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THE JEWELER

The Prospector.

The Leading Newspaper in the Kootenays

The "Prospector"

$1.50 Yearly

VOL. 17 CRANBROOK, B.C., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18th 1911 No 46

Indian Agent's Report For 1911

Cultivating Reserve, Ranching and Stock Raising—Great Prosperity Among Indians.

British Columbia,
Kootenay Agency,
Steele, April 22.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—The agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north, and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho, and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

St. Mary's Band No. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The St. Mary's band has a reserve lying near the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers, and consists of bottom and bench lands, covered with good merchantable timber, and has an area of 17,425 acres; Isidore reserve is south of Steele and contains 680 acres, mostly bottom-land; the hay reserve at Bummers Flat, 190 acres; the Miyuke reserve, 160 acres; the industrial school reserve, 33 acres, kept in a high state of cultivation; the agency reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band for the past year has been good, and the sanitary conditions at the village continue to improve. The usual spring cleaning has been attended to.

Occupations.—The principal industries of the band are farming and stock-raising. The pupils find work in the nearby towns and in the lumber camps. They are sought after by the different bands to assist in haying and harvesting, and have proved themselves useful and industrious.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings at the St. Eugene village are of lumber and as a rule neat, comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. The buildings on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—There stock consists of horses and cattle, which they look carefully after, and attend to in the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and useful garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, as a rule, industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are a temperate and moral-living band.

Tobacco Plains Band No. 2

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and is open prairie land with a good deal of scattered timber on it, and has an area of 10,560 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been excellent for the year just closed.

Occupations.—The Indians depend on farming and stock raising as a means of support. A few of the young men find work in the sawmills in the neighborhood, and others hunt, trap and fish.

Buildings.—These are mostly of logs and are situated on a bench. The sanitary conditions are excellent

Stock.—They raise cattle and horses, and have a good market for their beef among the logging camps.

Farm Implements.—These consist of ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making good progress and have extended their farms by putting up new fences and repairing the old ones.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral band.

Lower Columbia Lake Band No. 3

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the valley of the Columbia near Lake Windermere, and contains 8,456 acres of good, open, timbered land, which has a number of creeks running through it, which the Indians utilize for irrigation purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness among the Indians of this band for the past season. They occupy tents during the summer, which they move frequently, and which is greatly to be commended from a sanitary standpoint.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming and stock-raising. They do some trapping, hunting and fishing, and the young men assist the settlers in the valley during the harvest and haying season.

Buildings.—These are principally of logs. There are only one or two frame buildings on the reserve.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, and no band in the agency has better stock. They improve their herds by a good grade of bulls and stallions, and find a ready sale for the increase.

Farming Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they carefully put under cover during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and keep their fences in repair, and are law-abiding and are yearly becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band.

Lower Kootenay Band No. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are

(Continued on Page 7.)

Will Install Power Plant

Messrs. Dewitt, McCoy, Mead, Schelt and Henderson were in town Thursday on business connected with the installation of a hydro-electric power plant at Ball River.

Mr. Devitt, is the senior member of the Chicago firm of Devitt, Trimble & Co., bankers, and Mr. McCoy is the senior member of McCoy & Co. bankers, of the same city. Professor D. W. Mead is a consulting engineer of Madison, Wis., and G. E. Henderson is the president of the Bull River Power Co., Mr. Schultz is a director of the company.

The party stopped in Cranbrook for a few hours, then took the flyer for Spokane, returning Thursday night.

It is learned that the Bull River Power Co. will be re-incorporated under the name of the Bull River Hydro-Electric Power Co. Plans are now being made for the installation of a hydro-electric power plant of ten thousand horse power, and that construction work will commence in January. The big flume which is sixteen feet wide and seven feet deep has been completed, and will be connected to the turbines by eight pipes five feet in diameter and two hundred and sixty-five feet in length. The fall from the flume to the power plant is two hundred and sixty-five feet.

An official of the company will be in Cranbrook shortly to consider the question of power, and make contracts for the same, and it is the intention of the new company to have the plant in working order for the transmission of power to points east and west, in the district by November 1, 1912.

Russia and Britain to Invade Persia

London.—Affairs in Persia have reached a stage which promises further encroachments upon the kingdom's independence by Russia and Great Britain. Since their agreement dividing the country into spheres of influence, these two nations appear to have worked in harmony in the direction of gradual absorption. If Russia enforces her ultimatum by occupying a part of the north Great Britain is likely to take a corresponding step in the south. Russia's ultimatum, which was presented to the Persian government more than a week ago, declared that unless apology were made for alleged insult to M. Petroff, the Russian vice consul, on the occasion of the seizure of the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, the premier, and Persia made other reparation, Russia would occupy two of the provinces in the north.

Died at Fort Steele

On Friday the 10th during the funeral rites of the late James Clark held at the Church of England, at Fort Steele, an old timer, William Doull fell down. He was taken out and attended to by Dr. Watt immediately, but death had been instantaneous. The sad occurrence was totally unexpected, although Mr. Doull has not been in the best of health lately, yet his early demise was not anticipated. He was about seventy years of age, well liked and respected as a man of his word by all with whom he came in contact.

Four Dollar Bills are Spurious

Police departments throughout British Columbia have received advices from the secret service officers of Canada to be on the watch and endeavor to ascertain the source through which counterfeit four-dollar bills are being sent into Canada from the United States in considerable quantities. The four-dollar note of Canada is stated to be an exceedingly easy one to counterfeit. The bogus notes which at present are being circulated in Canada are said to be brought here by seemingly innocent immigrants, and by reason of their low value, are much more readily accepted without special examination than they would be if of larger denominations.

Meeting of Conservatives

The Cranbrook District Conservative Association, met in the Edison theatre on Tuesday night. There was a large attendance, many coming from Fort Steele, Kimberley, Marysville, Moyie, Wycliffe and other points in the district. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

President T. T. McVittie of Fort Steele, occupied the chair, P. DeVere Hunt as secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion of Messrs. Thompson and Manning adopted as read.

The committee on constitution and by-laws reported progress, and read the constitution provided by the committee, which after some discussion was amended and adopted.

On motion of Messrs. Thompson and Elmer, Hon. R. L. Borden, premier of Canada, Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, and A. S. Goodeve, M.P. for Kootenay, were elected honorary presidents.

Mr. T. T. McVittie of Fort Steele, was elected president, G. H. Thompson of Cranbrook, vice-president, and J. P. Fink of Cranbrook, secretary-treasurer.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers.

The following delegates were then elected to attend the annual convention of New Westminster:

D. J. Elmer	A. E. Watts
Dr. H. E. Hall	N. Burdette
Jos Ryan	G. Erickson
N. Hanson	G. H. Thompson
W. Rollins	Mr. Staples
A. J. Martin	

It is anticipated that the next convention of the provincial central association will be held at Cranbrook.

J. Henderson, Postmaster

A communication was received by the Conservative executive committee of Cranbrook, from Ottawa on Thursday which stated that James B. Henderson had been appointed postmaster at Cranbrook. This communication was signed by the postmaster general, Hon. Louis Pelletier.

The appointment of Mr. Henderson, which will be received by the citizens of Cranbrook with great interest and pleasure. The appointment of a postmaster has been the subject of considerable discussion and speculation during the past month, for the reason that immediately after the Dominion elections Mr. Jackson was appointed by the defeated Laurier government.

Mr. R. E. Beattie, a strong partisan and active worker in the Liberal party for the past twelve years was postmaster. Mr. Beattie knew that his political actions were offensive to the Conservative citizens of Cranbrook, and for this reason he was sure to be retired and a new appointment made. Immediately after the elections Mr. Beattie resigned, and many local Liberals, including Mr. Beattie recommended the appointment of Mr. Jackson who is also a strong Liberal. The appointment was made in short order, with the expectation, that as Mr. Jackson was a competent and popular citizen that such a shrewd move, sharp practice, would in a few days be overlooked. But the diplomats of the local Liberal party reckoned wrongly, and laughed first, saying that the appointment was made and that was the end of it.

If Mr. Beattie had resigned and Mr. Jackson had been appointed before the elections, there is not a Conservative in Cranbrook that would have made an objection. The work of the local "Czar" was too coarse, and the appointment of Mr. Jackson was the subject of much criticism, and was taken up by the Conservative party who recommended Mr. Henderson's appointment. Mr. Henderson will be sworn in as postmaster during the next few days.

We might say for the benefit of our Liberal friends, that even in politics "they laugh best who laugh last."

Coal Strike Ended

(Special to Prospector)

Fernie, Nov. 17.—The coal strike is ended, miners have recorded big majorities in favor of going to work.

The vote at Fernie was 465 in favor of working, and 231 against.

The vote taken on Thursday and Friday through the Crow's Nest Pass upon the new agreement as drawn by the scales committee at Frank, has been adopted by large majorities, and will govern the wages of the mine workers of the district for the next three and a half years. The vote of the local unions was as follows:

	For	Against
Passburg	30	10
Lillie	46	23
Bellevue	96	12
Michel	463	240
Fernie	465	231
Lethbridge	158	28
Blairmore	36	5
Hillcrest	118	14
Frank	3	98
Coleman	202	85
Hosmer	200	27
Total	1817	773

Majority for working, ... 1,044

This ends the largest and most bitterly fought strike which has taken place in Canada, and its conclusion is due to the efforts of Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of Agriculture, who succeeded in getting both parties together and thus ending the strike.

It is expected that most of the men will be at work next week.

Arrested at Cranbrook

Chief of police Corey Dow received a telegram from R. B. Dean superintendent of N.W.M.P., at High River, Alta., stating that two men, brothers, John and Frank Laudkammon were wanted on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretence.

Chief Dow ascertained that the two men wanted arrived in Cranbrook on Thursday night, with ten horses, enroute for Pomeroy, Wash. Word was sent on Friday morning informing Supt. Dean of the arrest of the men. A return wire stated that a constable had left High River Friday morning with a warrant and to take them back.

Meanwhile the horses are in Cranbrook awaiting the arrival of the High River Constable.

WEDDING BELLS

Small--McEarchern.

A quiet and pretty wedding took place at "high noon" on Wednesday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. McEachern, when the Rev. C. O. Main united in marriage Mr. Fred A. Small of Kingsgate, to Miss Lexima Mae McEachern of this city.

The bride was supported by Miss L. M. Scott, and the groom by Mr. V. L. Bailey of Eastport, Idaho.

The bride was neatly gowned in a travelling suit of navy blue and picture hat. After the ceremony, a dainty wedding lunch was served, which was heartily partaken of by the parents and friends of the happy couple.

The presents were numerous and costly and testified to the popularity of the contracting parties in Cranbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Small left on the Spokane flyer for the coast. On their return they will reside at Kingsgate.

Leonard--Passmore

A very pleasant ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boyes when Mrs. Boyes' sister Miss Ethel Maude Passmore and Mr. W. J. Leonard were joined together in holy wedlock. Father Pamondon officiating.

The bride was dressed in white satin trimmed with seed pearls and wore a tulle bridle veil holding in her hand a bouquet made of white rose buds and lilies of the valley. Miss M. Passmore, sister to the bride, acted as bridesmaid and wore a dress of white embroidered net, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The bride was the recipient of a beautiful pearl pendant a gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid also received a gold bracelet.

After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom with their many friends sat down to enjoy the splendid dinner provided The table being heavily ladened with all the good things applicable to such an occasion, the centre being adorned with the large wedding cake.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard left on the afternoon train for Winnipeg breaking their journey at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

The Prospector joins with their many friends in all the good wishes for the future.

Widow of Famous Ex-Priest

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Euphemie Chiniquy, widow of Rev. Charles Chiniquy, of Montreal, who attracted considerable attention many years ago by withdrawing from the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a priest, and devoting the remainder of his life to an attack on that faith, died here at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. Samuel C. Delagneau. Mrs. Chiniquy was 77 years old. She was a native of the province of Quebec, and, after the death of her husband in Montreal a few years ago, came to Worcester to live with her daughter.

Further Census Returns

The second census returns has been announced, and as far as Southeast Kootenay is concerned it is very unsatisfactory. It would look as if, judging from the figures announced, that preconcerted action had been taken to make the west pay dearly for not supporting the Laurier administration.

For instance, the latest returns give Cranbrook a population of 2,365, Fernie 1,287, and Fort Steele 276.

While the above figures are quite flattering to Cranbrook, showing that it is the largest city in Southeast Kootenay, yet the people of this city realize that the population is much larger than the returns show.

Three years ago the census of the city was taken by municipal council, Constable Adams was appointed enumerator. The returns showed a population of about 2,500 within the corporation limits of the city. Since that time the population of Cranbrook has grown rapidly, and conservative estimates places the figures at close to 4,000. The city directory compiled by Mr. W. W. Scott shows that there are over 1400 householders in the city, and with an average of three to every house holder the population should be about 4,500. If Slaterville and the north, east and south additions were given to Cranbrook we would have a population of over 5,500.

The figures for Fernie are also disheartening, for careful estimates indicated over 5,000, while the returns show but 1,287.

It is the opinion of business men throughout the district that proper numeration should be given to Cranbrook and Fernie, and that a new census should be taken.

Was Not Bill Miner

Mistaken for the notorious train robber, "Bill" Miner, followed by amateur sleuths for days, questioned by regular detectives, and finally introduced by his friends as the train robber, has been the fate William Noble, government road inspector of Nelson, B.C., who has been in the city for some days past, says the Calgary News-Telegram.

Mr. Noble was in the city before the story of the arrest of Miner in Georgia was published, and for several days was pointed to as the desperado for whom a reward was out, and it was not until the story of Miner's arrest became public that many who had met Mr. Noble were convinced that he was not the robber wanted by the police of Canada and the United States.

The road inspector is Miner's double and during the time that the train robber was operating around Kamloops, was several times held up and questioned by policemen who were not aware of his identity until he had produced his credentials.

His appearance in the city following the story to the effect that Miner was heading in this direction, and was supposed to be in Calgary, caused many to believe that Mr. Noble was the old train robber and seeing this impression was gaining ground, many of his friends introduced him as Miner, swearing the people they introduced him to into keeping the matter quiet.

It was not until Mr. Noble left town and the story of Miner's arrest in Georgia was published that many of those whom he met here awoke to the fact that they had been duped, the resemblence between the two men being so pronounced. Mr. Noble derived a lot of amusement from being taken for the old train robber, but was glad when the arrest of the real "Bill" Miner was chronicled.

H. M. Canadian Ships

Ottawa.—It is officially announced that his majesty the King has graciously permitted the naval forces of Canada to reserve the style of the local Canadian navy. A ship of that navy will be designated as "His Majesty's Canadian Ship."

Opening of Parliament

Animated Scene When Strong Array of Ministers and Members Take Seats

Ottawa.—The new parliament was formally constituted at noon Wednesday last, when the members took the oath of allegiance in the commons chamber, and signed the roll under the direction of Dr. T. B. Flint, clerk of the commons, and with Henry O'Brien, law clerk of the commons, and Colonel H. B. Smith, sergeant at arms as commissioners.

The oath is as follows:

"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V. so help me God." Premier Borden was the first to sign the roll with Hon. F. D. Monk second, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier third. The clerk stood at the long table of the house with the roll open before him, a handsomely bound and embossed volume. Each member took the oath, wrote his name in the book and thus became formally entitled to take his seat in the house.

The scene in the chamber was an interesting and animated one. The members of both sides crowded together to the table, strong political opponents writing their names side by side in the book. Some eighty new members were present and spent the interval in making acquaintance of older parliamentarians, and being initiated into the lesser mysteries of the house on matters of procedure. The roll signed today is the twelfth roll of the Canadian parliament it finds a place with its eleven predecessors in the archives of parliament.

The house met at three o'clock without a speaker, though the new chair had arrived and was in position. The chair was especially built in Montreal. It is a massive structure of carved oak, and bears the carved monogram of the new speaker, whose property it will become.

There were very few vacant seats in the house of commons at three o'clock. The interest attached to the change of government was sufficient to bring practically all the members to the capital for the opening day. Premier Borden was in the senate, but the majority of his colleagues were in their places.

In the front row sat Hon. W. White, Hon. F. Monk, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. Frank Cochrane and behind them were Hon. Sam Hughes, Hon. Dr. Reid, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. H. B. Nantel, and two ministers without portfolio, Hon. G. Perley and Hon. A. E. Kemp.

To the left of the speaker sat Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Mr. Borden's old seat. The ex-premier glanced curiously across the way at the ministerial benches, but there was nothing in the play of his features to indicate his feelings. On his left, in the front row sat Hon. Charles Marcile, ex-speaker, Hon. H. Emerson, Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, Hon. William Pugsley and on his left Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. Charles Murphy, Hon. Dr. Beland and Jacques Bureau, ex-solicitor general.

At ten minutes past three o'clock Major St. Dennis Lemoine, sergeant-at-arms, in his capacity of acting speaker, knocked at the door and after three obeisances, which were a credit for a first performance, summoned the commoners to the senate chamber. There his honor, Speaker Landry had taken his seat for the first time, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, deputy governor-general, formally charged the commoners with the duty of electing a speaker and they drifted back to the commons chamber. The entry of Premier Borden into the commons chamber with the members was, of course, made the occasion for a hearty demonstration. They pounded their desks vigorously and then rose to their feet and cheered again and again. When the premier rose to nominate Dr. Sproule for the speakership, he was greeted with more clapping and cheering.

Agricultural Association

Receiving of Auditor's Report

A meeting of the Cranbrook Agricultural Association was held in the committee rooms of the Cranbrook hotel on Wednesday night for the purpose of hearing the report of the fair committee and the auditors' report for the year.

The auditor's report was then read which showed that the fall fair was a financial success.

F. J. Deane was elected as a delegate to attend the Convention of the provincial association, in conjunction with T. Caven, M.P.P., which will be held in Victoria some time in January.

The next meeting of the local association will be held in January at which the annual election of officers will be held.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Cranbrook, B.C., Nov. 15, 1911.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Cash for units	$1160.00	Prizes	$2254.50
Advts. in prize list	135.00	Judges' expenses	40.00
Membership fees	122.00	Printing, stamps & stationery	232.46
B. C. Government	2900.00	Labor and clerical help	183.20
Subscriptions	792.00	Incidental expenses	101.95
Sale of hay	3.15	Advertising	156.45
Loan on mortgage	3000.00	Sec. ex. to Victoria	100.00
Rent of stable	4.00	Interest on note for above	3.00
Gate receipts	1165.65	Sec. salary to Oct. 31	250.00
Rent of stands	20.00	Insurance	100.00
Rent of refreshment booth	35.00	Auditor's fee	30.00
Notes discounted $435.20		City band	100.00
Less notes returned $150.00		Payments on grounds	3642.75
	285.20	Payments on buildings	2126.05
Rebate of interest	2.00	Interest on note	1.20
		Cash on hand and in bank	302.44
	$9624.00		$9624.00

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Assets—		Liabilities—		
Grounds	$5367.75	Units sold	$2130.00	
Buildings and fixtures	5431.49	Units transferred from Cranbrook Park Ass stock holders	$1725.00	
Accounts Receivable—				$3855.00
Exhibit stands unpaid $50.00		Mortgage		3000.00
Subscriptions unpaid $60.00		Chk. Sash & Door Co.	$2550.69	
Women's Institute $ 5.00		Christian & Jones	654.75	
A. S. Goodeve unpaid $10.00		K. T. Lines	1.20	
	125.00	J. Brault	10.00	
Notes held by bank	300.00	W. E. Worden	43.50	
Units allotted, not		Chk. Electric Light Co.	7.55	
Covered by cash of note	330.00	Chk. Bill Posting Ag.	12.00	
Cash in hand and in bank	302.44			
		Balance of assets over liabilities		1721.99
	$11856.68			$11856.68

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Debtor—		Creditor—	
Prizes	$2254.50	Advts. in prize list	$ 135.00
Judges' fees	40.00	Membership fees	122.00
Printing, stationery and stamps	232.46	B. C. Government grant	900.00
Labor and clerical help	183.20	Subscriptions paid	792.00
Incidental expenses	176.20	Sale of hay	3.15
Advertising	156.45	Gate receipts	1165.75
Sec. ex. to Victoria	103.00	Rent of stable	4.00
Sec. salary to Oct. 31	250.00	Rent of stands	20.00
Insurance	100.00	Rent of refreshment booth	35.00
Auditor's fee	30.00	Interest rebate	2.00
City band	100.00	Account and sub. owing	125.00
Interest	1.20	Balance (loss)	323.21
	$3627.01		$3627.01

Certified correct.

A. H. ASHWORTH,
Auditor.

Better Terms For Municipalities

Victoria, B.C.—Better terms for municipalities from the provincial government was the plea made by W. H. Mayward, M.P.P., before a *session of the tax commission* held at Duncans today. His arguments were that rural municipalities were entitled to other sources of revenue than are now open to them for school purposes, that a tax of ten cents an acre should be imposed upon all lands within the province to form a fund for education, and that the revenue tax should be handed over to the municipalities for school *purposes without reducing* the present appropriations from the provincial revenue for that purpose.

Mr. Hayward pointed out that the only school tax available in rural municipalities outside of government grants was through the taxes on real estate. In unorganized municipalities the school trustees may levy an assessment upon real estate, personal property and income. This, he considered an unfair discrimination. In unorganized school districts, under the existing system, the taxes were exceedingly slow in coming in and in many cases did not come in at all. He proposed that on an assessment being made the government should advance the money, reimbursing itself when it collected the taxes.

He went on to point out that nearly every municipality was working up to its limit and in many cases was unable to do things that should be done. In short, he considered that the municipalities had a claim for better terms, and to further support his contention he pointed out that in connection with roads the government derives the taxes from motor cars, none of which goes to the municipality, although the motors add greatly to the cost of maintaining roads. The commission has now concluded its public sessions.

Speeches of British Sovereign Published

London.—When a monarch enters the literary arena, the works of his subjects, however compelling in interest, have to take second place. This was the case when "The Life and Letters of Queen Victoria" appeared, and a similar state of things will presently be seen when the speeches of the British sovereign are published in book form. The extracts include many of his utterances when Prince of Wales, when to a remarkable extent he caught the ear of the people with a speech which had as its refrain the warning, "Wake Up, England."

The following among other sayings will be found in King George's book:

"Every day we recognize more fully the importance of education, not only to the individual life, but to the life of the nation."

"Those who know the happiness of *home life can sympathize with every* effort made to secure similar blessings to their fellow-creatures."

Canadian business men will endorse what the British sovereign has to say about the value of the advertising:

"Experience has shown that even in the case of firms having an established reputation and world-wide commerce, attempts to discontinue advertising have usually been followed by a diminution in the sales affected, and it is not unreasonable to as*sume that the neglect* by Great Britain of one of the most important forms of national advertisement would be equally detrimental to her interests as a manufacturing country."

There will be a widespread echo of his further statement that "the foundations of national glory are set in the homes of the people. They will only remain unshaken while the family *life of our race and nation* is strong, simple and pure."

Cranbrook Public Library

Through the publicity we gave in our last issue to the above and a list of the books both missing and *found that rightfully belong to* the Provincial Government but which could just as well form the neuclus to our public library one book was returned and we want to thank the person concerned for so courteously responding to our appeal. There are oow some fifty-nine books missing scattered about the city and district and we would ask that they be returned as soon as possible.

We don't want *anyone to think* that we are doing this for ourselves, not by any means, bit we are of the belief that it is for the material good and welfare of our city and the young people who by these means desire to increase their knowledge and fill an empty void in their winter evenings.

There are many towns much smaller than Cranbrook that are proud to possess a public library and indirectly find it a benefit to the public at large; therefore we ask why can't Cranbrook with a population bordering on 5,000 inhabitants in the immediate vicinity be the owner of such a valuable institution?

We want *you to look* over your book cases and everywhere imaginable that a book can lay and see if you can not find one of the missing books.

Geo. W. Wilson

GENERAL TAXIDERMIST

Taxidermistry Treated in All its Branches.

Game Heads and Rug Work a Specialty

STANDARD METHODS
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Our Terms are the Best, write for Price List

CRANBROOK, - B. C.

Baynes Lake

The Adolph Trading company are excavating for a large store to be erected on the new addition to the Baynes townsite.

The Rev. C. O. Main of Cranbrook, *held service in Baynes* on Sunday.

Mrs. William Douglas whose husband has been manager of the C.P. *R. construction camp left for Golden* Monday where she will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Biker have been ill for the past week with la grippe but are now slowly recovering.

Dr. F. F. Saunders has moved into the house formerly occupied by J. A. Tormey.

Mr. P. Backs has purchased a lot of Mr. Hart and has already commenced to break ground for a new home into which he expects to re*move his family about the last of* November.

Mr. W. A. Barter who has been *station agent at Baynes for the last* five years left for a short trip before seeking new fields of employment.

Mr. P. Regan started improvement on his land recently purchased from D. W. Hart.

The J. A. Tormey family are now occupying their new home just completed.

Mrs. James Lea entertained a party of friends from Baynes and Waldo last week in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Saunders.

Quite a bunch of Baynesites spent several days last week hunting on Sand Creek. They report two grouse and one innocent little bunny.

Mr. Trendel who now occupies the house formerly owned by Mr. Mann, gave a bachelor dinner to his many friends on Saturday evening. The guests said, "There were nine courses which of course were good.

Mrs. Walter Robertson spent Thursday at the home of Mrs. Saunders.

Mr. Percy Stoire has accepted a *position as storekeeper at camp five* for the Baker Lumber Co.

Mr. George Ingham was a caller at the L. A. P. Smith home last Friday. Mr. Ingham expects to return to Edmonton where he has a good position as jeweller.

The Baynes Lake Construction Co. has just completed a camp for their *men.*

The Adolph Lumber Co. are installing a new engine in their planer this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Watson left for Savona Tuesday.

Mr. Watson has been acting as pay master for the Jessie Macdonald Co. *and has lived in Baynes for the last* seven months.

We understand that Bernard Bros. will log with their outfit this winter for the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co. at Wardner.

Chatter and Chaff

Earnest and Facetious

(BY PAUL SPYGLASS)

The post office authorities will not permit the Chicago Vice Commissions report to go through the mails. This valuable document is of inestimable value *from* an ethical and hygienic standpoint, and the community would be greatly benefited by its circulation. It is arrant folly to live in a sort of fools' paradise, and the worst form of crass stupidity is to attempt the ignoring of palpable facts. We must recognise the dangers to the rising generation for which loathsome vice (masquerading in the garb of innocent amusement) is directly responsible in our big cities. The immediate amelioration and ultimate eradication of a disease can be undertaken intelligently just as soon as we properly comprehend its manifold contributory causes—and no sooner. Prevention is better than cure, and the Vice Commission has a remedy to suggest for these evils. It is a regrettable fact, however, that so many people nowadays *mistake ignorance for innocence.*

We do not mean to infer by this that such reports should be given in*to the hands of infantiles* but rather that they should be in some place to which responsible persons have access As it at present is the good that would accrue from such an investigation as that obtained by the commissioners is barred from anyone simply because the postal authorities will not allow it to be transmitted through the mails in any way, shape or form. The good, *then, obtained by this commission,* is to be locked up in the archives of the U.S.A.'s strong room and every city throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent will have to work its own salvation. Oh' ye blind and foolish men, how much better would the world be if a little more tact was used in the dissimulation of reliable facts.

Dancing is not without its dangers, and those who trip the "light fantastic," especially the fair sex, should exercise caution to avoid be*ing "tripped"* while indulging in tripping. This unfortunately happened to a young lady last week, in one of the Boston halls. A clever exponent of the terpsichorean art, her high-heeled slipper caught in a slight obstruction (whilst dancing the American Glide Waltz) causing her to fall and break her ankle. Another serious accident befell a girl in Berlin, a few days subsequently. *She was giving a demonstration of* the "Apache" dance—a salacious and disgustingly vulgar spectacle at its best—and in consequence of the rough handling received at the hands of her male partner, she broke her spine. We deplore the fact that what might be rendered a splendid means of physical culture, and a graceful and artistical exposition of the "poetry of motion." should be *allowed to degenerate into a valuptuous* exhibition of sex-abandonment.

There are two sorts of men that we'd
like to choke,
Both foes to those who seek to
kindle laughter,
One sees the point long 'ere we tell
the joke,
The other not until a long time after.

Of all the varied ways in which mankind is prone to express his thought and opinions, the most pungent, powerful—nay, deadly method is that of sarcasm. It is a somewhat common saying that "hard words break no bones," but like *many proverbs, of its class, it* expresses merely half a truth. Obviously words cannot break bones; but they can do infinitely worse—they can break hearts, aye and have done so times without number. Instances, alas! are only too general; indeed, they occur and pass with scarcely a notice on the part of the witnesses. The power of sarcasm invested in a more or less degree in all persons; it being frequently used with absolute impunity. No legislative action can even alleviate much less totally suppress it; and the dangerous quality flourishes in our midst defiant of all the principles of humanity. With such a terrible weapon in our possession, does it not behove us to guard ourselves against the wanton employment of it? Sarcasm instantly withers the happy visions and rosy anticipations of the light-hearted youngsters fresh from school—the ambitious student with the world before him, in fact the sanguine expectations of all who have a purpose set which they desire to accomplish. What a cruel thing it is to shower *scorn and sarcasm* upon these ambitions and ideals as they are openly and frankly divulged by their creators in the fullness of ingenuous hearts.

It is not necessary to be poor in order to be honest, but you will find it is necessary to be poor if you happen to be honest.

There are just three things that usually affect a man's spirits:—a dull day, an empty pocket and being in love.

You rarely, if ever, see a politician with smooth hair, a great scholar with fine hair, an artist with red hair, a fop with coarse hair, a minister with long hair, or an editor whose hair has been carefully brushed.

Sufferers from those wretched complaints gout and rheumatism should not despair. No gentle reader you are wrong, this is not a patent me*dicine advertisement—so read further.* When the usual pills and potions fail the "busy bee" will supply a reliable and speedy cure There is nothing complex about the treatment either, for it consists merely of allowing the bees to sting you. The innoculation of the poison contained in the bee's sting neutralizes, it is said, the acid in your blood which is the primary cause of the aforementioned affections Sometimes the bees are too kindhearted and refuse to accommodate you. In this case, you can expediate matters by prodding them with the tip of a tooth-pick or match end. They will quickly resent the liberty on your part by burying their little weapons in your flesh with as much vigor as a jaded western cow boy digs his spurs into an outlaw broncho. After a short course of the "bee-stinging" treatment; you will be able to discard your crutches and dance the Cubanola Glide on your lawn out of sheer jubilation.

A boy attending the Cranbrook public school asks, "is it true what my handbook of practical chemistry says, that if you put a silver spoon into a glass receptacle you may immediately fill the latter with anything hot? Yes, you may; we have often done it with excellent results. The receptacle may be of any size—a half-pint tumbler, for preference, *and if the liquid* is agreeable enough without sugar the spoon may be entirely omitted.

Said the English immigrant who arrived on the "Empress of Britain" last week after an exceptionally stormy passage:—

Good-bye to the mighty ocean.
And adoo to the rollin' sea,
For there's nobody has no notion
Wot a grief it's bin to me.

Kindly excuse the poor grammaticalness, and the strikingly original orthographic methods adopted in the *foregoing poem* (?) Don't blame us—we set it down precisely as the Cockney expressed himself.

A *correspondent* writes, "do you ever look at yourself when you abuse another person?" Of course we don't Unable to see how we could. We have only two eyes and we always keep one of these on the enemy and the other on the door. Then we can speak calmly and forcibly, you know, without fear of the sudden and inevitable.

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet
Eating some curds and whey;
A microbe espied her,
Slipped down *inside her,*
And she had influenza next day.

Which reminds us to remind our readers to be mighty careful now winter's once more on the tapis.

A priceless treasure is a good noble woman. Her virtues are rare and many; and she endears herself to all by her winning ways and gentle spirit. A good woman—she is a blessing to all about her as her sweet companionship and cheerful presence throw a gleam of sunlight over an overshadowed life; and her soothing words of sympathy, love and encouragement act as a veritable healing balm.

Persons frequently labor under the impression that the three words—genius, talent, taste—signify one, *and the same faculty.* This is a grave error. Genius is an extraordinary mental power, having a tendency to lead to original trains of thought;—a disposition, inclination or aptitude for any particular kind of intellectual or mechanical labor. Genius therefore denotes a faculty of the soul. Thus we say, a work of genius, a want or lack of genius. It may be easily and clearly demon*strated that genius is a much* superior power of the mind than taste. Taste consists in the power of judging—genius in the power of executing Genius creates, but taste selects. Genius is always supported by a certain degree of taste,—but taste is not supported to genius.

Genius is an original faculty, born with us, while taste is gradually de*veloped by experience and observation* A person who possesses taste, is generally a good critic. It has been found at times that genius exists in the individual who possesses it at the expense of other faculties. There is an old proverb which runs' "Jack of all trades, Master of none,"—it applies in this case to genius. A forte of universal genius, or one who is equally and indifferently turned towards several *professions or arts,* is not likely to excel in any; but this is not a necessary rule, there are exceptions, as witness the case of Leonardo-de-Vincey and others that might be mentioned who have shown great ability in a variety of ways. Genius will not be governed. A person of taste who rises to a pitch of excellence, in any particular subject, is generally governed by rules, laws, and *theories, laid down by scientists* who have previously made the subject their study;—those who possess genius, on the contrary, strike out in original grooves. Many great things may be achieved without the aid of taste, but it is taste that cleanses, points out the objectionable parts, and renders the work interesting.

Now let us take the word talent, Talent, and Genius, are often confounded, strictly speaking they apply to distinct exercises of the same general power, namely great strength of *intellect.* Genius is connected, more or less with the exercise of imagination, and power of invention; and reaches its end by a kind of intuitive power.

Talent may be acquired, it depends more on superior mental training, and a perfect command of all the faculties; especially memory. A person who possesses genius, generally throws all his energy into the one favorite science or art. Whereas, talent on the contrary supports general strength of intellect.

Intensive Economy in Farming

"Soil robbing" has come to be a tiresome phrase to many farmers and quite properly so, since it places an unpleasant aspect upon a practice for which farmers are not altogether responsible. The rapid depletion of fertility in our Western lands has been almost inevitable even from economic causes, and no farmer of the last century could have prospered had he given too serious thought to the maintenance of soil fertility. In the exploitive and pioneer period of agricultural development, to skim off the cream, as it has been called, is practically inevitable.

This, however, does not justify the continuation of pioneer methods on soils that now need to be conserved. The keynote of the Conservation Congress was "how to produce food for our own people at prices which they can afford to pay." Intensive farming is pointed to as the solution of this problem. When those advocating this are pressed for a definition of intensive farming it soon develops that they mean the elimination of waste in modern commerce, of waste in farming methods from the use of poor seed, livestock and so forth, and of waste in human effort due to following ineffective methods in crop production. In other words, it is an intensive economy in agriculture as well as in manufactures that is needed.

The ease with which the markets are glutted with products of almost every description is the best argument that increased production is not the only solution to the national food problem. Place a few cents premium upon milk per quart and it would quickly bring an enormous surplus into any great city. Place a few cents' premium upon potatoes, and only a year is needed to produce a record-breaking crop, and so it is with all the staples. The farmers of the country can produce a fourth more of food only when there is the nation to consume it and pay a legitimate price for it. The difficulty then lies in the waste in the present method of handling, a method that makes the consumer pay a large price and gives the producer less than *the cost of production. If this* does not pare down to the problem of marketing we should like to know why.

ANN PHILLIPS
with an excellent company in "A Cowboy's Girl" at Auditorium theatre Tuesday evening next.

A Bargain Indeed

It would be impossible to figure what a benefit the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has been to the west. It affords the greatest amount of genuine good reading for every member of the family and its benefits to the farming community in its agricultural pages are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. It is not merely a *theoretical* paper. It is a practical farm paper in every respect and there is no farmer in Canada who cannot profit by reading it. Two cents a week, one dollar a year—the price of one bushel of wheat for a whole year's subscription to that great paper, not to speak of the beautiful premium picture "Home Again," size 22x29 in., ready for framing. It makes one wonder if the publishers pay their paper bills. Any home in this western country that does not receive the Family Herald and Weekly Star for 1912 will miss a bargain indeed.

J. H. Caslake has moved into his new house on Hanson Avenue.

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All Kinds of Game and Fish in Season

For Sale Young Pigs, Fresh Killed Beef and Pork.

The Future of New British Columbia

BY FRANK A. TALBOT

Although British Columbia is one of the largest provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada, knowledge concerning that territory has been hitherto somewhat hazy and meagre beyond a certain area. The general conception does not extend far north of the international boundary, being centered mostly around the Okanagan and Kootenay valleys and the mining territory in the vicinity of Nelson. This result is attributed to the fact that this section of the province has undergone somewhat extensive railway development whereby the great centers, not only of Canada, but of the United States as well, have been rendered easily accessible. About fifty years ago the discovery of gold at Cariboo thrust the northern limitations of knowledge a little farther to the north, but did not enlarge the civilized and settled part of the province to any appreciable degree.

Curious conceptions concerning the inner territory have prevailed. For many years the country north of Cariboo was known not as British Columbia, at all, but as new Caledonia, and as such frequently occasioned confusion owing to the French colony of that name in the southern hemisphere. What existed in the interior very few knew. To penetrate the country entailed a journey of exacting arduousness, and this was not considered to be useful, as the region was generally supposed to be broken up by mountains, unsuited to economic development except possibly to the mining industry.

This misconception has been dispelled. Though the southern developed area of British Columbia has proved wealthy and highly productive, its resources are insignificant in comparison with what is to be found farther north. The territory possessed of the greatest potential wealth has been overlooked far too long. But there are signs on every hand of a rapid awakening, and a forward movement unparalleled in the history of the province.

During the summer of 1910 I made a journey through the whole of this virgin country by the only available means of transport—pack horse and canoe. From experience of these precarious vehicles of transportation combined with difficult going, I can understand to some extent why the pioneers have not penetrated this territory before. I entered the country from the east, threading the Rocky Mountains through the Yellowhead Pass, a few miles beyond which the Fraser River was picked up at one of its sources—Yellowhead Lake—and was followed over a difficult trail through wildly picturesque country for about seventy miles. The upper reaches of the Fraser, which from its rise in a wicked waterway in the fullest sense of the word, bristling with falls, rapids and whirlpools, have a pre-eminent claim to wild scenic beauty and solemn grandeur. The Rockies are very beautiful in this latitude; many of the peaks which have never been scaled, and at present are nameless, range between 8,000 and 10,000 feet in height. First and foremost among these stands Mount Robson at the northern end of a winding uneven ravine—merely a wide cleft in the range through which the Fraser tears its way—rearing its crest to a height of 13,700 feet, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies. It is an impressive mountain possessing illimitable attractions with its numerous glaciers and precipitous bluff face, while the huge ice cap which envelopes its crest is a dominant feature on a clear day for miles around.

A few miles beyond Mount Robson the Rocky mountains terminate abruptly at Tete Jaune Cache, though the outermost ridge of the Selkirks is but a mile away on the opposite bank of the Canoe River. Tete Jaune Cache is a memory of the old fur-trading days and receives its name from being the point where a golden-haired burly Iroquois, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company "nicknamed Tete Jaune" by his compatriots owing to the color of his hair, cached his furs preparatory to proceeding down the Fraser River to Fort George. At this point the overland trail ends, and one is forced to the Fraser, which at this point has a width of about four hundred feet, and a speed of about eight miles an hour.

Our river vehicle was a crazy Indian dug-out manned by Siwash Indians from Fort George, 320 miles lower down. Our outlook was far from inviting, as the waterway at places is exceedingly dangerous, especially to such frail craft as the hollowed-out log of a cottonwood tree, which has neither keel nor gunwale. After leaving Tete Jaune Cache the river takes a very meandering course skirting first the mountains on one side and then the barrier on the opposite side of the valley, describing wide elbows and easy S-curves. It drains an enormous area of country, however, at frequent points being swelled by the waters of numerous other large rivers taking their rise in the mountains.

It is this country which is compelling earnest attention at the moment Hitherto it has been regarded more or less terra incognita, owing to the difficulty of proceeding up the Fraser by water from its estuary, the numerous canyons, rapids, and whirlpools entailing arduous portages. The valley, however, is perfectly flat for the most part and lies but a few feet above the level of the waterway. The soil is extremely rich comprising a blackish loam covered to a depth of several inches by a top layer of moss and decayed vegetation. The timber is dense and for the most part of distinct commercial value, especially a short distance back from the water's edge. But it is so dense and tangled that penetration of the forest is extremely difficult. Clearing here will be a stupendous task, though, as the lumberjack will enter the country first in all probability, he will reduce the labors of the settling agriculturist to an appreciable degree. The country, owing to the denseness of the vegetation at the moment, is for the most part practically muskeg—waterlogged decayed vegetation—but surface drainage will serve to carry off the superfluous moisture. The rainfall in this district is equable, as was testified by the brilliant verdure of the vegetation, so that the crops will be preserved against drought. The arable land stretches right through the valley, and as the land slopes gradually up the mountain sides the latter will be available to profitable fruit cultivation. Furthermore, owing to the valley being locked in by the mountains on the north and east sides, complete shelter from the devastating snows and wind is secured. In this valley we secured abundant testimony of the fertility of the rich soil. A few homesteaders had entered the country by dint of great effort and in the face of great privation, but their produce was in an excellent condition. True, such were limited to the personal requirements of the intrepid owner who had ventured into these inhospitable parts, but they served to demonstrate the possibilities of the land. Wild hay grows luxuriantly, a small clearing which two frontiers-men had occupied showing hay topping three and a half feet and averaging a good two and a half tons to the acre.

Within the next year or two there will be a decided rush into this country. The greater part of the choicest land fringing either side of the Fraser River has been reserved by the British Columbia Government for pre-emption at a dollar (four shillings) per acre. As we proceeded down the river and approached Fort George we found the surveyors in occupation surveying the land for the government for a certain distance back from the bank. Evidence of settlement were apparent on every side and some idea of the value of the land may be gathered from the fact that here and there, where the speculator had been enabled to secure a foothold, £10 per acre was being demanded. This suffices to show that by pre-emption the settler can secure remarkable value for his money and by dint of hard work can soon force himself into a position of sturdy independence.

The land has laid dormant for such a long period owing to its inaccessibility. The only way of entering the territory was via Fort George, in which event a canoe journey of two hundred miles or so confronted the intrepid adventurer. Inasmuch as the Fraser runs so swiftly that advancing up the river entails poling for almost every foot of the way, and that the journey may occupy several days—it requires about eighteen days to travel from Fort George to Tete Jaune Cache—the prospect was by no means attractive.

The change in conditions is attributable to the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which is to thread the Fraser River valley from end to end. The existence of this line, bringing Edmonton and the cities in the East within easy reach of a great agricultural centre, not taking into consideration the innumerable communities which are destined to spring into existence among the Rockies as the mineral wealth of the mountains is exploited, offers illimitable markets to the pioneer settling in this territory. Some idea of the saving in mileage which will be effected by the railway is offered from the fact that, whereas the distance between Tete Jaune Cache and Fort George by water is three hundred and twenty miles, the distance by rail will be only two hundred and fifteen miles, for the latter follows almost a bee-line through the valley between the two extreme points.

It took us six and a half days to cover the distance between the two places and entailed a face to face wrestle with numerous formidable, exciting, but extremely perilous menaces, such as the Goat River Rapids, where we were almost swamped, the Grand Canyon, where we had a fierce struggle to avoid entangement in a whirlpool, and the Giscombe Rapids nine miles in length, bristling with formidable dangers, which required an hour to traverse. Forty miles below the latter point the waters of the Fraser were swelled by the Nechaco River, which drains a Land of Promise in the fullest sense of the word, in the angle formed by the meeting of these waters stands the century-old Hudson's Bay Post, Fort George. But its ancient history is disappearing. A new town destined to become the metropolis of New British Columbia, owing to its strategical position, is springing into existence. This is Fort George, named after the old trading post, where on my arrival some miles of streets were laid out and some three hundred hardy pioneers were already in possession, busy at work erecting and setting the place in order, despite the fact that the nearest railway station was three hundred and twenty miles to the south, and that all goods cost a matter of £20 per ton to be hauled in. Fort George will be an important railway junction with branches running to Prince Rupert and Vancouver, giving the wheat-growing centres on the prairie two outlets on the coast. It will also be an important inland shipping centre, inasmuch as Fort George is the key to navigation over one thousand miles of river traffic. Steamboats are already in service sailing to Soda Creek (155 miles to the south), Tete Jaune Cache, Stuart Lake, Fraser Lake and Francois Lake. The establishment of a community at Fort George has changed the whole aspect of the future of New British Columbia. Instead of being a country difficult of access, as was generally supposed two years ago, it can be penetrated by its magnificent waterways in all directions.

From Fort George I made a straight drive in a northwesterly direction across New British Columbia to Hazelton, the headquarters of navigation on the Skeena River, and during the course of this journey came into contact with country which from the arable point of view is without a rival in the Dominion, especially for mixed farming and market gardening. The whole country was in the throes of an exciting boom now that its potentialities had become realized at last. The Americans were running over the whole country endeavoring to acquire possession of the finest tracts of land in anticipation of the approach of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which is to bisect the country from north to south.

Immediately to the north of Fort George is the Nechaco Valley which within five years will be a name to conjure with in regard to fertility. Its productivity is amazing. The Nechaco River, in common with British Columbian waterways, follows a tortuous course, and traverses a wide valley, while the tributaries flowing into it drain valleys equally valuable from the agrarian point of view. The whole of this country, in days long distant, was the bed of a lake. The soil, which varies from four feet to twenty-four feet in depth and is covered by a thick layer of rich natural fertiliser in the form of decayed vegetable matter. I met several settlers already in possession and they claimed that to exaggerate the possibilities of the land was a task almost beyond human endeavor. Everything grew in profusion, and failure of crops was quite unknown. Amidst the poplars—the trees here growing in the greatest abundance—the vetches grew to a height of about five feet, while the wild hay topped eight feet in many instances and averaged three tons to the acre. The land for the most part was fairly clear, as in days long gone by the land has been burnt over, and the conflagation had evidently been of such severity that the trees have never been able to grow again. The result is that small prairies are available on every side where the land can be brought under productive cultivation very quickly. The land was averaging in price from $15 to $60 (from £3 to £12) per acre and this for uncleared unsurveyed property. Nothing was impossible to the farmer. Ground fruits thrived in abundance, and there were hopes that tree fruits such as apples, plums, cherries, and so forth might prove successful, though no conclusive testimony on this point could be offered, as the difficulties attending the introduction of the necessary trees were such as to be beyond those already in occupation. Still the prolific quantities of wild gooseberries, raspberries and currants, gave a hopeful augury.

Unfortunately the country suffers from lack of transportation facilities It is beyond the man who is unaccustomed to pioneer conditions; to the man who is not possessed of a grim determination to succeed, who can not tolerate the isolation and loneliness; who is not content to live from hand to mouth with what he can raise on a small clearing; to such the country is impossible. Such conditions, however, will prevail only for another year or two. Directly the railway enters the territory the situation will be eased and ample markets will exist for the produce that can be raised in the valley.

This land continues for about one hundred miles north of Fort George and for several times that distance on either side. At Fort Fraser (its northern limit) it connects with the rich belt commencing on the eastern slopes of the Cascades, stretching eastwards through the Ootsa, Francois, Fraser, and Stuart Lakes country to converge into the Peace River district, which at the present moment is looming so largely before the public owing to the wonderful trek of farmers into that territory. The land around all these lakes comprises a series of flat level benches rising gradually from the water's edge to the crests of the hills. The lower-lying areas are suited to cultivation up to approximately the 3,500 feet contour line. Above the latter limit they provide magnificent grazing country. The territory is rendered additionally attractive from the fact that it receives the brunt of the Japanese chinook wind, which, blowing through the great rift in the Cascades, is able to expend its full influence in sweeping over this country and on through the Peace River Pass, the result is that during the winter the thermometer never falls to an abnormally low degree, while the snowfall though somewhat heavy, can not bury the land to an extreme depth, but, melting under the warm wind mellows the soil and contributes in a great measure towards its extreme productivity.

In this territory the farmers told me that a profit of £200 per acre from potatoes was a common occurence, while the yield of other vegetables was in proportion. The soil being easily worked, preliminary preparations were seduced to the minimum. The one great difficulty was in regard to machinery. It could not be brought into the country except at prohibitive cost, but this condition of affairs would be changed upon the advent of the railway. In summer the climate was all that could be desired. Extreme heat was not encountered, an average of about eighty degrees being maintained. The sun shone continuously for weeks and in the Francois Lake country was tempered by welcome showers which ensured the crops. In the Nechaco, where the rainfall was slighter, this deficiency was compensated by heavy dews.

North of the Nechaco lies the Bulkley Valley about which wonderful stories have been related, and certainly my investigations supported the description I had heard. The land here is a replica of that found in the Nechaco Valley, of which indeed it may be said to form a northern extension I visited the McInnes ranch and pulled purple top turnips measuring 28 inches in circumference and weighing fifteen pounds apiece; plucked currants as large as marbles, and cut cabbages weighing fourteen pounds apiece. These Scottish pioneers have one thousand acres under cultivation and the depth of top-soil varies from eight to thirty-two feet in depth. Everything they were growing had attained huge proportions without the slightest sacrifice in regard to quality. The white turnips measured six inches in diameter, the carrots were thirteen inches in length, the curly-kale resembled young bushes, the oats topped six feet, and they had cut wild hay on one corner of the farm which towered to over nine feet in height. They had over seven thousand dollars worth of hay in their barns and could easily command £7 per acre for it as it stood. And their ranch was no exception. A little farther on the Bonanza farmer of British Columbia, Mr. Barrett, was netting three tons of wild hay, five tons of timothy, and £200 worth of potatoes per acre from his land. Nearer Aldermere several other farmers related similar stories of high yield. The pioneers in the Bulkley Valley have had a stern uphill fight, but one and all have made money, and now that the railway is approaching from the north the value of their land has reached remarkable figures.

North of Aldermere the agricultural land disappears in favor of minerals owing to the Babine and Cascades ranges converging. At the time of my visit a mineral rush had set in owing to numerous excellent strikes that had been made. The most abundant metals are galena, copper, silver, and coal. The percentages of the former run very high, and so far as present indications show the veins are tolerably regular. The coal discovery on the Copper River which spreads over twenty-five miles appears to be highly promising, the fuel being a first-class bituminous fuel, coking well and giving a high percentage of carbon. The other mineral finds are being exploited as well as present conditions allow, the most promising being the Silver Cup, four mile and twelve mile camps. The mineral wealth and future of this territory is revealed from the fact that the foremost mining authorities of the United States and Southern British Columbia who have won their laurels as locators of first-class properties are in evidence, and from conversations with these intrepid prospectors I learned that in their opinion New British Columbia was provided far more liberally with mineral resources than any other part of the Dominion. Promising gold finds have also been made, but the mining interest is being centered mostly on galena, silver, and copper.

The next three years will witness a remarkable development in this corner of Canada. Its possibilities have been long overlooked, but efforts are being made to exploit the resources without further delay. The British Columbia Government is displaying considerable energy in opening up the country, for it is realized that between Fort George and Tete Jaune Cache on the one hand, and Fort George and the Skeena River on the other, the future prosperity and welfare of the country lies. As a result of my 1200 mile journey through this country occupying 91 days I can affirm that a stirring future awaits New British Columbia.

New Town Registered.

The Canadian Pacific railway company has registered the plot of the new townsite of Bull River at the government office in Cranbrook. The new town is located at the point where the Bull River flows into the Kootenay, and comprises three blocks, or a total of one hundred and nine lots, which are now on the market.

Coal Mines at Corbin Unique

The coal mine at Corbin, B.C., owned by the Corbin Coal and Coke company, is unique. It has developed two coal measures of such unusual thickness that nothing like them is to be found anywhere else. The second seam is just now being got into shape for production. It will be mined on the quarry system, with steam shovels, and the management expects to mine and load the coal on the cars at a cost between twenty-five and fifty cents a ton.

The property was located in 1903 by W. J. Langley, who took up 26 sections. In the spring of 1905 Page and Devlin of Wardner, Idaho, bought all of these claims and transferred them to the Corbin Coal and Coke company the same fall. Actual development of the property was begun in the spring of 1908, and a branch railroad built from Crow's Nest Pass line at McGillivray, fourteen miles wouthward, up the south fork of Michel creek, to Corbin. The first shipment of coal was made from the mine October 15, 1908.

The principal development work to date has been done on a vertical coal seam. It consists of a main tunnel 2200 feet long, with three tunnels at higher levels, all extending back about the same distance into the mountain, connected with an upraise extending through to the surface, a distance of 600 feet. This upraise starts from a point in the lower tunnel about 1400 feet in from the portal.

A number of crosscuts have proved this vein to be 300 feet thick. As the seam stands vertical, the mine is being worked on the caving system the whole 300 feet of coal being extracted in this manner. The coal is a semi-anthracite, averaging about sixty-eight per cent fixed carbon. It is an excellent steam coal and most of it cokes readily. It is also used for domestic purposes locally. All of the production of the mine to date has come from this seam.

Ten thousand feet to the south of these workings, at an elevation of 1200 feet more and just west of the outcrop of the vertical seam, which still carries its width of 300 feet at that point, a second coal measure has been uncovered. The overburden has been removed by hydraulicing from an area 1500 feet along the course of the vein from north to south and 800 feet across it from east to west. The entire mass thus exposed is coal, with no limit proved in any direction. Underneath this mass a tunnel has been driven from the west for 460 feet, in coal all the way, with a vertical depth at its face of 270 feet.

Both of those seams outcrop at intervals over long distances and other smaller seams have been exposed on the property at several points. All of the company's lands are crown granted. The townsite of Corbin and all its buildings, water works, electric lighting system, etc., as well as the railroad and rolling stock, belong to the company. It is capitalized at $1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of $100 each.

The principal stockholders of the company are, D. C. Corbin of Spokane, and his eastern associates, E. J. Roberts of Spokane and Al Page and A. J. Devlin of Wardner, Idaho. E. J. Roberts is general manager of the company and W. Gus Smith resident manager.

The company is working a full force of union miners, having settled with the union on the basis of the Gordon award, immediately after the concialiation commission rendered its findings.

A Cowboy Girl is Coming

One of the dramatic events of the local theatrical season is the coming engagement of the accomplished actress, Ann Phillips, and an excellent company in "A Cowboy's Girl." This great play, a companion piece of "The Squaw Man," has been accorded no end of glowing tributes of praise from the press and public everywhere and by many is conceded to be the greatest story of the west ever written. With its host of flesh and blood characters; its thrilling climaxes and its story of intense heart interest this eminent western comedy drama has delighted thousands the past two seasons. Miss Ann Phillips with her fine supporting company has just closed a most successful tour of the Cort circuit and "A Cowboy's Girl" will be given the same elaborate scenic production here, that characterised the play's presentation in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and all the large centres of the western coast. "A Cowboy's Girl" is the attraction at the Auditorium theatre, on Tuesday evening, November 21st.

Watch Cranbrook Grow.

Born at Cranbrook Saturday Nov. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Paterson, a son.

Born at Cranbrook Saturday, Nov. 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay, of Moyie, a daughter.

Born at Cranbrook Monday Nov. 13th to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gourley of Slaterville, a son.

Born at Cranbrook, Saturday, November 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. S. Stanley, a son.

Born at Cranbrook on Saturday, November 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gill, of Cranbrook, a daughter.

Auditorium

ONE MEMORABLE EVENING

Tuesday November 21st 1911

Special Engagement of the Accomplished Actress

Ann Phillips

and her Excellent Company

in an Elaborate Scenic Production of

"A Cowboy's Girl"

The Greatest Story of the West Ever Written

Emulates the "Squawman" and "The Virginian"

Advance Sale of Seats Opens Monday.

PRICES $1.00, 75c 50c

War Inevitable Says Fiancier

London.—Last Thursday is likely to be an important date in the history of the Anglo-German relations. It will mark either a halt in the policy of mutual suspicion and naval rivalry or a new and more dangerous stage in the road along which the two countries are marching toward war or financial ruin.

In both London and Berlin the governmental declarations made are more than usually plain spoken in character. In the reichstag the German chancellor related details of representations that the imperial government had made to the British government regarding Lloyd-George's speech at the Mansion House last July at the moment of the highest tension in the situation provoked by the Agadir incident. These representations as Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg outlined them, were as plain a snub as was ever administered by a cabinet minister of a great power and it is a tribute to the pacific feelings which animated the British government that "the conversation" thus entered upon was not carried to the point of an open quarrel. How serious the situation became is common knowledge.

Hostilities, of course, would not have been begun by Great Britain on the grounds that its chancellor of the exchequer had been told by the minister of a foreign power to stick to his last but the reception accorded in Germany to remarks that had been designed to point out amicably, Lloyd-George being selected as the spokesman because he was known not to be tainted with Germanophobia, that England could not sit quiet and entertain unapprehended attacks upon her prestige and her position in the world, was of a most hostile character.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's latest declaration cannot be said to have smoothed England's ruffled feelings in fact, a leading London financier said that the German imperial chancellor's statement in the reichstag was as great a blunder, from an English point of view, as the English chancellor's Mansion House speech in July had been from the German point of view. The financier referred to added that in his opinion and in that of a large number of prominent men of the city, an Anglo-German war was a certainty in the future.

It may be said that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's references to the kaiser's readiness to draw the sword in case the honor of the nation needed it were understood to be responsible for the reports current in a section of the German press that the emperor and his cabinet are at odds over the German policy regarding Morocco and that the crown prince was greatly upset by the terms of the treaty arrived at by Germany and France.

Private advices received in London in the course of the negotiations suggested that the crown prince was in favor of settling all questions in dispute by war and the legend is already created that the next ruler of Germany is bitterly anti-British. Following Von Bethmann Hollweg's declarations in the reichstag, which, it should be noted wound up with a statement that diplomatic arrangement concluded by Germany and France cleared the table with respect to German relations with England, at least in respect to Morocco, Mr. Churchill came out with a concrete offer to Germany of peace at England's price or in the alternative of competition in naval construction of which, he said, Great Britain was better able to bear the strain than was Germany. Mr. Churchill laid down a policy which he believes presents a chance of reconciling the conflicting camps in England by making the Germanophobe lion now roaring for a greater navy, lie down with the radical lamb, bleating for a reduction of naval expenditures.

His method of proferring his plan for German consent, which is necessary to its success, is not altogether commended and is likely to arouse some bitter comment in the press.

This plan probably will be regarded angrily in Germany and though on the face of it, the German government would not appear to have as much ground for calling down the first lord of the admiralty for this discussion of matters within his own particular domain as it had for making representations when the chancellor of the exchequer indulged in an excursion into foreign affairs, it is likely that Mr. Churchill's speech will create no better impression in Germany than did Mr. Lloyd-George.

Creston Fair

With having so much reading matter at hand last week it resulted in a full report of the Creston Fruit Fair being crowded out. The fair was a big success and the display of fruit shown spoke volumes for the energy and enterprise of the local fruit growers. There were ninety-nine boxes of apples on show alone and also 143 plates of apples. Never has there been such rich fruit at any one time of any one kind in the Kootenays before.

Premier Roblin of Manitoba stayed over with his friends on their way home from Vancouver and were full of praise for the fruit. They carried away with them several samples of the White Banana Apple grown by G. T. Rogers.

Odd Lengths and Lumber Wastes

We know it costs a great deal more to build now than it did thirteen or fourteen years ago. The house we could have put up then for two thousand dollars will cost about thirty-five hundred now, for the price of all leading building materials taken together has advanced seventy-three per cent since 1897. White pine barn boards that you could have bought then for sixteen dollars a thousand averaged above thirty-eight dollars last year; yellow pine siding that in 1897 was sixteen dollars and a half is now thirty dollars; white quartered oak has gone from fifty-four to eighty-eight dollars. This has been painfully impressed upon everyone who has recently built anything, from a fence to a stable, and with general prosperity more people are building. The lumber output last year came to seven hundred million dollars.

But among all those who felt the pinch of higher prices, hardly any one stopped to consider whether he could use a scantling thirteen or fifteen feet long, instead of fourteen or sixteen. The Department of Agriculture did think of that, however, and set to work among some lumber manufacturers. The subject was discussed at a recent convention of Southern lumber-makers and the experiment of putting odd lengths of lumber on the market has begun. Trees, of course, do not all grow to the same height; but by general and long-established custom, boards and timbers were sold only in even lengths. Thus, from a certain log, good clear boards fifteen feet long might have been cut; but nobody asked for fifteen foot boards and, therefore, one foot was sawed off and thrown away to make the boards measure fourteen feet. However, in buying those fourteen-foot boards we paid for the one foot that was thrown away.

Generally speaking, every trade will give us just what we want if we can pay for it. The lumber trade, for example, will cut a fifteen-foot-nine-inch log into fourteen-foot boards for us, but it will charge us for what it throws away—just as the grocer who buys a basket of our tomatoes will send his delivery wagon six blocks in one direction to deliver half a dozen of them at his customer's door and four blocks in another direction to deliver half a dozen to that customer, but the cost of that delivery is added to the cost of the tomatoes somewhere. Either we who produced the tomatoes pay for it, or the customer pays. And right here is where the high cost of living problem must be tackled. We have been used to buying or selling things in a certain way, and it seems rather more convenient to buy or sell in that way, but these customary, unquestioned ways conceal a vast amount of waste The problem is to discover the waste and stop it.

The Prospector, Cranbrook, B. C.

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17th Year CRANBROOK, B.C., NOVEMBER 18, 1911. No. 46

British Columbia Fruit is Praised

In an editorial, the Canadian Horculturist, of recent date, pays the following tribute to British Columbia fruit growing:

"We must take off our hats to the fruit growers of British Columbia. They have made good their claims to have one of, if not the finest apple producing districts in the world, by holding the greatest apple show on record and capturing the principal awards with their own fruit. They deserve their success. They have proved that in addition to growing the fine fruit, they have a strong, *courageous people*. They are Canadians, and Canadians in the East are proud of their success. We have heard so much about apples produced in Oregon and Washington that our brother fruit growers in British Columbia have proved their ability to more than hold their own with the best that can be produced in *those famous districts*.

"In London, England, five gold medals were in 1904-6-7-8-9 won by the province, exclusive of minor medals and prizes by individual exhibitors."

A Free Empire

Lord Curzon *in his powerful* and eloquent speech at the banquet of the Empire Press Union, showed that he has not a particle of sympathy with those detractors of their country who say that Britain is on the down grade. He is an optimist as to our national and Imperial future. Nor does he agree with those of his own political camp who have been deploring what they regard as the barrenness of this year's Imperial Conference. On the contrary he believes that "the progress made by the Conference has been great, substantial, and genuine." Tariff Reformers are responsible for the dissemination of the idea that British industries are decaying, and that the Mother Country, so venerable from her age, her achievements, and her traditions, is tottering down the road *to ruin. The statistics* of trade, of profits, of incomes, of health, population, unemployment, and pauperism have given the lie to this fable. Our kinsmen from over the sea, in their visits to the Motherland, are able from personal observation to see how remote from the facts are these stories of British decadence. Lord Curzon is a strong political opponent of Mr. Asquith's administration; but because he is a patriot. He exults in the unmistakable signs and symptoms of vitality in the British nation. In the same spirit of detachment from party prejudices he admits that the Imperial idea has made real and great progress at the present Imperial Conference—a significant admission after the lamentations of Tariff Reformers who are filled with gloomy apprehension because the British *people* will not endure a tax on food.

Strong manifestations of the spirit of Colonial nationalism of Canada, Australia, and South Africa co-exists with a feeling of warm attachment to the Mother Country. To reconcile the nationhood of the self-governing Dominions with the organic unity of the Empire is not an easy task Yet the Imperial idea marches forward. For the first time the Prime Ministers of the Dominions have, during the session of this Conference participated in the meetings of the Imperial Defence Committee. That is a great advance in the direction of Empire solidarity. It may be said on the other hand, that the establishment of an Australian navy and a Canadian navy are marks of particularism. We would rather say *they are signs of national self-consciousness*. The really significant fact is that these colonial navies are to be standardised throughout on the British pattern, from the training of officers and men to the equipment of the ships. Even if it were desirable which it is not, it would be impossible for the Mother country to check *the national aspirations of the Dominions*. Their free expansion must be treated as one of the unalterable facts of the situation. Mr. Balfour who has the capacity of clear vision, accepts it in the frankest way. In his speech at the Constitutional club on Saturday, he said with truth that we have now thoroughly realised in every one of these great communities that "each is to manage its own affairs," and "make its own experiments as freely as if it were an independent political unit." Upon that solid basis, Mr. Balfour cannot help thinking that—

We should build up something which the world has never yet seen which political dreamers in the past have never yet dreamed of, namely, a coalition of free and self governing communities who feel *that they are never more themselves*, never more masters of their own fate, than when they recognize that they are parts of a great whole from which they will draw inspiration and strength, and to which they can give inspiration and strength.

This aspiration after freedom in unity we can all fervently cherish. It was present to Lord Curzon's mind on Saturday night, and it haunted the imagination of all *who listened* to him.

Speeches of British Sovereign

This week *it has been the pleasure* of the people of Cranbrook to indulge themselves in a full week at the auditorium theatre.

It is a long time since we have enjoyed so much pleasure and seen such good representations of character study as has been given by the Allen Players during their stay in our city.

To specially draw the attention of our readers to any one player other than Miss Verna Felton would not be doing justice to those remaining. The company as a whole has given us such a clear insight of what a true rendering of plays are that their reputation in the minds of Cranbrook theatre goers will long be remembered.

The supporting players Miss Felton has around her are far superior to *any she had when last she* appeared in our city.

Monday night we were favored with "The Lion and the Mouse," Tuesday "The Spoilers," in which Donald Patterson as Wilton Struve, and Mr. X. North as McNamara, stood prominently to the fore in their execution of their parts. Wednesday in "Sapho" Mrs. Allen as Madame Hettema, Harry Cornell as Jean Gaussin and Donald Patterson as Uncle Cesaire were all good.

Thursday in "The Road to Yesterday" no one player could be distinguished as being so much better than the rest. They were all good. Friday in "The Resurrection" the more serious side of life is given with such startling accurateness that an impression is left on the mind not to be soon forgotten. This afternoon "Our New Girl" will be given at the matinee, tonight "A Stranger in a Strange Land."

In between the acts and furnishing the music for the various plays The Royal Hungarian Quartette has given the music lovers of our city a clearer display of stringed instruments' possibilities as have not been experi*enced with a company before*. It is the usual custom for many of the young men to go out between the acts causing untold annoyance to many, but the fact that scarcely any one moved from their seats this week speaks for itself of the controlling power the Hungarian Quartette was able to bring out of their stringed instruments. *This undoubtedly* is a valuable addition to the Allen Players Co.

Women's Institute

It is just as well for all those who are interested in cooking to keep the date in mind when Miss Livingston will be in Cranbrook to give a demonstration in the culinery arts. This will be December 11th and held in the Carmen's Hall. Miss Livingston is a government expert and one who can be relied upon to make the demonstration well worth attending. The institute will be pleased to see any friends who care to attend.

A mistake appeared in our last week's issue in the ingredients given for making mocha cake. We give here the corrected receipt and can honestly recommend the cake to all our readers as it is rich.

1 cup of brown or white sugar.
Butter the size of an egg.
2 eggs.
1 cup of milk.
2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder.
3 cups of flour.
Flavoring to taste.

Icing for cake.—Butter melted with hot water and mixed with brown sugar. Cut cake into sections before icing. Blanche almonds, chopped fine, put in oven to scorch slightly *then roll each section in the* almond nuts.

Williams Jubilee Singers

The famous Williams' Jubilee Singers are to visit Cranbrook Saturday, November 25. This troup of trained singers are fresh from an exceptionally successful tour of Europe. The personnel of the company is the same that entertained vast audiences in Great Britain, Germany, France and Holland.

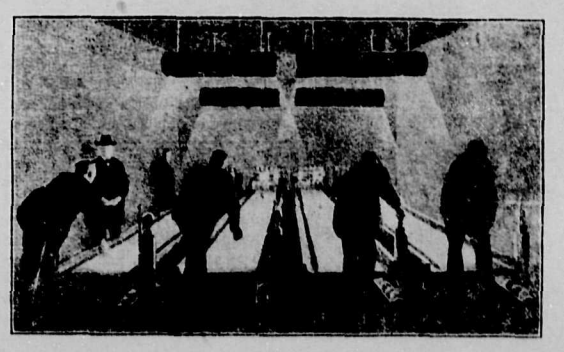
The entertainment to be given in Cranbrook is under the auspices of the Men's Club. A program of surpassing excellence is promised and will consist of jubilee songs, negro lullabys, negro comic songs, ballads, etc.

Here is but one of a number of a number of testimonials that have come to hand, "After hearing Williams' Jubilee Singers twice I would say that I have never enjoyed anything of the kind so well, and have spoken to a great many who were present, entire satisfaction was pronounced. I can also congratulate them upon having, not only singers of the highest type, but ladies and gentlemen who acquit themselves as such." C. W. King, St. James Methodist Church, Montreal.

From the foregoing it may be concluded that the visit of these talented singers promises to be one of the most select entertainments to be given in Cranbrook this year. Do not fail to hear this famous octette.

Y.M.C.A. Bowling League

Officers and Schedule for the Season Year 1911-12



The bowling leagues of the Y.M.C.A. are starting out this season with great enthusiasm and are after making the coming season a record one both for the interest that will be taken and the scores obtained.

As results was what the players counted upon in their last season's games it can here be said that these were obtained in a three-fold manner as shown by the opening up of this season's schedule:—Interest, more players, number of teams entered.

In the former schedule there were five teams as against eight in this seasons. This will without a doubt be the cause of more rivalry between the teams and players at the same time arouse an even greater interest in all the games played.

We submit herewith the teams with their respective captains and a sche*dule of the games as planned out* for the coming season.

The captains of the eight league teams are as follows:

President: R. Brown.
Secretary: L. J. Cranston.
Executive Committee: R. B. Benedict, Rev. C. O. Main, G. Sutherland, and R. Bathie.

Baker Street South—James Milne.
Sharks—John McCallum.
C.P.R. Offices—W. E. Cline.
C.P.R. Shops—R. Brown.
Tigers—O. E. Barber.
Block 88—J. E. Davis.
Ramblers—J. S. Teet.
Professionals—W. E. Dunham.

Baker Street South...	Versus	Sharks	Friday, Nov. 17, 1911.
Ramblers	"	C. P. R. Office	Monday, Nov. 20, 1911.
C. P. R. Shops	"	Professionals	Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1911
Tigers	"	Block 88	Thursday, Nov. 23, 1911.
Baker Street South...	"	Ramblers	Friday, Nov. 24, 1911.
Sharks	"	C. P. R. Shops	Monday, Nov. 27, 1911.
C. P. R. Office	"	Tigers	Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1911.
Professionals	"	Block 88	Thursday, Nov. 30, 1911.
Ramblers	"	Sharks	Friday, Dec. 1, 1911.
C. P. R. Shops	"	Baker Street South...	Monday, Dec. 4, 1911.
C. P. R. Office	"	Block 88	Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1911.
Professionals	"	Tigers	Thursday, Dec. 7, 1911.
Baker Street South...	"	C. P. R. Office	Friday, Dec. 8, 1911.
Sharks	"	Professionals	Monday, Dec. 11, 1911.
C. P. R. Shops	"	Tigers	Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1911.
Block 88	"	Ramblers	Thursday, Dec. 14, 1911.
C. P. R. Office	"	Professionals	Friday, Dec. 15, 1911.
Baker Street South...	"	Tigers	Monday, Dec. 18, 1911.
Sharks	"	Block 88	Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1911.
C. P. R. Shops	"	Ramblers	Thursday, Dec. 21, 1911.
Professionals	"	Baker Street South...	Friday, Dec. 22, 1911.
Tigers	"	Ramblers	Monday, Dec. 25, 1911.
C. P. R. Office	"	Sharks	Wednesday Dec. 27, 1911.
Block 88	"	C. P. R. Shops	Thursday, Dec. 28, 1911.
Professionals	"	Ramblers	Friday, Dec. 29, 1911.
Tigers	"	Sharks	Monday, Jan. 1, 1911.
Baker Street South...	"	Block 88	Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1911.
C. P. R. Office	"	C. P. R. Shops	Thursday, Jan. 4, 1911.
Sharks	"	Baker Street South...	Friday, Jan. 5, 1911.
C. P. R. Office	"	Ramblers	Monday, Jan. 8, 1911.
Professionals	"	C. P. R. Shops	Wednesday, Jan. 10. 1911.
Block 88	"	Tigers	Thursday, Jan. 11, 1911.
Ramblers	"	Baker Street South...	Friday, Jan. 12, 1911.
C. P. R. Shops	"	Sharks	Monday, Jan. 15, 1911.
Tigers	"	C. P. R. Office	Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1911.
Block 88	"	Professionals	Thursday, Jan. 18, 1911.
Sharks	"	Ramblers	Friday, Jan. 19, 1911.
Baker Street South...	"	C. P. R. Shops	Monday, Jan. 22, 1911.
Block 88	"	C. P. R. Office	Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1911.
Tigers	"	Professionals	Thursday, Jan. 25, 1911.
C. P. R. Office	"	Baker Street South...	Friday, Jan. 26, 1911.
Professionals	"	Sharks	Monday, Jan. 29, 1911.
Tigers	"	C. P. R. Shops	Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1911.
Ramblers	"	Block 88	Thursday, Feb. 1, 1911.
Professionals	"	C. P. R. Office	Friday, Feb. 2, 1911.
Tigers	"	Baker Street South...	Monday, Feb. 5, 1911.
Block 88	"	Sharks	Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1911.
Ramblers	"	C. P. R. Shops	Thursday, Feb. 8, 1911.
Baker Street South...	"	Professionals	Friday, Feb. 9, 1911.
Ramblers	"	Tigers	Monday, Feb. 12, 1911.
Sharks	"	C. P. R. Office	Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1911.
C. P. R. Shops	"	Block 88	Thursday, Feb. 15, 1911.
Ramblers	"	Professionals	Friday, Feb. 16, 1911.
Tigers	"	Sharks	Monday, Feb. 19, 1911.
Block 88	"	Baker Street South...	Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1911.
C. P. R. Shops	"	C. P. R. Office	Thursday, Feb. 22, 1911.

Games to be played under same rules as last year, with this exception, that game will be bowled in two sections, and that strings will be bowled on each alley in turn, bowlers will not play on each alley in one string.

The price of bowling tickets has been reduced to the following in ten pins:

3 Tickets for 25 cents.
15 Tickets for $1.00.
60 Tickets for $3.75.
For five pins:
4 Tickets for 25 cents.
60 Tickets for $3.50.

Paid up members only to use bowling alleys.

The Dangers in Concrete

The breaking of the concrete dam at Austin carries a significant lesson for all who are using this material in building. The advantages of cement mixtures for permanent construction on the farm are now coming to be appreciated by all farmers, and with *new materials new knowledge of the* principles of construction is necessary if life and property are to be safeguarded.

In the wide campaign of concrete building the limitations of the material and its lack of permanency when improperly used have often been overlooked. Three things stand out in the comments on the Austin dam; first, that the structure lacked the strength necessary to withstand the pressure, possibly because of the absence of adequate reinforcement, second, that during the construction too little thought was given to the fact that concrete poured at different times does not unite perfectly and that for permanency the material demands careful mixing with the right materials; and third, that the building of concrete structures during freezing weather is a very hazardous undertaking.

There are many silos that the builder expected to last for generations *which are now crumbling*, due to false economy in mixing the cement or the use of poor material. There are miles of testimony on this point in many cities in the form of cement sidewalks that have crumbled after a year or two of use on account of poor materials and workmanship. Concrete is a splendid material and should properly form the basis of many farm buildings, but when improperly mixed and used there is no material that is more difficult to repair. The danger of loss of life by the use of concrete on farms is not so great as in the city, but loss of property from poor structures is worth serious consideration.

Water Freezes and Bursts Pipes

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Prompt Attention Given

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Christ Church

Rector, Rev. E. P. Flewellen.

21st Sunday After Trinity
Matins at 11 o'clock.
Children's service, 3 o'clock.
Evensong, 7.30 o'clock.

There will be no celebration of Holy Communion on Sunday next.

Services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Colquhoun, B.A. (late vicar of Windermere).

Offerings for "The Diocesan Pension Fund."

Salvation Army

Sunday services—Capt. Fred A. Stride in charge.

Holiness Meeting at 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 2 p.m.
Free and Easy at 3 p.m.
Salvation Meeting at 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—
Salvation Meeting at 8 p.m.
Everybody welcome.

Knox Presbyterian Church

Morning service at 11 o'clock.
Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.
Evening service at 7.30 o'clock.
Prayer meeting on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Methodist Church

Rev. W. Elson Dunham, Pastor

Sunday services—The Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Morning subject—"The Philosophy of Service."

Evening subject—"The Quest of Wisdom."

The usual five minute object sermon will be delivered at the morning service. Subject—"Pearls."

At the evening service the choir will rendere special music.

All are cordially invited to the above services.

Baptist Church

Rev. H. C. Speller—Pastor.
Residence Norbury Ave.

Services 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Morning Subject—"Leadership."
Evening Subject—"A Righteous Judgment."
Bible School at 3 p.m.

Catholic Church

Parish Priest—Father Plamondon.

Sundays—Low Mass at 8.30 a. m. High Mass, 10.30 a. m. Sunday school from 2 to 3 p. m. Rosary and Benediction at 7.30 p. m.

Mondays and holy days of obligation—Mass at 8 a. m.

Week days—Mass at 6 a. m. at the hospital.

"WATER ACT, 1909."

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Alfred Cummings, of Fernie, civil engineer, holder of Water License No. 1556, granted by the Water Commissioner at Cranbrook, for the diversion of 12 cubic feet per second of water from Linklater Creek, has submitted to *the Lieutenant-Governor in Council* a plan of the works by which he intends to divert the said water and conduct it to the place of user described in the said License No. 1556.

That the said Alfred Cummings is hereby authorized to construct a dam in the said Linklater Creek, on subdivision 738 of Lot 328, Group 1, Kootenay District, and to construct a headgate, flumes, and ditches over lands belonging to R. H. McCoy, Frank Murphy, David Hoover, and A. Murphy, and described as being Subdivisions 1 and 8 of Lot 328, Subdivision 4 of Lot 327, and Subdivisions 13 and 14 of Lot 326, said group, subject to the requirements of the "Water Act, 1909," regarding the taking of lands: Provided that the said works are constructed in accordance with the plans submitted and on file in the office of the Chief Water Commissioner at Victoria.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1911.

HENRY ESSON YOUNG,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

46-1t

Williams' Jubilee Singers

Are Coming To The
AUDITORIUM, SATURDAY, NOV. 25th.

Every Member of this Troupe is a Star
Just returned from a Successful Tour of Europe, including England, Scotland, Wales, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France.

Enthusiastically Endorsed Everywhere.

The Program Consists of

Jubilee Songs	Negro Lullabys	Ballads
Plantation Songs	Negro Comic Songs	Ragtime Songs
Negro Melodies	Cabin and River Songs	Classic Selections
Camp Meeting Songs	Sentimental Songs	Sacred Songs

Under the Auspices of the Men's Club
Popular Prices 50c 75c $1.00

Plan Opens at Beattie-Murphy's on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd 1911

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G. DOWNING, Manager

ATHALMER, B. C.

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EXCELLENT ROOMS REMODELLED THROUGHOUT
CUISINE UNEXCELLED
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Four Room House--New, Neat and Well-built. Cheap and on Easy Terms. Apply Owner, care of Prospector.

Rev. Mr. Hollers—Mistah Johnsing what foh you call dat son of you's Izaak Walton, when he was baptized George Washington?

Mr. Johnson—Because, sah, dat rascal's reputashun for verac'ty made dat change imper'tive.

G. H THOMPSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, and Notary Public
Office—Reid Buildings,
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W. F. GURD,
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.,
CRANBROOK, B. C.

HARVEY, McCARTER, AND MACDONALD,
Barristers and Solicitors,
CRANBROOK, B. C.

Cranbrook Lodge No 34 A.F.& A.M.
Regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month.
Visiting brethren welcome.
A. C. SHANKLAND, W. M.
J. S. PECK, Acting Secretary.

Rocky Mountain Chapter
NO. 125. R. A. M.
Regular meetings:—2nd Tuesday in each month at eight o'clock.
Sojourning Companions are cordially invited.
W. F. Attridge, Scribe E.
CRANBROOK, B.C.

Knights of Pythias
Cranbrook, B.C.
Crescent Lodge, No. 33
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Fraternity Hall
T. G. Jones, C. C.
J. M. Boyce, K. of R. & S.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

J. W. RUTLEDGE,
M.M.V., V.S.,
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary college, Toronto in 1898. Gradate and medalist of McKillip Veterinary college, Chicago, Ill. in 1900. Registered member of British Columbia association.
ALL CALLS NIGHT & DAY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
OFFICE AT McKINSTRY'S LIVERY BARN
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Mining Engineer and B.C. Land Surveyor,
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Political Letter

Special to the Prospector

No session of parliament in recent years has been anticipated with more interest than the one which opened on November 15th. While it is not expected that the new government will attempt to put through a great deal of the constructive legislation to which it is pledged yet the estimates for the next fiscal year and the discussion arising thereon will indicate to some extent what may be expected. The members of the cabinet have all been extremely busy since the day they assumed office. Nearly every spending department inherited a number of contracts recently made by the defunct government and all of these have required careful examination. In the public works department Hon. F. D. Monk found almost total demoralization. Even in matters so closely under the eye of the minister as repairs and improvements to Rideau Hall there appear to have been a total arrangement which was appaling. Workmen were still busy when their Royal Highnesses arrived at their new home. One of Mr. Monk's first duties was to find some competent man to take charge of the work; the present situation, however, has again called attention to the necessity of a new residence government house and grounds, however, does not meet with approval. The present site is convenient and attractive but a new government house should be erected more in keeping with the dignity of Canada and the rank of its distinguished occupants. The sale of the Chats Falls power site and other recent transactions have also required the patient examination of the new minister and his request for a commission to investigate past transactions of the public works department and to establish a new system for its future management is timely to say the least.

In the railway department Hon. Frank Cochrane has found his hands full and has been working day and night solving the various complicated problems which are constantly coming before him. The other ministers of the crown have been kept scarcely less busy as the council meetings held almost daily take a great deal of time from their departments.

The appointment of Hon. Dr. Sproule as speaker of the house is universally commended. He not only has to his credit a long, honorable service in the house but has been a tactful member considerate of others and his relations with his fellow members have uniformly been pleasant. No man is better versed in the rules and procedure of parliament and unless all anticipations fail he will become one of the most popular and efficient speakers who ever presided over the commons.

Mr. P. E. Blondin who becomes deputy speaker, is a good lawyer and a man of force. He took his political life in his hand when he made from his seat in the house a direct charge of corruption against a fellow member in the case of the Lanctot house painting scandal. This scandal cut a wide swath at the last general elections in the province of Quebec. Many voters who could not comprehend the charges of over classification on the G.T.P. and who could not become much excited over dirt excavation or assembled rock appreciated perfectly what was meant to have one's house painted by government employees with paint furnished by the Government.

Hon. Charles Marcil, received nothing from the Laurier government upon retiring from the speakership except the rank of privy councillor which carries with it the title of honorable for life. Mr. Marcil is an old newspaper man and has already resumed work at his profession He told some friends the other evening that he had recently been called upon by a local tailor who congratulated him upon his appointment and desired to outfit him with a privy councillor's uniform. As the price was $750 the ex-speaker declined the offer but added that he might order a plain business suit if the price did not exceed $25 the "winter after next." However, Mr. Marcil is not so poor as he jokingly pretends to be for the sake of the story, he still has his sessional indemnity of $2,500 and will no doubt be a prominent figure in the ranks of the Opposition.

The government will present a powerful phalanx in the next parliament. Nearly all the Ministers are trained debaters and accomplished parliamentarians and they will have behind them a number of men no less able or well known throughout the country. Any of these would be almost lost were the government an old one and with the opposition doing all the attacking but with the large number of questionable transactions involving the Laurier government likely to come to light during the next session or two private members on the government side will be fully employed in committees and on the floor of the house. The present opposition will for a time at least be mainly on the defensive. It is probably on this account that so much anxiety is manifested to have ex-ministers returned to the house where they can to some extent speak for themselves and thus relieve their young colleagues from a rather thankless task. Ambitious Liberal members, like Hugh Guthrie, Fred Pardee, Hon. Charles Marcil, E. M. Macdonald, and A. K. McLean are not anxious to put in several years defending a dead and gone government.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, it is said, will come back to the house from Yarmouth, N.S., succeeding the present member elect, Mr. B. B. Law, George P. Graham hopes to get a seat in South Renfrew through the resignation of Mr. T. H. Law. Neither Mr. Paterson nor Mr. Templeman is likely to re-enter parliament and although Hon. Mackenzie King, like Barkis is willing there seems to be no patriot disposed to obliterate himself for this ex-minister's benefit. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Hon. Mr. Beland, Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Hon. Mr. Chas. Murphy, and Hon. Frank Oliver were re-elected at the last election. Mr. Pugsley is not likely to remain long in the house and few believe that Mr. Oliver will tarry long after the inquiry respecting as to where the $69,300 came from is concluded. Sir Wilfrid Laurier of course will lead the forlorn hope for a session or two but the impression is gaining ground that the Liberals can make no headway in opposition until a new set of leaders spring up and the old regime is to some extent forgotten. In Ontario the provincial Liberals have been up against the fact that they are hopelessly beaten so long as anyone ever connected with the Ross government is permitted to occupy a prominent place in their ranks. With the blighting memories of both the Laurier and Ross governments heavy upon them it is no wonder that the Liberals of Ontario are disheartened, apathetic and inert. Hon. George P. Graham with all his talent and personal popularity will be heavily handicapped for the balance of his political life for the fact that he officiated as head pall bearer and chief mourner for both these governments.

Major Leonard, the new chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission looks and acts like a man who knew his business and proposed to transact it without any foolishness or waste of time. He was the first man at the commissioner's offices in the Corry Block on Thursday morning. He found his office much overheated and accordingly threw up the windows. He called in Chief Engineer Grant and proceeded to learn all he knew about the big railway. Then he attended the noon day board meeting, met his colleagues and without waiting for lunch closeted himself again with the Chief Engineer.

"Pretty active man?" said a caller to one of the messengers.

"Active?" I should say he is. At the rate that man is going he will have the road finished two years ahead of time and we will all be out of our jobs."

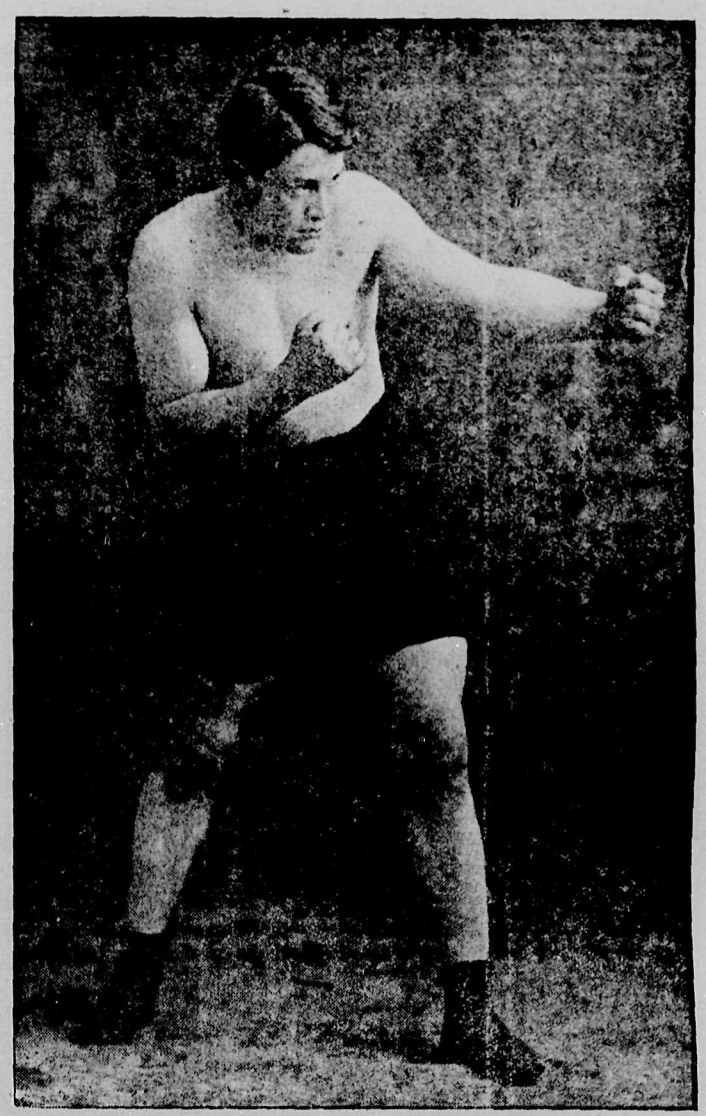
Major Leonard with a private income of $50,000 a month is not anxious to hold on to his job under the government for the sake of $10,000 a year but he has undertaken to do a big work this country needs done badly and it is going to be done right.

No greater contrast could be imagined than the one presented by the new chairman and his predecessors, Hon. S. N. Parent, is the man of administrative ability but is first and last a politician. Rather short of stature, easy going and good natured Mr. Parent of course had no technical knowledge of railway construction and let things move on much as they happened to arrange themselves. Major Leonard is a soldier and an engineer; a tall man who speaks crisply and comes to his work with knowledge and authority. If Hon. Frank Cochrane continues to pick out men like the new chairman he will be entitled to a good deal more from this country than this country will ever be likely to pay him.

Hon. George E. Foster is learning his department from end to end. The clerical staff can hardly keep up with his demand for information. Not only does he work in office hours but he carries home with him at night a file of papers whose contents are thoroughly mastered when he returns the next morning.

"It is no use to go into Mr. Foster," said an official the other day, "unless you know the last word on the subject upon which he desires information."

The minister has an analytical mind and has been a student of public questions all his life. No man in Canada is probably more familiar with trade questions and with the great possibilities for extending Canadian trade throughout the world and especially within the British Empire. It will seem strange to many of us not to see and hear Mr. Foster in opposition. Fortunately the Liberals have no one who can take his place. A minister of the crown writing under Mr. Foster's brilliant speeches in the past was a sight well worth seeing yet gave unbounded delight to everyone except the unfortunate victim. Even his colleagues could not help feeling good because for the moment the member for North Toronto was not pouring vitriol upon them and the records of their departments.



YOUNG STREETER OF CRANBROOK WEIGHT 187, CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WHO WILL FIGHT BILLY MCLEOD OF FLAGSTONE, NOV. 22, 1911

Many Precautions to Guard King and Queen

King George Keeps in Wireless Communication With British Admiralty

London.—King George and Queen Mary started yesterday on a journey which has no parallel in the history of the British throne. For the first time the Emperor of India is going to be crowned and to receive the acclamation of his subjects.

After saying farewell to their younger children at Buckingham palace, the King and Queen, with their suites arrived at Victoria station. It was a typical London November morning, a gray mist prevailing. The King in the uniform of an admiral, rode in the first carriage and with him was Queen Mary in a blue dress and furs. The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary also rode in his carriage, which was escorted by a detachment of the horse guards.

Cheering crowds greeted the royal party during the progress through the streets to Victoria station from which the public had been excluded. The station was filled with members of the royal family and prominent dignitaries, among them being Queen Alexandra, Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Argyle, the Duke of Fyfe, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the prime minister and Mrs. Asquith, the foreign minister, Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Morley, Viscount Haldane, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the lord mayor of London.

The band of the Coldstream Guards played the royal anthem and as the imperial special pulled out of the station on its way to Portsmouth there was a remarkable display of affection.

The white enamelled yacht Medina of the Peninsula & Oriental steamship company, sailed with the royal party from Portsmouth at 2.30 yesterday afternoon. It was escorted half way down the channel by seven dreadnoughts of the home fleet and three cruisers.

The special crown of India which the King will wear at the Durbar on December 12, and other state jewels are aboard the vessel. They were placed in safety with the regalia which was taken to Portsmouth on Friday. They were packed in brown paper by the court jewelers and were carried to the steamship without guard or formality, except the presence of a single Scotland Yard detective.

According to the itinerary, their majesties will leave Calcutta on their homeward journey in January and will arrive at Portsmouth on January 31.

There were unusual precautions for the protection of the royal party at every station. Permits for witnessing royal arrivals are generally issued by the station masters but on this occasion they were sent direct from the office of the lord chamberlain. Three cordons of police intervened between the public and the king's train.

The royal baggage includes the famous gold tea service, which is carried as a compliment to the eastern potentates, who expect displays of this kind at the garden parties which have been planned during the visit of their majesties. There is also a collection of photographs and trinkets which Queen Mary will distribute in the Indian hospitals.

Four cruisers, the Defence, Cochrane, Natal and Argyle, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel will escort the Medina on her voyage The Medina raised the royal standard at the mainmast and cast off anchor at 2.50. This was the signal for the thunderous royal salute from the ships in the harbor and the shore batteries. The bands of the warships played "God Save the King," while the crews manned the sides. The Medina was greeted by cheering spectators The splendor of the pageant was wonderful. The Medina passed through the lines of vessels of the home fleet from which the warships that protected the royal yacht were detached and took up their station.

It is asserted that never once during his long voyage to India and back will the King be out of touch with London. By high powered long distance wireless installation is in the Medina and the fleet of escorting cruisers the King will be in communication with the wireless station above the room of the admiralty office in Whitehall. When the Medina itself is out of touch of Whitehall messages from the King to his ministers will be passed on by vessels of his majesty's navy upon the high seas or through the land stations at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Bombay. All important newspapers will each day be sent to the King.

The Female Wage-Earner

"Is it possible for a female wage-earner to save from her monthly wage an amount which in the aggregate will be sufficient to provide her with an income from the time her earning days are over?" was recently the subject of an interesting discussion at a Women's Club, and the conclusion come to was, that if the wage earner were earning less than $500 a year this would be extremely difficult. For the purpose of illustration, the period of accumulation was assumed to be from 23 to 60, and the amount of capital required $6,000, in order to yield an income of $300 a year, which was considered to be the minimum amount on which she could maintain herself with comfort and respectability. All this may be quite true. But there is another plan of investment of which the ladies had evidently not heard, namely, the Canadian government Annuities system, which is not only absolutely safe, but which will give a much larger return for a much smaller investment, and larger it may be said than any other plan available will give as a means of making provision for old age.

For example, if a woman of 23 were to deposit with the government yearly the sum of $39.24 until she was 60, which she could do by weekly or monthly instalments if she preferred, or a total of $1451.88 only, the government would pay her $300 a year or $75 every three months so long as she might live from and after 60. If she died before attaining that age, the total payments made with three per cent compound interest would be refunded to her. If she died at 58 they would receive $2425.77, or $1052.37 more than she had paid in up to that time.

If she had no one dependent upon her and was concerned about herself only, she could secure under the 'B' plan the same quarterly income of $75 for an annual payment of $29.67 or for a total paid in of $1097.79,—a yearly return for life no matter how long that may be of nearly 30 per cent of the sum invested.

Mark the enormous difference: on the one hand she would require at sixty a capital of $6000 invested at five per cent to yield her an income of $300, with all the accompanying anxiety of making safe investments, while on the other hand she could provide the same income for about one-fifth of the purchase money spread in easy payments over the accumulating period. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred she would not, having regard to the recurring temptation to use the money, have the capital at sixty which would be necessary to give the income. You have only to write (postage free) to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa, to obtain full information in regard to this provident scheme.

Conservatives Win.

The results of the recent bye-elections in Prince Edward Island on Wednesday, mean the defeat of the Liberal government. Premier Peters is defeated by Dr. Bowar (Conservative) by a large majority. In Belfast A. McPhail, Conservative, has a majority of over two hundred.

Before these elections the parties stood in the provincial house fourteen Conservatives and sixteen Liberals. The situation is now reversed.

THE HOME PAPER
FOR THE PEOPLE

Advertise in the

"Prospector"

and reach

"THE HOME"

Let us know what you think to a public library for Cranbrook.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South-East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that Edith Leckie, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the North Boundary of Lot 7123, Group 1, Kootenay District, near the bank of Sage Creek, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 29th, 1911.

EDITH LECKIE, Locator.

David Jenkins, Agent. 37-9t

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Mammoth Mining Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located:—Half way between Wolf and Lewis Creeks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. T. McVittie, agent for B. Lundin, Free Miner's Certificate No. 37437B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 11th day of September, A.D., 1911.

THOS. T. McVITTIE. 37-9t

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Waza Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located:—Half way between Wolf and Lewis Creeks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. T. McVittie, agent for B. Lundin, Free Miner's Certificate No. 37437B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 11th day of September, A.D., 1911.

THOS. T. McVITTIE. 37-9t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South-East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that Florence M. Burroughs of Vancouver, B.C., spinster intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the South East corner of lot 7282, Kootenay district, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement, (save and except thereout that part covered by Lot 7330,) being surveyed Lot 7283, Group 1, Kootenay District.

Dated August 29, 1911.

FLORENCE M. BURROUGHS,
David Jenkins, Agent. 37-9t
Locator.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South-East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that Guy H. Kirkpatrick of Vancouver, B.C., broker, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on North West Corner of Lot 7284, Kootenay District, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, being surveyed lot 7285, Group 1, Kootenay District.

Dated August 30, 1911.

GUY H. KIRKPATRICK, Locator.

David Jenkins, Agent. 37-9t

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given that all public highways in unorganized districts, and all Main Trunk Roads in organized Districts, are sixty-six feet wide, and have a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the mean straight centre line of the travelled road.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., July 7, 1911.
28-17t

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Imperial Hotel, situate at Fort Steele, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

B. W. WERDEN. Applicant.
43-4t

WATER NOTICE

I, William Thomas Levy, of Galloway, B.C., by occupation a farmer, give notice that I intend, on the 8th day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office, Cranbrook, B.C., for a license to take and use one-quarter cubic foot of water per second from Spring rising near centre of Sub-lot 7 of lot 4590, Group 1, Kootenay District, and which sinks on same Lot.

The water will be used on part of Sub-lot 4 of Sub-lot 7, of lot 4590, Group 1, Kootenay District being five (5) acres owned by the applicant, and the point of diversion is where said Spring rises.

(Signature)
WILLIAM THOMAS LEVY.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1911. 43-5t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that J. Edwards Leckie of Cobalt, Ontario, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, Commencing at a post planted on the South East corner of lot 7286 on the dividing line of lot 7286 and 7287 close to a witness post marked W.P. 11.50, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 30th, 1911.

DAVID JENKINS,
43-5t Locator.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that Margaret Gillies, of Vancouver, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, Commencing at a post planted on the south east corner of lot 7287 thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated August 30th, 1911.

DAVID JENKINS,
43-5t Locator.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that B. D. Gillies, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, Commencing at a post planted on the north east corner of lot 7287 thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 30th, 1911.

DAVID JENKINS,
43-5t Locator

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that David Jenkins of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, Commencing at a post planted on south east corner of lot 7284, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 30th, 1911.

DAVID JENKINS,
43-5t Locator.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the North Star Hotel, situate at Kimberley, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

H. W. DREW,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Central Hotel, situate at Marysville, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

PAUL HANDLEY.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Wycliffe Hotel, situate at Wycliffe, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

HARRY EDWARDS.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1910
(Section 19)

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the superintendent of Provincial Police for the renewal of the license to sell liquor by wholesale in and upon the premises known as the Moyie Brewery, situated at Moyie in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated October 16th, 1911.

MUELLER & HESS,
43-4t applicants

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Royal Hotel, situate at Marysville, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

H. L. SAWYER.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Wasa Hotel, situate at Wasa, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

N. HANSON,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the International hotel, situate at Kingsgate, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

A. MUTZ.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Yahk Hotel, situate at Yahk, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

BENJAMIN J. RILEY,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the International hotel, situate at Moyie, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

MICHAEL J. BONNER,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Moyie Hotel, situate at Moyie in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

PHILIP F. JOHNSTON,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Wardner Hotel, situate at Wardner, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

R. H. BOHART,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Perry Creek Hotel, situate at Perry Creek, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

ARTHUR BURGE.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Kootenay Hotel, situate at the Town of Moyie, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

A. D. CAMERON,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Central Hotel, situate at Moyie, B.C., in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

V. DESAULNIERS.
43-4t Applicant.

Indian Agent's Report For 1911

Cultivating Reserve. Ranching and Stock Raising—Great Prosperity Among Indians.

(Continued from Page 1)

Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is only a short distance from Creston, in the West Kootenay district, and is also in close proximity to the Idaho boundary. It has an area of 1,831½ acres, most of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The narrow strip of bench-land is heavily covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 154.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Grippe was prevalent during the spring, owing to the changeable weather that prevailed. The village is situated on dry bench-land, and the dwellings are a decided improvement upon those formerly occupied by the Indians.

Occupations.—They depend on cattle and horse raising, hunting, trapping and fishing. They are sought after during the season by the fruit-growers, who pay them good wages to pick and pack fruit. The young men work at clearing land and getting out logs for the saw-mills in the neighborhood.

Buildings.—The houses are of logs and are very comfortable. There are one or two frame buildings, which have been frequently erected; these are well ventilated and lighted.

Stock.—They own horses and cattle which they are making an effort to improve.

Farming Implements.—Their implements are mostly wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers and garden tools, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, as a rule, industrious and progressive. A number spend the summer moving from place to place around the Kootenay lake, and find work in the different towns and settlements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people and live good lives.

Shuswap or Kinbasket's Band

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, who settled many years ago at Windermere. They formerly belonged to the Shuswap tribe in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is located at the Columbia lakes, in Northeast Kootenay district, and has an area of 2,759 acres of good prairie land sparsely covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some lung disease amongst the band, but isolation and care have done much to improve conditions. The health of the majority of the band has been fairly good. They live much like their white neighbors and dress neatly and comfortably, suited to the climatic changes.

Occupations.—They follow farming as their principal industry, also stock-raising. A few hunt and trap, and others act as guides to tourists who visit the district.

Buildings.—The dwellings and barns are principally built of logs, and are neat and commodious.

Stock.—They have well bred horses and cattle, which they are improving by a better grade of bulls and stallions.

Farm Implements.—They own a number of wagons, ploughs, harrows, reapers and rakes, which are housed during the winter months in sheds.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are the most progressive in the agency, with the exception of two or three of the old men, who still cling to the old ways and customs of their forefathers. The majority are bright, intelligent, and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a good, moral, temperate, and law-abiding band of Indians.

Arrow Lake Band No. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps who married into a Kootenay family that had settled on Arrow Lake.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and has an area of 255 acres, which is only suitable for growing fruit and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 22.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. There has been very little sickness amongst them.

Occupations.—They cultivate small gardens, but their time is mostly occupied in working for the settlers along the lake, clearing land and picking fruit. In the winter and fall they hunt, trap, fish, and are fairly successful.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of dressed lumber, and are clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—These consist of spades, rakes and hoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are noted for their industrious habits, and live up to any contract they may make.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one or two they are not given to the use of intoxicants, and are law-abiding and seldom give trouble.

General Remarks

The ex-pupils of the industrial school are doing good work throughout the agency among their people. They are intelligent and industrious, and try to assist their relatives in every way, and those who employ them find them useful and trustworthy.

Your obedient servant,
R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

FATHER BECK'S REPORT

The report of Rev. Felix Beck, principal of the Industrial School, St. Eugene, Kootenay Agency, B.C., for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for about sixty-five pupils in attendance, although the grant allowed the school is for only fifty. There is no difficulty in securing pupils, as the parents are anxious to send their children to school.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department is closely followed The pupils are quite intelligent and good progress is made. They show remarkable application to their work and are eager to learn. The pupils generally show a marked aptitude for music. The boys have a brass band of which they may well be proud. During the past year a string band was formed among the girls. They have made good progress and play very creditably.

The pupils are graded as follows:

Standard I	34
Standard II	5
Standard III	18
Standard IV	7
Standard V	2
Total	66

Farm and Garden.—All the vegetables needed for the use of the school are raised on the farm. All kinds are grown with good success, the vegetables being much larger than the ordinary size. There is also an orchard, which yields an abundant supply of fruit. The yield of hay is large, and more was raised the past summer than was needed for the stock. Large crops of wheat and oats are also grown. The soil is very rich, but irrigation is necessary in order to secure any good results.

Industries Taught.—As a good knowledge of farming is necessary to the Indians, special hours each day are devoted to the general work which should be carried out on a well managed farm. They are taught the best way to cultivate the land, and how to use all the implements generally found on a farm. Besides this, they receive good training in dairying and the general care of cows, poultry and the like. The foreman is a competent carpenter and plumber, and under his supervision the boys are able to make all necessary repairs about the place. The boys are also taught to repair their own shoes and some of them do fine repairing. The girls receive a thorough training, which makes them good housekeepers and home-makers They are taught to do their own sewing and mending. They do all the baking for the school, and also make butter and help with the cooking. They are excellent workers neat and tidy in appearance and clean in their methods of work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils have half an hour instruction each day. Their careful religious training makes them honest and straightforward. They observe the rules well and no serious violation occur.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils generally enjoy good health. Work in the open air and lots of healthful exercise contribute largely to this effect.

Recreation.—In winter skating, coasting and hockey are the main pastimes; while in summer football baseball and swimming are keenly enjoyed. There is excellent fishing in St. Mary's river, which flows near by, and the surrounding district abounds in game of all kinds. A great source of enjoyment is the fishing and hunting excursions.

Kootenay Industrial school

The Kootenay Industrial school is situate at the St. Eugene Mission, 1 miles northeast of Cranbrook, and has an area of 33 acres which belongs to the school, on which a new Industrial school is being constructed. In connection with this school there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity cultivated by the boys.

The present school comprises three frame buildings, occupied by staff and pupils. A bakery, laundry, shoeshop and various outbuildings.

The water supply is taken from St. Joseph Creek, and is piped into the buildings, and through a flume for irrigation purposes.

Fire protection is assured by chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets, and two pipes to which hose can be attached.

It is heated by wood stoves and furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

One of the best and most extensive orchards of Southeast Kootenay adjoins the school property.

During the summer months, large numbers visited the St. Eugene Mission, which is located on the south bank of St. Mary's river, and is a favorite spot for recreation, historical research, hunting and fishing.

WATER NOTICE

I, Frank Henry Pearson, of Fort Steele, B.C., by occupation a contractor, give notice that I intend on the 20th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office at Cranbrook, for a license to take and use two cubic feet of water per second from Big Sand Creek, a tributary of Kootenay River

The water will be used on Lot 6344, Group 1, Kootenay District for irrigation purposes.

F. H. PEARSON

Dated this 7th day of November, 1911. 45-9t.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Falls View Hotel, situate at Marysville, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

E. T. CROWLEY
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NPTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Windsor Hotel, situate at Fort Steele, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

H. S. MATHER.
43-4t Applicant.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for alterations and additions to Post Office fittings at Nelson, B.C." will be received until 4.00 P.M., on Wednesday, November 22, 1911, for the work mentioned.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon, and in accordance with conditions contained in forms furnished by Department.

Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. Wm. Lynch, Caretaker, Public Building, Nelson, Mr. Wm. Henderson, resident architect, Victoria, B.C., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10p.c.) of the amount of the tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, November 3, 1911.

Wardner Notes

Fred Audette has been visiting in town this week.

Miss Flora Dugan was a Cranbrook visitor on Monday.

Harry Lapointe came in from Fort Steele on Monday on business.

Roy Anderson came up from Hanbury on Monday on a business visit.

Messrs. W. Green and W. J. Downey went to Waldo on Tuesday on business.

A gang of men from Galloway have been busy putting in a new logging spur at the lumber mill.

Constable Eggleshaw returned on Sunday from Michel but was again called out of town on Sunday afternoon.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs Fred Laird on November 8. Mother and child are reported as progressing favorably.

Mr. John Anderson who has been in Calgary for some time and expects soon to move his family to that place.

Mr. A. Sheppard who has been travelling for the East Kootenay Lumber Company for some time spent the week end with his family in town.

The friends of Mrs. French, the aged mother of Mrs. P. Rantz, will regret to hear of her death, which occurred recently at the home of her daughter in Taber, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Watson who have spent the summer in Florida, U.S.A. have returned to town and seem to prefer our clear, bracing mountain climate to that of the sunny south.

Mr. E. R. McDonald welcomed his wife and children on Saturday, the family having been visiting for some time in Scotland. They were delayed on the way on account of the children having contracted the measles, from which disagreeable malady they are now recovering.

ORE SHIPMENTS

Following are the ore shipments from mines in the Cranbrook district for the week and year to date:

St. Eugene	89	2,033
Society Girl	43	520
	132	2,553

BEFORE AND AFTER

It is really rather funny how the man who's burning money finds a legion of admirers any place that he may stray. Everything he says is witty; all the johnnies in the city gather round him to adore him while there's wealth to throw away. When he grows exceeding frisky in the gilded home of whisky, e'en the barkeeps make confession that he has a wealth of charms; and the peelers, evidently, love him, for they treat him gently, when his feet become entangled and he falls into their arms. O, the world is oft and tender to the lavish money spender and he thinks that people love him for his merits and his face; but when all his wealth is melted, he is hustled, he is pelted, and the barkeeps calmly kick him from the portals of their place. And the people who were smirking when his money he was jerking, call him names that hurt his feelings when he seeks a helping hand; and the haughty cops surround him, draw their little clubs and pound him, load him in the hurry wagon, and he's fined to beat the band. All the friends you gain by blowing money where the booze is flowing are not worth a cent a dozen—they're not worth the half of that; they will shake you when you're busted and will turn away disgusted when, to buy a little fodder, you attempt to pass the hat.

WALT MASON.

B. C. POTATOES

British Columbia has just reason to congratulate herself on the great victory won by her potatoes in New York. It is indeed no small achievement for this province, without any special preparation, to be able to select at very short notice specimens which could compete successfully with the best grown all over the North American continent. People living outside this community have often sneered at the agricultural possibilities which we have always contended that we possess. The best answer to these sneers are to be found in the results which have been achieved. The produce of the province is earning golden opinions as well as golden awards wherever it is shown and the latest exploit will serve still further to advertise the agricultural potentialities of British Columbia. The government and notably the department of agriculture is engaged in an excellent publicity campaign the results of which are having a far-reaching effect. In the credit which the province has ever right to claim through the victory at the Pan-American exhibition a special word of praise is due to Mr. W. F. Scott, who was indefatigable in his efforts to see that the very best specimens were secured for forwarding to New York.

Odd Lengths and Lumber Wastes

We know it costs a great deal more to build now than it did thirteen or fourteen years ago. The house we could have put up then for two thousand dollars will cost about thirty-five hundred now, for the price of all leading building materials taken together has advanced seventy-three per cent since 1897. White pine barn boards that you could have bought then for sixteen dollars a thousand averaged above thirty-eight dollars last year; yellow pine siding that in 1897 was sixteen dollars and a half is now thirty dollars; white quartered oak has gone from fifty-four to eighty-eight dollars. This has been painfully impressed upon everyone who has recently built anything, from a fence to a stable, and with general prosperity more people are building. The lumber output last year came to seven hundred million dollars.

But among all those who felt the pinch of higher prices, hardly any one stopped to consider whether he could use a scantling thirteen or fifteen feet long, instead of fourteen or sixteen. The Department of Agriculture did think of that, however, and set to work among some lumber manufacturers. The subject was discussed at a recent convention of Southern lumber-makers and the experiment of putting odd lengths of lumber on the market has begun. Trees, of course, do not all grow to the same height; but by general and long-established custom, boards and timbers were sold only in even lengths. Thus, from a certain log, good clear boards fifteen feet long might have been cut; but nobody asked for fifteen foot boards and, therefore, one foot was sawed off and thrown away to make the boards measure fourteen feet. However, in buying those fourteen-foot boards we paid for the one foot that was thrown away.

Generally speaking, every trade will give us just what we want if we can pay for it. The lumber trade, for example, will cut a fifteen-foot-nine-inch log into fourteen-foot boards for us, but it will charge us for what it throws away—just as the grocer who buys a basket of our tomatoes will send his delivery wagon six blocks in one direction to deliver half a dozen of them at his customer's door and four blocks in another direction to deliver half a dozen to that customer, but the cost of that delivery is added to the cost of the tomatoes somewhere. Either we who produced the tomatoes pay for it, or the customer pays. And right here is where the high cost of living problem must be tackled. We have been used to buying or selling things in a certain way, and it seems rather more convenient to buy or sell in that way, but these customary, unquestioned ways conceal a vast amount of waste The problem is to discover the waste and stop it.

LOCAL NEWS.

Kilby frames pictures.

Good toys at reasonable prices C. C. S.

P. Lund of Wardner, was in town Thursday.

G. Skead of Wardner, was in town Thursday.

Wednesday was payday for the railway boys.

Kilby frames pictures.

G. W. Griffin of Hamilton, was in town Monday.

Real Turtle Soup at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

H. Wilson of Vancouver, was in the city Thursday.

W. A. Sterling of Calgary, was at the Cranbrook Thursday.

H. Lyle and Adam Reid of Winnipeg, were at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

A hockey team will be formed at Cranbrook next week.

H. Fox of Calgary, was at the Cosmopolitan Monday.

Constable Barnes of Marysville, was in town Monday.

"Sooper up Sandy" is now heard nightly at the curling rink.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted.

H. W. Davis, postmaster at Wycliffe, was in the city Monday.

Wolfe River Apples—the large, red tempting kind at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Weisner of Wardner, were Cranbrook visitors on Thursday.

You are respectfully requested to call and inspect our new stock of moulding. 50 samples to choose from.

Kilby frames pictures.

Good toys at reasonable prices C. C. S.

D. J. Evans of Moyie, was in town Tuesday.

Chas. Allen of Winnipeg, was in town Tuesday.

J. Stannart of Wasa, was in the city Wednesday.

J. A. Foley of Toronto, was in town Wednesday.

W. H. Crawford of Creston, was in the city Tuesday.

W. Taylor of Quebec, was at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

B. C. Snow Apples No. 1 grade at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

Mr. George Watson of Fort Steele, was in town Friday.

M. S. Middleton of Nelson, was in the city Wednesday.

C. C. S. is marking in a large shipment of Xmas toys this week.

T. H. Lennington, of Thunder Hill, was in the city Monday.

MISSING—59 books for our public library. Have you got one?

The wood and coal men were much in evidence during the past week.

E. P. Bureas, of Boston, Mass., was at the Cranbrook Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mather of Fort Steele, were Cranbrook visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard of Winnipeg, were guests at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

W. H. Shiraly, a mining man from Eastport, Idaho, was in town Tuesday.

Chiffoniers in Oak and Bird's Eye Maple. To See them is to Buy
East Kootenay Produce and Provision House

R. H. Donellan of the P. Burns Company, left on Wednesday for Calgary.

Daily shipments of hot house lettuce, celery and radishes. Campbell & Manning.

Kilby frames pictures.
We are prepared to frame anything from a nutshell to a church steeple.

SKATES

Full and Complete Stock. Also Hockey Sticks, Pucks and Straps

F. Parks & Co.
Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods
CRANBROOK, - British Columbia

Our Cutters and Sleighs Glide
Get one Now
The Season has just begun
The Cranbrook Trading Co., Ltd.
CRANBROOK, - - B. C.

Kilby frames pictures.

J. A. Armington and J. Larkins of Calgary, spent Sunday last in Cranbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell of Winnipeg, were guests at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

Good toys at reasonable prices C. C. S.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Broley of Vancouver, were Cranbrook visitors on Monday.

A. Heffer, M. Smith and G. M. Davis of Wycliffe, were in Cranbrook Wednesday.

The arena skating rink is now open, and large crowds are nightly in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bryan of Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, were Cranbrook visitors Monday.

W. H. Sterling and A. E. Johnson of Calgary, were registered at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

Polly Prim, the perfect cleaner invaluable to every housekeeper. Sampbell & Manning.

J. A. Tanner and Wm. Gosnell, of Nelson, were registered at the Cranbrook Sunday last.

J. H. Wilson and W. A. Porter of Spokane, were guests at the Cranbrook Sunday last.

M. Nelson and E. Cameron of Calgary, were registered at the Cosmopolitan Wednesday.

C. C. S. is marking in a large shipment of Xmas toys this week.

The curling rink is in fairly good condition and members are enjoying the "Roarin' game."

The Fernie strike has ended and it is expected that the men will be at work by next Monday.

T. R. Patterson of St. John, N.B., and J. C. Leib of Montreal, were at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

Italian Chestnuts at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith and Miss M. E. Mott of Wycliffe, were Cranbrook visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. McVittie and Miss Galbraith of Fort Steele, were Cranbrook visitors Tuesday.

WANTED—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address Box M, Cranbrook, or Prospector Office.

A. E. Watts and E. Watts of Wattsburg, were in town Tuesday attending the Conservative Convention.

H. W. Drew, Alex. Taylor and D. McFarlane were in town Tuesday as delegates to the Conservative convention.

A very full line of Heinz pickles, catsup and relishes. Campbell & Manning.

Yes, the weather is a little unpleasant, but a call at The Prospector Office might result in your getting that $10 prize.

Cranbrook will be well represented at the big Conservative Convention which will be held in New Westminster next week.

R. T. Richardson, A. Doyle, and A. B. Fenwick of Fort Steele, were in town Tuesday attending the Conservative convention.

The C. C. S. is stocking heavy with Xmas toys.

P. F. Johnston, of Moyie, was in the city Monday on business.

Stoves, Ranges. We have sold dozens and not a complaint. We Guarantee the finish, quality and price.
East Kootenay Produce and Provision House.

The plumber was the busiest man in town last week.

By the looks of things Santa Claus will have his headquarters at the C. C. S. this season.

George Smith, clerk at the Cranbrook has been confined to his home this week, suffering from a severe case of rheumatism.

CONSIDER—If you had a public library in Cranbrook how many more books and sources of information would be at your disposal.

There will be a meeting of the Cranbrook Conservative Association in the Royal Hotel Parlors on next Monday evening at 8.30 p.m.

The C. C. S. is stocking heavy with Xmas toys.

LOOK—Perhaps on your shelves there lay one of the 59 missing books that will make a valuable addition to Cranbrook's public library.

T. R. Patterson of Spokane, arrived in Cranbrook Tuesday and will take charge of the J. D. McBride hardware business as manager.

DELIBERATE — The possibilities which are attached to the freer distribution of the right kind of books obtained from a public library.

By the looks of things Santa Claus will have his headquarters at the C. C. S. this season.

Make haste and have your photo taken in a beautiful Xmas style at the Albert Art Photo Studio by M. Paull, who expects to leave for Rossland shortly.

Sweet Brier Breakfast Bacon at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

WE ARE Putting Away
XMAS PRESENTS
(For Customers)
Every Day Now
Why Not Yours?
Raworth Bros.
JEWELERS
Orders by Mail promptly attended to. If you have not one of our Catalogues send for one at once.

Kilby frames pictures.

Good toys at reasonable prices C. C. S.

J. H. Caslake has moved into his new house on Hanson Avenue.

F. A. Corvell of Spokane, spent Sunday last in Cranbrook.

W. J. Linton of Vancouver, was a guest at the Cranbrook Sunday last.

Quality first, then Price, rules in our new Furniture Dept.
East Kootenay Produce and Provision House

J. A. Gillispie, of Vancouver, who is in the real estate business, arrived in Cranbrook Sunday last.

W. W. KILBY
PRACTICAL PICTURE FRAMER
ARMSTRONG AVENUE

Holiday novelties and toys are being displayed this week and selections should be made early so as to avoid the rush later on. You make your selections and the dealer will set them aside for you.

Make haste and have your photo taken in a beautiful Xmas style at the Albert Art Photo Studio by M. Paull, who expects to leave for Rossland shortly.

By the looks of things Santa Claus will have his headquarters at the C. C. S. this season.

Cranbrook Census.—We are of the opinion that the municipal council should take steps to have the city enumerated. We have been estimating a population of over 3,500, and the figures compiled by the Dominion seems to be radically wrong.

Johnathan, Grimes Golden, Roman Beauty and Wagner Apples, every apple in box guaranteed. Campbell & Manning.

R. L. T. Galbraith, Indian Agent, passed through Cranbrook Wednesday on his way home to Fort Steele from an official visit to the Tobacco Plains Indians.

The annex to the Imperial hotel on Armstrong avenue is being constructed. It will be a three story structure, the two upper stories being reserved for the guests of the hotel, and the lower floor and basement for a general merchandise store.

No more pleasing announcement can be made in a theatrical sense than for us to say that the Allen Players who have been at the auditorium this week fulfilled all expectations and gave a series of attractions that has pleased theatre-goers and filled the auditorium nightly.

5 piece Parlor Set at $28.00 is one of the many bargains to be found at the Furniture Department of
East Kootenay Produce and Provision House

Miss Verna Felton is a fresh surprise in every performance whether in comedy or drama she shows qualities that are often not to be found in one supposedly class artist. A special feature of her acting is the naturalness and ease of action with which she portrays her characters. Nothing but words of praise can be said of her.

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

A Bargain Indeed

It would be impossible to figure what a benefit the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has been to the west. It affords the greatest amount of genuine good reading for every member of the family and its benefits to the farming community in its agricultural pages are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. It is not merely a theoretical paper. It is a practical farm paper in every respect and there is no farmer in Canada who cannot profit by reading it. Two cents a week, one dollar a year—the price of one bushel of wheat for a whole year's subscription to that great paper, not to speak of the beautiful premium picture "Home Again," size 22x29 in., ready for framing. It makes one wonder if the publishers pay their paper bills. Any home in this western country that does not receive the Family Herald and Weekly Star for 1912 will miss a bargain indeed.

J. Austin of Elko, was in town on Wednesday.

A. E. Green of Vancouver, was in town Tuesday.

P. Federicks of Toronto, was in town Sunday last.

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Holy War Declared On Italy

Alexandria, Egypt.—The long dreaded holy war against Christians in Tripoli has at last been formally declared by the Mussiman tribesmen, according to reports received here today. Twenty thousand Sousi tribesman, the fiercest of the desert, were preparing to march against the Italians. They have been enlisted by the agents of the Turkish government and are well equipped with arms.

TURKS PLAN MASSACRE

Tripoli.—With the aim of getting secret ingress into Tripoli and massacring the Italian garrison of 20,000 men, a plan has been discovered tonight of tunnelling beneath the city's outer wall from a date plantation on the plains south of the Italian outposts. Intermittent skirmishes between the Arabs and Italians still continue.

ITALIAN FLEET NEAR CRETE

Constantinople.—The acting governor of Smyrna has telegraphed that 30 Italian warships of various types have been sighted off the island of Carpatua which is northeast of Crete Turkey has notified the powers through their ambassador here that in the event of Italian aggression in the Aegean Sea she will be compelled to expel all Italians from Turkey.

It is reported that the Italian aeroplane which has been doing scouting work around Tripoli has been destroyed by the fire from the Turkish artillery.

WILL FIGHT FOR TURKEY

Fargo, N.D.—Four thousand Turkish farmers in Morton county west of Fargo, incited by the press dispatches alleging the massacre of Turkish women and children in Tripoli, have decided to leave at once for their home country and spend everything in aiding their countrymen in the battles with Italy. They have sent a representative to this city who is now in communication with the Turkish ambassador at Washington arranging, it is said, for the immediate transportation of these Turks. They are ready to drop everything and go to Turkey. According to reports the excitement amongst the Turks is intense.

The farmers have been living here for three or four years, being placed on the farms by the colonization companies. They were brought direct from Turkey by a colonizing company. All of them are well to do.

CONCERTED ATTACK ON MOHAMMEDISM

Washington.—The crisis in Persia involves the peace of all countries in which Mohammedans have found a footing, according to information reaching official circles in Washington from various parts of the east. The ultimatum from Russia to Persia, that an apology must be made for the seizure of the property of the deposed shah's brother is the culmination, apparently, of developments that have been steady since American financial experts were selected by the new nationalist government to attempt the regeneration of the finances and commerce of Persia.

It is claimed here that the grant to Mr. Shuster, as treasurer general of complete executive power, did much to irritate Russia, as did the vigorous assertion by Mr. Shuster and the Persian assembly of the complete independence of that country and its refedom from any obligation to Russia or Great Britain.

There is now a disposition among leaders of Mohammedism to construe the continued attacks upon Persia and the situation in Tripoli, Morocco and parts of India as a concerted assault on the Mohammedan people.

Persia is regarded as the brains of the Mohammedan faith. Although the country has only 15,000,000 inhabitants its history and influence are regarded with veneration by the 300,000,000 Mohammedans of Europe, Asia and Africa.

While a holy war is not considered imminent, the situation is complicated.

Commissioner Rees is conducting the annual congress of the Salvation Army in Vancouver, Thursday 23rd November, in this work the Commissioner will be assisted by several other officers of the Army. Captain Stride of Cranbrook, will leave on Monday to attend and will be away from Cranbrook about two weeks.

Vegetables—Remember your Winter Stock. We have this week unloaded a car and the keeping quality is perfect, and the Prices are so low that people wonder how we can possibly live after paying expenses.
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Inspection by the General public invited at any time.
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Conservatives! Attention
A Meeting of the Cranbrook Conservative Association will be held in the Royal Hotel Parlors on Monday Evening, November 20th, at 8:30 p. m. Matters of Importance will be discussed.
J. D. Mc Bride, Pres.
A. B. Grace, Sec'y

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Select your Christmas presents from our stock of handpainted or limogise China, it always pleases. Campbell & Manning.

C. Longhurst of Nelson, C. Burton of Vancouver, J. L. R. Gorman of Calgary, and J. A. Wilkinson of Toronto, were registered at the Cranbrook Monday.

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