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Industries Follow Farmers
Is Paternalism Advisable?

By A. E. Watts

During the visit of Mr. G. J. Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, to the west, he said he "found that many industrial bureaus and boards of trade were giving more time to farming questions and less to efforts towards transporting industries to places where they were entirely out of place or a long time in advance of the times. He found the belief was gradually taking hold that it would be better to develop the surrounding country rather than to endeavor to attract a greater population than the surrounding country would support.

Amongst many other things of great interest Mr. Bury said: "I wish to emphasize more than ever my conviction that until there is a better adjustment of urban and rural population in this country there will continue to be a lack of adjustment of the financial and commercial business. By this I mean that cities and towns must stop doing so much to attract people to the centres until they have more people on the land."

It is a very encouraging sign of the times when we see eminent men taking an interest in matters of this kind. Many writers, including myself, have written volume after volume on this subject, and whilst Mr. Bury is correct in his analysis of the situation up to a certain point, his assertions will not bear the probing of a deeper and more searching analysis.

Mr. Bury says: That the people should move for themselves, and that one other of the troubles that he believes is confronting us is that we expect too much paternalism. Every move that is made or every proposition that is put carries with it the idea that the Government must father it. Why not stop this paternalism idea and try something ourselves? Get up strong organizations that will deal each with its own district and ask the cities to devote as much energy to promoting the industry of the farm as they attempted to do in promoting industries in the cities. Industries will come and will locate in the centre of the district that offers the best market for their goods. All other efforts must be abortive.

Whilst Mr. Bury's remarks are full of sound common sense, his strictures on paternalism to my mind are rather out of place. Presuming that the people of Canada had never treated great railway corporations paternally, the railways today would be non-existant or pretty nearly so. Without paternalism or protection where would the lead, steel and iron industries in Canada be to-day? Infant industries stand in need of nursing, hence the rapid strides made by the United States in building up her mighty manufacturing concerns owing to the appreciation of this fact. No person possessed of any business acument should object to the nursing of infant industries or governmental assistance to great railway corporations to a reasonable extent, but the public are beginning to realize that rather too much assistance has been given to mighty corporations and too little assistance to the workingmen and producers who will be called upon in the near future to bear the mighty burdens which will be imposed upon Canada, to pay interest on the many hundreds of millions spent in advance of the country's requirements, and it is rather ungrateful for representatives of corporations to preach the discontinuance of paternalism after most of it has been exhaused on themselves.

Whilst the workingmen of Canada (the producers) would not object to what has been done for the corporations, provided they, the producers, received say one-tenth part of the consideration that the corporations have enjoyed hitherto, and in preaching this doctrine, if the corporations from a business point of view would study their own interests they would assist, rather than discourage the proposal so many times made, that the Government assist the producers or would-be producers to produce instead of attracting hundreds of thousans of people to this country to shift for themselves as best they may.

It is all very well to tell the people to form strong organizations amongst themselves but it is not so easy to tell them how to form strong organizations. It is absolutely impossible for an aggregation of struggling settlers to form a strong organization, very few things in this world are strong without great financial backing. Neither can rapid strides be made in the development of the agricultural possibilities, especially in British Columbia, without financial assistance from the Government, and the reasons are so obvious to any person who really understands the situation.

Mr. Bury says that British Columbia possesses thousands of acres of good agricultural land, some of it cleared; he might go further and say that British Columbia possesses hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest kind of agricultural land which presents the greatest opportunities for producing more than the Province could consume, and yet statistics show that out of every six eggs consumed in British Columbia, it produces one, and other agricultural products in equal proportion are consumed but not raised in the country. Potatoes in the interior of British Columbia today are sold at $40 per ton, and they are being imported from the States. Yet there are thousands of people in the Province unemployed, hundreds of work teams are idle, mills and factories closed down, and the aforesaid hundreds of thousands of acres remain untilled, and I am sadly afraid that Mr. Bury's suggested panacea will not prove a cure-all for the serious state of affairs now existing. That is, without prompt and energetic Government paternalism of the same nature that made Denmark a prosperous country, which today is furnishing our own Mother Country with three-fourths of the butter used, and which is also doing so much for New Zealand, Australia and other overseas Dominions.

Whilst the struggle is hard for the poor settler on the clear prairie land which is ready for the plow, it is a hundred times harder for the poor settler of British Columbia to transform the primeval forest into a productive garden. Thousands of abortive attempts have been made by honest struggling men to root up the stumps and till the land, but the difficulty which confronts the greater proportion of the poor settlers is not lack of muscle or determination but lack of funds. I can point to many instances where log shacks have been abandoned and attempts made to clear the land and render it productive and in most cases the men had to leave their holdings and seek employment to obtain the means of subsistance.

Whereas, many have made abortive attempts the same to my knowledge could have been successful had the struggling settlers received a very small amount of financial assistance or paternal care from the Government. It has never been suggested that this should be done to an extent as generous with the poor would-be producers as it has been done for the mighty corporations.

Canada would find no diffiulty in raising one hundred million dollars or more when required at 4 per cent. and would find less difficulty in lending the money at 6 per cent. to those engaged in the agricultural industry, that is the only kind of strong organization that can possibly be effective and Mr. Bury will admit this would be sound business, at the same time I am sure the people would be glad to hear Mr. Bury's views on this vital matter at greater length, and possibly he may be converted to the foregoing since I have shown that it would be sound business. There is no valid reason why the Government should not advance money to the farmer at a low rate of interest to purchase better grades of stock of all kinds, or to loan money on improved farms and also to struggling settlers, in proportion to the initial improvements under way. The security would be good provided of course the land was good, and if it is of no value then the people ought not to be invited to come to the country.

The paternalism of the Dominion and Provincial Governments has been more than paternal, we might say even maternal in its loving care of the great corporations, many being provided with hundreds of millions of dollars, and million after million of acres of land including timber being presented to them.

Now, let us analyze the lumber situation and paternalism toward one railway company which was granted over $13,000.00 per mile in cash for building the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and four million acres of the

(Continued on Page 2.)

New Water System

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Tuesday evening in the council chamber to consider tenders for the construction of the new water system. There were present Mayor Taylor, and Aldermen Campbell, Leask, Hickenbotham, Cameron, Horie and Genest.

The following bids were filed:

P. Beain, of Fernie, for the construction of the pipe line only, $34,963.

G. Broley & Co., of Fernie, for the construction of the pipe line only, $33,680.35.

Vancouver Wood Tank and Pipe Co., pipe laying $25,561.95; construction of dam, $11,107.69.

Horton, Leader & Good, of Lethbridge, pipe laying, $26,000; dam, $4,600. If granteed the contract for pipe laying, will reduce the cost of constructing dam to $4,000.

The council then resolved into a committee of the whole to consider the several tenders. On rising, it was reported that the tender of Horton, Leader & Good had been accepted; that the company would put up a bond of $20,000 as a guarantee to complete the work as specified by December 31, 1914, provided the pipe arrives in Cranbrook on or before August 15; that white labor, resident of Cranbrook, would be preferred, the wage to be $2.50 per day of ten hours.

A contract for small fittings, such as service valves, clamps, etc., was given to Mueller Manufacturing Co. of Sarnia.

Engineer McCullough was instructed to purchase one No. 20 tapping machine, and a No. 1 Miller drilling machine.

On motion of Aldermen Cameron and Genest the Chief of the Fire Department and City Clerk were instructed to enter into a contract for the purchase of 500 feet of fire hose.

Council then adjourned.

McConnell Sues the "Sun"

Vancouver, B. C., July 2.—John P. McConnell, former editor of the Vancouver Sun, a morning paper, has issued a writ out of the supreme court against the Burrard Publishing company, owners of the Sun, and F. C. Wade, K. C., president of the company.

Mr. McConnell alleges that his suspension and subsequent dismissal from the position of editor came as a result of Mr. Wade's desire to himself control the policy of the paper and their differences of opinion which developed particularly over the newspaper's comments on the case of Jack Kong. McConnell alleges that Wade's view was, in his opinion, too friendly to the Chinese side of the case and an editorial written by McConnell, and published against instructions, denouncing orientals and approving wholesale dismissals of Chinese from private homes, was the climax, according to the lengthy recital of the writ, which caused the final break.

Mr. McConnell is suing for $30,000 damages and an injunction from the court to prevent Mr. Wade continuing to dictate the policy of the paper.

Mr. McConnell alleges that Mr. Wade's pro-Chinese attitude was in direct contradiction to the articles of incorporation of the company, which called for support of the Liberal party.

School Children Happy

Several hundred school children in Cranbrook wore a happy and contented smile on Friday of last week following the closing exercises held in every class room, the pupils being relieved from further duty until August 24. To watch them streaming from the school house left no doubt that the call of the summer vacation had taken a firm hold upon Cranbrook's coming citizens. The pupils taking the entrance exams will be compelled to wait several weeks before they will be in a position to know if they have passed what many of them thought to be a very stiff examination.

News of the Oil Fields

Several oil companies have been formed in Spokane for the exploration of oil lands in the Flathead.

The Flathead Petroleum company have erected a drill on Sage creek, and drilling will commence next week.

With the innumerable oil wells about to be drilled in the Flathead valley, the question of making Cranbrook the official headquarters of companies now operating should be carefully considered. They will soon be an asset to the city.

Sent for Trial

High River, Alta., July 2.—Committed for trial on a charge of an attempt to kill and slay one Edward Little, by exploding dynamite in the vicinity of his dwelling house is the result of the preliminary hearing of the case in which Tom Bishop and Bill Kummer, figure as the defendants. The evidence was taken today at the police barracks before Frank J. P. Crean, justice of the peace.

Edward Little was the chief witness and his statement of the case was to the effect that Bishop and Kummer in an intoxicated condition came to his shack at Coal Coulee about 10 o'clock on Saturday night and broke a window. On the Thursday previous there had been trouble and Bishop and Little had fought. Both men left and Bishop made the parting threat that he would come back and lick him. The approach of the men on their return on Saturday night was known to witness by the shouting of Bishop. Little saw the men through the window and fearing trouble turned the catch on the door with the hope that when the men found it locked they might go away.

He then laid down on a bed and about half an hour later he heard a scratching noise under the end of the shack not far from where the bed stood.

BLOWN OUT OF BED.

There was an explosion, the witness was thrown out of bed, the concussion forced the door open, blew a large opening in the end of the building and the bed on which he was lying was broken in pieces. Witness immediately ran out and at the front of the house met Kummer who asked what had happened.

Dynamite for use in coal mining is kept in a shed, some distance from the shack, the door of which is fastened with lock and staples, the staples were drawn and the door broken open. Witness was positive that dynamite was the cause of the explosion and thought that perhaps two or three sticks he believed came from his supply in the shed. Constable Carr gave evidence as to the arrest of the men at a house near Coal Coulee. Both men were in an intoxicated condition, the house was searched and a revolver and two other guns were found and retained by the officers. The case is creating considerable local interest as all three parties are well known in High River.

Drink figures largely all through the case and it is another demonstration of the remarkable escape which intoxicated men so often appear to have, for the explosion under the circumstances might have easily been the destruction of all three men.

Mr. Little was formerly a resident of Cranbrook, and owned a ranch near Wattsburg, and has many old-time friends who will be sorry to learn of his troubles.

City Band Concert

The Cranbrook City Band will give their regular weekly open-air concert Sunday evening, July 5th, commencing at 8.45 p. m.

PROGRAM.

March—Golden Dome ..... Taylor
Overture—Criterion ..... Miller
Waltz—Southern Dream .....Lincoln
Medley—Selection .... Lampe
Serenade—Moonlight in Venice .....
.... Beyer
March—Wedding Feast ..... Taylor

GOD SAVE THE KING.

James Austin, Bandmaster

Orange Celebration

Cranbrook will have an Orange celebration on Monday, July 12th. It will be participated in by lodges from Creston, Fort Steele, Fernie, Moyie and other points in Southeast Kootenay. In all some two hundred Orangemen are expected.

Several stirring speeches will be made by prominent Orangemen. The Cranbrook brass band will be in attendance, and the "Boyne Water" will be heard all over the city. At the recreation grounds, there will be a lacrosse game, ball game and other athletic sports, which will conclude with a dance at the Auditorium in the evening.

Stabbing Affray

A serious stabbing affray occurred at the Royal Hotel, Fernie, on Monday night. A number of Russians were drinking when, it is said, John Yarovitch attacked two companions. One was stabbed in the back and the other is in a very precarious condition in the hospital, having been severely stabbed in the intestines. His recovery is considered doubtful. Yarovitch escaped on the eastbound train, but was apprehended at Hosmer and brought back to Fernie.

Death of Jim Barton

On Monday last Creston was thrown into mourning by the death of Mr. Jim Barton, a resident of that place.

Mr. Barton had been suffering for some time and his end, though expected, yet came as a surprise to his friends. To mourn his loss he leaves a wife and several children, Marshall, Dorothy, Frances, Ellen, Georgina, Ross and the baby.

During the last few years Mr. Barton has been developing his valuable property at Creston; previously to this he held the position of express agent at Cranbrook, in which position he held the respect of all with whom he came into contact. Though possessed of peculiarities all his own he was a man who was conscientious and absolutely trustworthy in all he did; a member of the Masonic Order and the Order of Oddfellows, in each of which he was a good worker.

The last services were held on Wednesday when the remains were laid to rest in the Creston cemetery. The Masonic Order and the Order of Oddfellows together with his many sorrowing friends accompanied him and his bereaved relatives. Rev. Blake officiated.

Death of Mrs Greaves

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. W. H. Greaves, who died on Monday evening from a very sudden attack of heart trouble.

Mrs. Greaves had seemingly been in the best of health, and during the early part of the evening, in company with her daughter, had been visiting at the residence of Mrs. T. C. Armstrong. Just as she was leaving Mrs. Armstrong's residence she had a severe attack of coughing, and Mrs. Armstrong accompanied her as far as the corner of Norbury avenue and Clark street. Mrs. Greaves feeling better, Mrs. Armstrong returned home. When Mrs. Greaves reached the corner of Armstrong avenue and Clark street she suddenly screamed, threw up her hands and fell to the sidewalk. Her scream being heard by the occupants of the telephone office, they went to her assistance, and sent a call for a doctor. An automobile was called and she was hurried to the St. Eugene hospital where she died shortly after arriving.

The news of her death was soon known, and received with sorrow by her many friends who could hardly realize that such an event was possible owing to her apparently good health during the past months.

Mr. and Mrs. Greaves are among the old-time residents of Cranbrook, having came here during the early days of construction, some fourteen years ago. They have been married some 22 years. Two children and a sorrowing husband are left to mourn her untimely loss.

Funeral services were held from the Catholic church with requiem high mass on Thursday morning, conducted by Rev. Father Plamondon. The pall-beaters were: T. C. Armstrong, F. O'Hara, E. Shackleton, D. Burton, J. Jackson, and J. A. Genest. The funeral was under the direction of F. M. McPherson, and interment was made in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

Expect Announcement Shortly

Quebec, July 2.—Diver Chisingenson recovered four more bodies from the Empress wreck today, two men and two women. One of the women had jewels on her fingers, otherwise, owing to the condition of the bodies, there would be but little chance of identification.

Butler Aspinall, who represented the Canadian Pacific railway in the inquiry, left today for England on the Alsatian, but the American lawyer for the Storstad and other interested parties are likely to be here in person to hear the judgment of the tribunal, which will probably be rendered late next week.

New Zealand Supports Canada

London, July 3.—The Telegraph's Sydney correspondent says the proposed amendment to the New Zealand Immigration act aiming at the exclusion of Hindus and other Asiatics, follows the general trend of the Australian laws, including a dictation test.

Feeling has been warmly in favor of the Canadian attitude and satisfaction is expressed that the dominions are bringing legislation into uniformity and adopting a common practice. The matter will probably be raised at the imperial conference next year.

Calgary-Alberta Oil Fields

Early History - First Drilling Successful in Discovering Finest Oil on North American Continent - Geology - Field Activities

BY W. E. ELLSWORTH in the "Mining World."

Within an area more than 30 miles in length on the anticlines, and about 10 miles in width, there is now being developed by deep drilling in the southern part of the province of Alberta, Canada, with the city of Calgary the distributing point, what promises to be one of the greatest gas and petroleum centres discovered in recent years. Eminent geologists who have made a thorough examination of the field agree that big capital is warranted in exploring it. At the present time 11 wells are being sunk, the deepest being 2718 ft., and this one is now intermittently producing a naturally pure gasoline of .645 degrees Baume. It is said to be one of the few almost pure gasoline wells in the world. Contracts have been let by various companies recently organized and well financed, for the drilling of a score or more additional wells, and there is every reason to believe that within another 90 days not less than 50 drilling outfits will be at work.

There is flowing from the Discovery well at the present time an estimated 2,000,000 cu. ft. of "wet" gas every 24 hours, offering an industrial feature of great magnitude in the manufacture of gasoline by means of compression.

Local capital to the extent of more than $2,000,000 has been subscribed for development purposes, and capitalists from the east and west are being attracted. Representatives of heavy capitalists, as well as petroleum geologists and experts from the oil fields of Pennsylvania and California and other parts of the world, are on the ground looking into the situation.

While the active operations in the Calgary-Alberta oil fields are confined to an area of about 300 sq. miles on the anticlines, government filings have been made on an area of 3600 sq. miles.

A LITTLE OF THE EARLY HISTORY

The presence of oil in the underlying strata of the country south of Calgary has been known for many years. Wells sunk a quarter of a century ago, for the purpose of obtaining water, tapped seepages of oil and the water was so contaminated with petroleum that the horses and cattle refused to drink it. In the early days it was a common thing to dig up what was known as oil gum or oil rock, containing marked indications oil, and this substance burned freely and brightly when placed in a fire.

For many years much interest has attached to that part of the country south of Calgary, because of an anticline formed by a fault or break in the upheaved strata, which brings the oil-bearing strata close to the surface. It is on this anticline that the Discovery well is located.

The first serious prospecting for oil was undertaken by W. S. Herron in a quiet way in 1904. Calgary is deeply indebted to Mr. Herron, as well as other pioneers, who spent not only their time but considerable money in proving that their confidence in this discovery of oil was well placed. Mr. Herron enjoys the distinction of having located the Discovery well. In 1904 he came west, locating on a ranch near Okotoks, the nearest shipping point to the Calgary-Alberta oil fields, 12 miles distant on the Canadian Pacific railroad.

Having an excellent knowledge of geology and being interested in mineralogy, the fact that the underlying strata were oil bearing became impressed upon him both because he found gas escaping through fractures in the ground and because the outcropping and anticlinal structure was almost identical with that of the Pennsylvania district. Becoming satisfied that the ground was worth prospecting for oil, he purchased 1200 acres of surface rights and 7000 acres of petroleum and natural gas rights, including the ground where the Dingman or Discovery well of the Calgary Petroleum Products Co. is located, for the sum of $40,000. He placed the proposition of developing this ground for oil before A. W. Dingman and Eugene Coste, two Calgary capitalists, but at first he met with little encouragement. He appealed to the city council of Calgary to take the matter up, but with like success.

In the spring of 1912 Mr. Herron induced Mr. Dingman to make a trip to the claims, with the result that the Calgary Petroleum Products Co. was formed for the purpose of boring for oil.

Drilling operations were commenced on January 30, 1913, under the direction of William Elder, who has had a wide experience in drilling for gas in the province. Mr. Herron is much the larger stockholder in the company and is closely identified with a number of other well-financed companies engaged in the development of the oil fields in this district. He has proved his ability as an oil expert, and through his efforts and those of his associates who pinned their faith to his judgment Calgary has been given a valuable asset, and the Dominion has been placed in a position where, within the next few years, it is predicted by geologists and oil experts of international reputation, in all probability it will lead in the production of petroleum products.

FIRST DRILLING WAS SUCCESSFUL

Drilling proceeded in the Discovery well at the rate of from 10 to 20 ft. a day. At a depth of about 350 ft. gas was first encountered and increased as depth was attained. The Dakota sandstone was reached at a depth of about 1600 ft., and at a depth of 1562 ft. the first indications of oil were found on May 6, 1914. At first the flow was light, but it was substantial evidence that oil was in the ground. High-grade gasoline, .645 degrees Baume, developed in increasing quantity as the drills bored deeper, and on May 15, at a depth of 2718 ft., the Kootenai formation having been pierced, the flow increased to the extent that there was 1000 ft. of oil in the well. On that date the pressure of oil and gas was so great that a stream from the mouth of the well was forced to a height of 85 ft. in the air.

It became necessary at that time to cap the well until provision could be made for the handling of the oil. Equipment is being installed to convey the oil to tanks holding 12,000 gals., located a short distance away. When this equipment is completed, sinking will be resumed to a point where it is confidently believed by Cunningham Craig, consulting geologist for the company, that a permanent flow of oil will be developed. It is considered probable that the well will finally become a gusher. The gas registers a pressure of 320 lbs.

The boring of a second well by the company was commenced the latter part of May, and on June 14, at a depth of 420 ft., gas was encountered. This well is located about 1200 ft. southwest of the Discovery well, on the same anticline, but generally considered a more favorable location.

DRILLING ACTIVITY

On the crest of the anticline, about 3 miles to the north and slightly west, the United Oils Co. has attained a depth of about 2000 ft. The bottom of the hole is now in the Dakota sandstone and there is a good showing of gas. It is believed that the Kootenai formation will be reached at a depth of 2300 ft. It is conceded by geologists that the United Oils well is in the choicest location on the anticline, and there are none who question that this well will give as good a record as the Discovery. This company has let contracts for three additional wells.

Other wells being drilled, with their depths, are as follows: McDougall-Segur, 2580; British Alberta, 1600; Southern Alberta, 870; Monarch 820; Federal 600; and the Western Pacific, 420.

Plans for drilling have been completed by several other companies, one of the most important of which is the Herron-Elder Co., which is now erecting a derrick a short distance west of the Discovery No. 2 of the Calgary Petroleum Products Co. The location is on the edge of Sheep river, at a point where the formation outcrops strongly, indicating that the oil-bearing strata will be reached within a comparatively short depth from the surface. This company is strongly financed, and with the first well successful, will sink a number of others.

PRUDENTIAL IS ABOUT READY TO DRILL.

Within 700 yards of the Discovery well, and on the same anticline, the Prudential Oil & Gas Co., Ltd., is preparing to drill. The site was selected by William E. Herron, after it had been ascertained that the Discovery well is a certainty as a pro-

(Continued on Page 3)

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20th YEAR CRANBROOK, B.C July 4 No.27

In this week's issue we wish to draw to our readers' attention an excellent article contributed by Mr. A. E. Watts of Wattsburg on "Is Paternalism Advisable?" It is an article of fundamentals, which if taken properly to heart by the statesmen of our country would solve many of the difficulties that are confronting the civil authorities, not only in the larger centers of the country but the smaller municipal centers where population is but in its babyhood and the baby is making its first efforts to walk. If the principles involved in the suggestion of assistance received from the Provincial or the Dominion Governments were copied from the laws that exist in New Zealand or even Australia, the time would soon come when the log cabins and land would not be deserted because of the lack of sustenance during the period of preparation to prepare it toward a productive asset; but rather we in the city would rejoice with the settler in the prosperity of the country in which we have made our home. The subject "Is Paternalism Advisable?" is a comprehensive one and would be much more productive of good if the country at large understood the feeling of the several centers of population; toward this end we cordially invite correspondence on the subject. There are many citizens in the Cranbrook district who may differ in opinion, perhaps, from the spirit of the article, this being so, we should be glad to hear what your views are. We will try and give in our next issue an article on the condition of the settlers in Australia and their relative position to the Government. This article will be written by a man who has spent a good many years in the country and who understands thoroughly the benefits derived by the settler from the government in the initial stages of development.

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The Cranbrook boys are going from place to place to take part in the different celebrations that are held and usually are successful in bringing home a large number of prizes. It is pretty nearly time that someone got to work and celebrated in Cranbrook as they used to celebrate years ago, and not let all the outside cities have all the fun. If it is possible (and there is no reason why we shouldn't) why not have another labor day celebration on the lines of old, the last one being still fresh in the memory of many.

• • • •

The contract for the laying of the new pipe in connection with the new water system was let to a Lethbridge firm this week by the council. We are glad to see that the work has been let by contract for we believe that in the end it will be much cheaper in the long run and the work will in all probability be more expeditiously executed. Whatever the terms of the contract may be, and we trust that the council have seen that the ratepayers of the city are fully protected in their agreements, it is to be hoped that the resident engineer in charge will see to it that the work is done to specifications and allow none to be passed over in the rush to have the work completed. Another thing the city must see to, and that is the wishes of the people so strongly expressed a few weeks ago be properly respected whether the firm undertaking the contract undertakes to carry out the wishes of the people is another thing, it is up to the City Fathers to see that they do. We want our boys to work if they will. Some of them have lived here long enough to warrant their employment on the new works, and now that the scarcity of work exists it is a good opportunity for them to earn a little to lay aside for the coming winter. Respect the wishes of the home boy.

• • • •

In the enquiry now being held into the cause of the recent Hillcrest disaster it is to be hoped that some scheme may be evolved that will better protect the lives of the brave fellows who daily risk their lives to enter the bowels of the earth to provide those of us on the surface with that warmth so necessary in the cold winter months.

What a visit to Creston will prove

Creston is looking good. That means a lot to the residents of the Fruit City of the West. Fruit abounds on every hand and the ranchers are expecting a huge harvest.

On every hand as one steps from the train arriving in Creston are to be seen evidences of its prosperity. The city is a thriving one and the stores are all progressive in the stocks they hold. The large building, recently erected in which the fruits of the soil are handled by the Fruit Growers Association, is close to the station, and the produce brought in is being ably handled by Mr. Bradley, who is in charge.

The markets on the pairie have already come to the knowledge of the quality of the fruits grown in this district. Its soil is rich, its situation is delightful, and every facility is afforded to the settler for mixed farming. Nowhere in the West, we venture to say, are better opportunities offered to the settler or the investor than in this fertile and prosperous region.

In this connection, in addition to the usual market already anxious to obtain all the fruit they can handle, there is going to be in the future a certain amount of surplus fruit for which the enterprising citizens are making all the preparations they can to handle it with a canning factory on a large scale. To those who do not know this may seem absurd, for we have heard the remark: "Oh, Creston, why it is only a little place, what do they want with a canning factory?" The sarcasm underlying this remark can readily be answered by the evidences so clearly shown. The writer had the pleasure of being on the ground this week and took an hasty survey of the prospects of the district, and he was astonished at the wonderful progress made in the Fruit Valley of the West.

Strawberries are being grown in such quantities that in many cases the owner will tell you to "Go and pick for yourself, we have more than we can handle at present; we have other fruit to see to." To cite one case, the Strawberry King, as he is called, shipped on Tuesday of this week over 300 cases. This is perhaps more than the smaller rancher can grow but it carries out the truth of the fertility of the soil.

The apple trees are full of fruit, to say nothing of the raspberries, cherries, pears, blackberries, plums, etc., all of which when fully matured will bear witness to the prospects of a bountiful harvest in their season. In addition to these few mentioned there are acres upon acres of land laid out with tomatoes in splendid growth. Potatoes and cabbages are there in abundance. The care exhibited in their welfare is of the best and the results will repay the rancher for the labors taken.

The city authorities are showing enterprise in having prepared and are preparing excellent roads and grading where necessary to reach the outlying farms in such a way that all can reach the city with ease. By following these plans they increase the loan to be drawn by providing comfort for the horses. One enterprising farmer is about to receive an auto truck. This, by the way, only illustrates the spirit that is being exhibited by the citizens in the district. Nothing is too good if it does the work required.

Mr. R. Bevan, the father of the auto in this district, and owner of a splendidly equipped garage, informed us that there were a number of the farmers who are using a car of one make or another to get over the district as time is too short to wait for the slow transit made when sitting behind a horse-drawn vehicle. And the truth of his remark could be easily verified for there were a number of cars running all over the place.

Regarding the scenery of the Creston valley we quote from an eminent writer and lover of nature and the truth of his remarks as applied to this wonderful valley can easily be verified as follows:

"Many writers have essayed a description of the scenery of this magnificent valley, but no possible jugglery of word or phrase can interpret its bewilderment of grandeur and beauty. Memories of English fens, of Scottish moors, of Irish lakes and glens, of Italy's sunny slopes, of German forests, of the towering peaks of the Appenines and the Alps haunt the mind of the traveller as his vision sweeps the valley; but there is a difference that balks comparison, for there the more delectable charms of all those varied scenes are blended in one majestic picture. Here is inspiration for generations for poets, material for armies of artists, enterprises to whet the ambition of the most enthusiastic mountain-climber, endless opportunity to test the skill, endurance and pluck of the game hunter and satisfy the cravings of the most exclusive angler, while those who seek only rest and quiet can find ideal retreats in which to enjoy the dignity of absolute isolation and repose."

Earl Grey, when Governor-General of Canada, visited the Kootenays in October of 1908, and in a letter to the Hon. Richard McBride from which we take extracts, he said:

"Ottawa, Oct. 18th, 1908.

"Dear Mr. McBride,—I have just returned to Ottawa from my trip to the West and my first letter must be one of thanks to you for the gift from your beautiful Province of one of the most delightful holidays I hape enjoyed since I first began to enjoy holidays, nearly fifty years ago.

"Wherever I went I found the same enthusiasm and confidence in the future of the fruit industry.

"If your fruit industry is properly pushed and cared for your fruit valleys will soon show a larger number of happy, prosperous, wealth-producing homes to the square mile than will be found in ten times a larger area in any other part of Canada.

"I have travelled much, but I have never seen any district offering in a larger degree a combination of splendid climate, beautiful scenery, rich land, and convenient situation.

One cannot refrain ftom saying in passing, about the people who are Creston's leading citizens, that they are generous in all they undertake, unselfish in their trade dealings one with the other, enthusiastic over the future of their district and enterprising to a large degree."

Dominion Celebrations

A large number of Cranbrookites journeyed to Fernie on Dominion Day to take part in the sports. It was 10 o'clock when the local pulled out, and three coaches were required to transport the "fans" to the Coal City.

The principal event of the day was a game of lacrosse between teams from Cranbrook and Fernie. It was a hot game from many points, especially on the part of the weather clerk; but it was just the kind of weather that the Cranbrook boys desire. They won by a score of 5 to 3.

Following are the line-ups:

CRANBROOK.

Goal, McKay; point, Scott; cover, McPhee; first defence, Duff; second defence, Bathie; third defence, Leitch center, Chambers; third home, Crowe second home, McMillan; first home, Callahan; outside home Manahan; inside home, Matthews.

FERNIE.

Goal, Hovan; point, Black; cover, Smyllie; first defence, Kirkpatrick; second defence, Collins; third defence, Cody; center, Waldie; third home, Todhunter; second home, McDougall; first home, Wilson; outside home, Burland; inside home, Clode.

GOALS.

First Quarter—Cranbrook, 4 minutes, 30 seconds, McMillan; Fernie, 9 min. 30 sec., Burland.

Second Quarter—Fernie, 30 sec., Clode.

Third Quarter—Cranbrook, 20 sec., Matthews; Fernie, 5 min. 30 sec., Burland.

Fourth Quarter—Cranbrook, 4 min. 10 sec., Crowe.

Extra Time, 5 min.—Cranbrook, 4 min. 40 sec., Matthews.

Referee—M. A. Kastner.

Timekeeper—F. S. Ryckman.

Next followed the baseball game, which was also won by Cranbrook. M. A. Kastner umpired the game with perfect satisfaction to all, the score by innings being as follows:

Fernie	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
Cranbrook	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	x—5

In the sawing contest, D. Moore and E. A. Lutes of Cranbrook, took first money, sawing a 31 inch log in one minute 10 seconds.

Messrs. Moore and Lutes also won the chopping contest.

In the relay race, Francis, a Mission Indian, was first.

In the married men's race, 100 yards, Lea Simms of Cranbrook took first money.

In the half-mile pony race, Alex Myuke, a Mission Indian, captured first money.

The high jump was also won by R. McIllivare of Cranbrook.

This makes the third celebration which has taken place at Fernie during the year, and all of them have been an unqualified success, and largely attended by residents from all parts of Southeast Kootenay. So far Cranbrook has not celebrated. We have lacrosse and baseball teams, athletes that are second to none in the district, yet they have to go abroad to compete in games, and

Miss Pye's Success

The pupils of Miss Alice Pye gave their third annual recital at the Masonic hall on Tuesday morning, June 30, at 10.30 o'clock. There was a large number of the friends and parents of the pupils present and a very enjoyable recital was given. The program included over thirty numbers, commencing with the simpler pieces by the beginners and ending with some very difficult selections.

The following took part in the program: Misses Faith and Ruth Kendall, Miss Annette Brault, Miss Edith Murgatroyd, Miss Marjorie Burton, Miss Faith Kendall, Master Warren Bowness, Miss Vera Baxter, Miss Marion Drummond, Master Otto Gill, Master John Woods, Miss Eunice Parrett, Miss Bessie Woodman, Master Frank Bridges, Miss Ruth Kendall, Miss Mabel Cameron, Master Verne Woodman, Miss Ethel Clapp, Master Eric MacKinnon, Miss Marion MacKinnon.

Part II.

Miss Edith Caslake, Miss Mary Brambaugh, Miss Muriel Baxter, Miss Bertha Gill, Miss Helen Bridges, Miss Bernadette Doyle, Miss Wanda Fink, Miss Francis Noble, Miss Dora Pye, Miss Beryl Cameron, Miss Lottie Leask, Master Vincet Fink, Mr. Wilfred Dallas, Miss Wander and Master Vincent Fink.

After the programme first prizes were awarded to Miss Annette Brault and Miss Muriel Baxter, second prizes to Miss May Branbaugh and Master John Woods. Prizes were given for well prepared lessons, regularity and practicing. Miss Wanda and Master Vincent Fink and Master Verne Woodman were remembered also for good practicing.

Miss Pye has every reason to be proud of the playing of her pupils.

Visits the Flathead

A number of oil experts have visited the oil lands of the Flathead valley during last week. Among them were Dr. Elliott, Messrs. Arnold and Kirkpatrick, of Vancouver, and Messrs. E. J. Sinclair and W. Nicholls of Spokane.

In company with Colonel W. E. Mann and O. Jeldness, president and vice-president of Flathead Petroleum Co., and Fred. Loomis, Mr. Sinclair visited the oil fields on the north fork of the Flathead river, just north of the international line.

INVESTIGATED OIL SEEPS.

Mr. Sinclair says: "While Colonel Mann was directing the preliminary operations of the placing of a drill on the ground of the Flathead Petroleum company, I spent four days working out the geology and investigating for oil and gas seeps, which are located on Sage creek, just at the mouth of the canyon.

"The British Columbia Oil Company has drilled two shallow wells near the oil seeps and both of them show good indications of oil and gas for the depth, as neither of them is much more than 100 feet in bedrock. All the geology west of the oil seep is covered by glacial deposits, so that it is impossible to say at present what is the source of the oil, but all the seeps come from the shale.

THINK OIL IS THERE

"The country has undergone so many changes in its geological history that it would be impossible to say just where the oil will be found, but that it is there in commercial quantities cannot be doubted after seeing the amount of gas and oil that is forced through the rock at the oil seepages and the strong gas pressure in the two wells drilled by the B. C. Oil Co.

"There is no doubt that oil will be encountered in the wells now being drilled but it is impossible to tell how deep they may have to drill."

Lawn Mowers

That almost run themselves

Priced from

$6.00 to $24.50

Get one from

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HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHINGS

CRANBROOK, - British Columbia

The Kootenay Telephone Lines, Limited

ANNOUNCE THE TERMINATION

of the Agreement with THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN and WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, effective July 1st, 1914, and after that date cannot accept Telegraph Business for transmission over these lines.

Instead our efforts will be directed to the improvement of our Local and Long Distance Service, particularly the connections with points on THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT and THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Phone 112 for Information and Rates

Kootenay Telephone Lines Limited

Dan Speers of Creston received a telegram last Saturday saying that his father was very sick. Sam immediately made preparations to make the journey and left for Rosetown, Man., on Monday. His many friends are in hopes that his father will be found much better than the telegram would indicate.

Paternalism Advisable

(Comtinued from Page One)

finest timber land in the interior of British Columbia, the railway company selected and sold the greater proportion of the best and kindly returned the leavings to the Government, that is to the people, reserving for their own use some of the best timber,, and at one point in this timber the company operates tie-camps and a sawmill, according to the last report supplied to me one-thousand men are employed in manufacturing lumber and ties, whilst some of the oldest milling concerns have their mills idle and hundreds of work teams out grazing because they cannot find work for them nor for their workmen, owing to the fact that the lumber business has been practically destroyed through the lack of paternalism or simple protection. The mighty corporation is operating with unlimited capital on timber that cost them absolutely nothing, the struggling lumberman has to meet American competition in his own restricted market, free lumber, no bounty, no bonus, many of the smaller lumber men are paying $2.00 per thousand stumpage for their timber and the great corporation pays nothing, and is consequently to-day operating in full blast and is the only great lumber concern in the interior of British Columbia doing so.

My contention is that what paternalism has done for the great corporations it can do for the agricultural community and that class would not be the only one to reap the benefit—the teeming population of the cities would be supplied with cheaper food, the great railway corporation's traffic would increase and as Mr. Bury truly says industries would be attracted in consequence of the development of the country.

Railway expansion and development, like real estate business or anything else can be overdone. Whilst railways provide a modern convenience it must be remembered that great cities existed ages before Stevenson noticed the wabbling kettle lid or Watt made his first engine.

Thinking people will admit that there are things of vastly more importance than railways, and the one greater than all is to make the country in which we live productive and self sustaining, and this should be the highest aim of politicians and statesmen.

Buy at Home

Kersmith & Kickshaw deal in wax and Chinese eggs and carpet tacks. They are good sports in every way; they cough up money every day to make the town a better place in which to live and push your face. They hire a dozen clerks or more who wait on patrons in their store. Our cross roads burg they would upbuild, and see it with glad people filled, and to that end they blow their seads like truly patriotic lads. But when we need of eggs a few, we send away to Timbuctoo, and when a carpet tack we wish, it's shipped from Ypsilanti, Mich. Each has the notion in his dome that things are best away from home, and so we order hods and hats, and hummingbirds and Maltese cats, from strangers in some town remote, who would not know us from a boat. We ship away our hard-earned kale, and get our fourth-rate junk by mail. Say, are we seers, or are we fools? Those strangers don't support our schools, or keep the peeler on his beat, or help to pave Commercial street. They do not paint the village pump or build a fence around the dump. If our old burg were blown away they wouldn't care a bale of hay. Kersmith & Kickshaw ought to get the local trade, already yet.

WALT MASON

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The World's Best

Send for Five Roses Cook Book—

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Write Name and Address plainly. Don't forget to enclose Ten Cents in stamps

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Cranbrook Jobbers, Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS, CRANBROOK

Well to the Fore

Victoria—Colonel William Hutchinson, exhibition commissioner for the Dominion government, spent yesterday in the city in the course of an official visit to the coast. Colonel Hutchinson, in the execution of his departmental duties, has under his jurisdiction the supervision of the Canadian exhibit at the Panama exhibition at San Francisco, which opens in February next.

Colonel Hutchinson is desirous that the exhibit shall be national in its scope, demonstrating in the most comprehensive fashion, the wonderful natural wealth of the various provinces. His present visit to British Columbia is made with the idea of enlisting the co-operation of the provincial government.

Yesterday Colonel Hutchinson conferred with the premier and other ministers on the matter of a provincial exhibition. He was assured that the government would co-operate with the Dominion authorities in every way. It is planned that the mineral exhibit from the province shall be on the most attractive scale, and in his capacity of minister of mines, Sir Richard McBride promised Colonel Hutchinson that the entire field staff of the department would be placed at his disposal to get the particular class of exhibits which would be considered the most useful from an educational standpoint, as an advertisement of the mineral resources of the country.

Speaking of Colonel Hutchinson's mission, Sir Richard said: "I assured the commissioner that British Columbia could be depended upon to do everything possible to make the display from this section of the country in keeping with the wealth of natural resources which we possess and reflect credit upon the efforts of the federal authorities. While we shall make no individual effort as a province at the great Panama exposition, we shall, to the fullest extent, co-operate with Ottawa. To that end the government has instructed the heads of all departments to lend every assistance to Colonel Hutchinson, under whose direction I am sure the Canadian display at San Francisco will prove a striking success."

Recent Amendments to the Homestead Regulations

From the standpoint of Western Canada, perhaps the most important measure which passed Parliament last session was the bill amending the homestead regulations. The amendments were all designed to lighten the burden on the Western settler. They have been advocated for years, but hitherto refused. The changes which have been made by Hon. Dr. Roche are greatly appreciated by the West. They are a real boon to the homesteader and newcomer. There has been such a demand for accurate information that we summarize the chief changes.

CHANGES MADE.

The following, in brief, are the main points in the new regulations:

1. Upon earning homestead patent, the pre-emption patent may also be obtained, at once, upon paying for the land in full and showing that certain duties have been performed.

2. The holders of pre-emptions are relieved of interest until three years have elapsed from the date of the pre-emption entry.

3. No interest is chargeable now upon any instalment in connection with either a pre-emption or a purchased homestead until after such instalment falls due.

4. With certain restrictions, stock may be substituted in lieu of cultivation.

It is believed that the new regulations in regard to stock in lieu of cultivation will not only prove a great boon to homesteaders who have land not altogether suited for cultivation, but will give an impetus to mixed farming.

CAN SUBSTITUTE STOCK.

If a report from a homestead inspector shows that a quarter section does not contain arable land to the extent required to obtain patent under the regulations with respect to cultivation, authority will be granted to the entrant to substitute stock in lieu of breaking and seeding.

If this privilege is conferred on the entrant, he will be required to show when making application for patent that he has, in the case of an ordinary homestead, been the sole owner during the whole of the first year, of at least five head of stock, during the second year of at least ten head of stock, and from and after the expiration of the second year, up to the date of application for patent, of at least sixteen head of stock.

IN CASE OF A PRE-EMPTION

In the case of a pre-emption, the entrant will be required to show, when making application for patent, that he has continued to own his homestead, and that he has had upon the land, in the fourth and fifth years of the performance of duties, stock to the number of at least twenty head, and from and after the expiration of the fifth year up to the date of the application for patent at least twenty-four head of cattle.

In the case of a purchased homestead, when making application for patent, the entrant will be required to show that he was the sole owner, during the whole of the first year of at least five head of stock; during the second year, of at least ten head of stock, and from and after the expiration of the second year, up to the date of application for patent, of at least sixteen head of stock.

The term "Stock" includes cattle, that is, cows or bulls and their young, and horses, male and female and their young. Sheep and hogs are also included.

If sheep and hogs are kept, ten sheep or ten hogs, or ten sheep and hogs, will only be reckoned as the equivalent of one head of cattle, that is, equal to one horse, or one cow or bull.

All stock must be kept on the homestead, pre-emption, or purchased homestead, as the case may be, either for summer grazing or for winter feeding.

BUILDINGS FOR STOCK.

Substantial buildings for the accommodation of the whole number of stock to be kept in any year shall be erected and maintained during the whole period such stock is to be kept and solely owned by the applicant for patent.

Such buildings shall, in the case of an ordinary homestead, be erected upon the homestead itself, in the case of a pre-emption such buildings shall be erected upon such pre-emption or the appurtenant homestead, and in the case of a purchased homestead, such buildings shall be erected upon such purchased homestead or upon the entrant's free homestead, if his residence has been performed thereon in accordance with the regulations.

YEARLY RECORD

The entrant, or in the case of his death, his legal representative, shall furnish to the Minister a statutory declaraction duly made and completed according to law, promptly after the expiration of each year during the period that he has kept stock upon his land, as to the numbers he has kept thereon during such year or period, and that they are and have been during that year or period, as specified in the statutory declaration, solely owned by him.

The whole quarter section of land entered for shall be enclosed by a substantial fence to the satisfaction of the Minister.

In reference to entries that have already been made, stock may be allowed to count, in cases where the land has been reported by the inspector as being altogether unfit for grain growing.

WORK OF EQUAL VALUE

So far as homesteads are concerned, the provision in the regulations for the reduction of the area of cultivation in cases where the land is difficult to break by reason of woods rock, or the broken character of ing always understood that the seting always understood that the settler is required to do work equal in value to what would have been required if he had an ordinary prairie homestead.

There may be cases where only a small area can be cultivated, and such cultivation would not involve any very great expense. In those cases, if it is shown, by the inspector's report, that the full area required by the regulations cannot be cultivated, and the entrant shows that he has performed all the cultivation possible, and has sufficient stock to make up for the proportion of the cultivation which is lacking, this may be accepted as sufficient, but settlers cannot be allowed to count stock as performance, or part performance of duties, if the quarter section is one where the full area of cultivation required by the regulations can be performed.

Character Sketch

HON. BRUNO NANTEL

Minister of Inland Revenue

Hon. Bruno Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue in the Borden Government, occupies a portfolio which does not possess the spectacular qualities of other departments. It is not a large spending department like that of Public Works, nor does it undertake the large enterprises, which are heard of in connection with the Railways and Canals. But yet, at the same time, laws are carried out and regulations imposed by the Inland Revenue Department which enter vitally into the common, every-day life of Canadian citizens. For example, the purity of foodstuffs, of butter, bread, baking powder, maple syrup, and a thousand other every-day commodities, is the constant care of the Inland Revenue Department.

WORKING QUIETLY.

The present holder of the office is a man who takes pride and pleasure in the work which he is doing. He does not seek the glare of publicity, but at the same time is not only carrying out quietly regulations laid down, but he is also engaged in perfecting the system of preserving the purity of the food of the people. Of French-Canadian stock, Mr. Nantel has always occupied a high and trusted position in the town of St. Jerome, in the province of Quebec, where he was born nearly fifty-seven years ago. Possessing the conservatism which is the distinguishing characteristic of a French-Canadian, he preferred to remain in the village in which he was born rather than to seek the life of the city, with its teeming opportunities. The results of his career have justified his early decision. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the village grow into a large and populous center and of knowledge that the progress of the town of St. Jerome is in no small measure due to his own energy. He began to take an interest in the municipal politics of St. Jerome as far back as 1894, and for six years previous to becoming Minister of Inland Revenue was mayor of the town. He thus secured the confidence of the people of St. Jerome, which was a good beginning in obtaining a share of the trust of the people of his province and of the country. He represents in the Dominion House the county of Terrebonne, to which he was first elected in the year 1908. He was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in Mr. Borden's Cabinet in 1911, and was elected by acclamation after assuming office.

OPPOSED RECIPROCITY.

In the general election of 1911 the Hon. Mr. Nantel secured prominence by the manner in which he fought in his native county in opposing the Laurier candidate. He took a decided stand upon the reciprocity question, and, having a thorough knowledge of the conditions and the interests of the French-Canadian farmers, was able to discuss clearly how the passing of the Fielding and Paterson proposals would have affected the agricultural conditions of the people of the province of Quebec. His style of oratory had a good effect upon the farmers. Mr. Nantel speaks in the language of the people. He addresses them as a man of business and as one who appreciates the difficulties and the labors of the farmers who are compelled to seek a living from the soil in the outlying portions of the province. In the province of Quebec political opponents meet in what is known as an "Assemblee Contradictoire," or a meeting in which both opponents make speeches each in his turn replying to the other. Mr. Nantel was singularly effective in his meetings with his rivals, and when the Borden forces were returned to power he was chosen as a good representative of the people of Quebec.

GOOD LEGISLATION.

That the confidence reposed in him in 1911 has not been misplaced is shown by the amount of good legislation to the credit of the Minister of Inland Revenue since he came into power. During the present session he introduced two measures of importance, one dealing with the "Dominion Adulteration Act" and the other with the "Weights and Measures Act." Every citizen and every housewife can understand the importance of having themselves protected from dishonesty on the part of those from whom they buy. They wish to secure not only proper weight, but also demand that what they buy should be the genuine article. Perhaps the best known section of his Adulteration Act is that dealing with the manufacture and sale of maple syrup. Mr. Nantel had legislation passed this year which clearly defined that merchants could sell only the real article for maple syrup. A quotation from his bill will show how stringent the new legislation is and how earnestly the Minister of Inland Revenue is endeavoring to see that the interests of the Canadian consumer, are safeguarded.

The Inland Revenue Department is run as a business institution. Combining as it does, not only the making, but also the enforcement of the law of land much tact, diplomacy and patience are required from day to day. Hon. Mr. Nantel is a silent man. He does his duty by the people faithfully, though the interests of many who seek to profit illegally suffer as a consequence.

KNOWS HIS PEOPLE.

The Minister of Inland Revenue is essentially a man of the people. From long habit, being a lawyer, he has been accustomed to advise and assist. Living, as he has done for many years, and being the chief figure in his native town, he knows what the man on the street wants, and thus his presence in the Cabinet is a guarantee that all sections and classes in the country are well represented. Mr. Nantel has done good work, and having put his hand to the plow he will not cease until much more sound legislation of the same kind that he has had passed will have been placed on the statute books of the country.

Bringing Them Over the Border

"As a British tariff reformer, I am struck by the way in which American industrial concerns are forced to establish branch factories over the Canadian line." — Sir A. Conan Doyle.

Britain's most famous novelist would seem to be gifted with some of the powers of observation with which he endowed his famous character—Sherlock Holmes. He has been in Canada scarcely a week, but that is sufficiently long a period for him to be convinced of the efficacy and wisdom of the good old N. P.

Ex-Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, established large factories in Canada this year, because, he said, there was little chance of Reciprocity between Canada and the United States carrying for some years to come. According to the official reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway, no less than sixty American factories established branches in Canada last year. These will employ thousands of Canadian workmen, pay millions each year in wages, and contribute generally to our industrial and commercial development.

NEW Advertising Rates

Special Discounts

July 1, 1914

ADVERTISING RATES—SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Dear Sir:

We beg to call your attention to the new advertising rates we are making beginning July 1st.

The "Prospector" today is being read by more subscribers than ever; we are adding new subscribers with every issue. We are going to make a great effort to help our local tradesmen to use our columns in advertising their goods and bring same to the attention of the general public.

IN ADDITION to the lower rates we are making a CASH DISCOUNT OF 5 PER CENT on all display advertising accounts if payment is made at the "Prospector" office or through the mail on or before the 10th of each month. This discount will not be allowed unless payment is made on or before the 10th. All accounts for other advertising and job work are net

NEW RATES

Full Page Advertisement - - -	$25.00
Half Page Advertisement - - -	15.00
Quarter Page Advertisement - - -	8.50
Advertisements less than quarter-page, -	25c an inch

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One cent a word per insertion, 3 cents a word for 4 weeks, when cash accompanies order, otherwise one cent a word per insertion straight will be charged. No accounts opened for want adverts. Minimum charge for all adverts 25c.

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Contracts for longer periods than one issue will be cheerfully entered into. Phone 145 for particulars.

Yours respectfully,

THE PROSPECTOR PUBLISHING CO.

Per F. M. Christian

Advertise in "The Prospector"

Encourage Pioneer Enterprise

Professional Cards
and
Lodge Notices

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Court Cranbrook No. 8943.
Meet in Maple Hall, on 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.
J. McLACHLUN, C.R.
Louis Pearson, Sec., P.O. Box 618.
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

CRANBROOK LODGE No. 34
A. F. & A. M.
Regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month.
Visiting brethren welcome.
H. Hickenbotham, W.M.
J. Lee Cranston, Sec.

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.

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

I.O.O.F., KEY CITY LODGE
No. 42
Meets every Monday night at Eow Fraternity Hall.
Sojourning Oddfellows cordially invited.
F. Broughton, N. G. — W. M. Harris, Sec'y

PRIDE OF CRANBROOK
Circle No. 153
Companions of the Forest
Meets in Maple Hall, First and Third Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m., sharp.
Mrs. A. M. Laurie, C. C
Mrs. A. E. Shaw, Sec.
Visiting Companions cordially welcome. 36tf

CRANBROOK LODGE
No. 1049
Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Royal Black Knights' Hall on Baker Street.
W. Matthews, dictator.
F. Carlson, Box 756, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
Meets in Royal Black Knights Hall Baker Street
Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Mrs. L. Hayward, rec. sec.
W. B. MacFarlane, chief ranger
Visiting brethren made welcome.

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.

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.
W. Dunstan, Rec. Sec.

Cranbrook Farmers' Institute
Pres.—A. B. Smith
Sec.—A.b. H. Webb
Meetings are held on the Third Thursday in the month at 8 p.m. in the Old Gymnasium All Welcome.

Women's Institute
Meets in the Carmens' Hall 1st Tuesday afternoon in every month at 3 p.m. The fancy work classes meets on 3rd Friday evening in the same place at 8 p. m.
Mrs. E. H. Leaman, President
Mrs. J. Shaw, Sec-Treas.
P. O. Box 442.
All ladies cordially invited.

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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.

F. M. MacPherson
UNDERTAKER
Norbury Avenue Next to City Hall
Open Day and Night — Phone 233

W. R. BEATTY
Undertaker,
Embalmer,
Funeral Director,
CRANBROOK, B.C.
P.O. BOX 585 — PHONE 346

Cranbrook Cottage Hospital
GARDEN AVE.
Matron: Mrs. A. Salmon
Terms on Application
Phone 259 — P. O. Box 845

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

Notice is hereby given that a reserve, notice of which appeared in the B.C. Gazette, on October 10th, 1912, is cancelled in so far as it relates to the following expired timber licences:—

4481, 9082, 11347, 21907, 22661, 23116, 24432, 26737, 26926, 28182, 28183, 30358, 31180, 31184, 31185, 31201, 31330, 31481, 32022, 32711, 33411, 33459, 33460, 34221, 34273, 34310, 36502, 37580, 37993, 37994, 41344, 41426 and 43176.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Lands Department.
Victoria, B.C., March 31st, 1914.
15-3m.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont

Public School Report

DIVISION III.

Perfect Attendance—Gordon Argue, Margaret Davis, May Dunning, Sydney Murgatroyd, Edwin Malcolm, Alec. Mennie, Mary Malcolm, Agnes Reekie.

Marion Henderson, Candace Henderson, Mary Renex, Alexa Messenger, Velma Patmore.

DIVISION IV.

Perfect Attendance—Charles Armstrong, Horatio Jecks, John Noble, Nettie Robinson, Fred Swain, Gordon Taylor, Hugh Fraser, Mabel Finley, Mary Mann, David Reekie, Margaret Lacey, Ferris Bouzan, Frank Bridges.

DIVISION V.

Perfect Attendance—Nina Belanger, Gladys Brooks, Harold Haslam, Jennie Hopkins, Ing Wai Hoy, Faith Kendall, Ruth Kendall, Wilfred Kennedy, Allan Lacey, Walter Laurie, Harold Leask, Annie McBirnie, Grace McFarlane, Dewey McNeil, Edith Murgatroyd, Dorothy Reed, Doris Sainsbury, Clifford St. Eloi, Edward Turner, David Watson, Barbara Green, Alfred Sindall, Crossley Taylor.

DIVISION VI.

Perfect Attendance—Merle Bennett, Mary Bartlam, Christine Carson, Charlie Chapman, Fanny Gartside, Ralph Green, Herman Hollander, Russell Leask, Lily Lancaster, Ella McGoldric, Eric MacKinnon, Alma Sarvis, Kathleen Snook, Viola Sarvis, Hugh Simpson, John Turner, Freda Taylor, Vivian Fraser, Flossie Robinson, May Lancaster, Donald Dallas, Verne Woodman, Roy Robichaud.

DIVISION VII.

Perfect Attendance—Leonard Burton, Willie George, Gertrude Hopkins, Ella Kendall, Fred Briggs, Maud Malcolm, Martha Messinger, Cyril Selby, Maud Scott, Ray Scott, Ruth Simpson, Sam Speers, John Stevens, Garfield Taylor, Norman Wasson, Sam Watson, Bessie Woodman.

DIVISION X.

Perfect Attendance—Malcolm Brogan, Meryl Carson, Hing Gun, Alice Hallet, Frank Hawksworth, Dorothy Henderson, Gladys Johnson, Ralph Ladds, Harry Louis, Grey Moseley, Florence Renix, Eric Stone, Willie Stuart, Irene Taylor, Davie Watson, Wilhelmine Woodman.

DIVISION III.

Promoted to Entrance Class—Gordon Argue, Philip Briggs, Celia Carson, Margaret Davis, William Daniels, Mary Dunning, Herbert Fyles, Bertha Gill, Merritt Leask, Bernard Lees, Sydney Murgatroyd, Edwin Malcolm, Alec Mennie, Mary Malcolm Gladys Spence.

DIVISION III.

Promoted from Sr. III to Jr. IV.—Muriel Baxter (honors), John Noble (honors) Hugh Fraser (honors), Mary Barnhardt, Willie Atchison, Melville Dallas, Gordon McKenna, Barcley McNeil, Milo Drummond, Josephine Severe, Grenville Musser, Nettie Robinson, Francis Cadwallader, Nellie Marcellais, Charles Armstrong, Fred Swain, Arvil Thomson, Gordon Taylor.

Junior III. to Senior III.—Evelyn Moore, Mary Mann, Frank Bridges.

DIVISION V.

Junior III. to Senior III.—Irene Beech, Nina Belanger, Gladys Brookes, Ruby Deacon, Grace Doris, Barbara Green, Harold Haslam, Hattie Hollander, Jennie Hopkins, Wai Hing Hoy, Violet Jones, Faith Kendall, Ruth Kendall, Walter Laurie, Harold Leask, Grace McFarlane, Mabel McGoldric, Nellie McKenna, Dewey McNeil, Wilma McNabb, Dorothy Reed, Violet Simpson, Alfred Sindall, Doris Sainsbury, Clifford St. Eloi, Lily Taylor, Edward Turner, David Watson, Irma Ward.

DIVISION VII.

Promoted to Junior Third—Ruby Appleyard, Kathleen Atchison, Norman Beech, Herbert Bradley, Danny Daniels, Faith Ewin, Willie George, Ella Kendall, Maud Malcolm, Hugh MacDonald, Annie Parnaby, Maud Scott, Helen Worden.

On Trial—Martha Messinger, Joseph Mueller, Joseph Pattinson, Ray Scott, Garfield Taylor, Roy Leask, Bessie Woodman.

DIVISION VIII.

Promoted to Division VII., Senior Second, in order of Merit—Isabel Parker, Patricia McDermot, Vera Baxter, Murray Henderson, Roderick Kennedy, Alfred Jolliffe, Lenore Little, Jack Ward, Elizabeth Chapman, Christopher Duckering, Gordon Armstrong, Maggie Carr, Howard Brogan, Louise Kelsey, Eneas Hogarth, Jimmy Logan, Thomas Hogarth, Gerald Cline, Ethel Clapp, Him Hing, Kitty Rosindale, Charles Musser.

On Trial—Stanley Fyles, James George.

Promoted to Division VII., Junior Second—Dorothy Leask, Lena Brogan, Gerald Bartlam, Vivian Kummer, Willie Leask, Freda Osborne, Donald Morrison, Margaret Leask, Norviel Caslake, Gordon Woodman, Hope Taylor.

On Trial—James Kemball.

DIVISION IX.

Promoted to Division IX. from Div. X, Second Primer—Malcolm Brogan, Hing Gun, Gladys Johnson, Rovenna McGinnis, Grey Moseley, Gertrude Scott, Eric Stone.

Senior 1st Primer—Mildred Clarke, Harvey Dixon, Jack Dixon, Julie Frost, Frank Hawksworth, Ralph Ladds, Madge Johnson, Paddy Kennedy, George Nicholas.

Communication

Cranbrook, 24 June, 1914

The Editor the Prospector:

Dear Sir—With reference to Mr. Bobeau's communication in your issue of 27th inst. re my letter in the Cranbrook Herald of 11th inst., I wish to point out that Mr. Bobeau is laboring under a false impression and had he taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with the local controversy, he would never have ventilated his opinions and thinly-veiled sarcasm in the press as he has done.

To enlighten Mr. Bobeau and to use the concluding remarks of his letter "mainly to assist in removal of unnecessary opinion," I summarise the facts as follows:

(1). My "Economy" letter was written not as criticizing "a retainer fee" but to draw the ratepayers' attention to the action of the city council, whose policy when assuming office was "economy at any price" and not against the engineer whom they have retained. Had they given him the recognized fee of 10 per cent. or even 20 per cent. commission, as a brother professional I should not have criticized his acceptance of it, but the authorities who were responsible for so doing, especially when they pass over professional men in this city.

(2). My next point is this, with a scheme involving the expenditure of so large an amount the council should have advertised for engineers, when they decided to retain extra help in the matter, and give everybody an opportunity of competing instead of inviting one engineer to the exclusion of all others. This is a very significant fact in itself.

In the interests of the taxpayers of Cranbrook, I think my "Economy" letter was fully justified.

As the writer has had a long professional experience both in England and Canada he is quite as well acquainted with the scale of professional fees as Mr. Bobeau, and as the question of a "retainer fee," which is the salient point of his letter, was not raised in my letter of 11th June excepting as a reference to an expenditure by the council of the ratepayers' money, which could have been avoided, and which was fully explained by me, I fail to see why Mr. Bobeau should worry himself about a matter which does not affect the profession, and go to the trouble to write about the matter at all.

Yours truly,
F. O'HARA,
Civil Engineer and Architect

The Unscientific Scientist

Dear Herb:—Have you the time to read thousands—or even hundreds—of tomes upon the subject of Ethnology and its first cousin, Archaeology? Neither have I! Neither have some ninety-nine per cent of our fellow-citizens. Would you read them if you had the time? Neither would I! Neither would the same percentage of our brother-men. I don't believe I would wade clear through one of the aforementioned tomes on a bet and probably I wouldn't understand or remember any appreciable part of it if I did—to win the bet.

But if you could walk into a beautiful big building on the crest of a sightly hill overlooking San Diego, the Bay, Coronado, Point Loma, the Coronado Islands, and a nickel's worth of Mexico—which is considerable ground at present market values—I say, if you could walk into such a building and see before you a history of your kind portrayed by pictures, models, relics, all of them absolutely authentic, graphically illustrating the evolution of yourself from the paleozoic age—if that was the start—down to the perfected product embodied in your own handsome self—wouldn't you jump at the chance? I would.

How do we best remember things in general? By our mental images of them, of course. How do you remember Napoleon Bonaparte, for example? Through the pictures you have seen of him—probably as the saddest, most serious little fat man you ever knew of—that, however, being but one of his characteristics. How do we remember the earmarks of the Mesozoic or the Caenozoic period? Well, frankly, I don't.

But here in the massive Ethnology Building will be collected the most remarkable exhibit that has ever been attempted. It is a most ambitious undertaking and will represent the sum total of human knowledge of the history af you and men and the rest of us. The ablest talent in the world has been working upon this for years. No expense has been spared. And where it has been impossible to purchase certain collections which were logically necessary to complete and round out the exhibit, they were borrowed. Incidentally the institution which loaned them did not take any chances—they exacted huge bonds for the safe return of their invaluable collections. The result is the most complete and unique exhibit of the sort ever brought together under one roof—and a considerable part of it has never been under a roof before.

To get it all together the Smithsonian Institution of Washington has sent its explorers unto the ends of the earth—and other places—where they dug up some of the prehistoric red men and then dug out before the descendants of said prehistoric red men could dig in and shoot them full of poisoned arrows and other souvenirs. The School of American Archaeology has contributed extensively and has fallen in with the idea of making the whole exhibit graphic and comprehensible to an unscientific lowbrow lite me, and another one like you.

And so we may go to school again, without the inconvenience of set hours, or text-books or the stern eye of a long-suffering teacher; and in a few days, or even hours, of such intense interest that they pass all too quickly, we may learn more about our human history—and remember it—than we learned in all our school years combined. And then when the youngster says: "Dad, tell me about the Crustaceans," or "Why was a troglodyte?" you'll be able to lay down the evening paper and say with becoming impressiveness "Well, son, being blind on one side, the troglodyte progressed in a circle, thereby beating Senator—well, you know the dub I mean—to it by a couple of million years, and"—but I haven't seen the complete exhibit yet myself.

Talk about your royal roads to knowledge!

Yours for the logos of ethnos,
SCOTTY

San Diego, Cal., June, 1914.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—30690. Jan. 3rd-tf.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a reserve, notice of which appeared in the B. C. Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to Lot 11804, Group 1, Kootenay District, for the purpose of the sale of same to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands
Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
4th June, 1914. 24-3m

MINERAL ACT
(FORM F.)
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT NOTICE.
STRATHCONA MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE FT. STEELE MINING DIVISION OF EAST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Geo. M. Judd, agent for S. B. Steele, Free Miner's Certificate No. 67372 b, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvement 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 Improvement.

Dated this 15th day of June, A. D. 1914.

•25-9t — GEO. M. JUDD.

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at Lester Clapp's South-East corner, thence East 80 chains, north 80 chains, West 80 chains, South 80 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Located this 6th day of June, 1914.
ELLA CLAPP, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at W. F. Doran's North-East corner, thence South 80 chains, West 80 Chains, North 80 chains, East 80 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 6th day of June, 1914.
MRS. ANNA KENNADY, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at Ella Clapp's South-East corner, thence North 80 chains, East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 6th day of June, 1914.
JOHN EWIN, Locator
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at Lester Clapp's South-East corner, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains, East 80 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 6th day of June, 1914.
W. F. DORAN, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at One Mile North of the North-East corner of Licence No. 8731, being one and one-half miles North of Commerce Creek, one and one-half miles East of Flathead river, thence North 80 chains, West 80 chains, South 80 chains, East 80 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 6th day of June, 1914.
LESTER CLAPP, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at Jas. Downey's South-West corner, South 80 chains, East 80 chains, North 80 chains, West 80 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 8th day of June, 1914.
R. EAKIN, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at John Ewin's South-West corner, chains, North 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains, West 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 6th day of June, 1914.
A. A. EWIN, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at One mile West of the South-West corner of Licence 9496, thence North 80 chains, West 80 chains, South 80 chains, East 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Located this 8th day of June, 1914.
T. B. O'CONNELL, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend o apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at T. B. O'Connell's South-East corner, then North 80 chains, East 80 chains South 80 chains, West 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 8th day of June, 1914.
JOHN A. TANNER, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at John A. Tanner's South-West corner, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 8th day of June, 1914.
JAS. DOWNEY, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at T. B. O'Connell's North-West corner, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 8th day of June, 1914.
J. D. McBRIDE, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at J. D. McBride's South-East corner, West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Located this 8th day of June, 1914.
E. H. McPHEE, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a Licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at R. Eakin's South-West corner, South 80 chains, East 80 chains, North 80 chains, West 80 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 8th day of June, 1914.
A. WALLER, Locator
JOHN EWIN, Agent
25

Calgary-Alberta Oil Fields

(Comtinued from Page One)

ducer. The holdings consist of 10,175 acres, a considerable portion of the acreage being in the heart of the proved area and in the center of a section where five wells are now being sunk. The holdings are also well scattered, and include quarter sections of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Monarch well which developed crude, black petroleum at a depth of 808 ft. on June 17. The Prudential Co. is strongly financed, *numbering among its officers and directors* a number of Calgary citizens of the highest standing.

LUCKY STRIKE WILL DRILL FOR GAS.

With a view to developing natural gas, and producing therefrom gasoline *in commercial quantity*, the Lucky Strike Oil & Gas Co., with extensive holdings in the vicinity of Aldersyde, where gas was first struck at a depth of 152 ft., adjoining the site of the Federal Co., and at 280 ft. 3 miles west of this, from which gas is being furnished for hotel and domestic purposes, has decided to sink a number of wells, until a permanent flow of at least 4,000,000 cu. ft. of gas a day has been developed. This petroleum, commonly called "wet" gas, which comes from a body of oil and which is generally considered a favorable indicating in boring *for oil, can be treated under compression* and will produce 1 gal. of gasoline for every 2000 ft. of gas. The Lucky Strike Co. proposes to install Bessemer condensers and compressors at the wells to treat the gas as it comes from the ground. *It has been demonstrated* that this can be done at small cost, and that the product of higher grade than the commercial gas can be sold at 25c a gallon to good profit. After compression 90 per cent. of the gas remains and can be utilized commercially at a handsome profit. J. Wadsworth Travers, vice president and *managing director, and George Reynolds*, superintendent, are oil operators of wide experience, and under their direction this company will be the first to entet the industrial field. The Lucky Strike Co. is well financed and active operations in drilling *for both oil and petroleum gas* will soon be commenced, an order for the necessary machinery having been placed a few days ago.

THE FEDERALS AT GLADYS

Operating under the direction of J. Ricket, a geologist of high standing, the Federal Oil & Gas Corporation is operating near the village of Gladys. The well is being sunk on the crest of the anticline near where a well was sunk for water many years ago. The water was so impregnated with petroleum that the cattle refused to drink it. The Federal well is now down 650 ft. and the indications are highly encouraging. The formation in which the anticline is traced is of the Kootenai structure to the east, and forms a shale to the west of the Cretaceous age. There is every evidence on the surface of the anticline that oil has *seeped from below*, and it is quite certain that oil has floated in greater quantity where the surface indications are faint. The Federal well is being pushed with all speed and it is believed that it will develop within the next 60 days.

THE B. A. WILL SOON BEGIN OPERATIONS.

The British American Standard Oil Corporation, Ltd., which has acquired 10,000 acres of oil land, selected before recent oil excitement, is about to commence active operations. The holdings are splendidly located on the anticline and being widely scattered, *a site for the well will be* chosen as near as possible to where the best indications are being shown by the wells already under way. The company is conservative and well financed.

OTHERS WILL ERECT DERRICKS

Other companies about to erect derricks are the Stokes-Stephens Co., Calgary Alberta Petroleum Co., Canadian Petroleum Resources, Swift Current Syndicate, Northwestern Pacific, Calgary & Sweet Grass Oil Co., Southwest Petroleum Co., Copper Oils, Prudential Oil Co., Western Pacific, British American Oils, *Rex Oil Co., Rocky Mountain Oil* Co., Huron & Bruce Investment, Piedmont Petroleum Co., and the Herron Oil & Natural Gas Co.

THE COMPRESSION OF NATURAL GAS INTO GASOLINE.

By F. John Sur.

The compression of gases from oil wells, both of asphaltum and paraffine bases, is now commercially successful, and it opens up a wide field in the future development of oil in the Calgary-Alberta district. Up to 3 years ago this was done only by chemists in an experimental way.

The compressed product in this field is a gasoline which may be mixed with distillate, one part of natural or compressed gasoline to one part of distillate, producing a gasoline fully 25 per cent. greater efficiency than the commercial article *used in automobiles at the present* time.

There is now going to waste in this field hundreds of millions of cubic feet of gas every day, purely because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the operators of a manner of conserving it. Most of the gases contain a great percentage of volatile oil, which by compression at a certain temperature, will compress into gasoline or naptha, and the remaining gas, which is dry, can be used for fuel or illuminating purposes.

The "wet or casing head gas" as it is usually called, generally comes from the main body of the oil, and *is one of the favorable indications* looked for by the oil men, particularly as to its existence in the formation in which the drilling is going on. Sometimes, in a compact sandstone or coarse-textured sandy shale, this gas is found as a saturated *gas in the form of a high-grade* gasoline, hundreds of feet from its source, being compressed under natural conditions. These conditions have been duplicated artificially, the method involving certain pressure at a certain temperature. For example a test plant was erected by Irving C. Allen and G. A. Burrell at the compressor plant of the Pennsylvania Gasoline Co., at Follansbee, W. Va., which consisted of a gas engine, a small compressor, cooling coils of ordinary 1-in. pipe immersed in a tank containing the cooling mixture, and a storage tank composed of *6-in. steel tubing. A pressure of* 415 lbs. at a temperature of 2 degrees C. will liquify practically all the gas. A pressure of 430 lbs. requires 4 degrees temperature; 506 lbs., 9.1 degrees, and 600 lbs., 77.5 degrees.

By reverse procedure, a gram of liquid *will yield 600 c. c. of gas at* zero centigrade, or 1 gal. of liquid will yield 50 cu. ft. of gas. Higher pressures require higher temperatures. In all of the experiments a "wet" gas, or one free of all oil body, was used. About 2000 cu. ft. of gas compresses into 1 gal. of gasoline.

Sometimes the natural gases contain lighter products which will not liquify with the first compression. In such cases it is passed on to another compressor and even to a fifth. The last three, and at times the last four products, are not liquid, *but can be placed in* cylinders and shipped over the country not accessible by pipe lines, for illuminating purposes as compressed gas.

As the above experiments were carried on by the U. S. Bureau of Mines *for the purpose of increasing the efficiency* in thr production of mineral fuels, they are worthy of note and study by the oil operators of the Calgary-Alberta district, as well as other places where great quantities of gas are being wasted daily.

It is predicted that the time will come when governments will legislate against the waste of natural gases. No new gas is being made to replenish the rapidly exhausting deposits. Gas takes ages to form—geological ages, far beyond the scope of man's judgment as far as time figures.

The first gas-gasoline plant in California was established in 1911. The results were so entirely satisfactory that others soon followed. In 2 years 250 gas-gasoline compressor plants were in operation in the United States. California alone produced *7,200,000 gals. of gasoline in 1912* from 10 compressor plants.

METHOD OF DRILLING FOR OIL IN THE CALGARY-ALBERTA DISTRICT.

The method of drilling in the Calgary-Alberta oil fields is similar to that employed in other oil districts. *Derricks are erected of timber in the* majority of instances, although one derrick of structural steel is now in operation. The derricks are built to a height of from 60 to 90 ft., with about 25 ft. spread at the base.

The power employed is steam, and *engines of the horizontal type* are used, connected by belt to a shaft-driving crank connected to a walking beam, the latter lifting and dropping the stem and drill. In the early development coal is used as fuel, but as soon as gas is struck, as in the instance of the Calgary Petroleum Products Co., at the present time, the latter is piped to the boilers.

The drill holes, are started with an 18- 20 or 22-in. bit, and the size of the hole gradually decreases as depth is attained, until at a depth of from 2000 to 3000 ft. the bore is 8-in. gauge.

Thus far baling has been necessary to bring the residue from the drill to the surface, and in most instances sufficient water has been furnished naturally to keep the drill free and open.

The cost of sinking a well ranges *from* $12.50 to $15 per foot when the work is let on contract, but it is asserted by some of the companies who have installed their own outfits that the cost is well under $10 per foot.

The nearest railroad point to the Calgary-Alberta fields, that is, the center of operations, is Okotoks, on *the Canadian Pacific railroad*, 12 miles distant. The haul is by easy grade, and during the greater part of the year the roads are in excellent condition. From the discovery well the oil is being hauled to Okotoks *by auto trucks. Plans for laying* a pipe line are under consideration.

The oil or gasoline, being of superior quality, and of an efficiency 25 per cent. greater than the commercial article, is now being used by many automobile owners in Calgary, and is found to be highly satisfactory.

In addition to the natural industry of treating the "wet" gas in compressors for the production of gasoline, the discovery of natural gas in this district opens a wide field for the development of power. After *having had the gasoline extracted* from it, 90 per cent. of the gas remains to be utilized for heating and power purposes. The project of installing an enormous power plant for the generation of electricity is now under consideration by local capitalists. Water power is scarce and expensive.

EXPERTS ADVISE DRILLING

Keen interest in the oil situation of Southern Alberta has been aroused by the formation of a company to drill for oil at Macleod. The opinion that the Macleod district would eventually prove a very rich one in oil has repeatedly been expressed by prospectors and experts, and within recent weeks the rush for leases has been so general that practically everything has now been taken up. Well-known operators have been quick to secure leases, and large *blocks of stock have been absorbed* by local investors. It is realized that an oil strike at this time should mean untold benefit to Macleod and the Macleod district, and results of drilling operations will be awaited with keen expectancy in view of the known character of the geologic formation of the vicinity.

MORE OIL IS DISCOVERED.

The installation of the new power house on the Elk river by the Elko Water, Light and Power Co. is rapidly approaching completion and will mark a new stage in the development of Elko as an industrial centre. The available power *possibilities of this* project are indicated from the fact that the watershed above the power site is 1,700 square miles in area, giving even at low water with an 80 per cent. efficiency at the turbines not less than 13,443 horsepower. The new plant is located at the government bridge across the river on the *road to Fernie.*

Meanwhile surveys just made indicate extensive deposits of high-grade commercial oil and gas bearing sands in the near vicinity and machinery is now being shipped into the Sage Creek fields, where oil samples indicate *the remarkably high specific* gravity of .811. The two wells already being sunk are showing a good flow of oil at depths of less than 200 feet, and the present outlook is for a permanent and tremendous output.

ONE DAY ONLY

THE CANADA CRUDE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Head Office: Alberta Loan Bldg., Calgary, Alberta,

OIL Invite Strict Investigation of their 12,000 Acres of All Crown Grant Holdings OIL

We Will Own All Mineral and Surface Land Rights Under Our Agreements

Solid Investment

Is what the Man of Affairs will look for First

The Selling Agents Will Be at Mr. W. E. Worden's Office on Saturday, July 4 —One Day Only—when Prospectus and Geological Report can be had.

Shares $1.00 Par

SELLING OFFICE:

W.E. WORDEN'S

Baker Street, Cranbrook, or Company's office, Calgary, Alberta

Shares $1.00 Par

Suggestive Questions

For Sunday School Lessons

(Copyright 1914, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.)

The Laborers in the Vineyard. Matt. xx:1-16.

Golden Text—He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust. Matt. v:45.

1. Verse 1—What is the meaning of the phrase "The Kingdom of heaven" as here used?

2. In what respects does God's method of rewarding his workers resemble the method of this householder? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in *writing by members of the club.)*

3. What points of resemblance are there between Christian work and work in a vineyard?

4. Whom does God call to work in his vineyard and what are the qualifications?

5. Verse 2—How much did "a penny" in that day represent in our present currency, and what was then a fair day's pay for a laborer?

6. Is it right today for an employer of labor to hire men as cheaply as he can, or should he pay in proportion to his own profits, and why?

7. *How much net profit* should an employer of labor plan to make for every dollar he pays in wages?

8. Verses 3-4—Who are responsible for going out to induce men and women to become workers in God's vineyard?

9. What pay may we *safely* promise to all those who would become God's workmen?

10. Verses 5-7—Can any person truthfully claim to be a Christian who is not actively engaged in some Christian work, and why?

11. What should the state do with those who can work, but will not, *when they become* a charge upon the community?

12. Is the state under moral obligation to furnish every willing worker with a job, at a living wage, when he cannot otherwise find employment?

13. What method is God taking today to call laborers into his vineyard and when will his call to labor cease?

14. Verses 8-9—What principle is illustrated in the fact that those who worked but an hour got the same pay as those who had worked a full day?

15. Notwithstanding that all who are found working for God at the close of life will be rewarded with eternal happiness, what advantages, if any, will those who have served God from their youth?

16. Verse 10-15—Should all skilled *mechanics get the same pay* regardless of the degree of their skill? Why?

17. What can you say for or against the men in this parable that grumbled at their pay?

18. When a workman works exclusively *for his pay*, taking no delight in his work as to quantity or quality, in what class would *you* place him as to skill and character?

19. When does God reckon with the laborers in his vineyard?

20. Verse 16—If the first called is the last in merit, and the last called is the first in merit, what value is there in length *of service when* rewards are given out?

Lesson for Sunday, July 12, 1914. Greatness Through Service. Mark x: 32-45.

BUILDING UP CANADA.

They came across the line and established in Canada simply because they could not get our raw material free, and could not compete with Canadian manufacturers over a protective tariff wall. Thus does the National Policy build up an industrial fabric, create a demand for labour, *and a consequent increase* in its price. Every succeeding year brings a new vindication of the Conservative trade policy, and as the nation continues to expand and develop under a tariff that is just and equitable to all, theoretical free traders *will gradually disappear*, and eventually become as rare in the Dominion as Red Indians on the shores of Manhattan.

Shephard of the Hills

Had we, after seeing this play, been asked to suggest a title, mayhap the first that would have sug*gested itself to us* would have been "Wails and Whiskers in the Hills." We realize that there may be certain objections to this title, but going on the principle that some slight clue, at least, should be afforded the playgoer as to the nature of the play he anticipates witnessing we do not feel justified in altering our choice.

The wails in question can be subdivided into three parts—bass, tenor and falsetto. The bass wail issues from Matt. (sr.) who is big and woolly, because he had a daughter who was not better than she ought *to be, and also because he cannot* trace the low-down villain who assisted her in the proof of this assertion. The tenor wail proceeds from a gentleman who at first does not seem quite certain why he is in the limelight at all, but whose benevolence and pathos, *if on a parallel* with his really gorgeous cotton-wool whiskers, would have reached the hearts of the mediocre audience who had assembled in the Auditorium and were, more or less, forced to listen to him whilst he emitted what was meant to be good cheer and cheap platitudes in a rather bent *voice to his very respectful* fellow actors who obviously, for the sake of the play, could not answer him back. The third wail of any consequence issues from a very nebulous somebody who apparently suffers under the very painful delusion that she (or rather he) is "nobody, who can't be *nothing* at all" *or* something like that. However it ultimately transpires that Wail No. 2 is grandfather to Wail No. 3—his son being the awful person directly responsible for the obvious annoyance to which Wail No. 1 has for years *past been put. If we are proved* to be wrong in this statement we apologize. At any rate each one of the audience present is entitled to his or her own view of the matter, they having, presumably, paid for the only too doubtful privilege of doing so. There were, of course, other character in the piece—characters whose *sole claim to notoriety was* that they had neither whiskers nor wails; but at least one of them had a tongue which, whilst it might have proved of inestimable value in discovering the maximum rate per minute that the human voice can arti*culate inarticulate words and pass*ages—was useless in the mouth of an actress, who was, nevertheless, in the words of Bill "Some pumpkins of a girl, as girls go." We should have rested quite content had we merely to sit still and look at her. But here we are, in duty bound to admit our humble admiration stops. Oh! *year, and there was Ollie. He wore*, and was unduly conspicuous for, the yellow leggings and alleged riding breeches adorning his weedy person. His sole purpose on the stage seemed to be to enable an un-washed musical-comedy pirate (by some anomaly styled "Wash" Gibbs), to maul him about in the presence of his fiancee, (she of the voice aforesaid), who thereby might learn to despise *him (Ollie) and thus make the way* clear for the true hero who is without doubt, if we are to believe the author of this play, a mill-hand enamoured of the simple life but obviously addicted to frequent—and expensive—visits to a really classy barber. *Oh! if only our ranch and* farm-hands had nice curly black *hair like his, and such a nice, clean*, newly shorn neck! And then we must not overlook some others whose purpose in the play was not so clearly defined. We refer more particularly to sundry persons whose sole business was to whittle chunks *of shapeless wood into other shape*less, but smaller, chunks of wood. We could not precisely ascertain the real usefulness of all this, but we cannot help thinking what a lovely lot of kindlings the proprietors of the Auditorium must have harvested after the last curtain had dropped.

The play itself, as presented, is a very *crude and inconsecutive* rendering, or rather adaptation, of the really excellent book which bears its title. So far as the actual acting was concerned, saved for Bill, the actors and actresses were decidedly mediocre and, in parts, positively amateurish—the one half of them drawling their words along in a most depressing sign-song manner—the remainder gabbling their lines in the evident desire to get the play over in a hurry.

On this last score, at least, we must note our appreciation.

CYNICUS.

ECONOMICAL----Heats the house well without burning all the coal you can buy.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Gives steady, even heat on least fuel.

See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

Sold by Patmore Bros., Cranbrook, B. C.

Automobile Owners

"Firestone" Tires' Tubes,

and Accessories,

always in stock at the

HANSON GARAGE

Steamship Ticket Office

SAFETY SPEED SPLENDOR

Canadian Pacific Royal Mail Steamers.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamers.

French Line to Havre.

White Star New York and Canadian Service.

Cunard Line, New York and Canadian Service.

Canadian Northern Royal Mail Steamers.

Donaldson Line to Glasgow.

Anchor Line to Glasgow.

North German Lloyd.

Largest and Fastest Steamers; cheapest fares; direct sailing. Antwerp and Hamburg connections, Czermonitz, Krakau and all other Continental points.

Buy your tickets where you get your train.

J. W. SPENCE,

Corson's

Three Favorite Talcs

—Made of the highest quality talc money can buy—milled to infinite smoothness, and then perfumed with the genuine "CORSON" perfumes.

Corson's Ideal Orchid Pomander Violet

Don't buy cheap, inferior talcs, coarsely milled and cheaply scented, when by asking for CORSON'S you can get the best.

Ask your Druggist

Made by SOVERREIGN PERFUMES LIMITED, TORONTO 39

TIMBER SALE X 202.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 13th day of July, 1914, for the purchase of Licence X 202, to cut 448,000 feet of timber, situated in the vicinity of Lot 5271, Group One, Kootenay District, north of Fort Steele.

One year will be allowed for the removal of the timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C. 27-1t

For Sale Rents & Wants

FOR RENT—Excellent store on Armstrong avenue, lately occupied by Niblock & Barker. Apply W. W. Kilby.

TO RENT—Furnished room for rent with or without board. Apply Mrs. G. B. Powell, 234 Garden avenue or Phone 224.

AGENTS.—Wreck of Empress of Ireland. Heart-thrilling dollar book. Extraordinary seller. Authoritative; profusely illustrated. Listen to Canada's heart-rending cry: Wire or write for free canvassing book. Big commission. Freight paid. Credit given. Bradley-Garretson, Brantford, Ont.

FOR EXCHANGE—Have $6000.00 equity in inside Port Mann acreage, subdivided. What have you to offer. Phone 318. Ed. Shackleton. *24-4t

ACTIVE TEACHERS — Why not make twenty to fifty dollars weekly during vacation taking orders for Tragic Story of Empress of Ireland? Marvellous dollar book going like a prairie fire. Rush order for free sample book. Bradley-Garretson, Desk S., Brantford, Ont.

Any member of the re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints residing in the city or district, please write a newly arrived member—George W. Winn, Cranbrook.

Plants for Sale

Victoria Rhubarb 2½c. per lb. $2.00 per 100 lbs. Bedding plants, Asters, Lobelia, Pansy, Stocks, Petunias, Chinese Pinks, etc., 35c. per dozen. Fuschias, Geraniums, Ivy, etc. in pots 20c. to 50c. each. Cabbage and Celery plants 50c. per 100. Rhubarb roots 10c., raspberry canes 5c. Russian Poplars 10c, 2 year Asparagus root 5c., cash with order, delivered free. Address, H. Creese, Wattsburg

Local News

Picture Framing! Picture Framing! Best Mouldings, 80 samples to choose from. Good workmanship and reasonable prices. Kilby frames pictures.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawe of Fernie spent Dominion day at Cranbrook.

N. Hanson was visiting in Calgary this week.

H. S. Foster of Nelson was in town Monday.

BRING YOUR OLD PIPE TO BOB'S PLACE FOR REPAIRS

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bannore of Fort Steele were Cranbrook visitors on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Woods of Cherry creek were registered at the Cranbrook on Monday.

Mrs. E. J. Cann and daughter of Fort Steel were visiting at Cranbrook on Monday.

A yard is enough for a kiss, says a movies censor. A cozy corner is ample. Why fill a whole yard?

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Berry of Athalmer were guests at the Cranbrook on Wednesday.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Mrs. J. Wolf of Fort Steele was in town Thursday on her return from a visitto Kimberley.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Davis, of Wycliffe, spent Dominion Day at Perry creek, returning during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McKinnon and children were outing at Perry creek Dominion Day.

F. M. Christian, of the Prospector staff was at Creston on Monday and Tuesday transacting business.

Messrs. Jones and Doris are fixing a fire-escape to the west side of the St. Eugene hospital.

Fred Simpson has gone into the oil business. See his advertisement in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. Halsall, and Mrs. Halsall's mother, motored to Perry creek on Dominion Day. They report having a very pleasant time.

It is reported that Spokane parties have an option on several breweries in southern British Columbia.

Niblock's Cleaners and Tailors, on and after July 1st, will occupy No. 22 Norbury Avenue as their place of business. Phone 370. 26-4t

W. H. Wilson and wife, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. A. McKown, leave today on an automobile trip to Windermere.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton leave today on a motor trip through the Kootenay valley. They will return Sunday.

Today is the day when the American Eagle screams and will be heard all over the world, more especially south of the Canadian line.

Some thought Johnson would find the white man, Moran, enough for him, but the champion had a shade the best of it.

The chief of police was at Creston on Monday, having to make a trip there to bring back George Ruddell, who had been trying to beat his board at the Little Davenport.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Wm. Dunston, late with Ward and Harris, and formerly with the Fink Mercantile Co., left for the East this week. His many friends will miss him from their circle.

G. W. Jones is having his residence on Watt avenue improved by raising the building and placing under it a concrete foundation. Messrs. Jones and Doris are doing the work.

WANTED—At once, salesman for Cranbrook and district, for our high-grade nursery stock. British Columbia Nurseries Co., Ltd., 1493 Seventh avenue West, Vancouver, B. C. 27-2t

Tonight special features will be shown at the Rex theatre. "The Drudge," a two-reel production "The Model Christian and His First Experience" will be the programme.

Messrs. Wm. Macdonald, A. Shankland, Harry Spence and Bert Carter leave today for Windermere to attend a meeting of Columbia Lodge, A.F. & A.M., which will take place tonight.

Yesterday the officers and directors of the Women's Institute enjoyed an outing to Mrs. Norman McClure's. The party was driven out in Mr. McFarlane's and Mr. T. S. Gill's cars.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

The Overseas Club are having their monthly Whist Drive and Social on Tuesday, July 14th. This is going to be a big night and promises to be very interesting. A good programme has been prepared.

Ex-Mayor Bleasdell and John Wallace, manager of the Fernie Free Press, were in town Monday. They were the guests of the Cranbrook rifle association, and spent the afternoon at the "butts."

W. S. Santo, J. Martin and T. H. Bamfield left on Friday on an extended automobile trip to Windermere. While at that city they will attend a special meeting of Columbia Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

The Women's Institute will meet in Maple Hall on Tuesday, July 7th, at 3 p. m., when the subject to be taken up will be "Sandwiches." The paper will be given by Mrs. B. Palmer and different recipes will be given.

The Imperial Parliament is to be asked to authorize the appointment of nine new senators for the Western Provinces. It begins to look as if the Canadian people will have a chance to send those three dreadnoughts after all.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Special features will be shown at the Edison theatre tonight. The programme will consist of the three-reel feature entitled "The Bride of Mystery," "Won in the first," comedy, and "She Wrote a Play." You can not afford to miss this programme.

According to an official rumor, Premier Borden will visit the west and speak at several points. The west will be pleased, indeed, and particularly Cranbrook, to greet Premier Borden, and will give him a warm reception.

Want a Wedding Ring?

You can get the best in weight and workmanship here for little money and any other kind of Rings at a considerable reduction. We have a large assortment of very fine Jewelry and precious stones and will be glad to have you call and inspect them at your leisure. There will be no pressure to buy unless the goods tempt you to do so.

RAWORTH BROS.

Jewelers & Opticians

Cranbrook, - - B. C.

The 'Rexall Store'

The Store with a Reputation

KOOTENAY'S GREATEST DRUG & BOOK STORE

The Beattie - Murphy Co., Ltd.

"Where It Pays to Deal"

Cranbrook - B. C.

Presbyterian Church

Rev. W. K. Thomson, pastor.

Morning Service, 11 a. m.: The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at this service.

Sunday School and Bible Class: 3 p. m.

Evening Service: 7.30 p. m.

Mr. J. Walker of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach.

Music selection by Choir at both services.

Choir Leader—Mrs. E. Paterson.

Organist—Mr. H. Stephens.

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto Thy name, O Most High.

Baptist Church

Pastor, Rev. O. E. Kendall.

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

Sunday School, 3.00 p. m.

Fellowship Bible class, 3.00 p. m.

Baptist Young People's Union, Monday, 8.00 p. m.

Salvation Army Hall

CAPT. and MRS. HUSTLER

Saturday night, June 27, a bright service will be held. Also on Sunday, the 28th. At 3 p. m. the Sunday School Classes, subject, "David, Steps to Greatness." Sunday night at 8 p. m. a Salvation meeting.

All are heartily invited.

Methodist Church

Rev. W. Elson Dunham, Pastor

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

Evening subject: "Investment and Increase."

There will be the usual programme of music under the direction of Mr. Chas. F. Nidd.

Sunday School and Onward Bible Class at 3 p. m.

All are invited to the above services.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pollock, Miss Pollock and Miss Rheta Todd of Fernie were in town Thursday. The party had motored to Windermere during the early part of the week, and were returning home much pleased with their outing in the Kootenay valley.

At the end of the month, June 30, the Kootenay Telephone Lines Ltd., terminate their agreement with the Great North Western and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and cannot after that date accept telegraph business for transmission over these lines. 26-2t

Mr. W. E. Cline and Miss Macdonald, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McDermot, left on Monday for Spokane, where Mr. Cline and Miss Macdonald will be married. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Cline will go to Europe on a three months' honeymoon.

A five-reel feature was shown at the Rex theatre on Monday and Tuesday of this week, "Through Fire to Fortune, or the Sunken Village." The picture had a peculiar significance to those engaged in mining. In the work of rescue the pulmotor and Draeger apparatus, such as was used at the disaster at Hillcrest, played at important part.

BRING YOUR OLD PIPE TO BOB'S PLACE FOR REPAIRS

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin McCreery, R. McCreery, Miss McCreery and Mr. McCreery, sr., were holidaying at Perry creek on Tuesday, the occasion being the celebration of Mr. Stevenson's birthday. An elegant dinner was provided by Mrs. Burge, of the Perry creek hotel, which was much enjoyed by all. Among the guests were Messrs. I. Birtch, G. T. Carr and Gus Theis.

W. W. KILBY

PRACTICAL PICTURE FRAMER

ARMSTRONG AVENUE

P. O. Box 802 Cranbrook, B.C.

Election of Officers

In the afternoon of Dominion Day the Onward Bible class of the Methodist church went for a most enjoyable ramble, returning home about 6 o'clock. Mr. Rendall, convenor of the social committee and his able staff of workers, including Mesdames C. Patmore, G. Patmore, W. E. Dunham and Misses Quance and Bird, prepared an excellent spread for the hungry ramblers on their return home.

At a meeting held afterwards the reports for the half year were given. Mr. R. Hockey, the retiring president, in a few well chosen words, thanked the officers and members of the class for the support they had given him during his term of office.

The report of the secretary was then read and adopted.

The report of the treasurer showed a favorable balance on hand.

Immediately following the reports of the various officers the election of the new officers for the ensuing term took place and the following were elected:

Hon. President—C. W. Rendall.
President—M. T. Harris.
Vice-President—A. Ashworth.
Teacher—Rev. W. E. Dunham.
Secretary—K. M. Spencer.
Treasurer—Miss Egger.

After an exceptionally good vocal and instrumental programme took place, in which Mr. C. F. Nidd and Mr. R. Hockey were prominent, games were indulged in and the singing of Auld Lang Syne brought a most enjoyable day to a close.

British Ordered from Mexico

In view of the existing conditions in Mexico, Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister, on Monday advised all British subjects to leave Mexico. He said that the shortage of fuel used in the operation of trains was becoming acute daily and that the trains probably would soon stop running, which would make difficult the departure of persons in the interior.

Sir Lionel Garden said he believed it his duty to urge all British subjects to leave the capital immediately, and he especially advised that the women and children be removed.

Eight hundred British subjects are registered at the legation as now residing in Mexico City.

The legation was crowded with Britishers Monday and a meeting of the members of the British colony was called for during the afternoon with the object of making the necessary arrangements for those who decided to depart.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.
(Section 18.)

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of August, 1914, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a licence to sell liquor by a wholesale and wholesale shop license, on the premises yet to be selected as to lot and block number on the main street in the town of Fort Steele. Such lot and block number will be entered on the application.

R. A. FRASER,
Manager for the Fort Steele Liquor Co.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1914. 27-4t

Whitney Elected

The Ontario elections for the provincial legislature was held throughout that province on Monday, resulting in the return of Sir James Whitney's government to power with a slightly decreased majority.

In the last house the opposition mustered at 18. In the new house the straight liberals will number 35, with three independents, one each from the labor, temperance and independent liberal parties.

The composition of the new house will be as follows:

Conservatives, 83; liberals, 25; labor 1, temperance, 1; independent liberal 1. Counting new seats the Conservatives have gained nine and the liberals 13.

All the cabinet ministers, with the exception of Dr. Reaume, minister of public works, were elected by large majorities.

Prize at Spokane Fair

Spokane, Wash.—The women as well as the men of the Inland Empire are offered special inducements by the Spokane Ad Club in a new and interesting contest which it has arranged in connection with advertising the 21st annual Spokane Interstate Fair. The Spokane Ad Club offers three first prizes of $10 each for the best display ads written around the features of this year's fair. The contest began July 1 and closes August 10. The prizes are

$10 for best ad submitted by amateur residing outside Spokane county.

$10 for best ad submitted by amateur residing within Spovane county.

$10 for best ad submitted by professional ad man.

In each of the above three classes the other prizes are second prize, two season tickets to the fair; third, fourth and fifth prizes, one season ticket to the fair.

The women are given special inducement to enter the contest by the following prizes: For best ad submitted by woman residing in the Inland Empire, $25 pair of opera glasses from the Standard Optical Co., 717 Riverside avenue, Spokane. For second best ad submitted by a woman, $5 pair Walkover shoes from the Walkover shop, 719 Riverside avenue.

The ads are limited to 20 inches of newspaper space, but may be as small as the contestant desires. All the entries in the contest must be turned into the Ad Club office in the Peyton Block, Spokane.

Philosophy

The world keeps on asmiling, tho'
you may look so glum,
And, attended by ill fortune you may be;
But just discard your care-cloak and
you'll find things ain't so "bum"
As they sometimes seem to be to
you and me.

Now in this world there's sadness—
if you like to make it so;
And there's lots of care and worry
in it, too,
But there's also lots of gladness and
there's comfort, don't you know,
If you take it right, you'll find it
straight and true.

So just keep on asmiling, when sometimes something's wrong;
You will find it pay you better in
the end,
To keep a cheerful aspect and thru
life go with a song,
And you'll find this good old world
is still your friend.

FRANK GREEN
Kimberley.

Prevention of Fires

Prevention of forest fires is a keynote of the policy of the British Columbia department of lands, of which the forestry department is a branch, and settlers, campers, hunters, railwaymen, loggers and all whose business or recreation takes them into the hills and mountains where they come in contact with dry grass or standing timber should govern themselves in such a way that every precaution be taken to prevent an outbreak of fire.

In recent years much valuable timber has been destroyed in this district by carelessness, and all possible precaution should be taken by everybody, while camping out, to prevent an outbreak, with its consequent damage and loss to the valuable timbes and soil.

The forest rangers and other officials will do their duty, but without the intelligent co-operation of the general public their efforts cannot produce the best results.

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.

OIL OIL

F. E. Simpson

(Formerly of Cranbrook, Kamloops and Victoria)

General Broker

References: People who know me.

Address:
CALGARY, ALBERTA
Queen's Hotel Block

I would be pleased to handle any commissions for my friends and others who desire to transact business in the Oil Fields of Alberta. The chances are good for legitimate speculative profit, but every well will not be a gusher. It will be our endeavor to handle those stocks issued by Companies with reputable Directorates and whose holdings are of a nature that give reason for success. Following this policy, the chances may be good, but it is always a chance, a chance to lose and a chance to win, like every other business one might enter. By investing now, when Companies are honestly working, it is a chance for the rich and the poor. But when Oil has been struck on a well, or there are good properties near a well of that characters, the stock of those Companies are for the men with plenty of money to spare.

A FEW DON'TS

Don't buy Oil Shares when you need the money for home.

Don't borrow money to buy Oil Shares.

Don't buy Oil Shares and stand off your local merchants.

Don't be sure you are a rich man when you have bought Oil Shares.

Don't fail to bear in mind that in every Oil Field Shares have been from ten cents to twenty-five dollars and dropped to nothing; and on the other hand, they have gone up to hundreds and thousands of dollars. Stocks like the Monarch, once One Dollar, now Forty; the Dingman, one One Dollar, now eighty-five Dollars; the Southern Alberta, once One Dollar, now Eight Dollars; the Black Diamond, once One Dollar, now Six and a Half Dollars; the Stokres-Stephens, once Twenty-five Cents, now Forty-two Cents. This illustrates the chances, but the failures are also to be taken into consideration. It is an investment pure and simple, in which the element of chance largely predominates, but if you win you generally have an opportunity of winning big. If you can afford to invest, you can afford to take a chance—if you cannot afford to take a chance, you cannot afford to invest. I want your business, but I want it on the square.

F. E. SIMPSON

Expert Piano Tuning

ALVIN E. PERKINS
of Vancouver, B. C.

PROFESSIONAL PIANO AND ORGAN TUNER

with highest possible recommendations from Heintzman Piano Co., Gourlay Piano Co., Morris & Karn Co., Dominion Piano Co., Newcombe & Co., Gerhard Heintzman Piano House, of Vancouver, guarantees the finest workmanship, and will make regular trips. Tuning and regulating a piano is not a trifling piece of work if you have regard for your piano. Mr. Perkins will be in the city some time during August. Orders may be left at the Prospector office or mail care of Mr. Perkins, Box 320, City.

Don't know they have Appendicitis

Many Cranbrook people who have chronic appendicitis, which is not very painful, have doctored for years or constipation. The Beattie-Murphy Co. states if these people will try A for gas on the stomach, sour stomach SINGLE DOSE of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the remedy which became famous by curing appendicitis, they will be surprised at the QUICK benefit. 49-5t