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April 21

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VOLUME 14 — CRANBROOK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911 — NO. 5

Sewerage Situation Discussed

PROSPECTS FAVORABLE FOR PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS ACTION --- TWO DOLLAR VOTE GRIEVANCE TO BE ABOLISHED.

Last night's special meeting of the board of trade brought together an unusually large and representative gathering of businessmen and property owners.

The subject for consideration was the report of the committee appointed to secure signatures to the petition asking for the resubmission of the sewerage bylaw and to investigate causes of the defeat of the original bylaw.

President Brymner occupied the chair and without any preliminaries *called upon the committee to make* their report.

Mr. N. I. Harrison was the first member of the committee to be heard from. He commenced by saying that no regular report had been drawn up, but that each member would speak for himself. For his part, Mr. Harrison said that while circulating the petition he found certain clearly defined causes for the defeat of the bylaw, viz:

(1). Lack of information, which resulted in several voters assuming that the council did not want them to know the facts.

(2). Objection to the city solicitor.

(3). Want a guarantee that the funds would be handled economically.

(4). A strong and well defined feeling against the so-called $2.00 vote. Mr. Harrison continuing, said: It is necessary in my opinion to approach these several objections in a calm and reasonable spirit, wholly devoid of prejudice and with an eye single *to the best interests of the city.* The first objection, I trust, will be met by the council at the proposed public meeting. The second, re city solicitor, I do not care to discuss. The third can easily be overcome by the council adopting a straight business policy, with the necessary auditing and other checks on this expenditure. The fourth objection, that of the so-called $2 vote has been presented in the light that the people who supply the money should elect the council, who have the spending of it.

Mr. Harrison proceeded to deal at some length with this last issue, quoting from the Municipal Clauses Act to show that the council had power to do away with the objectionable $2 vote. He referred to sub-section 117 of section 50 of the Act of 1906, as follows:

"In every municipality the council may, from time to time, make, alter and repeal bylaws for any of the following purposes, or in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter mentioned: In city municipalities, for raising within the municipality for their own use, such sums, by way of road tax, not exceeding in the whole two *dollars per head, per annum, and* defining who shall be liable to pay such road tax, among the male persons, over the age of twenty-one years and residing within the municipality, or for levying and collecting road tax subject to the other provisions of this Act with reference thereto."

Mr. Harrison expressed the opinion that the council obviously had power to amend their bylaws so as to meet the grievance complained of and he thought, in view of the well defined objections to this $2 tax, such amendments might easily be made as would eliminate from the voters' list the class that only qualified by this means. Concisely summed up, the objection Mr. Harrison met with might be stated as follows:

"The people who have to pay the money are the owners of the corporation property and are the people who should elect the council which spends that money. Whilst, under present conditions, the $2 voters, who contribute a matter of some $500, really decide who shall administer the affairs of the corporation."

It had been suggested, said Mr. Harrison, that the $2 road tax should be cut off entirely, but he could not agree with that view of the case. Bona fide tenants or lease holders, who pay the tax through their rental, and who do not otherwise quality, should be in a position to vote. As the city council may define who shall pay the road tax, he suggested that the bylaw be amended so as to retain the bona fide tenant and exclude the boarder and roomer merely. And, if at all possible, the proper officers should be instructed strictly to enforce this amended bylaw.

Concluding his report Mr. Harrison said: "I would ask that all forget their prejudices, if they have any; the mistakes of the other fellow, if he has made any, and to remember that Cranbrook today is at crisis, which requires the united efforts of all her people; to remember that the knocker must be abolished and his hammer handle broken. That, now, on the eve of the best times Cranbrook has ever known, that those who have labored here for years, some gaining prosperity and others merely a living, that these will set all differences aside and seek in the good of all the truest prosperity and happiness. In this spirit let us boost for a Cranbrook of 5,000 and a commission form of government."

Mr. Harrison's report was very heartily applauded.

Mr. Elwell then presented the petition, signed, as he stated, by probably the full requisite number, although he had not had time to thoroughly canvass the city. Mr. Elwell's remarks were brief. In the canvass for signatures he had not come across a single opponent of the bylaw.

Mr. MacKinnon, the other member *of the committee, said he had been* too busy to give much attention to the matter, but that he had encountered much the same objections as stated by Mr. Harrison.

It should have been stated that in closing his report, Mr. Harrison asked that the present committee be discharged and a new one appointed to continue the work.

After some further general discussion, a motion to receive the report, discharge the committee and appoint a new one, passed unanimously. In the further discussion that ensued on certain features of the report, Mayor Hunt remarked that he was the father of the so-called $2 tax in Cranbrook, and he explained what led up to its imposition. Some years ago, when the tax rate amounted to 24 mills on the dollar, the then council decided to so adjust expenditures as to effect a reduction to 20 mills, but at that time the question of purchasing the cemetery

(Continued on page eight.)

VIEWS OF LOCAL LEADERS

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT DISCUSSED BY GEO. H. THOMPSON AND M. A. MACDONALD.

With a view to stimulating local intecst in the reciprocity agreement, now the foremost topic of discussion throughout the Dominion, the Herald has arranged for a series of letters *from resident representatives of both* the great parties, reviewing the proposed arrangement from their respective points of view.

In this issue, Mr. Geo. Thompson and Mr. M. A. Macdonald open the discussion, the former on behalf of the Conservative party, and the latter on behalf of the Liberal party. The Herald hopes next week to print replies to both of these contributions, written by prominent members of the two parties.

MR. GEO. THOMPSON.

To the Editor of the Cranbrook Herald:

Dear Sir: While I do not desire to rush into print, nevertheless, as you have asked for my views on reciprocity and as I believe that it is the duty of every citizen of Canada, not only to consider the question carefully, but so far as possible to disseminate his views, I have much pleasure in complying with your request; and in advance thank you for the opportunity of making public my reason for opposing the measure.

My first objection to reciprocity is the means by which the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have brought it before the people. The Liberal party was returned to power in 1896, through many causes, principally the disintegration of the Conservative party at that date, combined with the cry that was raised on the Manitoba school question. Since that *date, they have been consistently* returned to power, mainly upon their record, and, while I do not believe that the record of the government has been such as to warrant the confidence of the people, still the people have in several elections decided that the government is worthy of their confidence, and it is the duty of all loyal citizens of Canada to bow to the opinion of the majority of the electorate. The mandate, however, which the Liberal party has had *from the electors of Canada, not only* in 1896, but in the subsequent elections, when they have appealed to the people, has been the continuation with no radical change of the protective policy framed and enforced by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald; and while the Liberal government has mischievously tinkered with the tariff since they came into power, they have never, until the present date ventured to overthrow the National Policy in its entirety, turn back the wheels of progress, and retrograde from the policy which has brought Canada from a position of obscurity to be one of the coming nations of the world. I say that the mandate of the people to the Liberal party has been protection. This party went to the electors time and time again with varying trade policies—unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union, tariff for revenue only, but never until they practically adopted the trade policy of the Conservative party did they win the confidence of the people. Today, without obtaining a mandate from the people, they assert their authority to revolutionize the whole policy of Canada, to will, if possible, the people of *Canada from the hope* and fight for Imperial Federation, politically and commercially, and to throw us as unwilling victims into the arms of our neighbors to the south. I am not afraid to say that not only have they refused to take the opinion of the people of Canada, but, as the Hon. Mr. Sifton and Mr. German have said, they have not taken the opinion of their own party. In fact, the more one reads what has occurred, it is doubtful if the commissioners sent by Canada fully took into their confidence their colleagues in the cabinet. More and more, one is led to believe that the commissioners have gleefully received at the hands of President Taft, the *Hon. Elihu Root and the other Ame*rican commissioners, the proverbial gold brick, which they have brought back to Canada; and it is not until now, when the merciless arguments of the opponents of reciprocity have scraped off the thin veneer of gold, that they see that they have been flimflamed into accepting a valueless lump of brass. It is the duty of the government to appeal to the people and obtain their sanction, if they can. The long lease of power that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party have obtained, has made them believe that they are the masters, not the servants, of the people of Canada; and it should be our duty to impress upon them, in season and out of season, that it is not for *them to command but to obey. The* Conservative party have challenged the Liberal government to appeal to the people. Why does not the government act honestly and take up the challenge?

Allow me to deal first, briefly, with the industries in our immediate vicinity which are most profoundly affected by the proposed measure. I propose to deal very briefly with this question as it has been dealt with most thoroughly by Mr. Good*ve and his associates from British* Columbia, and I believe that the subject is of such intense interest to the people of Canada that they have eagerly read all that has been said in the house affecting the measure, and it would be presumption on my part to venture to add anything to what has been already said by our own member in the house. There is no doubt but what in our immediate vicinity the main industries at the present time, are lumbering and

(Continued on page two.)

Three Story Brick Block

NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION ON CORNER OF BAKER ST. AND NORBURY AVENUE FOR MR. N. HANSON

This week a fresh start was made on the excavations for the Hanson block at the corner of Baker street and Norbury avenue. Contractor Worden has a gang of men at work on the excavations, the brick, for the building has been hauled on to the ground, and the contract for the structure will be awarded shortly.

The plans provide for a solid substantial brick building of three stories, with 36 feet frontage on Baker street and 124 feet on Norbury avenue. There is to be a cement basement the full size of the building.

As previously announced in these columns, the Royal Bank will occupy the ground floor corner, having frontage on Baker street and Norbury avenue. Adjoining the bank, on Norbury avenue, Messrs Beale and Elwell will have fine quarters and there will be two large store, also with frontage on Norbury avenue. The second story will be divided up into offices, suitable for lawyers and professional men. There is a possibility of a large section of the second story being laid out for club room purposes, there being a movement on foot to resusitate the defunct Cranbrook club. Mr. Geo. H. Thompson has already *secured offices* on this floor, as also have Mr. W. F. Gurd and Dr. Miles. The third story will be divided up into bed rooms, connected with the Queen's hotel.

The building will be built throughout of brick, manufactured by the Cranbrook brick company. The plans show a plain, solid structure, that will add materially to the business section of the city.

E. Mallandaine was entrusted with the preparation of the plans and the building will be erected under his supervision.

For This Year's Exhibition

PLANS UNDERWAY TO SECURE SUITABLE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

At the close of last night's board of trade meeting, a joint session of the representatives of the Cranbrook Agricultural association and the board of trade was held to discuss the situation in regard to this year's exhibition.

Thos. Gill, president of the Agricultural association, took the chair. In his opening remarks, Mr. Gill spoke of the difficulty confronting the officers of the association in the matter of securing proper grounds for show purposes. He referred to the Park association's grounds, which had been offered to them at a price, but he was of the opinion that these grounds were not suitable. The question was: Where could suitable grounds be secured and how?

Mr. W. B. McFarlane said that a fine tract of land, quite suitable for their purposes could be secured immediately below King's mill at a reasonable price.

Mayor Hunt expressed his views regarding the advantages of the annual fair and the means of securing necessary financial assistance.

Finally Mayor Hunt and Messrs. Benedict and McFarlane were appointed a committee to investigate likely sites and secure prices of same, also cost of putting land into shape and of erecting necessary buildings, and they were further empowered to call another meeting immediately they had something definite to *report*.

The feeling of the meeting was that the provincial government should be prepared to assist financially in a matter of this kind and several of those present intimated that Mr. T. D. Caven, M.L.A., had promised his active co-operation in securing a government grant. It was also felt that the city council should co-operate in this undertaking, but some doubt was expressed as to the city's powers in this respect. This matter will be investigated at once and if advisable a petition presented to the council asking aid.

The concensus of opinion of those present was strongly in favor of doing everything possible to make this year's exhibition a record breaker. An early start is the desideratum and that will be secured if the enthusiasm of those present at last evening's meeting be sustained at anything like its present height.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENINGS.

Greater and more beautiful than ever is the display of this season's millinery styles at McCreery Bros. The tailored hats are smaller this year than before, thus necessitating the small coiffure and the dress hats are even larger than last year. The fine braids predominate, but coarse braids are much used. Crochet lace is used to trim many of the hats and is very effective.

The new coral shade holds sway among the colors. Black and white, however, are shown a great deal and Coronation blue will be very popular.

The new shapes are shown in all imaginable developments. Bolero shapes, with the crown of Milan or hemp, and brim of coarse straw, are prominent. Turbans, Leghorn shapes and Mushroom shapes, peaked, in the gable effect, at both sides are among the newest.

One of the most noteworthy features of McCreery Bros. millinery display is the large number of hats and great variety of shapes and colors. In fact there seems to be something suitable for everyone, so large is the range carried.

Miss McLeod purposes postponing her regular spring millinery opening until about the middle of April, just before Easter. However, for Friday and Saturday of this week, she will make a special showing of early spring tailored hats, something very tasty that will appeal to the ladies of Cranbrook and the surrounding districts.

All Eyes On Kamloops!

If YOU have INVESTIGATED you know WHY

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS ONLY ONCE;

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Knows that two of the most important features in connection with RISING REALTY VALUES are

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At a Council meeting in Kamloops, on March 16th it was decided to extend the City Limits and take

BECKMAN'S ADDITION

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WATER AND LIGHT

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Terms: 1-8 Cash, Balance at the rate of 5 per cent per month.

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CRANBROOK, B.C.

VIEWS OF LOCAL LEADERS

Reciprocity Agreement Discussed by Geo. H. Thompson and M. A. MacDonald

(Continued from page one).

fruit. It has been asserted time and time again that the lumbering industry cannot be affected because there has been practically no change, and that if any change has been made, it is only to enable the higher grades of lumber to enter the United States free of duty. This is quite true and on the face of it, the argument that the lumbering industry is not affected is a very plausible one. what are the facts, however, and in stating this I am quoting from information I have received from prominent lumbermen. Everyone will admit that the capital invested in the American lumber mills in the west is far greater than that invested in our own British Columbia mills. Their output is greater and their market is to a great extent for the higher grade of lumber. We all know that the American mills dumped into the prairie provinces last year 110 M. feet of rough lumber, at prices with which the Canadian mills could not hope to compete. In other words, the American mills are making the prairie provinces their dumping ground. British Columbia has fought for some time for a protective tariff on rough lumber in order to prevent this dumping. Should the present measure of reciprocity go through, the hopes that our mills will be protected will be permanently gone and as the demand increases in the States for high grade lumber, more and more will the American mills continue to dump into the prairie provinces their surplusage of rough lumber, and make it impossible for the small operator in British Columbia to succeed. The hope of protection will be lost to the Canadians and the fear of an adverse tariff will leave the American operator.

Fruit, we once hoped would be one of the great industries of British Columbia. We have read the arguments of Mr. Goodeve and Mr. Burrell on the fruit industry, and I believe that there has not been one instance where an argument has been advanced contradicting their statements. By friend and foe of reciprocity alike, it seems to be admitted that the fruit industry in British Columbia will be ruined. It is very easy to speak of the productive powers of British Columbia fruit farms, that, we all agree with; but we are facing cold, hard facts and can we possibly argue that the man with the productive fruit farm, as most of them are to the south of us, will not be able to swamp out his competitor on this side of the line, who, with slender capital, must bear the brunt of the first few years of unproductiveness to then be forced to sell his fruit at the low profit which his American competitor is willing to accept?

I might take up further instances of the different industries which would be affected, but the subject would be inexhaustible and I do not wish to trespass upon your valuable space, citing trades and occupations which must be well known to your readers from the different discussions which have already taken place in the house, the different public bodies that have met and the newspapers.

There is one phase of the reciprocity question, however, which is to my mind of vaster importance than the financial one. How about the future? What effect is the measure going to have upon the relation with the empire? What effect will it have upon the coming generation? I have noticed in reading the different arguments on both sides, that there has been a great tendency towards exaggeration, in both some of the Conservative and Liberal newspapers. I believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and most of his colleagues are as patriotic Canadians as any Conservative. I believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has in his heart nothing but love for his country and for the empire, and that any measure which he may bring before the people of Canada or before the house of commons, is brought for his country's good, as he sees it. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier's character, to his reputation as a statesman and as a leader of the Liberal party, there has never been to my mind but one objection. He is an opportunist—too easily swayed by men who are unfit to associate with him. Forced unwillingly, I believe, at times to please party before country. He has not the personal strength of mind of Sir John A. Macdonald, who controlled not only his colleagues but his party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier too often is controlled by the worst elements of his party. But any person who would argue that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not a patriot is not a lover of Canada and the empire, has become so blind by party prejudice that his opinion is valueless. On the other hand, I have noticed with a great deal of regret, especially in some of our western papers, a tendency to belittle and sneer at patriotism. We read sneering remarks and blatant witticisms written about the man who dares to speak of his love of country. Money is the American God. Many men seem to try to raise, not only their children, but ours as well, to believe that the American God must be our God. As a boy, I was brought up in the home of a Canadian, himself the son of a Canadian who had fought in '37, and I was brought up to believe that there were three things which above all others, I must reverence and love—God, my parents and my country. There seems now to be a tendency to belittle our former teachings and to hold as an example before our children the men who have made a success in the accumulation of money. Not for one instant, would I accuse Sir Wilfrid Laurier or any reputable member of the Liberal party of disloyalty to the empire, but I believe here is a generation growing up which knows not the teachings of our fathers. Material advantage and financial success are the watchwords of the day, and the time will soon come when, if we become bound to the United States by commercial tie, we must become bound to them politically. It will not be in our generation, because we can remember what has already occurred, but it must come in the future.

I do not say, let us avoid all commercial relations with the United States, but I say let us follow the great teachings of Sir John A. Macdonald when he said: "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." Let us follow the earlier teachings of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when impressed as hewas with the idea of imperial unity, he assisted in what we call preferential trade with Great Britain. Let it be our aim to become more and more not dependent upon the mother country, but associate with her, so that there comes between the colonies and the mother country not the dependence of the child upon its parent, but the dependence of comrade upon comrade. Let us ask ourselves seriously, not from a party standpoint, but from the point of view of a citizen of a vaster British empire, is it well to become commercially bound to the United States, or is it well to be joined in commercial bonds to the empire, remembering that in a future generation the commercial bond must be exchanged for a political one?

It is easy to say that if our commercial relationship with the United States is not satisfactory we can discard it, but if it is not satisfactory to us, is it not going to be satisfactory to them? The very fact that this argument has been advanced by some of the advocates of reciprocity shows that they fear it. Is the United States going to allow us to back out of an agreement once relationships have been established? I doubt it, not because, and I do not for a moment imagine, they would force us by a strong hand, for the age of war is ceasing, but the age of commercial war is just beginning. Today, we are too dependent upon the money markets of the United States. What will we be when the channels of trade have been forced from their courses from east to west to those of north and south, perhaps the more natural from a material standpoint? But if we desire to remain British in our sentiments, that trade must continue to flow east and west. That course was established by the expenditure of so many millions and established as the outcome of the deliberate thought of the great men of Canada, both Conservative and Liberal. If we desire to become Americans in our tendencies and sympathies, let us establish that course of trade north and south, but let us ask ourselves, can we afterward alter that course? And as reasonable men, we must say "No."

In conclusion, let me say it is not the present result of reciprocity that I fear so much. It is not the effect upon our trade at present, though we will feel that effect, but it is the effect upon the future, upon our children. It is the thought that they will not be able to stand before the world and say, to paraphrase the great Apostle, "I am an English citizen," but that they will be forced to lower their heads as the conquered race, conquered, not by fighting or battle, that is absurd, but conquered in the relentless war of commerce. Let us then, both the leaders and we who are the followers, ask ourselves seriously, which course shall Canada pursue? We are at the parting of the ways. Shall our way lead to our mother land federated empire, of which we shall constitute a mighty part, or does it lead to our commercial and political absorbtion by the United States? Which?

Yours truly,

G. H. Thompson,

MR. M. A. MACDONALD.

To the Editor of the Herald:

You have asked for my views on the recent reciprocal trade arrangement entered into between Canada and the United States and now awaiting ratification by both countries with the object, I presume, of stimulating discussion by citizens generally and the people of the district, of a question which merits careful consideration. If the question were discussed apart from party bias I believe the people of Canada generally would approve of a policy which for the country enlarges the orbit of trade just as the merchant welcomes any change of conditions which increases the number of his customers. So far as this province is concerned we are immediately interested in the probable effect of the rrangement on the lumbering, fishing, mining and agricultural industries and incidentally in the general effect on Canada as a whole, as, of course, the prosperity of the whole country redounds to the prosperity of its component parts. So far as the lumber industry is concerned, it is evident that the views expressed by lumbermen on the first intimation of the arrangement—based on incomplete facts—have been greatly modified, if not altogether withdrawn. Admittedly the coast lumbermen view it with favor. They will obtain free access to the United States market, lying at their doors, so far as rough lumber is concerned, while the duty on shingles is reduced from fifty cents to thirty cents a thousand. In this district the lumbermen depend to a large extent, if not almost exclusively, on the prairie markets. That market was created by the vigorous immigration policy of the government which populated the west, and if by the free interchange of farm produce the further development of the prairie provinces is assured—as I believe it is—certainly that is the practically unanimous view of the farmers of the prairie provinces—then hat market will be further enlarged with corresponding beneficial results to the lumbermen of this district.

Our lumbermen are, of course, anxious to preserve that market for themselves and object to the free admission of rough lumber from the States. No lumberman, however, can oppose this agreement in the belief hat by doing so this condition will be changed. It is well known that in view of the fact that rough lumber is so indispensable to the prairie farmers and for that reason was placed on the free list years ago, that neither party will now advocate the imposition of a duty unon it. Any one who doubts this can satisfy himself by addressing a letter to Mr. Borden requesting definite information as to the intentions of the Conservative party in this regard should they be returned to power.

Then in regard to the fishing industry, it is well known that this province is the largest producer of fish in the Dominion. It is not possible to go into details in a communication necessarily brief. Will anyone seriously argue, however, that free access to the American markets will not be of enormous benefit to this industry? If the curtailment of markets and trade restrictions on natural products which we have to sell is a wise policy to pursue then of course the proposed agreement is wholly bad, but the proposition need only be stated to show its absurdity.

In the mining industry the removal of the duty on coke is openly regarded by the coal companies in the Crows Nest Pass as a positive boon. There is only one opinion in this regard in Fernie, for instance. They, of course, know, too, that the increased prosperity of the coal companies will effect beneficially in an indirect way all those who in a business way depend upon this industry for their own trade and the labor interests are also well aware hat increased prosperity among operators is their best lever for exacting larger returns for their labor. True, the agreement might have gone further—if it were possible to obtain it—and include a reduction at least in the duty on zinc and lead, but we are certainly moving in the right direction and it may be that with a government in power anxious for the removal of unnecessary tariff restrictions that relief will in the future be obtained in this direction.

So far as agricultural interests are concerned, the chief opposision comes from the fruit growers. I rather think that the consumer is silently thinking that the excessive cost of fruit in this fruit country calls at least for examination into the causes. Does anyone seriously believe that there will not at all times be an ample market for all the fruit that can be raised in this province yielding an adequate return to the producer? One would think from the agitation of fruit growers that they had a local market in this province and on the prairies which has been peculiarly their own and that by the importation of free fruit from abroad it will be taken away. It is difficult to get statistics, but every one knows that at present perhaps ninety per cent of the fruit consumed on the prairies is imported, notwithstanding the duty. In this province the local market is not at all supplied by home grown fruit. It is also true that in very few instances is the fruit of one province or state matured and marketed at the same time. Why, then, should the fruit grower in this province object to the consumer receiving fruit from abroad which he is bound to import—at a cost just exactly less the amount of the duty when he may enter the market at a later period and demand his own price? It is said that the industry in this province is in its infancy and cannot compete with the more matured orchards of Washington and Oregon. This argument in itself shows that any set back which can possibly occur would only be temporary. Personally, I do not believe that even a temporary set back will ensue. Fruit lands are cheaper in this province than in the State of Washington. The home grower, therefore, has an initial advantage. Further, the home grown fruit is better. Why then fear competition? It seems to me that the value of fruit lands in this province should be further enhanced and that a general levelling up with values on the other side of the line should result.

I believe that it is owing to the fact that—viewing the whole matter from a purely business standpoint—there are no meritorous reasons for opposing this proposed trade arrangement that opponents endeavor to raise imaginary fears by asserting that it is the forerunner of political union with the States. The agreement, however, affects "goods, wares and merchandise" only, not national sentiments and ideals and it is humiliating that anyone should be found to assert that an effort to gain access for our surplus products to a market of ninety millions of people to the south of us with whom we are on friendly relations, should ultimately involve the loss of our national existence. The suggestion is an insult to and a misrepresentation of the spirit and temper of Canadians.

M. A. Macdonald.

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.** For sale at Beatie, Murphy & Co.,

WHY DO CHILDREN LIKE ZAM-BUK.

A Chat With Mothers.

"Whenever my children have any sore places, cuts, or skin troubles, they ask for Zam-Buk. They can always depend upon it doing what is needed."

So says Mrs. A. Alce, of 170 Chatham Street, Montreal.

A missionary, writing from the West Coast of Africa, says: "One boy who was treated for a bad case of ulcer, came back recently and said: 'I like best that green medicine.' The 'green medicine' was Zam-Buk."

Now why should children, all the world over, show such a marked preference for Zam-Buk?

Children like Zam-Buk because, as soon as applied to a burn, a cut, or sore, it stops the pain and then gradually, but surely, it heals. As soon as the pain of a wound or sore is relieved a child can go on with its play and leave Zam-Buk to finish off the healing.

Mothers might look a little more deeply into the action of Zam-Buk. First, it is highly antiseptic. As soon as applied it stops all danger of festering, blood-poisoning and inflammation. Second, it is soothing. It cools the wound or sore; allays the irritation; stops the pain and smarting. Then, thirdly, it stimulates the cells, beneath the injured part, to healthy action, and causes the speedy creation of new, healthy tissue.

Just try Zam-Buk for cuts, or burns, or cold sores, or eczema, ulcers, rashes, bad leg, piles, varicose ulcers, or any inflamed or diseased condition of the skin. Its effect will highly satisfy you. All druggists and stores 50c. box, or free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations and cheap, worthless substitutes.

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TAKE NOTICE that I, Harry S. Gamble, of Kimberley, B. C., occupation, Mine Foreman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Beginning at a post planted on north boundary of Lot 2013, and on west boundary of Timber License No. 21432, thence north thirty-five chains and forty-six links (35.46) to southern boundary of Lot 4086; thence westerly five chains and twenty links (5.20) along southern boundary of Lot 4086; thence south-westerly fifteen chains and fifty links (15.50) following the eastern boundary of the Empire Mineral claim; thence northwesterly nineteen chains and fifty-five links, following southern boundary of Empire Mineral claim to the N. E. corner of Lot 3012; thence following east boundary of Lot 3012 twenty-two chains and seventy-three links (22.73) to the S. E. corner of Lot 3012; thence westerly, following southern boundary of Lot 3012 four chains and ten links (4.10); thence easterly, following northern boundary of Lot 3032 eight chains (8.00) to west boundary of Comet Mineral claim; thence northerly following west boundary of Comet Mineral claim nine chains (9.00) to N. W. corner of same; thence easterly following the north boundary of Comet Mineral claim twenty-two chains and seventy-three links (22.73) to the N. E. corner of same; thence southerly following east boundary of Comet Mineral claim twenty-two chains and seventy-three links to the S. E. corner of same; thence easterly following northern boundary of the Mispali Mineral claim five chains (5.00) to west boundary of Lot 2013; thence northerly following west boundary of Lot 2013 twelve chains (12.00) to the N. W. corner of same; thence easterly following northern boundary of Lot 2013 twelve chains and five links (12.05) to place of beginning, containing eighty-three acres (83.00) more or less.

Harry S. Gamble,
Dated March 15th, 1911. 4-9t

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any available Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perfor, the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1). At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2). If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3). If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,570 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. 29-26t

LIQUOR ACT, 1910

(Section 49)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 24th day of April next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Falls View Hotel, situate at Marysville, British Columbia, from Charles E. Finch to Evan Thomas Crowley, of Marysville, British Columbia.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1911.

C. E. Finch
Holder of License.
E. T. Crowley
Applicant for Transfer.
5-5t

Views of N. W. Rowell K. C.

ONE OF TORONTO'S LEADING LAWYERS WRITES ON THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION

N. W. Rowell, K.C., one of Toronto's foremost lawyers, was advertised in the Mail and Empire as being among the anti-reciprocity agitators of that city. Mr. Rowell promptly took exception to being thus stigmatised and addressed the following communication to that paper:

To the Editor of The Mail and Empire:

In your issue of yesterday my name appears in a somewhat prominent place amongst the names of those stated to have been on the platform at the anti-reciprocity meeting in Massey hall on Thursday evening last. I was *not on the platform* on Thursday evening, but with scores of other members of the general public I occupied one of the choir seats in the rear of the platform, *the ground floor seats being all* taken when I arrived. The prominence which has been given my name induces me to briefly state my position on the matter.

Permit me to say that I listened with close attention to the addresses delivered, and must frankly confess my very great surprise at the entire failure of every speaker to attempt even to deal seriously with the present foreign trade of Canada and its manifest tendencies in relation to the present political and patriotic sentiment of Canada and its manifest tendencies.

No one will question that in recent years Canada has attained to a sense of national self-consciousness and of imperial relationship and partnership quite unknown to us fifteen or twenty years ago, and that this has been a steady growth during all these years. Side by side with this growth in Canadian and imperial sentiment there has been a great expansion of our foreign trade. What has been its tendency? In 1907 our total trade with the United States was $96,740,000; with Great Britain it was $98,935,000. In 1910 our total trade with Great Britain had increased to $234,819,000, whereas our total trade with the United States had increased to $321,702,000. We, therefore, find that notwithstanding our trade with the United States has been increasing by leaps and bounds, increasing much more rapidly than our trade with Great Britain, there has been at the same time a steady growth in Canadian and Imperial sentiment. Our experience bears witness that there is no inconsistency between the two.

Most of the speakers magnified the trade and transportation policies under which we have been living, and credited our abounding prosperity very largely to these policies. Their argument was: this is not the time to change. I must confess, from my point of vantage overlooking the audience, I saw a great many of my Conservative friends enthusiastically applauding, probably for the first time in their lives, the wise and patriotic policy of the Liberal administration. Under this policy, to which all speakers attributed our present progress and prosperity, it is *interesting to note more particularly* the development of trade. Our bankers in recent years, in a free trade money market, have greatly increased the amounts of their loans in the United States until now these loans probably frequently exceed the total paid-up capital of all the banks in Canada. The miners of Canada have been steadily increasing the volume of their trade with the United States, until last year they sold eighty-five per cent of their surplus products in the American market. The same is true of the lumbermen, who last year sold sixty-seven per cent of their surplus products in the United States. Nobody has suggested any tendency to disloyalty on the part of either the bankers, the miners or the lumbermen. Even the manufacturers last year sold about fifty per cent of their entire surplus products to the United States. It must have been advantageous to them or surely they would not have run the risk of having their affections alienated from England by going into this market.

By reason of the almost prohibitive tariff of the United States upon the produce of the farm the farmers last year succeeded in disposing of only about eleven per cent of their surplus agricultural products in the American market, and if we include animals and their products, only about thirteen per cent. Anyone who carefully studies the present agreement will see that its real effect is to give the farmers of Canada free entry into the American markets as they have free entry into the British markets for their surplus products. If our country has been steadily increasing in prosperity, and Canadian and Imperial shipments have been steadily growing while the banker, the miner, the lumberman and the manufacturer have been rapidly increasing and expect to continue to increase the volume of their business in the United States, I can reach no other conclusion than exactly the same results will follow if the farmer has the same opportunity.

It was conceded by most of the speakers that the policy now proposed is substantially the policy proposed by the late Sir John Macdonald in 1879 and approved and supported by the Conservative party from that time up to at least 1894, and equally supported and approved by the Liberal party during that whole period, but they stated, and stated truly, that the Canada of 1911 is not the Canada of 1879, or even of *1894; that in 1879* we had not to any large extent developed inter-provincial trade; that we had no transportation lines spanning the continent from east to west and binding all our *provinces together, that we had* not developed trade with the British empire as we have done in recent years, that conditions today are entirely different from what they were *in 1879 or 1894, and they might also* have pointed out that we had not then discovered the great hinterland of Ontario, which in the not distant future will be settled and will form a *further and most substantial bond of* union between east and west; that the attitude of the United States toward Canada has very materially changed in recent years, and their *conduct, both with reference to* the international waterways and the fisheries dispute, as well as in the present trade agreement, indicate that they are now prepared to deal fairly and honorably with us. If so great an imperialist as Sir John Macdonald in the year 1879 or in the year 1891, in the hour of Canada's weakness, could see no tendency toward annexation and no suggestion of disloyalty in such an agreement as is now before parliament, how is it now possible, in the day of Canada's strength, with her present national and imperial aspirations, to see any suggestion or tendency in such an agreement? If anyone prior to Thursday night's meeting had any doubt in his mind as to the spirit and character of the present agitation, this doubt should certainly have been removed by Mr. Blackstock's speech.

The serious aspect of the present agitation is that representative men are stating in effect to the outside world that the loyalty of Canadians is a purchaseable quantity and depends upon trade advantage, whereas the loyalty of Canadians depends on no such considerations, but rests upon a deep-seated and personal attachment to our laws, our institutions, our form of government and the British crown. They are conveying the impression to the people of the United States that if this agreement goes into effect, as I believe it will, Canadians in supporting it are willing to sell their political future, which is untrue. They are also conveying the impression to the minds of the thousands of Americans citizens who are coming into our country that they need not foreswear allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, but that some day the Stars and Stripes may wave over Canada, and thereby they are creating an impression which may be most disturbing *and disintegrating in the days* to come.

The imperial penny postage, the British preference, the participation of Canada in the war of South Africa and the establishment of a Canadian navy have all been acts of great imperial significance, expressing Canada's recognition of her place and responsibility as an integral part of the empire. The settlement of the dispute over international boundary waters between the United States and Canada by the international waterways treaty, the settlement of the long outstanding fisheries dispute by the Hague Tribunal, and now this present trade agreement, are all acts of great imperial and international significance, indicating the drawing together in closer sympathy and more practical co-operation of the different branches of the English-speaking race, and Canadians are commencing to realize the great part their country may play as an integral part of the empire, helping to unite the English-speaking races in sympathetic and practical co-operation for the preservation of the peace of the world and the maintenance of our Christian civilization against the possible dangers arising in the far east. The majority of these great movements were most adversely criticized and strongly opposed by the majority of the men who are opposing the present trade agreement. Time has shown that they were wrong and that our present leaders were right. Canada can trust these same leaders in the present emergency.

I trust you will do me the courtesy of giving this statement equal prominence to that given my name in the report of the anti-reciprocity meeting.

N. W. Rowell.

FOR SALE.—Transposing scale Heintzman and Co. piano, worth new $600.00. Sale price $300.00. See Wm. Guerard, Opera House. 5-tf

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In Honor of St. Patrick

LOCAL TALENT PUT ON EXCELLENT MUSICAL PROGRAM.

St. Patrick's Day, in the evening, was very happily celebrated by all those who had the good fortune to attend the concert held in the Auditorium. A lengthy musical programme was capitally rendered by local talent, including some of Cranbrook's most popular amateur artists. The chief features of an unusually strong programme were the violin duet, Mrs. Wallinger and Mr. Guerard, and the choruses, by a number of young ladies.

A crowded house greeted the performers and accorded them the kindliest reception. After an overture by the orchestra, a children's chorus rendered "Isle Crowned With Shamrock," in a very pleasing manner, bearing testimony to the skill of Mrs. Wm. Guerard, who had acted as trainer. Mr. Geo. D. Ingram was the next to appear. He was in excellent voice and sang "Killarney" in a manner and with a vim that highly delighted the audience. The nations, "England, Ireland, Scotland and Canada," was the next selection, admirably rendered by Josephine Tonitz, England; Frances Drummond, Ireland; Dorothy McKie, Scotland; and Irene Elmer, Canada.

A pianoforte solo, by Miss Kerwan, followed and was deservedly encored. Then came a trio by Masters Wilfrid Kennedy, Harry Doris and Chas. Elmer, "The River Shannon," which also gained a hearty encore. That always delightful song "The Last Rose of Summer," rendered by Mrs. J. J. Kennedy, was the next selection, and Mrs. Kennedy's rendering thereof was so captivating that she had to sing another song in response to vociferous applause. Then came one of the choicest items on the programme, the violin duet, "For All Eternity," by Mrs. Wallinger and Mr. Guerard. This was exquisitely *rendered and completely captured the* audience, necessitating an encore. The childrens chorus rendered "I Can't Do That Sum" in a very pleasing manner. This chorus was made *up as follows:*

Children's chorus: Marion Drummond, Kathleen Brown, Patricia McDermot, Helen Leclerc, Charles Elmer, Marie Campbell, Helena Aubertin, Irene Elmer, Alberta Leclerc, Frances Drummond, Dorothy Mackie, Gladys Doris, Wilfrid Kennedy and Harry Doris.

Mrs. Paterson, always a favorite *with Cranbrook audiences, gave* a charming rendition of "Asthore" and, in response to enthusiastic applause, favored with another popular Irish ditty. Then came the big hit *of the evening, when the young la*dies' chorus gave "Peggy Brady" and as an encore, sang with even greater effect, "Who Are You With Tonight?" The young ladies who so effectively rendered these catchy choruses were, Mesdames Bouchard and Goddard and Miss Hirtz, Miss M. Kennedy, Miss V. Crisler, Miss Jacques, Miss Louise Elmer, Miss Josie Drummond, Miss Eva Conley, Miss Della Drummond, Miss "Tot" Fraser, Miss Reta Cameron.

Mrs. Jack McDonald, of Macleod, a former Cranbrook resident, favored with a solo and an encore. Mr. DeReimer added to his laurels as a vocalist by a well rendered selection. Then followed the popular male quartette, Messrs. McSweyn, McDermot, Thompson and Ingram, with a fine rendition of "Farewell Killarney." A duet, "Where Are You Going My Pretty Maid," was very prettily rendered by Irene and Chas. Elmer. The children's chorus closed the concert with "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old" and the National Anthem. Altogether the concert was an excellent tribute to local talent and to the skill of Mrs. Wm. Guerard, who was largely responsible for the organization and training of the several participants.

A dance followed, participated in by a large crowd, and was kept merrily going until midnight. A very successful entertainment in every respect and highly creditable to those responsible for its organization. The funds of St. Mary's church were appreceably increased by the receipts.

SERVICES APPRECIATED.

Editor The Herald:

Sir: Permit me, through your columns, to very heartily thank all concerned in the St. Patrick's Day concert, which proved such a marked success last evening and at the same time to express my most cordial appreciation of the manner in which the occasion was patronized by the public without, I am glad to record, any regard to class or creed.

Where all deserve praise, both the ladies and the gentlemen, who most kindly gave their services to make the concert one of the chief musical events of the season, I think a special word of thanks is due, and will *be conceded, to Mr. and Mrs. William* Guerard, of the Opera house, with whom the idea originated and who so largely assisted in making the choruses and other items worthy of *the splendid audience* that assembled.

Permit me to also say that the proceeds, which will be devoted to the Church of the Holy Name, amounted, after paying all expenses, to over $150.00.

Yours very truly,
P. Plamondon, O.M.I.
Parish Priest.

Cranbrook, March 18th, 1911.

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A copy of this booklet will be mailed to any person interested in better flour.

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Property is worth more but owner is forced to sell. If you are looking for a cheap house don't waste time but call at once on

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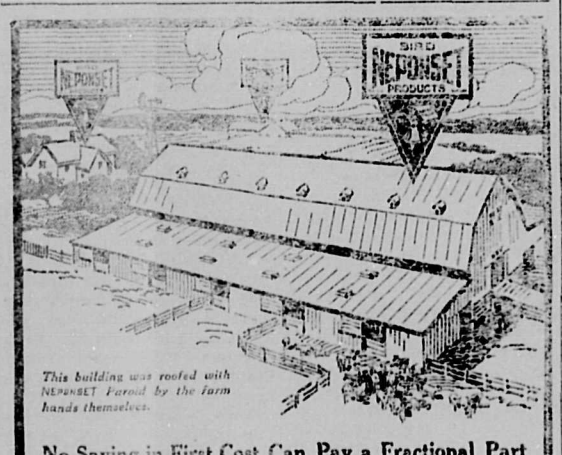

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CRANBROOK HERALD
By the Herald Publishing Company,
F. J. Deane, Managing Editor.

CRANBROOK, B. C., March 23, 1911

EDITORIAL NOTES

Last night's board of trade meeting must have served to clear the air in regard to the present status of the sewerage question in this city. At last we have in definite shape the main objection to, or rather, the main cause of, the defeat of the sewerage bylaw on February 28th last. Men, who apparently spoke with knowledge, stated emphatically that it was the so-called $2 vote that caused so many property owners to vote against the bylaw. Briefly put, these property owners resented the idea of these $2 votes practically controlling the city elections, and they determined to show that when it came to passing money bylaws they were supreme. Having demonstrated clearly their position, these property owners now declare their willingness to put the sewerage bylaw through, provided the voters' list be cleared of these irresponsible voters. Their claim apparently met with the unqualified approval of the members of the board of trade and with the expressed endorsement of Mayor Hunt. Consequently we may reasonably anticipate that the city council will take early action in the direction of removing this grievance, and look forward with confidence to the passage of the sewerage bylaw, when re-submitted. In this connection there is one point to which we would draw the attention of the council. In amending the bylaw, regulating the $2 tax, and restricting the category of those eligible to register as city voters, we would strongly advise against too drastic action. There should be no occasion to disfranchise young citizens, who are, and have been, regularly engaged in business, or in the pursuit of their particular occupations, for the sole reason that at present they have not homes of their own. There are numbers of young men in this, as in all other cities, to be classed among the best citizens, who for the time being room in private residences or live in hotels. To disfranchise this class would, in our opinion, be a grave error. It should be possible to prepare an amendment to the bylaw, in this connection, that would qualify any man who, for a stated period prior to registration had resided permanently in the city and paid a minimum rental, say of from $6 to $8 per month, for room. In this way the right of citizenship would be conserved to many young men, now threatened, if the amendment proposed at the board of trade meeting be enacted as adopted.

The article, entitled "Clearing Of Logged-Off Land," appearing in last week's issue of the Herald, was supplied us by Mr. R. B. Benedict, secretary of the board of trade. Mention of this fact was inadvertantly omitted last week.

A new departure is made in this issue with the reciprocity discussion. The Herald has invited local leaders of the two great parties to discuss the reciprocity question from the point of view of their respective parties. Messrs. Geo. Thompson, for the Conservatives, and M. A. Macdonald, for the Liberals, open the discussion in this issue. We do not propose at present to make any comment upon either contribution, our idea being to have other representatives of the two parties critticise the views expressed by Messrs. Thomuson and Macdonald. It is quite likely that subsequent contributions in this connection will appear under noms de plume, as we desire to avoid anything that may savor of a personal nature.

We would draw special attention to the letter written by N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, on this reciprocity question. It is an exceptionally interesting and valuable contribution to the controversy. Of great interest, too, are the views of American lumber interests on this subject, which are set forth in an article reproduced from the Canada Lumberman. The Herald is striving to provide its readers with the best and most dispassionate views of reputable publicists, as well as of those who speak for special interests, in order that the real import of this great issue may be thoroughly grasped. Not for many years have the Canadian electorate been confronted by so vital an issue and it is well that it should be considered in all its bearings, with entire freedom from animus or extreme partisanship.

The political prophets started a rumor to the effect that there will be an appeal to the country at an early date. This rumor is based on the allegation that the Conservatives, in their bitter hostility to the reciprocity agreement, purpose withholding supply as long as possible, and generally following obstruction tactics. There may or may not be any sound basis for this rumor, but it is always good policy to be prepared for an emergency and we would strongly advise our Liberal friends to be looking after their fences. It is hardly conceivable that the Dominion government would bring on an election this year, but Tory tactics may force such a course, and in any event, it will do no harm to make ready for the eventuality.

REAL ESTATE MOVING

SEVERAL GOOD DEALS TRANSACTED RECENTLY AND OTHERS UNDER WAY.

C. R. Ward, of the Cranbrook Agency, reports very encouraging activity in local real estate circles, and de notes a steady rise in values of property on Baker street, Norbury avenue and other business streets. This week he sold two lots on Baker street, opposite the post office to W. S. Hall, at a price considerably in advance of that far which he sold the same lots a little while back. The Cranbrook Agency also disposed of another lot on Norbury avenue to A. H. Bullock, who now owns fifty feet frontage on that thoroughfare and contemplates the erection of a large barber shop and bowling alley on the property in the near future.

Mr. Wm. Guerard this week purchased through the Cranbrook Agency a home in this city. His purchase consisted of an eight roomed house on Garden avenue, known as the old Cooper house.

Mr. S. J. Robinson contemplates the early erection of a house on Garden avenue, property recently purchased by him from Mr. W. S. Hall.

George Chapman purchased J. T. Reid's house and two lots on Pooley avenue through Beale and Elwell.

Messrs. Beale and Elwell are putting on another addition to the city. They are handling Messrs. Gill and Caslake's property in block 150, to the north of the city, which has been cut up into twenty-two lots, of from 50 to 66 feet frontage and depth of 122 feet. Already some of the lots have been disposed of and there appears to be a good demand for the balance.

KOOTENAY FRUIT GROWERS WILL BENEFIT

OPINION OF PIONEER FRUIT GROWER OF KOOTENAY VALLEY.

Mr. J. W. Lord, writing from the Great Central hotel, London, to the Standard of Empire, says:

"Replying to Mr. Redmayne's letter in your issue of February 17, I should like to say that my experiences as a fruit grower in British Columbia, extending over many years, have led me to very different conclusions from those expressed by your correspondent. My views on the question of fruit farming, as affected by the reciprocity agreement, are in the main entirely opposed to those of Mr. Redmayne. The reciprocity agreement, he says, will emphasize the difference between fruit grown with irrigation and that grown without. In this I entirely agree with him. Any United States fruit which comes into Canada will be fruit from the irrigated lands of Washington and Oregon, and this, with similarly grown fruit from the "dry belt" of British Columbia, is going to compete with the products of the non-irrigated areas of the coast (wet belt) and Kootenay district, which every one knows are free from the heavy rates and labor expenses attendant upon, and inseparable from, irrigated lands and methods.

My practical experience has taught me that fruit grown as it is in the Kootenay Valley under nature's own conditions cannot only be produced cheaper, but is also of better flavor, harder, and necessarily keeps longer, and ships better than that grown by artificial means. Mr. Redmayne carefully avoids any mention of the semi-humid belt of British Columbia (namely, the Kootenay Valley) and I can only assume that he includes this area in the wet belt, and I write under that assumption.

The Kootenay Valley has been my home for many years, and of it I claim to speak with some authority, for I was one of the pioneer fruit farmers there. I believe it to be the one district in British Columbia where fruit can be grown under ideal conditions of rainfall. In speaking eulogistically of the Kootenay, I can only say that I speak of it as I know it to be, and as I have worked there for a period of fifteen years, and at the business end of the plow, I think I may justly claim to speak from the teaching of the hardest of all maters, that of personal experience.

As regards the contemplated reciprocity arrangement, I am strongly of opinion that it will benefit the Kootenay fruit grower.

AVOID DECEPTION.

Use Newbro's Herpicide Instead.

Wearing artificial hair is a harmless deceit of which many ladies are guilty. These women are all objects for sympathy rather than criticism.

Early neglect in the care of the scalp has caused the loss of so much hair that their personal appearance is sadly marred. To correct this defect they resort to artificial hair.

Most ladies would resent any imputation of personal carelessness and neglect. And yet very many women permit their natural hair to become so dull, brittle and lusterless that it looks no better than the artificial.

All this is as unfortunate as it is unnecessary. Hair that is unsightly or thin may usually be attributed to the malevolent activity of the dandruff germ. This vicious germ burrows down into the hair follicle, shortly destroying its life. The hair becomes dead, loose and finally drops out.

There is a remedy sold by all druggists, the intelligent use of which will kill the dandruff germ. It also cleanses the scalp of all accumulations and makes the hair shine with the luster of life and beauty.

That remedy is Newbro's Herpicide the Original Dandruff Germ Destroyer. This preparation in one dollar size bottles is sold and guaranteed everywhere.

Applications may be obtained at the best barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich., will send a nice sample and booklet to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage or silver.

Beattie-Murphy Co.,Ltd., Special Agents.

DEMAND FOR LUMBER

PROMISES GREAT PROSPERITY FOR LUMBERMEN OF B.C.

"This year will prove the greatest in the history of the British Columbia lumber industry owing to the enormous influx of settlers to the prairie provinces," said Mr. John Hanbury, a well-known lumberman, who returned to Vancouver last week from Winnipeg.

"The most conservative estimates agree that at least three hundred thousand people will go on the land. The capacity of the railways is already taxed in handling the newcomers who are arriving in Winnipeg or passing through Portal, on the Soo line, in trainloads. It is a certainty that their first requisite will be lumber. Millions of feet will also be absorbed by the various towns and cities which are keeping pace with the growth of the country. Calgary is talking of erecting $10,00,000 worth of buildings this summer.

"Stocks in the interior of British Columbia are about normal. I expect the cut for the entire province will establish a new record. This will mean increased prosperity."

I. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE

Committees have been appointed and are already at work making detailed arrangements for the meeting in this city in June next of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., Grand Encampment, Department Council of the Patriarchs Militant and Rebekah assembly. It is anticipated that upwards of two hundred delegates from all parts of the province will be assembled here on this occasion and it is the intention of the local Odd Fellows that nothing shall be left undone to assure their visitors every comfort and convenience during their brief stay. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows stands pre-eminently as the first benefit and fraternal order on the continent. It also ranks first financially and numerically. The meeting of Grand Lodge in this city, this year, is an event of exceptional importance, and it will not be the fault of the local brethren if the coming meeting fail to prove a record breaker from every point of view.

The committee in charge of arrangements is composed as follows: H. White, chairman; W. M. Harris, secretary; C. R. Ward, R. E. Beattie, W. S. Macdonald, J. P. Fink, F. R. Morris, H. Hickenbotham, J. Manning, J. Hallet, W. S. Hall and E. H. Patmore.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

The Y.M.C.A. will have a football team in the field this season. Steps are already being taken to organize. Practices will be held, commencing Monday evening next and any young fellow, fond of the game, is welcome to take part.

The C.P.R. intend cleaning up the grounds surrounding the building, and making a garden and lawn, which will add still further to the attractiveness of the new Y.M.C.A. building, already one of the show places of the town.

LODGE CIRCLES

The regular meeting of Maple Leaf Rebekah lodge, I.O.O.F., was held last night, and a large number were present. The lodge is planning to have a show entitled "Alice in Wonderland," which is to take place April 7th and 8th. This show has been put on in all the large cities under the auspices of different lodges, and has been a great success, which doubtless it will be here. Any members of the lodge who wish to take part in this are requested to meet at Mrs. Cameron's home on Tuesday evening at 7. All the members who possibly can are urged to attend.

CHURCH COLUMN

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

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.

Father Plamondon,
Parish Priest.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

March 26th, 1911.

Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Christ and the Bethany Home—An Exposition."

S. S. and Bible class alltogether in review by the pastor at 3 p.m.

Evening service at 7.30.

Choir practice at 8 p.m. All members urged to be present.

Social to the congregation by the Guild Tuesday, 28th, at 8 p.m. Entertainment: A night with the humorists, and refreshments.

C. O. Main, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday, March 26th.

Services at 11 in the morning, Sunday school at 3.

Evening at 7.30. Subject: "The Drink Curse and It's Cure."

A special temperance recitation will be given, and a solo rendered. Ladies are asked to remove their hats during the sermon.

Tuesday.—Epworth League. Mock parliament. A large attendance is requested for this interesting evening. A bill will be introduced by the government affecting millinery which the opposition are determined to defeat if possible.

Wednesday.—Ladies' Aid reception. Good programme and refreshments: During the evening the ladies will tell of the various ways in which they earned their talent money. Everybody is welcome to this entertainment.

Thursday.—Rev. Mr. Morgan from China, will pay us a visit and give a limelight talk on the Mission field. Admission free. Collection for expenses will be taken. We hope to have a good gathering to meet Mr. Morgan.

Friday.—Special choir practice for Easter music at 8.

U. S. Lumber Trade Opposed to Reciprocity

With very few exceptions members of the lumber trade in the United States have taken serious objection to the proposed reciprocity with Canada. This was naturally to be expected, as possibly the most sweeping provision of the arrangement is the proposal to allow rough lumber from Canada to enter the United States free of duty, instead of paying $1.25 per thousand feet, which is the tariff at present in force, says the Canada Lumberman. The most interesting view expressed by the trade in the United States so far, is that which the Hardwood Manufacturers' association embodied in a series of resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the association, which was held in Cincinnati. Inasmuch as the hardwood manufacturers of the United States have little or nothing to fear in the way of competition from Canadian hardwood, the actual lumber trade situation does not effect them. Their opposition to the arrangement is based on quite a different ground from most of the other objections which have been made. They fear that the removal of the tariff on products of the soil will reduce the value of lands which they own, after they have been cut over and are on the market for settlement. This fear is expressed concisely in the following resolutions which were adopted by the association:

"Whereas, the Hardwood Manufacturers' association of the United States, whose membership consists of individuals and firms who are interested in the manufacture of forest products produced in the Southern States:

"Whereas, the major portion of the lands from which these forests are removed are more suited and valuable for agricultural purposes than for reforestation;

"Whereas, the proposed reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada purposes the removal of the tariff on products of the soil, both forest and agricultural;

"Whereas, this action would be inimical to the interests of the membership of this association who are the possessors of these lands, and would retard their development by settlers, farmers and agriculturists; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this association is unalterably opposed to any form of reciprocity that singles out for a reduction of tariffs the products of the soil;

"Resolved, that the efforts of each member be directed to protest against the inflictation of an injury to our section, so vitally interested in agricultural development and progress;

"Resolved, that the secretary of this association be, and is hereby instructed to convey copies of this resolution to the members of Congress and senators of the United States."

The "Southern Lumberman," of Nashville, Tenn., has always paid special attention to the question of tariff. A large number of its readers are interested in southern pine and as this lumber enters extensively into competition with Canadian white pine, they are closely concerned about the proposed removal of the duty from lumber entering the United States. The "Southern Lumberman" expresses itself upon the subject in part as follows:

"Even a cursory glance at the terms of the proposed treaty will show that its chief excuse for existence is an effort to redeem party pledges—that there may be something more than the Payne-Aldrich Act to which to point the finger of Republican pride in 1912. . . . . The balance of trade under the terms of the treaty is easily in favor in Canada. . . A summary of the total values of the principal articles (of import) affected by the proposed agreement amounts to $48,487,942. Of this $20,607,086, or 42½ per cent of the total, is for boards, deals and planks, laths and shingles. Thus it is seen that the lumber industry has to carry the greater portion of the load. . . By the reciprocity agreement we are given access, not to Canadian forests, but to the products of Canadian sawmills, for there is nothing in the reciprocity agreement which would prevent the Canadians continuing their regulations forbidding the export of saw logs, etc., and requiring their manufacture in Canadian mills. It is a measure, so far as the above features are concerned, directly for the benefit of Canadian saw and shingle operators, at the expense of those of the United States. . . The present treaty will, it seems, effect the yellow pine industry more directly than that of the other woods, as it comes into competition more keenly with Canadian lumber. It is, in fact, not without its good features for the hardwood people, as it calls for mutually reduced rates on a line of manufactured commodities which includes motor vehicles, agricultural implements and a number of other articles into the manufacture of which hardwoods enter very largely."

The "Mississippi Valley Lumberman," taking much the same view as the "Southern Lumberman," sums up the situation as follows: "It may not be altogether accurate to attribute the continued depression in the lumber industry, so far as values are concerned, entirely to the reduction of the duty by the tariff bill now in force, but we do believe that this reduction of the duty contributed to it to a considerable extent. The fact that the importation of lumber from Canada has increased substantially since the present act became effective and in spite of the fact that the lumber business has been very unsatisfactory during the past two years, would indicate that the reduction in duty was influential to a considerable extent in keeping lumber prices at a point where manufacturers have made little or no profit. Only within the past few months has there been an improvement in the market for low grade material. To remove the remainder in the market for low grade material. To remove the remainder of the duty on lumber threatens our markets for all classes of wood and particularly for the low grade stock."

Edward Hines, the well known lumberman of Chicago, in his evidence before the Ways and Means Committee of the house of representatives at Washington, said: "Under reciprocity the American lumber industry would give up protection on $23,000,000 Canadian exports in order to get a market for $4,000,000 of exports to Canada. The pending bill," he said, "makes the lumber industry bear by far the largest portion of the reciprocity burden. Lumber imports have increased under the Payne law, which reduced the tariff 37½ per cent, and the lumber duty is not protective, but for revenue."

1911 K No. 036

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

MR. JUSTICE SWINFEN EADY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KOOTENAY VALLEYS COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED

—and—

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above named company from £15,058 to £10379.10.0 by returning in cash to the holders of the 3119 issue shares paid-up capital to the extent of £1.10.0 per share, being capital in excess of the wants of the company, was on the 25th day of February, 1911, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice and is now pending and that the List of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 15th day of May, 1911.

Any person who claims to be a creditor of the above named company must on or before the said 15th day of May, 1911, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his solicitor (if any) to Arnold James Trinder, Esquire, of 156 Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, a member of the undersigned firm of Trinder Capron & Co., of the same place, the solicitors for the above named company, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1311.

Trinder Capron & Co.
156 Leadenhall Street,
London, England.
Solicitors for the Said Company.
5-2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district of East Kootenay, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land, located on the North Fork of Michel Creek, five miles north of the Crows Nest Pass Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway:

Commencing at the S. W. corner of A. E. Wayland's claim, being the intersection of the north line of the property of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company's land, and a survey line running north and south, the same being the initial post of I. H. Preston's claim and marked "I. H. Preston's southeast corner," thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south to place of beginning, containing 640 acres, more or less.

I. H. Preston, Locator
Batice Lameroux, Agent.
Located Jan. 26th, 1911. 3-5t*

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FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
The Taylor Milling and Elevator Co., Limited.
Manufacturers of the famous
"Pride of Alberta"
and
"Mother's Favorite Flour."
Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Limits,
West of Freight Sheds.

Joseph Ryan
Real Estate, Notary Public,
Conveyancing, Deeds,
Assignments,
Contracts of every kind

SANCA, directly on the east shore of Kootenay Lake, one of the most beautiful situations in the Kootenay country, 52 acres of prime fruit land, close by Myrtle Creek. Very little clearing. Fee simple title. A bargain at $100 00 an acre will sell at $65.00.

CRESTON. Seven acres cleared. About four and a half acres were crop (oats) last season. All ready for fruit planting. Fenced with four rows of barbed wire strung on cedar posts. Nice little shack with stove, etc. Well partly sunk. Fee simple title. The greatest bargain in the market and an admirable investment.

LARGE TIMBER TRACTS AND COAL LANDS HELD UNDER LEASE WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Raworth Block,
Baker St., Cranbrook.

CRANBROOK HEATING & PLUMBING CO.
SANITARY ENGINEERS ESTIMATES ON High Grade Plumbing and Fitting.
MODERN HEATING AND PLUMBING
P. O. BOX 831
HEATING ENGINEERS ESTIMATES ON High and Low Pressure Steam Heating Vacuum Systems Vapor Systems Blast and Exhaust Systems Ventilating Systems Hot Water Systems

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MEAT MARKET
Dealers In Fresh and Cured Meats.
Poultry, Game and Fish in Season.
GIVE US A TRIAL
East Kootenay Butcher Co.
The Old P. Wood's Business.

SOFT DRINKS DRAW US TO YOU

if you appreciate a pure sparkling beverage. There is not another brand so well known as

OUR DINKS

You may order any flavor you like, one is equally as good as another. If you have never tasted Our Drinks, you are surely losing a treat. Order to-day

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Dr. H. E. Hall, D.D.S.

Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.

Phone No. 290 Armstrong Ave.
Cranbrook, B.C.

Unless you can make it profitable for people to watch your store ads. you'll not make your store ads. profitable to you. Nothing is surer than that.

The job department of this paper is equipped with the most up-to-date faces of type. You get what you want when you want it at the Herald.

March Winds Play Havoc With the Complexion

Unless you use a Good Cream and Talcum Powder. We have ALL THE GOOD ONES, but recommend Our

Cream of Witch Hazel
And
Lyman's Talcum

Beattie-Murphy Co., Ltd.
The Prescription Druggists
WHERE IT PAYS TO DEAL
Cranbrook, - British Columbia

Children's Eyes

should be tested about once in every twelve months. We pay special attention to children's eyes, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We will make a thorough test, and if glasses are needed we'll frankly tell you so, if not no charge will be made.

JEWELLER W. H. Wilson & OPTICIAN CRANBROOK B.C.

LOCAL NOTES

Special orders taken for ice cream at The Palm.

See J. D. McBride's advertisement on this page.

Hazelwood ice cream at Little and Atchison's.

J. P. Fink has been visiting points east and is at Wardner today.

Garden seeds in bulk and packages —Campbell and Manning.

Mrs. Fraser, mother of C.P.R. operator D. J. Fraser, returned to her home in the east yesterday.

Blood oranges—sweet and juicy.—Campbell and Manning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morton are leaving on Saturday for Sioux City, Ia., on a short holiday trip.

Frank Dezall is preparing for the wheeling season, having laid in a stock of Cleveland wheels.

Chili Con Carne at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

John Leask, of Leask and Johnson, Mayook, returned today from a business trip to Calgary.

For purity and flavor drink Rose Brand coffee.—Campbell and Manning.

Senator Bostock has had to go to England on private business and will not be back in Ottawa until the first of May.

Moir's chocolates—all flavors—at The Palm.

We can supply your wants for spring cleaning and solicit a call from you to inspect our lines.—J. D. McBride.

A court of revision of the voters' list for Cranbrook electoral district, will be held on Monday, May 6th, by Mr. J. F. Armstrong, registrar of voters.

Seville bitter oranges for making marmalade at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

Geo. P. Tisdale, of Wycliffe, has been gazetted a commissioner under the Provincial Elections Act, for the Cranbrook electoral district.

If you are fitting up for spring call and see our harness and wagons. We have a full line of the best at reasonable prices.—Cranbrook Trading Co.

Angus McKenzie, of Vancouver, formerly foreman of the city water works, arrived in town yesterday on a short visit.

Hazelwood ice cream at Little and Atchison's.

J. S. Mackay, formerly with the North Star Lumber company, is now with the East Kootenay Lumber company in a similar capacity.

New shipment of Heinz good pickles, relishes, etc. Sweet, sour, gherkin pickles in bulk.—Campbell and Manning.

FOR RENT.—Five roomed cottage on Fenwick avenue, garden and stable. Apply B. McGoldric, Box 158, city. 5-1t*

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. King and Miss Williams have returned from California. Mrs. King's health has materially benefitted by the change.

Hazelwood ice cream at Little and Atchison's.

The Imperial Bank is opening a branch at South Porcupine, of which Mr. W. Bourke, formerly of Gowganda, will be resident manager.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From pure bred Silver Laced Wyandottes, imported stock; $2.00 per 13. Apply T. E. South, Box 334. 5-tf

Golden Flower naval oranges at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

What about a buggy this year? You can afford a McLaughlin. Come and see our stock and get our prices.—Cranbrook Trading Co.

The Epworth League enjoyed a literary evening last Tuesday, winding up with a basket ball match, in which the ladies joined heartily.

Alabastine Alabastine

SPRING HOUSE CLEANING SUPPLIES

We carry a complete line of supplies and invite everyone who intends doing Spring Painting or Cleaning to call and inspect our stock which is NEW, having just arrived

INCLUDING
MIXED PAINTS
FLOOR VARNISH
FLOOR WAX
PAINT BRUSHES
LIQUID VENEER
ETC.

We give special attention to PHONE and MAIL orders.

Phone No. 5 Box 195

J. D. McBRIDE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY —HARDWARE—

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Can be accurately checked if you have your Watch or Clock cleaned or repaired at our store. All work guaranteed. Charges moderate

Jewelery Repairs

Of every description. Designs made to customer's orders. Precious stones remounted, matched or supplied. Engraving done in first-class style.

THE **RAWORTH BROS.** Jewelers.

FOR SALE.—Transposing scale Heintzman and Co. piano, worth new $600.00. Sale price $300.00. See Wm. Guerard, Opera House. 5-tf

J. R. Terry, provincial poultry expert, will visit this city in the course of the next few weeks, accompanied by M. A. Jull, to discuss with poultrymen co-operative methods of marketing poultry products.

Lots of those sweet Sunkist oranges at prices that please.—Campbell and Manning.

On Friday, March 24th, Major Morris, of Vancouver, (provincial commander for B.C.) will conduct a great meeting in the Salvation Army hall at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Choice celery, lettuce, cucumbers and ripe tomatoes at Little and Atchison's.

FOR SALE.—Transposing scale Heintzman and Co. piano, worth new $600.00. Sale price $300.00. See Wm. Guerard, Opera House. 5-tf

The staff of the Cranbrook Agency company, of which Mr. C. R. Ward, is the manager, has been supplemented by the addition of Mr. H. J. Scott, formerly assistant to the C.P.R. resident engineer.

California celery and Florida tomatoes.—Campbell and Manning.

Mrs. A. B. Macdonald left on Tuesday for Victoria, via Spokane, for the benefit of her health. Mrs. Macdonald's departure for the coast created a vacancy in the "Geisha" caste, which has been filled by Miss V. Henley, who will take the part of Miss Molly Seamore.

Steele Briggs and McKenzie's field and garden seeds at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

FOR SALE.—Transposing scale Heintzman and Co. piano, worth new $600.00. Sale price $300.00. See Wm. Guerard, Opera House. 5-tf

Stanley Peck and Harry Rendall have just returned from a holiday trip to the Old Country. Stanley Peck intimated that Cranbrook looked good to him, although he had enjoyed the time of his life in the old land. Stanley returns to the C.P.R. depot and his duties as ticket agent on Monday.

Just Arrived.—Another shipment of Flower City marsh mallows at The Palm.

That Cranbrook Tories are alive to the possibilities of an early appeal to the country on the reciprocity question is evidenced by the dodger circulated around town calling for a meeting of both seniors and juniors to be held this evening in Clapp's hall to discuss the possibility of an early general election.

WANTED—Second-hand boiler, 25 to 35 horse power, good enough to generate not more than ten pounds pressure. Must be cheap for cash. Apply to C. J. Eckstorm, Lethbridge, Alta. 5-2t

"That safe feeling." Isn't it comforting to feel that when you buy your foodstuffs they are perfectly free from dust, microbes and extraneous things—our modern dust proof bins eliminate all foreign elements. —The Fink Mercantile Co., Ltd.

Poultrymen are reminded of the annual meeting of the Cranbrook Poultry and Pet Stock association to be held tomorrow (Friday) evening in the Y.M.C.A. committee rooms, at 8.30 o'clock. M. A. Jull, secretary of the B. C. Provincial association association and government poultry expert, will address the meeting.

Go to Little and Atchison's for ice sweet, juicy oranges.

John W. Sickelsmith, Greensboro, Pa., has three children, and like most children they frequently take cold. "We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never found any yet that did them as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." For sale by all dealers. 4-tf

A. C. and Mrs. Nelson have returned home from a visit to Winnipeg. Mr. Nelson says they enjoyed their trip immensely and speaks enthusiastically of the wonderful growth of the prairie city. Settlers are already pouring into the country, says Mr. Nelson, and all immigration records promise to be discounted this year.

All kinds of fresh vegetables. Daily shipments from the best hot house.—Campbell and Manning.

An Easy Running Wheel

doubles the pleasure of wheeling.

We would like to show you the latest models in

Easy Running Bicycles

Come in and examine our Massey "Silver Ribbon" and the Rudge-Whitworth.

PATMORE Bros.
"The Range Store"

The most common cause of insomnia is disorders of the stomach. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets correct these disorders and enable you to sleep. For sale by all dealers. 4-tf

C. H. Powell, of Calgary, inspector of C.P.R. telegraphs, was in town during the week. Mr. Powell is just at present engaged in superintending the transfer of the wires from the Curzon office to Yahk, where the C.P.R. is establishing the junction for the Spokane connection. T. Wady is foreman of the gang in charge of this work.

Seeding time will soon be here. Call and see our collection of garden and field seeds.—Cranbrook Trading Co.

Choice grape fruit at Little and Atchison's.

An extra special attraction at the Auditorium theatre Friday and Saturday will be the Passion Play or scenes of the life and death of Christ as enacted every ten years at the little hamlet of Oberammergau in Bavaria. This production is in three parts or reels, beautifully hand-colored and was made by the celebrated Pathe Freres. Music and songs appropriate to the scenes will be rendered throughout the entertainment.

It is impossible to make those tasty dishes that are required to tempt the appetite this time of the year, unless you have the best of material. We guarantee everything. 'Phone as a trial order.—Campbell and Manning.

D. R. Sharpe, of Rochester Seminary and a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, has received the unanimous call of the Baptist church to succeed Rev. C. W. King in his pastorate. Mr. Sharpe comes very highly recommended and Mr. King speaks in the warmest terms of the qualifications of his successor. Mr. King's future plans are not as yet definitely decided upon.

"The Fanatic" will preach on "The Drink Curse and its Cure," Methodist Church, Sunday night. Temperance recitation and solo. Ladies will please remove their hats.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds! When you buy your seeds from Fink's you are sure to get the kind that grow. Fink's buy need seeds each year.

The Fink Mercantile Co. have had the walls in their Pure Food Grocery made snow white—"cleanliness" is the watchword in Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

A deal is pending for the transfer of McCallum & Co's hardware business to F.Parks and Co. Final details will probably be completed this week end and the new proprietors placed in possession. Whilst Mr. J. G. McCallum's future plans have not been definitely decided upon, he expects to remain in Cranbrook, engaged in the contracting business. The boys purpose removing to Vancouver and there starting in the hardware business.

SITUATION WANTED by experienced lady stenographer. Apply Box 30, Fernie, B.C. 3-5t*

Popham's chocolates always fresh in fancy boxes or in bulk at Little and Atchison's.

According to information received at Revelstoke R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition at Ottawa, will arrive in Nelson August 24th and address a meeting of the constituents on the evening of August 25th. This will be on the return trip of his western tour as he is provisionally booked to appear in Revelstoke on August 14; Victoria, August 21, and Vancouver, August 22nd.

Experience teaches. That is why our Eastern Townships butter has that sweet flavor—because it is made by old reliable butter makers. —Campbell and Manning.

OUR FORMAL WELCOME TO SPRING.

On Friday and Saturday and the following days Our Store will present the authoritive and representative exposition of 1911 fashions.

Grand Spring Opening

In our display of Millinery, Costumes, Suits, Coats, Waists, Lingerie, etc., you will find exact copies of the correct Parisian and New York models and in some cases the original masterpieces imported direct.

In connection with our Style Show we will also display ample assortments of bright Spring Merchandise including Dress Goods, Wash Goods and the very newest novelties in dress accessories, etc.

You are cordially invited to visit this store

McCreery Bros.

Cranbrook's Dry Goods and Clothing Stores.

At a congregational social to be given in Knox school room by the Young People's Guild on Tuesday evening, March 28th, the entertainment will be a night with the humorists, and refreshments. Everyone is invited to recite, sing, read or tell something humorous, and a prize will be rewarded to the one giving the most humorous selection to be decided by a vote of the audience.

Little and Atchison, headquarters for all kinds of fruit.

CUT-OVER TIMBERLAND

THEIR TREATMENT A GREAT PROBLEM IN CANADIAN FORESTRY.

"The handling of cut-over lands is the greatest problem in forest protection and forestry in Canada today." In these words, taken from Bulletin No. 9 of the forestry branch of the Dominion department of the interior (entitled 'Forest Fires in Canada, 1909'), the author, Mr. H. R. MacMillan, one of the assistant inspectors of forest reserves, sets forth one of the chief aims of Canadian forest management.

The danger from these cut-over lands is two-fold. In the first place, they are the worst possible menace to the forests because of the readiness with which fire starts on them at the least provocation. After the lumberman has finished cutting the timber, there remains, scattered over the land, a mass of chips, tree tops and other debris, which gradually dries out and in a few months becomes like so much tinder. A lighted match, a spark from a camp-fire, a lighted cigarette dropped, and away goes the tinder, and almost with the speed of thought a serious fire has developed. Perhaps the fire meets with no worse fuel than more of the cutting debris.

Then the loss is not so serious, but even so the fire may have consumed much, if not all, of the thin soil characteristic of some forest regions, and any possibility of further tree growth is lost for centuries, if not for ever.

Should the fire come to mature and valuable timber, the loss from the destruction of the timber may be enormous, and in some cases such fires have reached to the homestead of the settler, destroying his crops, buildings and other improvements (perhaps his little all) and even human life.

The other danger—not so much appreciated until late years, and even now only by a comparative few—is the hindrance to the tree seeds and the little trees which this mass of litter presents. Even when the seeds all, they have small chance to start or germinate. Even if they should get thus far, the delicate root encounters nothing but dead wood, chips or peat, and dies from lack of nourishment. If by any chance a small tree does spring up it grows with difficulty and has great chance of being swept over and destroyed by the fire.

Even during the present year (1910) many forest fires have raged in cut-over land, those of September, near the city of Vancouver, B.C., being a case in point.

Mr. MacMillan figures that for every foot of timber taken out of the forest by the lumberman throughout Canada, an average of seven feet has been destroyed by fire. This, it may be said, is a lower estimate than has been made of certain districts of Canada, e.g., the Ottawa river valley, where Senator W. C. Edwards, one of the most prominent lumbermen of the country, thinks that at least ten times as much lumber has been destroyed by the fire as has been taken out by the lumbermen.

Various other topics are discussed in the bulletin, such as the chief causes of forest fires, the effects of the fires, in the destruction of timber, the destruction of the soil, the interference with the water supply and the effect of future tree growth and the means of preventing fires. Anyone interested in these topics and in forestry matters generally may obtain a copy of the bulletin free of charge on application to R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, Ottawa, Ont.

We handle the
MIGHTY REO 30. AUTOMOBILES
$1500 F. O. B. ST. CATHERINES

One of these now on view in our store.

CRANBROOK TRADING COMPANY

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK FOR SALE.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

My Leghorns won first and second at Cranbrook Agricultural Fair last year in strong competition. Book orders now for eggs, $2.00 per 13.

Also S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Black Cochin Bantams. Bantam eggs $3.00 per 15; Reds $2.00 per 13.

LEO P. SULLIVAN

Box 228. Cranbrook, B.C.

BICYCLES

Cleveland Wheels

the most suitable for these roads. At

Frank Dezall's

where repairs of all kinds are quickly and efficiently performed.

5-4t

EGGS FOR BROODING DAY OLD CHIX

We offer the above from heavy laying strains, as well as Show Winners in White Wyandottes and S.C. White Leghorns. Send in your orders early.

WYANDOTTE RANCH, KIESLING WASH

A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

The long service and the comfort it gives makes it the Slicker of Quality

Sold Everywhere

TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD. Toronto, Canada. III

Live man or woman wanted for work at home, paying $2.00 or $3.00 per day with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto. 4-5t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.

DISTRICT OF EAST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John J. Johnston, of Fort Steele, B. C., occupation Farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot No. 8106; thence 20 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 20 chains west, thence 40 chains north to place of commencement.

John J. Johnston.

Dated February 7th, 1911. 52-9t*

CRANBROOK-FERNIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

President: T. S. Gill
Secretary: S. Macdonald

For information regarding lands and agriculture apply to the Secretary, Cranbrook, B. C.

Meeting—
Every second Wednesday

News of the District

Written by Bright Correspondents and Gleaned from Newspapers

ELKO

(By Fred Roo.)

Cheapness always produces misery, never happiness.

If you want to see your town grow, help push it along a little yourself and smile, darn you, smile.

Jim Thistlebeak, philosopher, says it will be much warmer next summer than it is this winter and Tuesday being a fine day, he clipped his dog.

John William Bull, president of the Yorkshire Pudding club, was in Elko Sunday. Mr. Bull possesses a rich tenor voice and by special request sang that beautiful anthem entitled "I Am So Dry."

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sampson and family passed through Elko for Vancouver Monday. Quite a number of Elko friends were at the station to wish them good luck.

J. S. Dowe, manager of the Elk hotel, was playing marbles on Main street Saturday.

Misses Doris and Margery Johnston wore brand new sunbonnets Monday.

J. P. Fink and Geo. D. Ingram, of Cranbrook, both live wires and business men, were in Elko several days this week. They all come to Elko.

It was at the Columbia hotel and a party of Great Northern railway officials were eating breakfast and a terrific pounding was going on, and one of the guests asked the dining room girl if that was a C.P.R. pile driver working in the yards making all the noise. Och, mon, it's just Mrs. Thompson trying to wake up Johnny.

Fred Sheridan will pay a handsome reward for the old Kentucky Home, with or without the shingles.

The Elko board of trade entertained J. S. T. Alexander, government agent, to a game of talk last week.

In the big building rush and other important events taking place in Elko, the quest for Dorothy Arnold has been allowed to languish.

Harry Lacey, of Victoria, was in Elko this week peddling peanuts, prunes and pickles.

Miss Willoughby, who has charge of Elko's rural temple of learning, is proving a splendid success as a teacher, and the children are making great progress.

The Misses Belle and P. Letcher, of Fernie, spent the week end in Elko, the guests of Miss E. May Roo.

O'Keefe, the millionaire gambler, was in Elko this week.

A party of English settlers arrived at Baynes Lake last week.

The roads are almost impassable now and very little travel to or from the country. Jos. Ross, of the Ross-Saskatoon, was in from Elkmouth suffering with a cold that would put a chill on an iceburg, but wearing a smile that would put a dent on a new tin bucket.

The C.P.R. branch line is surveyed to the Ross-Saskatoon yards only at this writing. The survey party have made a permanent camp near Baynes, and work will be rushed through. The development of this neck of the woods will need several branch railroads in the near future.

Ernest Marks, Armour's overland trout peddler, was in town this week.

Alex. Birnie is building another fine residence on Main street, also an automobile garage.

The Progressive Investment company will plant out seven thousand more apple trees this spring on their land near town.

C. J. Lewis, the game warden, was home a few hours this week visiting his family.

As we go to press there's seventeen resident doctors and two more drug stores heading for Elko. It sure pays to advertise when you've got the goods and the're all heading for Elko. It's the best place on the Crow.

We shall have a splendid write-up about Baynes Lake in this column next week, something authentic, and a few remarks about Agnes Deans Cameron's write-up and advice to ladies of means. What Agnes Deans knows about Baynes Lake will never cause her poor old brain to ache.

J. A. Tormey, of Baynes Lake, was in Elko this week.

Very remarkable, don't you know, but they all come to Elko. Mrs. Cotton, court milliner, will open up a branch in Elko, with Miss Rankin in charge. They are both leaders in their line.

WARDNER

(Special correspondence).

Mr. Geo. Powell, of Cranbrook, was doing business in town last Thursday.

Chief Constable Munroe, of Fernie, was in town last Friday on business.

Miss Irene McKee, of Elko, spent the week end in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Green.

Mr. P. Rantz, of the King Edward hotel, was in Cranbrook last Friday on business.

Miss Minnie Service, of Cranbrook, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Green.

Mr. D. J. McDonald, of the C. N. L. company's office staff, spent Sunday in Cranbrook.

Mr. A. Lund, of Galloway, spent a few days this week at his home here.

Mr. Herb Kett spent the week end with Cranbrook friends.

Mr. Bert Donahoe, of Seattle, Wash., left on Sunday afternoon for his ranch near Lethbridge, Alta., spending a few days with his mother in town.

Mr. H. E. La Pointe was in Cranbrook Monday last on business.

Mr. Harold Darling, of the Lund Land and Development company's office, Cranbrook, was here on Tuesday on business.

Mr. R. L. Brown, of McBride's hardware, Cranbrook, was in town last Tuesday with friends.

Mr. C. W. Griffin, of Lethbridge, spent Tuesday last with friends in town.

Mr. Chapman, of Galloway, spent Tuesday last with Wardner friends.

Mr. Lund, of Spokane, spent a few days last week, the guest of his son, Mr. P. Lund.

Mr. Stearns, superintendent of the Crows Nest Pass Lumber company's saw mill, was in Cranbrook this week on business.

Mr. Wm. Embree was in Cranbrook last Monday on business.

Miss McKenziel of Nelson, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bohart.

The Young Men's club gave a very successful dance on Friday evening, March 17th. The music was exceedingly good, being supplied by the Cranbrook orchestra. A number of out of town visitors were present.

The Christian Endeavor Society, of the Wardner Presbyterian church, met on Tuesday evening last in the church at 8 o'clock, with a goodly attendance. The subject, "The Abundance of Life," was fully discussed by the president and Pastor Rev. Sinclair, the meeting was then thrown open for discussion by the other members of the society. After the usual business matters had been settled the subject "Stepping Heavenward" was decided upon for next Thursday evening's meeting and the proceedings ended with choir practice.

The item in last week's issue which read: "Mr. Graham Donahoe returned on Tuesday last from a visit with friends in Ontario," should have read Mr. Jas. Downey.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evening of this week Brown and Miller's big Vaudeville Co. featuring Bob Miller, played to a fairly good audience in the opera house. "That Minstrel Man," the singer of coon songs, teller of bright and witty stories, comedian, dancer, reciter, etc., was exceedingly good and provoked an abundance of laughter. The pictures of the operascope, too, were enjoyed by all present.

MARYSVILLE

(Special correspondence.)

Harvey Handley has gone down to Vancouver.

Robert St. Claire, C.P.R. cruiser, was here on business last week.

Fred Payne, of London, England, was a guest at the Royal last week.

A special meeting of the Conservative association was held recently, H. L. Sawyer, vice-president, presiding. The chief business was the striking off of deceased members and absentees, there being three of the former and twenty-one of the latter, also the putting on of sixteen new names and the correction of two.

BULL RIVER FALLS

(Special correspondence).

Robert Henderson went to Fort Steele last week to celebrate the 17th of Ireland.

Quite an extensive snow slide came down Burnt creek last Sunday afternoon, which made things very interesting for a while.

The C.P.R. tie camp, No. 1, has closed for the winter, and the laborers are striking for new territory. Some for claims on the prairie, while others go to the coast.

This fine weather has occasioned considerable activity among the owners of placer claims, who are busy constructing flumes and pipes and making other improvements that will prove advantageous to development and output for the season.

Geo. E. Henderson, manager of the Bull River Electric Power company, is wearing a broad smile these days. This happy condition is due to the splendid manner in which the recently constructed big flume has come through the winter. The ice all loosened from the sides of the flume in as fine condition as it was before the winter set in. This is a very satisfactory result in a flume seven by sixteen feet in size and nine thousand two hundred feet in length.

We noticed an item in your valuable paper last week which appeared in the city news, that the Bull River public school had at last secured a teacher. Well, we haven't seen him nor her. No one has shown up at Bull River. The fact is we have had several applications, which were accepted. In one case we accepted by wire, and the party started for Bull River, but before she reached Wardner, she evidently met with greater inducements, and dropped a letter at the Wardner P.O. explaining that she had accepted another school. The gentleman you have referred to, wrote us that he had encountered domestic bereavement, and was compelled to disappoint us. The school board has made every effort possible since January 1st to obtain a teacher and now they have about given up in despair.

FERNIE

(Special correspondence).

The Napanee hotel was formally opened on March 17th and is a great credit to the town. It ranks with the best hotels of the west and is above the average found in cities the size of Fernie.

The Catholic concert and ball given on Friday night the 17th inst, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all who were present.

Miss Cochrane, of Nanton, Alta., arrived on Saturday night and commenced her duties as teacher in the Central school on Monday morning.

The school board are working on plans for an addition, which is greatly needed at the Central school. Four more rooms are necessary at present and in all probability four more will be necessary after the summer holidays, so the board have decided to ask the council for grants necessary to carry on school work and have the Central school enlarged to a sixteen roomed building instead of eight as at present. More teachers are wanted at Easter.

A most unusual and sad event took place at the city jail on Thursday night of last week, where one of the inmates, Pat Kelly, by name, hung himself in his cell. He had been in jail most of the winter, but his term was nearing its end and it looks as if he rather dreaded the idea of depending upon himself once more. Kelly was an ex-British soldier and had served in India quite a number of years. His home was in Cork County, Ireland. The funeral took place on Saturday morning from Thompson and Morrison's undertaking parlors.

Miss Ramsay, of Vancouver, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Irvine, Baker avenue.

M. A. Love, of Calgary, spent the week end in Fernie.

Mrs. (Rev) Alex. Dunn, of India, arrived in the city on Wednesday evening to visit her sister, Mrs. A. C. Liphardt. Rev. Mr. Dunn is down at the coast, but will visit Fernie previous to his return to the east.

Rev. Mr. Grant arrived home on Wednesday night from Vancouver, where he has been holidaying for a few weeks.

The pulpit of Knox Presbyterian church was again occupied by Mr. Wilson, of Hosmer. Mr. Wilson is fast winning a place in the hearts he notes a steady rise in values of courses are both learned and practical.

Mrs. C. E. Lyons and Mrs. J. Crawford left on Friday last for the coast.

C.P.R. Superintendent Price passed through Fernie on Wednesday morning. He was in very poor health and medical aid was summoned.

The monthly tea of the Ladies' Aid of Knox church was held at Mrs. (Dr.) Corsan's on Tuesday, March 21st.

Miss Turner and Miss Cogland, of Blairmore, spent the week end in town, the guests of the Misses Ross McDonald.

The Fernie Liberal association met one evening last week and endorsed the proposed reciprocity agreement, as one of the best moves for the good of Canada.

L. E. McDonald is putting in a carriage maker to take charge of the wood working department of his general blacksmith business. Mr. Scott, the new manager, is capable of making anything in the line of carriages, automobiles, etc., and in future all demands of such necessities may be supplied at home.

WASA

(Special correspondence.)

L. Broadwood, who has spent the winter hunting near Sheep Creek, arrived in Wasa the end of last week. Mr. Broadwood is very enthusiastic over this valley and intends to erect a residence on his recently acquired land at Sheep Creek lake, a beautiful spot in the mountains. Here he intends to reside permanently.

K. Campbell and D. Wiseman, C.P.R. scalers, came down from Skookumchuck last week to scale logs, which have been taken out by various parties during the winter.

An attempt was made last week by H. E. Birtch and G. Hanson to reach Cranbrook per automobile. The bad condition of the road stopped their progress and they returned after a rather hard struggle getting clear in the snow drifts.

V. Bailey, who has spent the winter on Mr. French's ranch at Wolf Creek came down Sunday. He intends to go east for the summer.

Wm. French, af the "Grange," was a Wasa visitor last week.

J. R. Burgess, of Canal Flats, came down the other day for a load of supplies from the local store. According to Mr. Burgess there is still much snow in the upper valley.

An accident, which resulted in a couple of broken ribs happened to one of the men at F. H. Pearson's logging camp at Skookumchuck. He was taken to the hospital in Cranbrook.

John Sullivan, who a few days ago went up to his mineral property at Tracy, returned from there the end of last week and went in to Cranbrook Sunday.

H. E. Birtch, part owner of the Kootenay Fruit Land and Development company's holdings near Wasa, gave out the statement that the logging off on their 1200 acres of land is over for the season. The winter's work has turned out far above expectations and preparations are now being made to plant fifty acres with fruit trees. Mr. Birtch intends to remain here to give this work his personaf attention.

The last few days have been warm and springlike. The trees are already budding and butterflies have been seen here. Nature is awakening after its winter's sleep and fresh life is put into everything.

A mineral exhibit, which promises to be quite an attraction, has been started by C. W. Johnson, of Wasa. The intention is to gather ore specimens from all the mines and claims in this vicinity and in an attractive way exhibit them, giving detailed description with each specimen. The collection will be a good advertisement of the various mineral deposits as well as instructive.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores. 3-toDe15

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

INTERESTING ITEMS

During the coming financial year the sum required for the payment of old age pensions is estimated at £12,115,000, as against £9,720,000 in the current year.

William Tuck, of Brockhurst, Hants, a pensioner of the Royal Marines, is one of the survivors of the wreck of the Birkenhead troopship, which went down with the men standing at attention fifty-nine years ago on Sunday.

Ruskin College, Oxford, is to be rebuilt, and plans for a handsome block of buildings to accommodate fifty working-class students have been adopted. A scheme is being drafted for the endowment of a new trade union and co-operative scholarship.

"What can I do with these babies?" exclaimed the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate the other day, as he gazed upon five tiny tots in the dock. The youngest was seven and the eldest eleven, yet the quintet for two months have carried out thefts and other depredations with such skill and cunning that the police and detectives have been trying in vain to find out who were the thieves. No fewer than forty charges were brought against the children, twelve being for theft.

The seven-year-old child was said to be the worst of the gang and the ring-leader, and to be quite an adept at thieving and planning thefts. Since Christmas numerous complaints have been made to the police of pilfering from shop tills and shelves in the north district of the city, and detectives were baffled in their efforts to discover the thieves.

It now turns out that the baby thieves showed much ingenuity and method in their operations. Usually a couple entered a shop and asked for some trifling article which necessitated the shopkeeper rummaging about, and when his back was turned one of the would-be customers would disappear with whatever he could lay hands on. In the meantime, the other members of the gang were keeping watch outside, ready to give the alarm or share the spoil.

The special accomplishment of the youngest was in slipping round shop counters during the absence of the proprietor and rifling the till.

At last one of the youngsters was caught in the act of thieving, and his confession led to the arrest of the gang.

"These children will have to be taught better," said the stipendiary to the parents. "I do not ask you to ill-use them, but for wrong like this they should be punished, and I would rather that you did the punishing." He adjourned the case for ten weeks to see how the children behave.

An American has offered Lord Lansdowne £100,000 for the famous Rembrandt landscape, "The Mill," which has been in the possession of the Fitzmaurice family for about a century.

The following statement has been issued by the directors of the National Gallery:

"Lorn Lansdowne, having been offered a large price for his picture of "The Mill," by Rembrandt, has offered the refusal of the picture, which is still in his possession, to the trustees of the National gallery, and has promised a donation of £5,000 towards the purchase of the picture for the nation. The matter is now under the consideration of the National Gallery board."

According to this, £95,000 will be the amount which will have to be provided in addition to Lord Lansdowne's contribution of £5,000 if the picture is to remain in England.

Rembrandt was extraordinarily prolific of portraits, but his landscapes are comparatively few. "The Mill" was probably painted in 1641, when the artist's powers were at their zenith. The picture shows the last rays of the sun lighting up a lonely windmill perched on the rampart of a ruined bastion, about a wide moat. The lights and shadows are wonderful, and the picture, simple enough in its composition, breathes the spirit of mystery which is characteristic of the master's work.

Formerly in the Orleans gallery, the picture, when that famous collection was dispersed in 1798, came to England, being acquired for 2500 by Mr. W. Smith. A few years later, at a figure not very much greater, it was added to the house at Bowood, which it has since adorned. It hangs at the end of the drawing room, and as the Marquis of Lansdowne's seat is not a show place the work has been seen by very few people.

If the price of £100,000 is authentic, it easily constitutes a record paid for a picture either in England or abroad. Curious enough, the largest price previously paid for a picture was also for a Rembrandt. This was the "Descent from the Cross," which changed hands two years ago for £78,000.

A mill-boy at eight years of age, a mill-owner when quite a young man, and a millionaire at seventy. Such is the record of Mr. James Hodgkinson, head of the well-known Pendleton firm of James Hodgkinson (Salford), Ltd., makers of mechanical stokers and economisers.

Mr. Hodgkinson has just sold for £1,000,000 to a large American syndicate the rights for that country of an invention by which five times as much salt can be produced in a given time as it done by the present process. The new method is also expected to lessen the consumption of coal used in salt making by 75 per cent.

The life-story of the inventor reads like a romance. He started work at eight years of age in a mill, and naturally had little or no schooling. But he educated himself, and even taught others. Later he was apprenticed to the textile trade, and when he was quite a young man owned a mill of his own.

He was not much over thirty when he began another business—his present one—and it was while fitting up automatic stokers at the Northwich works of the Salt Union that he conceived the idea of the invention which promises to revolutionize the salt industry.

For four years he worked on his idea, but it was four years well spent. The result is a patent stoker by which, with the use of one fire, every quality of salt, from the finest table to the coarse, "fishery," can be produced in one plant. There are seven pans, and a system of dampers controls the heat and keeps up a uniform feed and the constant temperature so necessary in salt-making.

Not only will the invention revolutionize the salt industry but it will practically abolish smoke from the works.

"I have spent a lifetime in the battle against smoke," said Mr. Hodgkinson, "the object being to produce a fuel feeder that will prevent waste. That I have achieved, and salt districts need no longer be covered by clouds of smoke."

The Canadian rights have been sold to the Canadian Pacific railway, who have found brine along their line, but Mr. Hodgkinson cannot at present disclose the price. All the proceeds of the sales do not go to the inventor. There are several prominent business men who have had a good deal to do with the important transactions which have ended so satisfactorily, and who will be entitled to some considerable reward for their efforts. The option for the purchase of the English rights lies with the Salt Union (Ltd). at whose works at Northwich the process is to be worked on a scale of some magnitude.

Mr. Hodgkinson is close upon seventy years of age, the active partners in the business being his two sons.

Live man or woman wanted for work at home, paying $2.00 or $3.00 per day with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto. 4-5t

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. **Phosphonol** will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. **The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.**

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USEFUL LEGISLATION.

SATISFACTORY WORKINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

During the last four years it is estimated that over $16,000,000 have been saved to Canada under the working of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Under the act one hundred conciliation boards were applied for, and in ninety-one of these cases strikes were prevented. Statistics show that the average duration of strikes in Canada has been tweaty-four days, and as in the 100 cases dealt with 99,512 men were involved, earning an average of $2.50 per day each, the working-men of Canada saved in wages the sum of $5,972,520, producing an output of commodities valued at $10,000,000. The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the minister of labor, who is mainly responsible for the act, states that in the great majority of cases it has afforded a far better means of securing a fair and just settlement than did a strike, and that in the majority of the cases where the award had not been accepted and the men had struck, they had finally returned to work on the terms defined by the board, or others not as good.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. It costs but a quarter. Why suffer? For sale by all dealers. 3-tf

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Dr. Ehrlich's Specific or "606" is the only specific ever discovered to cure blood poison quickly and successfully. We have secured this remarkable specific "606" which has been fully tested and proved to be a POSITIVE cure for the terrifying specific blood disease. "606" is now in use in our laboratory. Remember "606" has cured thousands of men in Europe; most of them were cured after first treatment. We are experienced medical doctors and know how to diagnose your case, using Von Dungern's Blood Test.

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Special treatment for all other diseases of men. **Nervous Weakness, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Disorders, Sores, Ulcers, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal Disorders, Etc., and Contracted Ailments.**

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The Place that is Popular
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For family use there is nothing so wholesome and so pure as HALCYON LITHIA WATER.
SOLD AT ALL BARS
IT'S BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS

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INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT
Has moved his Office from Baker street to Norbury avenue, next door to Binnings Photo Studio.

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General Blacksmithing
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Logging Sleighs made to order.
Large Stock of Hardwood Runners on hand.
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GIVE US A TRIAL.
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SOCIETY AND CHURCH DIRECTORY

CRESCENT LODGE No. 33
KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS
Cranbrook, B. C.
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Fraternity Hall.
J. M. Boyse, C.C.
F. M. Christian, K. R. & S.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

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

Cranbrook Lodge, No. 84
A.F. & A. M.
Regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month.
Visiting brethren welcomed.
A. C. Shankland, W.M.
E. W. Connolly, Secretary.

MAPLE LEAF REBEKAH LODGE No. 19.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Fraternity Hall.
Sojourning Rebekahs cordially invited.
Miss E. Johnston, N. G.
Miss Hickenbotham, Sec'y.

PYTHIAN SISTERS
FIDELITY TEMPLE NO. 18.
Meets in Fraternity Hall First and Third Fridays.
T. Fraser, E. C.
M. MacKinnon, M. R. and C.
Visiting sisters cordially invited.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
COURT CRANBROOK, 8943
Meets in Carmen's Hall Second and Fourth Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Wm. Anderson, Chief Ranger.
L. Bent, Secretary.
Visiting brethren made welcome.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
Meets in Carmen's Hall first and third Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Mrs. Lulu Hayward, Rec. Sec.
W. B. McFarlane, Chief Ranger.
Visiting brethren made welcome.

Presbyterian Church
STATED SERVICES
Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock
Sunday evening service at 7.30 o'clock
Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 o'clock
Presbyterian Guild, Tuesday, at 8 o'clock

Baptist Church
Pastor, Charles W. King.
Parsonage, Norbury Avenue.
'Phone, 284. P. O. Box 267.
Regular Services:—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Bible School with Young Ladies' Philethea and Young Men's Bible Class, 3 p.m.
Monday, Young Peoples', 8 p.m.
Wednesday, Mid-Week Meeting.
A cordial Christian welcome to all.

WANTED:
Owners of property for sale in Calgary can secure results by corresponding with
TOPLEY & DAVIDSON
REALTY AND COMMISSIONS
CALGARY, ALTA.
4-2t*

NOTICE.

The Dominion fiscal year ends on March 31st. All claims for bounty upon lead, earned up to that date, must be promptly presented. Mines having no March shipments, should immediately send in 60 per cent, and final 40 per cent claims.

Those having March shipments must arrange to get prompt returns, and present their claims to me (duly certified at the smelter) not later than April 8th.

Balances of ore, on hand unsmelted, must in each case be ascertained, and the amount of lead represented by such unsmelted balance deducted from the claim.

From April 4th to 8th my office will be in the Strathcona hotel, Nelson.

G. O. Buchanan.
4-4t Supervisor of Lead Bounties

Is Canada in Danger ?

IF SO, FROM WHOM

Opponents of lower taxes and larger trade for Canada held a mass meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Thursday evening, March 9th, to condemn the proposed trade arrangement between Canada and the United States. It was presided over by an ex-lieutenant governor of Ontario, and was addressed by a number of prominent citizens of Toronto.

A resolution was passed expressing the sentiments of those present. As the meeting had been arranged for the purpose of passing the resolution it must be presumed that it had been carefully prepared, and that it expressed in the most forceful terms possible the matured opinion of the men who organized the meeting. The resolution therefore has the merit of putting in convenient form the best reasons that can be given against the agreement, and so enables a reply to the made.

Following is the text of the resolution, and the obvious answer to ach assertion:

THE RESOLUTION.

Moved by Z. A. Lash, seconded by W. T. White, that this meeting protests against the adoption of the reciprocity agreement with the U.S. of America because:

(1). It would substantially reverse the policy which has brought Canada to her present prosperous and enviable position and cause widespread disturbance in her trade and injury to many interests; jeopardize the commercial and political status of the Dominion.

(2). It would hamper Canada's freedom in developing her own resources in her own way and by her own people.

(3). It would check the growth and development between the various provinces and parts of Canada with each other and between Canada and the empire, and diminish Canada's position and influence as a unit within the British empire.

(4). It would lead to commercial union and ultimately tend to political union with the U. S.

(5). Because the agreement was negotiated in secret and without consultation with the commercial interests involved and without any mandate from the people.

(6). This meeting claims before the agreement is made executive by legislation the question should be passed upon by the people at a general election; and that to prevent a continuation of the commercial disturbance which the agreement has already caused the election should be held without delay.

THE REPLY.

(1). There are only two features of the agreement. One is reduction in taxation, the other expansion of trade. These have been the leading features of the policy of the Liberal party ever since it succeeded to power fifteen years ago. As witness the tariff reductions of 1897 and 1907, the British preference, the French treaty, and the standing offer of the intermediate tariff. Canada's present material prosperity and strength of national sentiment have been attained under and because of that policy, and her commercial and political future demands its continuance and expansion, as provided in the proposed arrangement.

(2). By reducing the burdens on the Canadian taxpayer and opening wider and more profitable markets for three out of the four creative industries of Canada: farming, lumbering and fishing, it would aid in the development of Canada's resources by her own people and to their greater profit.

(3). Canada's foreign trade is greater than ever before.

Her interprovincial trade is greater than ever before.

When her foreign trade was least her interprovincial trade was least.

Prosperity resulting from increase of foreign trade inevitably increases interprovincial trade.

(4). By giving Canadian producers all the advantages of the United States market without political association of any kind, even to the limited extent of a trade treaty, it would take away any possible reason for a tendency towards political union with the United States.

(5) The agreement was made in secret as all trade arrangements between countries have always been made and must always be made. Great Britain has trade treaties with every important country in the world—all negotiated in secret, without consultation with the commercial interests involved and without any special mandate from the people. A special mandate is not necessary, because under the British system of responsible government, every government has a standing mandate to protect and advance the best interests of the people whenever opportunity offers.

(6). There is no warrant for commercial disturbance in the terms of the arrangement.

The arrangement can be terminated without notice at any time the Canadian people desire.

The only way in which the people can have a fair opportunity to pass upon it is by giving it final and definite form and effect by legislative enactment, so that they can know exactly what they are voting on—so that they will be voting on a concrete proposition and not on an abstract theory. They then have the double opportunity of rejecting the agreement and of punishing for their error the men who made it, in accordance with the well established British system of responsible government.

Is Canada's danger from the government that would reduce taxation and increase trade or from the so-called "commercial interests" (but actually "combine interests") as represented at the Toronto meeting, which would increase taxation and restrict trade?

The agreement is evidence to the combines that they do not control the government, therefore they fight the agreement and the government that made it.

The question is, shall Canada be governed by the combines under the pet name of "commercial interests" or shall it be governed for the workers, whether of the farm, the forest, the sea, the mine, or the factory.

Canadian nationality and imperial loyalty have been strengthened by the government's progressive policy of the past fifteen years. They will be still further strengthened by the extension of the policy as expressed in the proposed trade arrangement.

THE QUEER THINGS THAT MEN EAT.

The primitive races of mankind eat many things that seem strange and repulsive to us, though not more so than some of our favorite dainties appears to them. The diet of these children of nature will be well illustrated at the Dresden Hygiene exhibition, the circular of which, Hygieia, gives the following interesting details:

At the end of the rainy season the Bushmen of South Africa go foraging, taking with them their wives and children and most of their earthly possessions. The men hunt, using arrows tipped with a poison which appears to be harmless when taken into the stomach. (The South American Indians claim that the curare which they use for this purpose makes the flesh of the game more digestible). While the men hunt, the women dig edible roots with sharpened sticks. The favorite root or tuber, called lensho, is as big as a cocoanut, like which it is filled with a milky juice, so that it appeases both hunger and thirst. Caterpillars are collected, killed by crushing their heads and carefully packed in grass for future use. Good water is often a highly prized luxury, and is bottled in antelope skins for transportation.

The natives of Australia live very largely upon the seeds of many species of grasses, for each of which they have a distinctive name. They also eat the seeds of various palms, many roots and bulbs and the gum exuded by trees. A sort of bread is made of the inkua root and a gruel of karanga seeds. The animal food of the Australians includes ants, caterpillars, cicadas and many other insects. A favorite dish, called tuinamba, is composed of pupa cases. The tent-like coverings which the psylla larvae infesting the eucalyptus make for themselves out of the sweet and glutinous exudations of the leaves, and their own secretions, are diligently collected and form a dainty which resembles manna and is called paralja. Another delicacy is the flesh of snakes which, with the exception of the liver, is too dry and tasteless to appeal to civilized palates. Meat is usually baked in a primitive oven, made by digging a hole about a foot deep in the ground. In the hole is built a fire which is covered with stones. When the stones have become very hot, the fire is extinguished and the stones are covered with green leaves, on which the meat is placed. The hole is then filled with earth and is not re-opened until the time determined for the cooking of the meat has elapsed.

GRASPING AT THE SHADOW.

Many a man has frequently been persuaded or tempted to withdraw from a savings bank the hard-earned savings which he has, perhaps, for years been laying aside to keep him in his old age, sometimes by a friend who applies to him for a temporary loan—"just for a few weeks," the inducement to part with his money being the offer of a handsome bonus, but more frequently is he the victim of the silver-tongued exponent of some get-rich-quick scheme. Experience teaches us, however, that too often does the borrower fail in his probably good intentions, and the lender lose the amount lent as well as the interest which his money would have earned had he left it in the savings bank, and that in ninety-nine times out of a hundred does the get-rich-quick scheme fail to materialize—in grasping at the shadow we have lost the substance. The Canadian government Annuities Act protects a man against improvident acts and injudicious investments—it safeguards him against himself. Moneys paid into the annuities fund cannot be alienated or used for any other purpose, but must remain intact for the object for which the payments have been made, otherwise the end aimed at would never, as has been illustrated above, be attained, and old age would overtake us unprovided for its many trials and tribulations.

Further information on the subject may be obtained by applying to the postmaster, or direct to the superintendent of annuities, Ottawa, to whom all letters go free of postage.

Nearly every store advertisement holds "probable profit" for you. Nobody else can decide for you what ad. it is—or in what way it holds profit for you.

GRAY and Brown are the dominant shades for Spring Suits.

We are showing both these colors at their best in superb English Worsteds and Scotch Tweeds.

Fit-Reform was first in Canada to give high Class, hand tailored garments for men at reasonable prices. 308

Fit-Reform
McCREERY BROS.
Sole Agents in Cranbrook.

WATER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made under Part V. of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a license in the Cranbrook Water District.

(a). The name, address, and occupation of the applicant: Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., Ltd., head office, Waldo, B. C., capital $55,000 in 5000 shares of $100 each. Amount paid up $400,000.

(b.) The name of the lake, stream, or source (if unnamed, the description is): A spring in Timber License No. 32017, in the canyon near the highway.

(c). The point of diversion: At the spring.

(d). The quantity of water applied for: One cubic foot per second.

(e). The character of the proposed works: A dam, pipe, and a water tank.

(f). The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same): The logging railway of the applicant.

(g). The purposes for which the water is to be used: Supplying locomotives.

(j). Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works: None except highway.

(k). This notice was posted on the 15th day of February, 1911, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the 4th day of April, 1911.

(l). Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet: The Baker Lumber Company, Ltd., and Fred Hammond.

Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., Ltd.,
H. H. Ross
Waldo, B. C. 1-5t

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We want everyone to know that we are paying 4% Interest, per annum credited m'thly on savings deposits ($1.00 & upward) subject to Withdrawal by cheque &
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Vancouver B.C.

CRANBROOK-FERNIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE
President: T. S. Gill
Secretary: S. Macdonald
For information regarding lands and agriculture apply to the Secretary, Cranbrook, B. C.
Meeting—
Every second Wednesday

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.

DISTRICT OF EAST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John J. Johnston, of Fort Steele, B. C., occupation Farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot No. 8106; thence 20 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 20 chains west, thence 40 chains north to place of commencement.

John J. Johnston.
Dated February 7th, 1911. 52-9t*

FOR SALE
200 Tons Good Slough
HAY
in Northern Alberta.
FIVE DOOLLARS PER TON IN STACK.
For particulars apply,
A. C. SHAKERLY,
PIKISTO, ALTA.
2-2t

SEWERAGE SITUATION DISCUSSED

(Continued from page one.)

arose, necessitating an expenditure of $500. With a view to maintaining the reduced assessment, it was decided, at his suggestion, to apply the road tax of $2. He had thought it a proper tax, as there were manyyoung men, working in banks, offices and other commercial pursuits, who would not only be glad to have a say in civic affairs, but who were entitled to contribute something to the cost of running the city, as they were enjoying the benefits of the municipal utilities, etc. In bringing in this vote he had never thought of the corruption to which it might lead. Personally he had never been a party to asking any man, who had not a bona fide right to register, to pay the tax with a view to securing a vote. If it can be shown that the objection is well founded, I favor such an amendment as will confine the $2 tax to those actually employed within the city.

Thos. Gill spoke at some length on this point. He claimed that the $2 vote had been a long standing sore. The fact that the present council was practically elected by the $2 vote, was unquestionably the main reason for the defeat of the sewerage bylaw. If the $2 vote be abolished he believed the bylaw when resubmitted, would carry practically unanimously. The last vote could only be considered as a "vote of want of confidence in the present council."

At this juncture, Mayor Hunt announced that a member of the Galt Engineering company would be present at the public meeting prepared to answer all questions that may be asked by ratepayers.

A motion was then moved by Ira Manning and seconded by Mayor Hunt that a new committee of three be appointed to circulate the petition for signatures. This motion being adopted, the president nominated the following: Messrs. Elwell, Manning and Gurd.

The following motion, moved by W. F. Gurd and seconded by Ira Manning, was then briefly discussed and finally adopted, there being only some three or four dissentient votes cast:

"That the board of trade considers that the definitions of persons subject to pay a road tax under the bylaws of the City of Cranbrook is too wide and confers the franchise upon many persons who have no interest in the city, and that the following words in the present bylaw namely "and being between the ages of 21 and 60 years" be struck out, and that the following be inserted instead thereof: The owner or occupant over the age of 21 years in his or her own right of a dwelling house, who has been actually resident on such premises for three months immediately prior to the time of his or her exercising any rights under this Act, but shall not include or mean boarders or lodgers merely, or such other charge which in the opinion of the council will limit the franchise to property owners, tenants and holders of trade licenses, who have been carrying on business under such license three months prior to being placed on the voters' list."

The adoption of this motion, practically terminated proceedings for the time being. There was some discussion on certain points connected therewith, but the concensus of opinion was that the resolution as adopted should be submitted to the council, more in the shape of a recommendation than a definite request. It was thought by some that the proposed amendments, in some particulars, were too far reaching, F. J. Deane pointing out that the exclusion of roomers and lodgers, unless carefully qualified, might disfranchise a very desirable class of voters, young wage earners, thoroughly identified with the city, but not as yet home owners.

WILMER

(Special correspondence.)

Mr. L. A. Hamilton, of Toronto, who for many years was the land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific railway, with head offices in Winnipeg, and who since last November has been making a close study of agricultural conditions on the Nile through Egypt, writes to Canada from six hundred miles up that great river, from the point of starting on a trip in a dhahabych, and sets forth some of the points which emphasize most clearly the benefits that must result, otherwise, for centuries the people on this river's banks would not have been devoting their continuous energies to such a pursuit. He says in part:

"We are now in a district given up largely to the growing of cotton, sugar, barley, beans and date palms. All the land must be irrigated in order to produce results. The water for this purpose is taken from the Nile. It is distributed in small canals, and ditches over the surface as is done in the great C.P.R. irrigation work that is going on in Alberta, and as is the practice in many of the smaller undertakings throughout British Columbia. The great difference, however, is in connection with the labor that the users have to go to in order to obtain their meagre supply. Where in the projects that every person in the western parts of America is familiar with the water is simply taken out by being diverted from its natural channel, here it is raised to the land by sakiehs worked by cattle. These sakiehs are endless ropes running over wheels operated by camel power or cattle. To these ropes are attached earthenware jars. The lowest on the wheel dip into the water and fill up and then on rising empty naturally with the turn of the wheel, their contents being caught in a trough which allows the water to be carried to the distributary.

"Many of the farmers, however, are too poor to own cattle, so if they wish to irrigate, the water is lifted by shadoofs, which consist of a bucket made of goat skin. This is attached to a long pole supported by a pivotal stick near its center and standing several feet up from the ground. The other end of the pole has a lump of mud attached to it, which acts as a counterpoise to the bucket. In this way the bucket is lowered from the bank into the river by hand, the pole is then swung around and the weight of the counterpoise aids in lifting the loaded bucket on to the higher ground above the river. The shadoofs always have two lifts, sometimes three, each lift being say seven feet high, which means that in a three lift case the water has to be elevated twenty-one feet in this slow and primitive fashion before it reaches the receptical, which conveys it to the distributaries. This operation is all hand labor. Men, scantily attired, furnish the power and are paid twenty-five cents per day as a wage. On the Lower Nile five crops a year are taken, while where we are at present three crops only are taken. The land is very dear in price when compared with figures that we are accustomed to, varying from three hundred to one thousand dollars per acre."

When we contrast the character of the land which is to be found along the Nile and the costly and primitive conditions under which irrigation, and in fact all manner of agricultural work, is performed and yet furnishes the workers a livelihood, it is easy to foresee the great opportunities which lie before the person buying land in Canada, where a constant and easy supply of water is furnished and guaranteed for irrigation purposes. Unquestionably, given soil and climatic conditions, there is no class of farming that brings better results than an irrigated proposition.

The Imperial Bank of Canada have completed arrangements for the opening of one of their branches here. The office is now being furnished and will be opened between now and the end of the month for the transacting of a general banking business. Mr. Grubb, of the Revelstoke branch, will act as manager, while Mr. J. A. Wood, of the Golden branch, will be accountant.

There is going to be a large tourist andland seeker traffic throughout the whole valley this year stimulated by the proposed construction of the Kootenay Central railway and further aided by local enterprise. A number of personally conducted parties from England, the United States and from the prairies are already featured. The Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, Limited, are taking an active part in this missionary work. They have now put their lands on the markets for sale and by means of a liberal distribution of maps, pamphlets and the establishing of a good line of agencies throughout the English-speaking world they are certainly going to make things whirl.

This year at least two lines of boats will be operating on the Columbia river from Golden south to Windermere, giving a boat each way for at least every day in the week. The time tables are not yet out, but it is understood that in the case of the straight passenger steamers they will sail from Golden at 7 a.m., reaching Windermere the same evening and return the following day, sailing at 7. The mixed and freight carrying boats will likely leave Golden on different days at a similar hour, but will take a slightly longer time in making the passage. All this past winter teams have been steadily engaged in hauling freight in from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. With the advent of settlers it will keep all the boats which can be made to run busy in transporting their requirements. A great reduction in the local freight rate is assured.

Mr. R. Randolph Bruce, vice-president and manager of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, Limited, who has been in the Old Country since last October, has booked his passage home on the liner sailing on the seventh of April. He will have with him a personally conducted party, who are coming into this part of British Columbia to take up homes.

Great attention is being called to the Columbia valley, more especially the upper part as a place most desirable for mountain climbing. Quite a sensation was caused by the publication of a full page illustration in the Illustrated London News, Canadian Supplement, picturing the six Swiss chalets, which the C.P.R. propose erecting at Golden and for which Mr. Dennis, manager of the B. C. land department at Calgary, is now calling for tenders. This is considered to be only the beginning of a long line of sports that will surely follow.

BOWLING

This sport has evidently caught on well in this city and each league game finds a large crowd of enthusiastic rooters in attendance. Last Saturday night the Shops and Offices met ina well fought game. The Office men came out winners 2—1. Topham was high man in both the single strings and aggregate with 216 and 478.

C.P.R. Offices.

Topham	170	92	216	478
Hall	113	145	118	376
Sutherland	112	134	137	383
Manley	180	125	112	417
Phillips	165	172	115	452
	740	668	698	2106

C.P.R. Shops.

Brown	115	163	136	444
Shankland	144	119	112	377
Sinclair	84	112	112	308
Bathie	123	169	123	415
Tyler	137	159	129	425
	633	722	611	1969

Monday, the 20th inst, Baker St. South and the Fink Mercantile Co. played a pleasant game, which was won by Baker St. South by 3—0. The Fink boys were handicapped by lack of practice. Myers was the hero of this match, running up 206 for single string and 467 for the three strings.

Baker St. South.

Johnstone	127	151	127	406
F. Pye	100	133	126	359
Milne	131	152	132	425
Jones	121	149	131	401
Myers	130	206	131	467
	619	791	648	2058

Fink Mercantile Co.

McSweyn	125	119	140	381
F. Brown	100	114	82	296
McLeod	151	112	151	414
Corbett	79	112	99	260
Paterson	132	80	105	317
	587	567	517	1701

Last night Baker St. North beat the Y.M.C.A. by two strings to one.

Baker St. North.

Thompson	130	193	182	505
Lumberg	140	165	155	460
Enes	129	129	111	369
Garrett	140	128	107	375
Haines	127	99	110	336
	666	714	665	2045

Y.M.C.A.

Hall	130	105	119	354
Stinson	110	108	134	352
Teet	128	144	137	409
Main	121	101	104	329
Cranston	102	95	189	386
	549	553	683	1830

Baker St. North won by 2 to 1 and 215 pins.

Thompson'shighest string 193 and highest aggregate 505.

CRICKET

The annual general meeting of the C.P.R. Cricket club was held in the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday night last, Mr. E. Brake in the chair.

Secretary Sainsbury's report of last season showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. After considerable discussion it was decided to issue invitations to men in the town who are interested in cricket to meet at the Y.M.C.A. tonight to discuss the matter of forming a club composed of C.P.R. men and town men which might be called the Cranbrook Cricket club.

LAWN TENNIS

The general meeting of the Cranbrook Lawn Tennis club was held on Monday evening and by the number in attendance and the enthusiasm shown the coming season should prove a great success.

The following officers were elected:

Hon. President—C. A. Cock.

President—W. F. Gurd.

Hon. Sec. and Treas.—A. Raworth.

Committee—Miss Armstrong, M. A. Beale, R. B. Benedict, N. A. Wallinger.

Ladies Committee—Mrs. Brymner, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Erickson, Mrs. Gurd, Miss Patterson.

At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers, who had done so well during the previous season.

Creston's Prosperity

TO BE ENHANCED BY RECIPROCITY—P. BURNS AND CO'S BIG PLANT.

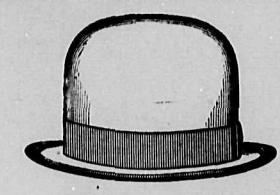
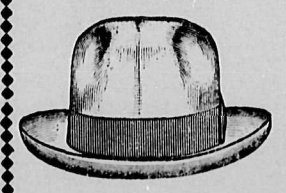
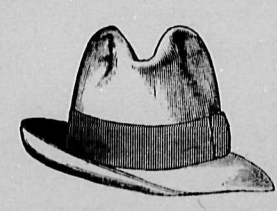
It is plain that Creston will benefit by the proposed reciprocity agreement. Its situation tends in this direction owing to its close proximity to the International boundary down to which and over which runs that woeful appendix of the Great Northern railway. It is ab..out the greatest curiosity in the railway line that exists out of doors. Legend does not record with any reliable accuracy where it catches on to any other part of the G.N.R. system but now and again, once a week or once a month, as occasion may serve, a train comes up from Bonners Ferry and carefully boosts the cattle, horses and hogs off the track and proceeds on to Creston and Sirdar and in due time disappears back in the States somewhere. Wonderful line, indeed. It is used as a horse and cattle highway by the Indians down on the reservation and now and again it gets a spurt of industry and kills a few of the aborigines when they are meandering along the track asleep on their cayuses.

But things are about to change. P. Burns and Co. have an eye on the probability of their getting cheap cattle from over the line and are building an abatoir and refrigerating plant down near the G. N. tracks for the purpose of dealing with the trade at that end. The refrigerating machinery will be the most up-to-date thing of the kind ever seen in the Kootenay country. The units of the plant are not large but are so constructed as to be added to without any trouble as the exigencies of trade require.

Creston is doing splendidly. It has grown to be quite a little city, and stylish, too. They have what we of Cranbrook lack, signs on the corners of their streets and avenues and on enamelled tablets, at that. The man who knows the names of the street or avenue on which he lives in Cranbrook is quite out of the common—rather prides himself on his recondite knowledge, in fact. There they have their electric light, telephones and the very deuce and all of a high pressure water supply. The pressure is enough, almost, to lift the pipes out of the street or to tear a burning house into flitters.

They want cable cars, though. The hills are a caution. Fine exercise, to be sure, but they are somewhat trying, all the same. With the cable cars this difficulty will be easily overcome. And the Crestonians will have them all in their good time.

Someone said the other day they had English sparrows there. If he had said they had bubonic plague he could not have worse offended. For the information of those interested in the English sparrow it can be said that they come and go on the box cars. Maybe the birds seen in Creston (if they really were seen) were merely tramp, or hobo, or dead beat, sparrows on the hike for the coast. Anyhow, there are no sparrows there. We have tons of them in Cranbrook, blackguardly little raggamuffins of birds that they are, but they are not doing us a pennyworth of harm. Creston would not be injured by a far worse plague than a sparrow or two. It is distinctly all right, and they have a place well worth boosting.

Spring Styles

We opened a large shipment of Hats tnis week and they met with instantaneous success. You will see these on the heads of the best dressed men in town.

If it's a Fink Special it matters not to you if you are in Cranbrook or Spokane, they are ever popular and sold and worn all over the Dominion. You take no chances with our hats.

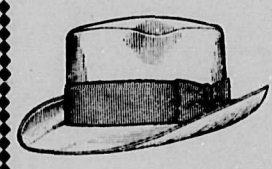
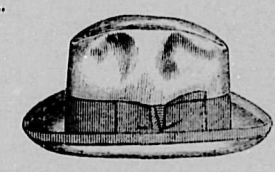
A most complete assortment of all the correct styles.

Step in and try one on.

Fink's Special $2.50

Fink's Special $2.50

Fink's Special $2.50

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Spring Tailoring

IT'S Time for Spring Tailoring and we're ready for your order.

If you know our reputation for Fine Tailoring, we rest our case—for we know we'll have your order.

If you don't know about our good Tailoring, there will be no better time than right now to get in line with the best Dressers in this locality.

Suitings, Overcoatings and Trouserings in exclusive patterns. Styles that will not confront you everywhere

SUITS $27 Up.
OVERCOATS $25 Up.
TROUSERS $6 Up.

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Every Night

Saturday Matinee at 3 p.m.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

THE PASSION PLAY Of Oberammergau

Depicting in beautifully hand colored pictures scenes from the life and death of Christ.

ADMISSION: 25 AND 10 CENTS.

Regular Saturday Matinee of Pictures interesting to the children at usual prices.

GUERARD & DERIEMER MANAGERS.

The Central Meat Market

We are booking orders for

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Eggs for hatching.

Price $2.00 per setting

From 1st prize winners at Cranbrook Agricultural Show.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET
A. Joliffe, Proprietor.

BAHAMA TO JOIN CANADA.

Montreal, March 22.—A private cable received in this city from Nassau, Bahamas, states that, following a long debate in the Bahama legislature regarding annexation with Canada, the members voted 23 to 6 in favor of opening negotiations with the Dominion to this end.

Popular opinion in the Bahamas is running strongly in favor of the move.

EDMONTON FAVORS RECIPROCITY.

Edmonton, March 22.—Edmonton board of trade last week by what was practically a unanimous vote endorsed the reciprocity agreement. The question was brought up at the request of the United Farmers of Alberta, at the regular weekly meeting of the board. There was but little discussion. W. H. Clark, a prominent lumber man, was the only person who opposed it.

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