to some charges made on the floor of the House when it was stated by an honorable member "that British Columbia mills paid large sums of interest on the watered stocks of some atrocious flotations," whereas the interest and dividends have not been earned, and cannot possibly be earned, under existing conditions.

The settlers on the prairies receive little or no benefit by the importation of American lumber; it is true that very high prices are being charged in certain country districts, for which manufacturers are not responsible, and your petitioners pray that an enquiry be instituted at once to place the onus where it belongs.

Incontrovertible evidence can be readily produced to prove the urgent necessity for prompt action, as the lumber market of Western Canada is in the hands of, and entirely at the mercy of, American manufacturers.

THE LOSS OF EXPORT TRADE

And, whereas, during recent years the export trade in lumber from British Columbia has declined from 90 per cent. to 6 per cent. in the trade with Australia and New Zealand alone.

Your petitioners therefore suggested that such a serious state of affairs is worthy of careful investigation, as to the cause of the loss of trade, and the remedy which should be applied to regain it. One fact is worthy of notice that 90 per cent. of the export trade was done by British Columbia when subsidized lines were employed, the subsidies were discontinued and after that the trade declined.

The undersigned petitioners therefore earnestly pray that the natural protectors, the honorable representatives of Canadian citizens, in the name of justice, do without delay adopt effective measures to foster and protect Canadian trade and commerce for the benefit of Canada, and further, that the foregoing important matters shall be raised above party politics, and dealt with by the Honorable the Speaker, and the Members of the House of Commons as a measure of National importance.

The Prospector, Cranbrook, B. C.

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F. M. Christian, general manager

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UNION LABEL

21st YEAR CRANBROOK, B.C February 13th, 1915. No. 7.

The wood distillating plant proposed to be located in the vicinity of the city has during the past few weeks received a considerable amount of criticism respecting its possible ability to carry out what the directors claim it can do. We were given to understand by Mr. Harry Moore when he visited Cranbrook that a report was being prepared by the Forestry Department in respect to the results obtained by the car-load of stumps which was shipped to Wilmington, North Carolina, at the expense of the Provincial Government for a thorough test to be made as to the possibility of the yellow pine stump being used for distillation purposes. We communicated with the Hon. Wm. Ross, minister of lands, and he referred our communication to H. R. McMillan, chief forester. Mr. McMilland has been kind enough to forward us a copy of the one furnished him by R. D. Palmer, chemist in forest products, and approved by Howard Weiss, re the conditions governing the test made, which we take pleasure in reproducing in another part of our paper. At a later date we hope to be able to place before our readers the commercial success of this process as given by the highest authorities. In the interest of the city and district it would be well if a careful reading of this article was made and a thorough study of its contents was undertaken by those who are pessimistic of its success.

* * * *

During the present week papers have been served on the city aldermen giving notice of action to be taken in the Supreme Court, Vancouver. In another column we outline the charges made and up to the present we cannot see upon what ground Mr. McFarlane has instituted proceedings other than technicalities in the nomination papers. The nomination papers of aldermen declared elected are short of the words "Cranbrook, B. C.," pertaining to the date, but both Mr. McFarlane's and Mr. Hall's papers are dated over a year ago, January 11th, 1914, and no occupation for either candidate appears. What the outcome of the proceedings will show when the case is placed before His Lordship Justice Morrison will have to be left to a later date to be seen. Suffice it to say that the whole of the proceedings has caused more than a ripple of excitement to pervade in the city.

* * * *

A large number of citizens from the upper country visited Cranbrook this week in company with the Invermere hockey team. The effect of these exchangings of courtesies will do much toward drawing together the interests of the northern and southern points of the Kootenay Central railway. The visitors enjoyed a good time and returned home well pleased with their reception even though it was of an unofficial character. The impressions they received of the desire of the citizens of Cranbrook to join in mutual interests will assist materially in furthering the welfare of the Kootenay Valley and promote the final plans of a joint Board of Trade, as has been suggested.

Our readers will remember that about a year since many thousands of signatures were attached to a petition in which the Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce was asked to make special efforts to recapture the lost export lumber trade for British Columbia, and the suggested initial steps were for the Minister to appoint one of his commissioners from those recommended by the Lumber Associations from the most experienced practical men who could make investigations and fully report as to the real reasons for the decline in the trade and to suggest methods whereby it could be remedied. This application was supported by the leading bankers of Canada, but the Hon. Minister could not see his way to accede to the request.

On January 30 and 31, this year, the Hon. R. F. Green was in Cranbrook when these matters were taken up and fully discussed with the lumbermen. Immediately on the Hon. member's arrival in Ottawa he and the member for Victoria, Mr. G. H. Barnard, interviewed the Hon. Sir Geo. E. Foster and obtained his assent to the original request.

This is very encouraging and means much to the people of British Columbia, and if such work along these lines is continued with vigor we may hope to soon see a great improvement in trade conditions.

* * * *

Although we do not wish to criticise our contemporary, the Herald, we would suggest that instead of inventing news and misreporting facts it should assist in giving honor where honor is due. In last week's issue it would lead people to believe that Mr. A. E. Watts was addressing political meetings on Cranbrook street on Sunday evening, the 31st, at the same time knowing that such a statement was quite untrue, and why the Herald should persist in publishing things of this kind we cannot understand.

* * * *

Ten inches of editorial comment by the Herald scribe on the Postage Stamp which, according to Buncombe, was only about six inches in size last week, goes to prove the work of the Postage Stamp. In our issue of January 16th we said that a postage stamp was worth more than its weight in gold, and that the worth of a postage stamp will oft times arouse the envy and the jealousy of human mortals in such a way as to make them forget the noble tributes of their profession. For direct falsehoods and misinterpretation the Herald scribe has outreached himself in this week's issue. Just because "the proper authorities" had not received "official" information does not go to prove they did not know what other citizens knew, and to throw out an insinuation about there being other citizens running the city other than the mayor and city council is an insult to the citizens of the city who respect the position which the mayor and aldermen fill too much to attempt to usurp their right. The writer of falsehoods continues that the Postage Stamp asserted that the present city council was a joke. In protection of the Stamp we will repeat what it said: "What happened in Cranbrook this week? Why, the election of the mayor and aldermen by acclamation. Wasn't it a joke?" How the Herald scribe can turn the meaning of the above to say that it asserted that the present council was a joke is best left to himself to answer if he can. (This will give the Herald scribe another opportunity to fill a column this time instead of 10 inches.) So far as enlightening the Herald scribe out of our encyclopedia respecting the restricted district is concerned we might inform him that the subject is too distasteful at any time to dwell upon, and we would respectfully ask him to read his own script again and take the whole clause in full and not a disjointed part to serve his own purpose.

Communication

Below is a copy of a letter from A. E. Watts to the Hon. R. F. Green, M. P., which may be of interest to our readers:

Wattsburg, B. C.,
Feb. 12, 1915

The Honorable R. F. Green, M.P.,
Ottawa.

My Dear Mr. Green:

Your promptitude is certainly worth noting, you left Cranbrook on January 31st for Ottawa, and on February 9th, your letter was received here in which you tell us of your successful interview with the Honourable Minister of Trade and Commerce.

On behalf of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers Association Mr. C. D. McNabb, the President, desires me to convey our thanks and appreciation of the efforts of yourself and Mr. Barnard, the member for Victoria, and to congratulate you on the success attained.

At the same time, the Association wish you to convey our thanks to the Honourable Sir Geo. E. Foster for having taken one of the most important steps in assisting to secure business for Canadians. Whilst our members will derive no direct benefit from export trade, we fully recognize the beneficial effects that will follow indirectly, as indicated in your letter.

It has been suggested that I ask you to obtain information on the following subjects:

1. Information has been received that the British Government is giving out large orders, one for one-hundred thousand frame houses for Belgiums, another for 52,000,000 of lumber for Military buildings at Harve, France, and that other large orders are expected and so forth. The rumor says the Hastings Mill has the order for the one-hundred-thousand houses.

2. If there is any truth in the foregoing, will you ascertain through what Department such orders are given, and whether by competitive tenders or how?

3. The price of lumber delivered at Havre or other points in Europe, stating the kind of lumber best adapted for those markets.

4. Freight rates, coast points to Europe via Panama Canal.

5. Freight rate via rail and ocean from points in the interior of British Columbia, say, Fernie, Nelson, Cranbrook, Revelstoke, etc.

6. Ruling wholesale price of lumber in Liverpool, London, Havre, etc.

It is presumed that the Honorable Minister of Trade and Commerce can, without much inconvenience, instruct his commissioners in Europe to gather the above and other useful information.

Again thanking you for your prompt and effective work, with kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,
A. E. WATTS.

Winners of Medallions from St. John's Ambulance Association

It has recently been brought to our attention that the St. John's Ambulance association has awarded medals to three local men who are all connected with the C.P.R. employees.

The medals are known as the St. John's Ambulance Medallion, and are made in the shape of a cross with a raised centre, around which is the name of the association on the front and the name of the recipient and the number by which he is known on the association books engraved on the back. The winning of this medal involves a considerable amount of work and study and is in the majority of places considered a very great honor, so much so that it invariably is presented to the winner at a semi-public or public meeting.

The students of the St. John's Ambulance association have to pass three examinations before the winning of the Medallion is at all possible. The first course is rewarded by a certificate, the second by voucher, and the third, which is a particularly strict one, is the medallion. Our readers must appreciate the individual efforts of each of the participants before they can fully comprehend the value placed upon them by the winner and his or her friends. In the first and second examinations Dr. McKidd came all the way from Calgary to Cranbrook to make the examination, and for the third examination, Dr. Green, as Dr. McKidd was unable to make the journey, examined the students for their eligibility to the honor of a full fledged membership to the Association and the worthiness of the student to wear the medallion to be awarded.

The work of these students is not confined locally by the results of this studying, especially at this time when nation is fighting nation is the result of their teaching becoming more and more appreciated. The effect of the learning received is perhaps better observed in the case of an accident locally when the men of the Ambulance Corps are at the front with their knowledge before the doctor can arrive; reference might readily be made to the wide areas of track over which our trains are traversing from day to day in this western country; for countless miles and over the wildest of country where no doctor is located these men, who are working as part of a train crew, if an accident happened, are ready at a moment's notice to render first aid to the injured, and it is on record that by their aid only have many passengers and others today to thank for the life they now possess.

In their studies Drs. King and Green assisted the winners of the above medallions and are proud of the successes they have won. The winners were J. Bennett, W. Gibbs and J. Lower. We now take this opportunity of drawing the public attention to the honor that has accrued to these successful students and would recommend others to join the First Aid Classes; it will assist them in time of need. The questions which the students had to answer in their last examination are given below. The list covers practically all the information necessary in case of accident to any individual and is an education in itself.

Give treatment or describe or illustrate viva vese for: Venous haemorrhage, epilepsy, varieties of fracture, fish hook in hand, general treatment of fracture, circulation of blood, apoplexy, bite by rabid animal, concussion of brain, sunstroke, scalds and burns, shock and collapse, compound fracture, general rules for treatment of insensibility, signs of fracture, what are varicose veins, dislocation, compression of brain, how to improvise splints, varieties of haemorrhage improvised arm slings, complicated fracture, fainting, asphyxia, general

rule for arresting arterial haemorrhage, snake bite, arterial haemorrhage, stimulants, convulsions in children, rupture, treatment of bleeding nose, sprains, methods to improvise a stretcher, suffocation by hot water, bleeding from tooth socket, woman's dress on fire, hysteria, general rules for removal of clothes, poisoning by alcohol, foreign body in eye, removal from electric medium, carbolic acid poisoning, foreign body in ear, poisoning by opium, treatment for wound of abdomen, emetics, treatment of electric shock, acid poisoning, foreign body in nose, general treatment for poisoning, wounds, alkali poisoning, tratment of burn by vitrol, choking, treatment of injury to a joint, poisoning by bad food, fracture of spine, tratment of hanging, treatment of suffocation, general treatment to wounds.

Treat fracture of: Forearm, jaw, leg, metacarpus, collarbone, finger, pelvis, ribs injuring lungs, humerus (shaft), kneecap, finger, arm bone at elbow, thigh, arm bone at shoulder,

Arrest or treat haemorrhage at or for: Carotid arterie, subclavian arterie, axillary arterie, fromt feet, radial and ulnar artery, femoral artery from palm, facial artery, temporal artery, varicose veins, brachial artery, popliteal artery, bleeding from lung, brachial at elbow artery.

Make triangular bandage for: Shoulder, head, hip, chest, hand, feet, back knee, elbow.

City Council

Continued from Page One.

er connection will be cut off.

Alderman Jackson gave notice that he will at the next meeting of the city council introduce a bylaw to amend the water system bylaw.

Alderman Clapp gave notice that he will at the next meeting of the council introduce a bylaw dealing with the road tax enforcement.

The council's attention was drawn to the danger that existed from overhanging snow and ice in various parts of the city and after discussion Aldermen Clapp and Jackson moved that owners of property or occupiers be notified that overhanging snow and ice be cleared off buildings and unless it is done the city will do it and charge it up to the responsible party.

Delegations from the market committee and Cranbrook Agricultural association being in waiting were accorded a hearing to state their case.

Mr. A. B. Smith, as president of the Farmers' Institute, explained the purpose the market committee had in view, which was to carry on the market as formerly and increase the interest of the farmers and people in its welfare, and drew the council's attention to the fact that there have been eight markets held to date and the average turnover by the market gardeners has been about $200 each week. One ton of meat has been the average sold. Mr. Smith said that when the market first started they received the market hall free of any charge but now it has been found necessary in fairness to the owner of the building to pay a rental of $5.00 per week. At the present time the committee are without funds and if the council could see their way clear to take care of the $5.00 per week he thought that would help very much.

Mr. B. Palmer said that Mr. Smith had covered the ground pretty well, and he would give it his moral support. The question he thought the council ought to ask itself was whether the market was a benefit to the city. If so, it should be given the best support of the council. It was of benefit to the rancher for selling his produce and to the consumer for the lower prices that prevail in competition with the stores. Mr. Palmer said that where he was selling pork for 10c to 12c for the ordinary cuts and special cuts for 15c, it would be necessary for the consumer to pay in the stores 22c, consequently it was a benefit to the city because it assisted the working people to obtain what had been heretofore impossible. The ranchers are getting the cash for the produce as never before, and who, after the market, purchase whatever are their requirements from the stores with the cash they obtained in the morning. It therefore must be a benefit to the city, and if they could see their way to do as suggested by Mr. Smith he was sure it would be appreciated by all the citizens of Cranbrook.

Mr. T. B. O'Connell on behalf of the Agricultural association renewed the yearly appeal for assistance to the fall fair. He said they were faced with difficulties particularly as the council's attitude as a whole this year was one of economy. Agriculture is the backbone of the country and especially of this district for that now the lumber is about all cut away there apparently is at the present time only the agriculture and the mining. It was suggested that the city might appropriate from $200 to $300 for this purpose and they would be well repaid for their assistance.

Mr. T. Doris, president of the Farmers' Institute endorsed what Mr. O'Connell said. In addition, he said that the fair would produce better stock in the district because of the competition and the showing. "We have no resources to carry on the fair other than by voluntary contributions. We would like to have a fair this year and carry it to a successful issue. The donation we ask for is small but it will go a long way to assist the working of the fair."

In respect to the market question Aldermen Jackson and Leask moved that a grant be made of $5.00 per week to the market committee while the market is held in the present building but not to a later date than June 1, 1915. Carried.

Aldermen Jackson and Erickson moved that a special committee be appointed consisting of the mayor and Aldermen Erickson, Clapp and Leask to meet the management of the market committee to consider ways and means to erect a permanent city market building.

The city clerk was authorised to purchase a new flag for the city hall on motion of Aldermen Leask and Erickson.

A suggestion was given to the police commissioners to reduce the staff of the police force in a motion made by Aldermen Jackson and Balment that the police commission be requested to reduce the present staff of the police to a chief of police at $100 per month and a night policeman at $81.

Aldermen Jackson and Balment moved that Mr. Glenday be notified and that the position of city engineer be discontinued for the present beginning March 1, 1915.

Aldermen Jackson and Balment moved that Pobt. Baldwin be engaged at a salary of $75.00 per month, beginning March 1, 1915.

Mrs. (Dr.) Miles and Mrs. W. B. McFarlane who were a delegation from the Sunshine Society, were present. Mrs. Miles addressed the council re the donation given them by the late council. They wished the council to continue the same as the work they were doing was a worthy one. On motion of Aldermen Balment and Clapp the council decided to continue the grant of $10.00 per week for the months of February, March and April to the Sunshine Society.

Council adjourned.

To the Mayor and Aldermen,
Cranbrook, B. C.

Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration progress report of work carried out by the city engineer's department for the month ending January 31.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maintenance—Leaks occurred on the old wood pipe system on Edwards and Van Horne street and Watt, French and Armstrong avenues. These leaks were caused by the increased pressure obtained from the new steel pipe conduit main and have been repaired.

Service leading to the Imperial Bank was found to be leaking under the sidewalk. This has been repaired and lowered.

Thirty-four thawouts were made during the month.

Some little trouble was experienced with hydrants freezing up. In some cases this was caused by gravel and stones in the mains damaging the rubber valves in the hydrants and allowing the water to escape into the barrel. These have been repaired. The spindle casting and part of stud lug on barrel of hydrant at Dewar and Edwards streets were broken, necessitating barrel being removed from the bottom flange and new barrle put in. This also has been done.

Graphical plans showing the location of all valves and service connections on the new system are being prepared.

Sewerage Maintenance — Disposal Works—Trays over primary filters at the disposal works have been cleaned off twice during the month and works generally maintained.

Plumbing Permits—One plumbing permit was issued during the month.

PUBLIC WORKS DAPARTMENT

Sidewalks—Snow was removed from the sidewalks by the prisoners under the supervision of the janitors.

Statement of cost of work for the month of January, 1915:

Waterworks Department.	
Leak Edwards street	$14 15
Leak Edwards street	9 15
Leak Van Horne street	9 05
Leak Watt avenue	9 05
Leak French avenue	6 50
Leak Lumsden avenue	1 10
Leak Armstrong avenue	4 20
Leak Edwards street	11 20
Test hole 3-in. main @	1 00
Stocktaking	15 95
Thawing	23 10
Digging wires	4 00
Cutting water	5 25
Imperial Bank Service	35 65
Repairs service Bk. 91	3 10
Repairs meters	2 35
Thawing and repairing hydrants	36 10
Plans and office work	57 60
	$248 50
Sewerage Maintenance	
Cleaning trays disposal works	$27 50
Plumbing inspection	3 00
Public Works.	
Cleaning snow off sidewalks	12 10
Total	$291 10

Athletics—Stags

The second game of the basketball league was played last Monday night at the Young Men's club between the Stags and Athletics and resulted in a win for the latter by the score of 27-15. A large crowd turned out and were treated to another fast game of basketball replete with sensational team work and shooting. The players played clean basketball and deserved the large crowd which attended.

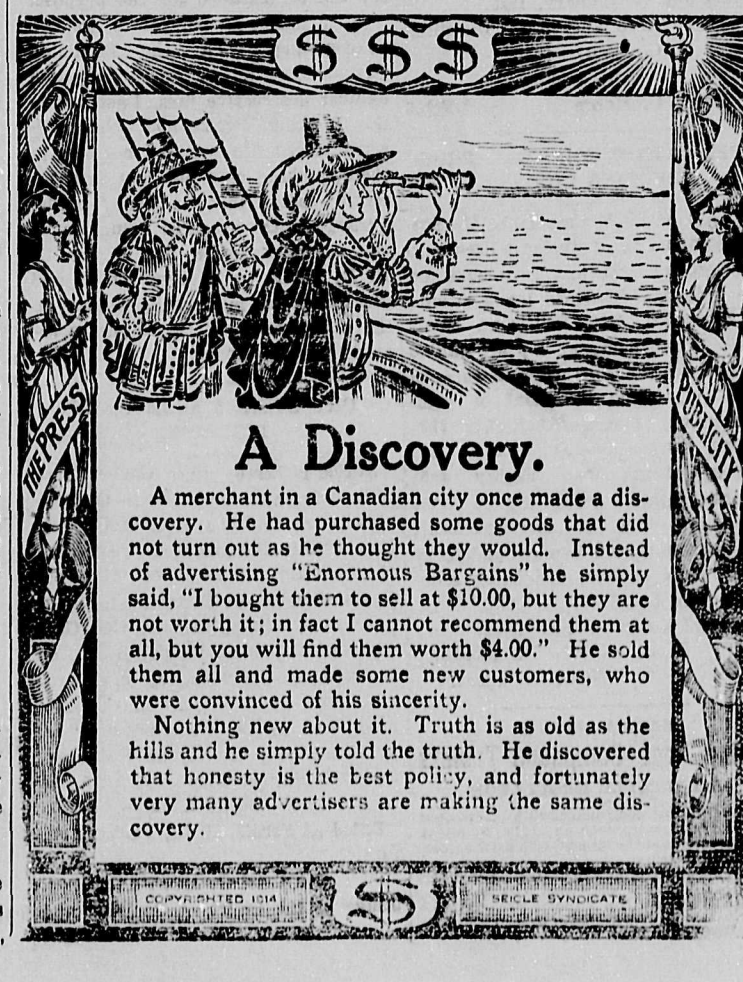
The girls again were the preliminary attraction. The "Macs" beat the "Hicks" for the second time. The game was fast and only the good work of the opposing guards held the score down. No tallies were made in the first half but in the second the Macs scored five before the Hicks got their only goal. The Macs again scored and when the final whistle blew led by five points, the score being 7-2. Mr. Mirams refereed to the entire satisfaction of both factions. Line-up—Macs, L. Turner and E. Gill, forwards; A. Macdonald, centre; D. Greaves and D. Kershaw, guards. Hicks—L. Turner and V. Bradwin, forwards; G. Hickenbotham, centre; B. Gill and Orma McNabb, guard.

The main game between the Athletics and Stags began with a rush, the first basket being scored by the Stags right after the beginning of play. Then McIlwaine began some of the weirdest shooting seen on the floor for a long time and had scored six baskets while the other side secured three points, he dropping them in from every conceivable angle. Half time ended with the score 12-5 in the Athletics' favor.

The second half saw a continuation of sensational scoring by McIlwaine. While he seemed to be able to score in any position the forwards of the Stags were away off in the shooting and missed many chances to score which ordinarily would have been sure baskets. During this period the Stags secured ten points while their opponents made fifteen, all except two points being credited to McIlwaine. Crowe was high scorer for the losers, making thirteen points.

The lineup—Athletics, Phillips and Wilson, forwards; McIlwaine, centre; McEwin and Kuhnert, guards. Stags—Crowe and Wallinger, forwards; Dallas, centre; Breckin and McNabb, guards.

The Athletics and Beavers meet next Monday night in a game which promises to be as exciting as the previous ones. Admission ten cents to everybody.



A Discovery.

A merchant in a Canadian city once made a discovery. He had purchased some goods that did not turn out as he thought they would. Instead of advertising "Enormous Bargains" he simply said, "I bought them to sell at $10.00, but they are not worth it; in fact I cannot recommend them at all, but you will find them worth $4.00." He sold them all and made some new customers, who were convinced of his sincerity.

Nothing new about it. Truth is as old as the hills and he simply told the truth. He discovered that honesty is the best policy, and fortunately very many advertisers are making the same discovery.

FORT STEELE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Revision and Appeal under the provisions of the "Taxation Act" and the "Public Schools Act" respecting the assessment rolls of the Fort Steele Assessment District for the year 1915, will be held at the Government office, at Fernie, B. C., on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the Government office, at Cranbrook, B. C., on Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., January 30th, 1915.

GEORGE G. MOFFATT
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal
Jan13

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE.

Victor Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District, located on Wild Horse Creek at Old Town or Chinatown,

TAKE NOTICE that I, Geo. M. Judd, Free Miner's Certificate No. 67313b, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorter for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 8th day of January, A. D. 1915.

1-Mar.6 GEO. M. JUDD.

THE NATIONAL WOOD DISTILLING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that The National Wood Distilling Company of Wilmington, North Carolina, as holder and Harry C. Moore, of Blairmore, Alberta, as licensee of a Canadian Patent No. 106931 for a process of Destructive Distillation of Wood will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof or an act extending the time within which they commence to construct and manufacture in Canada under the said patent.

Dated at Blairmore. Alberta, this fourth day of January, 1915.

The National Wood Distilling Company
and
Harry C. Moore 2-Feb.6

APPLICATION FOR COAL PROSPECTING LICENSE

TAKE NOTICE that I, E. G. Sinclair, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situate in Block No. 4593, Southeast Kootenai: Commencing at a post planted at or near the Northwest corner of Lot 7119, being the point of commencement, thence east Eighty (80) chains, thence south Eighty (80) chains, thence west Eighty (80) chains, thence north Eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, and containing six hundred and forty acres, more or less, and being a relocation of Lot 7119.

Located December 12th, 1914.

E. G. SINCLAIR, locator
N. A. SINCLAIR, agent.

MADAM LAVAL'S
Cotton Root Compound Tablets
A RELIABLE REGULATOR

These Pills are compounded with the greatest care from the most reliable remedies known to science; such as are being used with much success by the most celebrated physicians known.
They are a specific for the distressing disorders to which the female constitution is liable.
Price $2 a box. No. 2 (much stronger), $3 a box. Sold at all drug stores, or by mail from The Laval Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

5,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

"Know Canada! make Canada known!" is a striking sentence in the War Year edition for 1915 of that popular booklet "5,000 Facts About Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, who knows Canada as probably few Canadians do. It is true that he who would know Canada and its wonderful growth in any one year, will find this annual publication "worth its weight in Yukon gold or Cobalt silver," while as a means of making the Dominion known in other countries, it is no less valuable. Fifty chapters are devoted to such subjects as agriculture, area, banking, census, immigration, mining, manufacturing, trade, etc., and a page of Canadian war facts show how up-to-date it is. Sketch maps are included of the Dominion in 1867 and 1915. Copies may be had from progressive newsdealers, or by sending 25c to the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 588 Huron Street, Toronto, Canada.

SAFETY FIRST IN DOMINION PARKS.

At the request of the Dominion Parks Branch the E. B. Eddy Company has recently put into effect a very excellent precautionary measure against forest fires. This company is now printing in striking colors and attractive design on their match boxes an effective fire notice, warning the public not to throw away burning matches, especially in the woods. It is a well known fact that many forest fires are due to carelessness in handling matches.

It is recognized that the best way to get people to realize the danger with matches and fire is to have the necessity of care constantly impressed upon them. It is thought that if a person sees a fire warning notice every time he takes a match from a box, the exercise of care with fire will gradually become a habit with him.

Up to the present time, however, the match itself has also been at fault. If an ordinary match is lighted and allowed to burn from one end to the other, the flame then extinguished, it will be noticed that the burned portion remains a live coal for almost a minute after the flame is out. The E. B. Eddy Company are undertaking to correct this fault by impregnating their matches so that when the flame is out the match is dead. Some of their matches are now treated in this way and it is the intention to have all their matches impregnated as soon as machinery can be installed for the purpose.

Other industrial companies are also co-operating with the Dominion Parks Branch in the campaign against destructive fires. Last spring the Canadian Pacific and other railways placed fire warning notices in their smoking cars and last fall inserted them in their menu cards. Arrangements are also being made with the manager in chief of the C. P. R. hotels to have very neat and attractive fire memoranda placed in the guest rooms of the hotels operated by the company.

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Dated at Fernie, B. C., January 30, 1915.

GEORGE G. MOFFATT,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal. 6-Feb20

Professional Cards
and
Lodge Notices

KING EDWARD SCHOOL

Principal, Miss V. M. Cherrington

Evening classes if necessary. Terms on application. Day courses are more advisable.

Total Course, $36.00, covering three months' tuition.

Hight School course $3.50 per week.
School Course ..... $2.50 per week.
Kindergarten ..... $1.25 per week.

Private Classes by Arrangement
Drawing, Painting, etc., a Specialty
Bookkeeping, Stenography Shorthand.

W. R. BEATTY
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Building Contractor, Dealer in Mining Stock & Mineral Claims
CRANBROOK, B.C.
P.O. BOX 585 PHONE 346

The Cranbrook Poultry and Pet Stock Association

President—A. B. Smith.

Meets regularly on the First Friday evening of each month.

Information on Poultry matters supplied.

Address the Secretary—W. W. McGregor, Cranbrook.

Drs. KING & GREEN
Physicians and Surgeons
Office at Residence, Armstrong Ave.
Office Hours:—
Forenoons - - 9.00 to 10.00
Afternoons - - 2.00 to 4.00
Evenings - - - 7.30 to 8.30
Sundays - - - 2.30 to 4.30
Cranbrook, - - - - - - B.C.

Women's Institute

Meets in the Maple Hall First Tuesday afternoon in every month at 3 p.m. The fancy work classes meets on third Friday evening.

Mrs. W. B. McFarlane, President
Mrs. J. Shaw, Sec-Treas.
P. 0. Box 442.

All ladies cordially invited.

T. T. McVITTIE
P.L.S. & C.E.
CRANBROOK, ... B.C.

HARVEY, McCARTER, MACDONALD and NISBET
Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries
Money to Loan
Imperial Bank Building
CRANBROOK, - British Columbia

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAPTER
No. 125, R. A. M.

Regular meetings:—2nd Tuesday in each month at eight o'clock.

Sojourning Companions are cordially invited.

Ex. Comp.—A. C. Shankland, E.
Cranbrook, B.C.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1871

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in Royal Black Knights of Ireland Hall at 8 p.m. sharp. Visitors Welcome.

R. S. Garrett, W. M.
T.O.Horsman, Rec. Sec.
Box 292

Cranbrook Farmers' Institute

Pres.—A. B. Smith
Sec.—Alb. H. Webb.

Meetings are held on the Second Saturday in the month at 2 p.m. in the Old Gymnasium. All Welcome.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Cranbrook, B.C.
Crescent Lodge, No. 33
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Fraternity Hall.
R. C. Carr, C. C.
F. M. Christian, K. of R. & S.
E. Halsall, M. of F.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

I.O.O.F., KEY CITY LODGE
No. 42
Meets every Monday night at New Fraternity Hall.
Sojourning Oddfellows cordially invited.
R. A. Rackdyeft, N. G. J. F. Broughton, F. S.
Wm. Harris, Rec. Sec'y.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
Court Cranbrook No. 8943.
Meet in Maple Hall, on 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.
GEO. COULDWELL, C. R.
J. BIRD, Secretary, Box 247.
Visiting Brothers Cordially Welcomed

OVERSEAS CLUB
(Cranbrook Branch)

Meets in Maple Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. Membership open to British Citizens.

E. Y. Brake, Pres.
W. J. Lower, Sec.-Treas.
Box 247.

Visiting members cordially welcome

Wood Distillating

Continued From Page Two.

sample shipped. However, no great amount of acre has been taken to separate all rotten wood.

Method of Extracting Stumps—No machinery of any account was used, stumps being blown with stumping powder. From an investigation of the material as it was being extracted I would expect that much valuable resinous material was left in the ground on account of no machinery being used to pull the roots. Fairly heavy charges of explosives were used which broke or tore the stump off at about 12 to 18 inches below the surface. Through this procedure good-sized roots were torn off and left below which might by some other means of extraction be utilized. It seems to me that in taking out stumps for this purpose on a considerable scale a small charge of powder should be used, only sufficient to split the stump into four or five pieces, depending on the number of large roots, then with a suitable stump puller or small donkey engine, these split sections of the stump can be pulled out in such a way as to bring the large portion of the root from below the ground.

Selection of Stumps—No particular care was exercised in selecting the stumps but all sound ones on the area were taken until the carload was obtained.

In this connection it seems that stumps cut eight years are perhaps a little too old and probably those cut five or six years would be better.

Cost of Taking out Stumps—I have not yet obtained figures on the cost of getting this car of stumps but Mr. Leitch, manager of the East Kootenay Lumber Co., which company loaded this car, is getting ready his figures on this point and I will give them to you as soon as they come in.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. D. GILMOUR,
District Forester

Meeting Today

PROPOSED MILK DEPOT FOR CRANBROOK.

The Farmers' Institute, through the kindness of Mayor Bowness, will hold their February meeting in the City Hall on Saturday the 13th inst., at 2.00 p. m. The chief subject for discussion is the proposed milk depot for the city. At present several milk wagons are covering practically the same ground in their daily rounds. Why not have all milk delivered at a central depot and two wagons would cover the city. This would solve a labor proposition on the farm and however small the herd kept there would always be a market for the produce. Surplus milk could be separated and cream, butter or ice cream handled in the summer. An egg circle in connection would add to the usefulness of the depot. Messrs. W. J. Atchison, J. A. Pringle and W.B. Bardgett will speak on the dairyman's side and Mr. A. A. Williams of the Reliable Egg Farm, will give a paper on the egg circle. All dairy and poultrymen are specially invited. The secretary has information on Government seed grain, register for members to show stock and produce handled, pruning school and short courses. Remember the date, Saturday, February 13th, 1915.

Live Stock Commissioner Rive will be in the city today and is to address the meeting this afternoon. Any one having any questions to ask repecting feed or possibly the milk dairy interests now have an opportunity to receive the best advice first hand. A good attendance is hoped for.

Scotland to the Fore in Recruiting

When the call to arms was sounded on the outbreak of the war, the response from Scotland was magnificent and today it is the Scotsman's boast that in proportion to its size and population his country has contributed to the armed forces of the crown a greater number than any other section of the United Kingdom. From John O' Groats to the Cock of Scotland, from the outermost Hebrides on the west to the North sea on the east, there came a steady flow of young men—Highlanders, Islanders and Lowlanders—into the various depots.

It is in the Highlands and islands that the most striking results of this widespread patriotism, are apparent. Not since the old days of the clan battles, when every clansman considered himself in honor bound to follow his chief to the field, have the Highlands been so denuded of their male youth. In the shepherd's shuling and the fisherman's hut the call has been heard and answered; the cotter has been drawn from his hard struggle with an intractable soil, the farm-servant has left the plough to serve a gun, and phillios, beaters and gamekeepers have exchanged the fowling piece and the sporting gun for a service rifle. There is not a town or village in the North of Scotland which has not contributed its quota of men, and many a highland clan is proud of the fact that it has sent forward every able-bodied man. From a small Aberdeenshire village, within a few days of the first appeal every eligible young man with one exception had joined the colors. Within a week he joined. Everyone who met him saluted him with the query, "Hello, John, are ye no awa' yet?" He could not stand the implied reproach in this constant query. The navy is also being largely recruited from the north coast, and much of the strength of Mr. Churchill's naval brigade has been drawn from the ranks of the sturdy fishermen on the North Firth.

In the islands the same story is told. In many of the smaller islands of the Hebrides scarcely a single young man can now be found. All have gone, and only women and children, assisted by old men, are left to carry on the work of the croft or holding as best they can. Nor do they complain. They are proud of their men. Lochiel, whose newly recruited Camerons are largely composed of these men, has commended the care of their dependents to the county authorities, charging them to see that these women and children do not suffer unduly while their menfolk are fighting.

But, although the Highlands and islands have done their duty so conspicuously, it must not be assumed that the Lowlands or the cities have not done equally well. The only difference is that while the Highlands are practically drained, the cities and the Lowlands still have large reserves to fall back upon. The spirit that animates all classes in the south of Scotland is indicated by the fact that at least two clergymen—one in Edinburgh and the other in Berwickshire—have joined as combatants. The Glasgow Corporation Tramway employees, after contributing fully 700 of their number to the Territorials and Reservists, raised an entire Glasgow Tramways Battalion, and shortly after the outbreak of war the entire staff of a small bakery in Glasgow enlisted.

Scobell's Liquor, Tobacco and Drug Cure Permanently dispels the need for Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs. It counteracts the effects almost instantly—removes all cravings. After taking the treatment there will never be any need to drink intoxicants or use drugs again. Can be given secretly. We have yet to hear of one failure. Mailed under separate cover to any address. Price $5.00 box, or 3 boxes for $10.00. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

New York, Feb. 8.—The price of bread will go up from 5 cents to 6 cents a loaf in this city tomorrow. Announcement to this effect was made by several of the large bakeries today. The present 10-cent loaves will be two ounces lighter. The high price of flour is given as the cause.

Baptist Church

Pastor, Rev. O. G. Kendall.

Services 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

The a. m. topic—"The Throne of Grace."

The evening subject—"The Revelation of Jesus Christ in the Historic Church."

...Sunday school and Fellowship Bible class, 3.00 p.m.

"Come thou with us and we will do thee good for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel."

Salvation Army Hall

Saturday, the 18th, a song service entitled "How Bessie Kept the Wolf from the Door." Sunday morning, 11 a. m., Holiness service. Afternoon at three, children's classes. Evening at eight, Gospel service.

All are heartily invited to these services.

Presbyterian Church

Pastor, Rev. W. K. Thomson

Morning service, 11 a. m. Subject Thanksgiving Service in Commemoration of the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States of America.

Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p. m.

Evening service: 7.30 p. m.

Subject—"Jesus Christ and the Social Question—Jesus' Teaching Concerning the Family."

Anthem by choir.

"My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the love of thy mother." Prov. 6c, 20v.

Methodist Church

Pastor, Rev. W. E. Dunham

Sunday services: The pastor will preach at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Windermere District Board of Trade

The annual meeting of the Windermere District Board of Trade was held in Athalmer on Friday last. In the president's report was clearly defined a very encouraging and possible policy for the coming year and reviewed the workings of the board for the season just closed. One of the outstanding features of interest during the past year was the completion and putting into operation of the Kootenay Central Railway. Improvements are being pressed for in the telephone service to connect up with the south. Reference was also made to the finishing of the Banff-Windermere road as against the threatened abandonment by the Government. In the closing remarks he referred to the joining of interests with Cranbrook and others to the south in an Associated Board of Trade for East Kootenay. "Personally," he said, "I would consider that any arrangement which would strengthen our position in approaching the Provincial or Dominion Government would be to our advantage and lead to the future prosperity of the district."

The report of the council was most comprehensive, especially in its dealing with the district's agricultural statistics. These show an increase each year since the statistics were first published and mark a gain of 50 per cent. over those of 1912, also that there are over 2,500 head of live stock with the territory of the board. Possibly the greatest revelation to the members was the statement that in spite of this being an agricultural district the reports of the merchants go to show that in the year just passed they imported approximately 33,000 lbs. of butter, bacon, ham and onions and over 5,000 dozen eggs. It was borne in upon those present that this meant a tremendous financial drain upon the community, all of which should be kept within its borders.

With regard to the work of the council for the past year: General conditions have been considerably upset owing to the war in Europe and trade and agriculture have been suffering accordingly. The work in hand by the board has been outlined by the president, but the following figures dealing with agricultural products may be of interest:

As the market in the past has been somewhat limited we are making full inquiries on prices, rates, etc., in view of opening up a market with southern points for such products that cannot be consumed locally.

Taking general market prices, the tendency is downward, good hay for instance can now be had at $20.00 per ton, about half the price of a year ago. Eggs, poultry, oats, etc., are all somewhat lower, though beef and bacon remain practically unchanged. Wheat is considerably higher.

Wages are distinctly lower, artizans owing to scarcity of work can now be had at from $3.00 to $3.50 per day and laborers $2.00 to $2.50.

It is interesting to note the following figures supplied by two firms only of the products which they shipped in during the past year. The figures for the whole district will run probably three times this amount:

Butter	3,150 lbs.
Eggs	1,800 doz.
Bacon and ham	5,547 lbs.
Onions	2,000 lbs.

The area under culvation in the district is roughly 2,840 acres, comprising the following:

	1914	1913	1912
Timothy and clover	828	730	710
Oats	1253	810	730
Wheat	53	41	0
Barley	12½	27	0
Rye	6	54	57
Alfalfa	108	62	16
Flax	0	6	6
Hay	137	300	175
Summer Fallow	167	80	114
Garden Truck	57	65	645
Potatoes	55	50	40
Small fruits	23	5	0
Apple trees, bearing	434	350	
Apple trees, young	6565	6000	

With regard to stock, the approximate figures are as follows:

Horses	1,080
Beef cattle	539
Young stock	497
Milch Cows	108
Hogs	421

The above figures do not include any settlement or work done in the Kootenay Valley.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Police Notices

Notice is given to the residents who leave or anticipate leaving their residences vacant for any length of time that if they will notify the chief of police he will undertake to see that such premises are properly protected.

Notice is hereby given that all business licenses were due on January 15th, and that the same should be paid without delay to the city clerk's office or to the chief of police.

P. ADAMS,
Chief of Police

Water Notice

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CRANBROOK.

It has come to the notice of the city authorities that private individuals (other than city employees) have in their possession water keys for turning on and off water connections.

Notice is hereby given that any person using the same in future without permission being first obtained from the city clerk's office will be immediately prosecuted.

By order,
T. M. ROBERTS,
City Clerk

Interesting Items

Calendars, instead of being laid aside, should be framed; no time like the present. Kilby Frames Pictures.

Born at the Cottage hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Corbett on Friday, February 12th, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Garrett of this city on Thursday, February 11th, at the Cottage hospital, a daughter.

The ladies' aid of Knox Presbyterian church intend having Shamrock Tea on March 17th. Full particulars later.

$150 FOR SIXTY DAYS' EASY easy work—Write for contract. Bradley-Garretson, Brantford. Fe20

Mrs. W. D. McKee of Grand Forks, president of the Kootenay Presbyterial, is at present in Cranbrook and is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Worden.

Cliff Steves, who was for a long time clerk at the Cranbrook hotel, has joined the 50th Light Cavalry, which is at present stationed at Calgary.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

A very interesting meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Seth Ryckman, Garden avenue, on Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. McKee addressed the members of the Women's Missionary Society of Knox church. Mrs. McKee subject was "Missions."

WHEN YOU ARE NERVOUS

you have the first symptom of a run-down system, and nervous people too often conceal their aches and pains and suffer in silence, while, *if neglected*, this condition often foreruns more serious trouble.

If those so afflicted would stop taking medicine containing alcohol or drugs which menace the foundations of health, and just take the pure, strengthening nourishment in Scott's Emulsion, it would create new blood to pulsate through the organs, refresh their bodies and build up the whole nervous system. It is rich, sustaining nourishment, free from wines, alcohols or drugs. Shun substitutes.

There is absolutely no need to send a five-cent piece out of the city for groceries and provisions. Order your goods and have them delivered the same day and GUARANTEED from Ira R. Manning, Ltd.

The Star Restaurant will open next week. This is a new restaurant located in Soloman Koury's old store under the Star Photo studio and in the Godderis block, and is purporting to give their customers the best short orders ever given in the city!

$2 A DAY SALARY FOR INTELLIgent married or single women for work around home or liberal remuneration for spare time. Mrs. Davidson, Brantford. Fe20

Miss Annie McCulloch of the Brantford General Hospital staff, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Norman M. McClure, St. Mary's Prairie, left on Wednesday for Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, where she will visit her brothers, en route to her home in Grand Valley, Ont.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Mr. R. Garrett leaves today for Chilliwack, where he will represent the Grand Black Chapter of B. C. of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland who hold their meeting on the 16th, as grand committeeman, and the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of British Columbia on the 17th and 18th.

AGENTS—"THE WORLD'S GREATest War," including Canada's part; profusely illustrated with actual battle scenes; record seller; make seven dollars daily; sample book free on promise to canvass. Linscott Company, Brantford. Fe20

The Knights of Pythias intend to entertain the Pythian Sisters to a social evening on Tuesday, February 23rd. During the evening it is intended to have progressive whist, dancing and refreshments. An excellent time is assured to the members of both orders and a good attendance is desired.

We will furnish the goods if you furnish the cash at an equal, if not lower, price than the mail order houses of Canada on all orders of $15.00 or over. Ira R. Manning, Ltd.

Dr. Herridge of Ottawa, moderator of the Presbyterian church, will deliver an address in the Knox church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock when he will take for his subject "The Work of the Modern Church." Special program of music will be provided and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend. The doctor is one of the greatest orators in the church at the present day and his lecture should prove interesting and instructive to all who attend.

"BILLY" SUNDAY'S MESSAGE & Methods—Extraordinary revivalist; quarter million converts; thrilling book; everybody orders; make six to ten dollars daily; sample book free on promise to canvass. Bible House, Brantford. Fe 20

Simon Taylor returned from the coast this week and reports that he observed improved conditions in the lumber industry owing to the mills having received several government contracts. It will also be interesting to know that a former Cranbrook citizen, Mike King, brother of Dr. J. H. King of this city, has a very busy mill at the coast and is doing extremely well. The business all along the coast line is much improved of late and there are prospects of many large orders being placed in that district. This will naturally rebound to the credit of this portion of the country as the coast mills will be drawn off the market as competitors of the lumber mills of the Crows Nest, they being occupied in filling the government orders. Mr. Taylor is very optimistic respecting the future months in this district and anticipates the opening of the mills in the vicinity of Cranbrook as soon as the fine weather appears.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Mr. J. A. Pringle has been endeavoring to have the name of his ranch registered. Since starting business in Cranbrook Mr. Pringle has been trading under the name of "Hillside Dairy" and desired to have the name registered as he is entering into the stock business and branding his stock. He has received word from the registry office that there is another firm using the name "Hillside" for trading purposes. This is a big disappointment to him as the name is now so well known in the district as standing for quality, especially does this adhere to his milk which has no equal in the Kootenays. Mr. Pringle as soon as his plans are determined and he obtains the necessary papers of registration will call his farm "Braemar Stock Farm."

Mr. Pringle can be regarded as the pioneer of first class stock in the district; he has won a large number of prizes with his pure bred cows and their products. The citizens of Cranbrook and district will all join with us in wishing him the best of success in all his further efforts to raise the quality of the stock in the neighborhood.

W. W. KILBY
PRACTICAL PICTURE FRAMER
AMSTRONG AVENUE
P. O. Box 802 Cranbrook, B.C.

Directors Meet

The directors of the Agricultural Association met on Wednesday evening and agreed to hold a fair, subject to getting the usual Government and City grants.

They are under no delusion about the matter and can see a strenuous time ahead of them. Still the grounds are there and a sum of over $500 has to be paid in interest and insurance whether or not a fair is held.

The $3000 prize list, the largest ever offered, is being pared down to $2000. Except for a few changes that may be made in the livestock list (cattle and horses) the rest of the prize list will read as last year with a little less premium to each item. For example: Fancy work, $1.50 and 50c, art $1.50 and $1.00, botanical collection as 1914, other school prizes halved, culinary sections 1-4 $1 and 50c, section 5, 12 jars preserved fruit $4 and $2, sections 6-10 $2.50 and $1.50, sections 11-24 $1 and 50c, dairy products halved, grains and grasses $1.50 and $1.00, vegetables section 1 $2 and $1, section 2 $1.50 and $1, remainder $1 and 50c, flowers and plants $1 and 50c, fruits plates $1 and 50c, boxes $2 and $1, dogs no second prizes, first cut to $2 for registered animals, pet stock as before without second prize, dressed poultry and eggs as 1914, poultry, ducks and ornamentals $1 and 50c, geese and turkeys $1.50 and $1, sheep halved, hogs $8 and $4, horses and cattle cut from $680 and $650 to $550 and $480, respectively.

Subscriptions will undoubtedly be less than in previous years but if as a beginning every farmer and citizen would join the association and pay the required $1 there would be no need of any further subscription list.

The fair is a benefit to every one who has interests in the city, for without the agricultural development of the district the place will be at a standstill. Each director carries a membership book so don't fight shy of them, but get ready to help to the extent of $1.00 at any rate. A dollar membership fee entitles the holder to a keyring, carrying a registered number with instructions to the finder to return same to secretary of the agricultural association.

It will be a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether that will win out this year.

YOUR BACK

is a Barometer. When it hurts, it means that the Kidneys need help. Take Gin Pills—Canada's own remedy for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. "Made in Canada". 271

Lost—Rent—Wanted

LOST—A gold watch, 17 jewel Omega between Santo's residence and Baker street or Armstrong avenue. Reward will be given by returning same to the police office, city hall.

TO RENT—In modern house, two large rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Terms very easy. Phone 374, Mrs. J. S. Mennie, cor. Lumsden Ave. and Edward St.

STOCK RANCH WANTED—Will pay cash for stock and chattels of improved stock ranch and will exchange high class producing Alberta wheat lands, one mile from town and railway for the ranch property or will lease same for term of years. No valuation based on boom times considered. In first letter send full particulars re chattels, stock, etc., and cash valuation placed on same. Also give lot number, number of acres in ranch, acres irrigated, cleared, fenced, etc., together with description of ranch buildings and open range available. Location must be within reasonable distance of Kootenay Central Railway. Apply Stack Ranch, Box 320, Cranbrook, B.C.

Map Just Issued

A recent edition of an elevator map just issued from the Department of Interior shows some very interesting information with respect to the storage and transportation facilities, for the handling of the annual grain production of the three Western Provinces. The map shows the elevator capacity at each station on the different lines of railways, and, in order to simplify the location of the various places, each railway system has been shown in a separate colour.

In addition to complete information regarding elevators the publication includes valuable railway information with respect to lines in operation, under construction, and located.

Copies of the publication may be obtained free of charge upon application to F. C. Lynch, superintendent of the Railway Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Prof. Frankland demonstrates that COD LIVER OIL generates more body-heat than anything else.

In SCOTT'S EMULSION the pure oil is so prepared that the blood profits from every drop, while it fortifies throat and lungs.

If you are subject to cold hands or feet; if you shiver and catch cold easily: take SCOTT'S EMULSION for one month and watch its good effects.

14-40 REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.