The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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FRASER RIVER SALMON.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, referring to our article of a few days ago on the proposal for the establishment of an international fish hatchery on the Fraser River, does not consider that our objections to the proposal are well grounded. Our contemporary recognizes that the salmon upon which the canneries on Puget Sound and vicinity mainly depend for their supply of fish, are bred in the Fraser River, and that this supply will inevitably run short unless means are taken to restock the waters of the Fraser River through artificial hatcheries. So far we do not think there is any difference of opinion between the Post-Intelligencer and ourselves. Whatever may be the view held by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa on the subject, there is no question that the Provincial Government and those directly interested in this important Provincial industry are agreed that immediate steps should be taken to maintain—and, if possible, enlarge the source of the supply of fish by the construction of additional hatcheries. We are also glad to see that on the other side of the Boundary line the necessity for such action is so fully realized that it is suggested co-operation—financial or otherwise—should be forthcoming if necessary to ensure the carrying out of such an arrangement.

Having reached that position, we then arrive at a point at which there will probably be considerable divergence in the views held on the two sides of the line. It is felt by those interested in the industry in British Columbia that little advantage would accrue to the fishermen and canners in this Province from action taken to maintain, or even increase, the supply of Fraser River salmon if the fish should continue to be intercepted—as has been the case in the past—by the canners on Puget Sound. The result of this has been felt so seriously during the past few years by the canners in British Columbia that they have cast about for some remedy for the evil. It is this, that, to a great extent, has caused the proposal to be made that traps should be established at the most suitable point on the coast of Vancouver Island to capture the fish before they pass into American waters, and so preserve for our use the salmon that are bred in our water. This opinion that traps are probably a more effective and economical method of catching the fish than nets may, of course, have had something to do with the proposal. But it is doubtful if it would have been made but for the serious inroads made on the supply of fish by the canneries on Puget Sound which, from their location, have an advantage over the canneries on this side of the line. It will be seen, therefore, that the conclusion of some arrangement on this detail between the canners on both sides of the Boundary line is of the greatest importance to Provincial interests, and in the ultimate result scarcely less so to the canning industry on Puget Sound. The importance of not impairing the permanency of the fishery has always been regarded in this Province, and rigid regulations dealing with the manner in which it shall be carried on, including the establishment of a close season, have been formulated and are strictly observed. On the other side of the line we believe there are no such regulations, and the permanency of the fishery can scarcely fail to be threatened in consequence. It must be apparent, therefore, that the question of establishing more and larger hatcheries on the Fraser River is only one detail of the problem that our fishermen and canners have to solve and, under present conditions, perhaps, not the most important. The conclusion of a modus vivendi between those interested in the fishery in the two countries, whereby the opportunities for participation in it on something like equal terms would be secured to both sides, would be a most important step in that co-operation, which is certainly desirable.

While the Post-Intelligencer does not deny that the analogy we pointed out between the position Canadians might urge in regard to the salmon fishery and that taken by Americans in respect to pelagic seal fishing is a fair one, it says that we ignore the fact that the American contention was found to be untenable. But after such abandonment of it may have been formally admitted, we think we are correct in saying that Professor Jordan and other persons holding official positions under the United States Government, attempted to give practical effect to the doctrine by branding the seals, thereby destroying the value of the skins, and when that method was found difficult of accomplishment on a sufficiently large scale, threatening to kill off the whole seal herd rather than allow Canadians to find profitable occupation in the fishery. Now, in regard to the salmon fishery, we have no intention of suggesting methods analogous to that. We desire to maintain good neighborhood; we are willing and satisfied to share with our friends across the line in the profits and benefits that may be derivable from this harvest of the sea that Nature has provided. We will do our part in the establishment of hatcheries, but we ask for a fair arrangement and the maintenance of proper regulations in the conduct of the fishery for the common benefit.

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The Bulletin No. 18, just issued by the Bureau of Provincial Information, on the "Industrial Conditions in British Columbia in 1903," will well repay careful perusal by anyone interested in any manner in the welfare of this Province. While it is too soon after the close of the year to give complete statistical returns in every case, the Bulletin gives a general and concise review of the industrial conditions prevailing in the Province during that period. It furnishes in fact a bird's eye view of the whole situation and should arouse such interest in those who peruse it that they will seek for more extended and elaborate information on any particular subject on which, from their concerns or connections, they are desirous of obtaining more information. It is satisfactory to be able to reach the conclusion from the contents of the Bulletin that, on the whole, the year 1903, notwithstanding some drawbacks and obstacles, was a period of general progress and that in almost everyone of our varied branches of industrial or commercial activity, the close of the year showed that a substantial advance had been made in it, and that the New Year found it in a better position for still further development than it had been twelve months before.

Everyone will agree that in the past labor disputes have seriously interfered with the progress and prosperity of the Province, and the early months of the year 1903 witnessed a repetition of such things in more than one line of industry. Happily these disturbing elements disappeared as the year advanced, and it closed under more auspicious circumstances. The great mining industry, which is unquestionably destined to prove to be the backbone of British Columbia's prosperity, has, on the whole, had a satisfactory year, although during its course it experienced many vicissitudes and fluctuations and passed from almost a state of stagnation to a position of comparative prosperity and the New Year opens with unexampled activity in nearly all the mining districts. There is every reason to believe that during the ensuing year further progress will be made and the industry be placed on such a stable position that it will be free from the disturbing elements of various kinds that have so hampered it in the past. An output of 1,276,000 tons of ore in the metalliferous mines, and of 1,686,149 tons in the coal mines, and an aggregate value of $19,200,000, are results that, under all the circumstances, are matters for congratulation.

The past two years have been a period of wonderful activity and development in the lumbering industry, and it is doubtful whether any industry in this or any other Province ever passed from one extreme to another as lumbering in British Columbia has done from the extreme depression of a few years ago to the prosperity it enjoyed in 1903. While the successful operations induced a too rapid increase in the number of mills during the close of the year, with the result that the production more than equalled the consumption, that condition will be only temporary, and lumbering here is bound to increase in volume and form one of the most important of Provincial industries.

The salmon pack was one of the disappointing features of the year, and British Columbia was not alone in this experience on the Pacific Coast. The results last year may lead to steps being taken to improve the position of the fishery and so turn the disappointing experience then gained to good results. Perhaps agriculture, on the whole, has recently been the most prosperous of Provincial industries. The last ten years have witnessed a marvelous change, both in the situation as a whole and in the personal fortunes of the individuals comprised in the various agricultural districts in the Province. Particularly has this been the case in regard to dairying and fruit raising. Nor is there any reason to think that the extraordinary advance made will not be maintained and continued at even a more rapid pace in the next few years. Dairying—thanks to the establishment in several districts of creamery companies—has practically been revolutionized in its methods, and has furnished many farmers with a source of revenue that has been of the greatest utility to them. But dairying is still in its infancy. The home market is steadily growing, and it will be some time before the home supply will meet the demand. The same remarks will apply to fruit raising, a branch of the agricultural industry that has come into practical existence on a commercial basis only within the past eight or nine years. It is now firmly established, and while an increasing population at home demands a constantly increasing supply, the markets abroad have potentialities the extent of which are not yet sounded.

THE BUDGET.

The Finance Minister expounded his Budget in the Legislature yesterday and the debate was then immediately postponed at the request of the Opposition. It will probably be gone on with today and continued until the House goes into committee, as the government will doubtless desire to get it concluded with as little delay as possible, so that the other business may be proceeded with. As the motion to go into committee on the Estimates is the occasion on which the members of the Legislature have the fullest freedom of speech and may travel, unrebuked by Mr. Speaker from Dan to Beersheba, there is a probability that the Opposition will not let the opportunity pass unimproved from its point of view. The Budget itself is so devoid of any sensational or objectionable features, the Government has so fully and completely in its financial proposals lived up to its pre-election pledges to restore the soundness of the Provincial finances, that on the matters directly related to the finances there is little room for even the most critical and captious opponent to find a point on which the Government is open to attack with any reasonable prospect of success. But doubtless the ingenuity of the Opposition will find something on which to base a debate. Indeed already amendments to the motion to go into committee have been given notice of and although they have been already practically answered by the Government, they will, we suppose, do as well as anything else on which to hang a debate and allow the torrents of Opposition eloquence to flash and shimmer under the light of the electric lamps in the legislative hall. Then there is the "Fernie ballot box scandal," an inexhaustible source of inspiration to the Opposition and it is an ominous augury of what the next two or three days may have in store for a bewildered Legislature that that subject was not once mentioned yesterday. Could it have been the calm before the storm? With Mr. McInnes, the infant Jove to hurl his thunderbolts? Heaven only knows what we may expect.

The details of the Revenue and Expenditure gone into by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech yesterday, do not require extended reference now, as we touched on all the main points yesterday in our article on the Estimates. It is sufficient to say that the view we expressed as to the conservative and cautious manner in which the estimates have been prepared was fully borne out by Mr. Tatlow's statements. He also made clear the facts as to the accuracy of placing the amount to be refunded by the Dominion Government under the Chinese capitation tax at $200,000, or exactly double the estimate of last year. When the Finance Minister came to speak of that item, the Opposition greeted his mention of $200,000 with sarcastic cheers. Apparently the members supposed that the sum to be received on that account during the next fiscal year would be the proportion of the tax collected during 1904. But as Mr. Tatlow explained, the Dominion Government only remits the amount due to the Province in August of each year, when it forwards the sum due from the receipts of the fiscal year ending the June previous. In the next fiscal year we shall therefore receive the proportion due for the year ending in June next and the estimate made of this is based on the number of Chinese who have already entered the country during the present fiscal year and may be regarded as already assured. It is not probable that many Chinese will come in under the present scale of tax, that is $500. But all that come will bring $250—being our proportion of one-half—into the Provincial treasury. As the Finance Minister stated we may, however, regard this considerable item of revenue as practically ended with the ensuing fiscal year and due consideration must be given to that fact in any speculations as to probable revenues in the future.

We can strongly endorse the view expressed by the Finance Minister that having put our finances on a sound position, we must take care to maintain that condition. It has been a process not altogether pleasant that has been necessary to bring matters into a more satisfactory state, and it is one that cannot be repeated frequently without serious injury to the progress of the Province. But only prudence and ordinary business sagacity are requisite to enable us to continue to advance in commercial and industrial pursuits; to increase in wealth and make large additions to our population by immigrants attracted here by the many opportunities that are open to industry, energy and thrift. As Mr. Tatlow said, the natural wealth of British Columbia is phenomenal. In its diversity and magnitude it surpasses that of any other Province in the Dominion. What has been accomplished already is sufficient to give us a foretaste of what the future has in store if the efforts, both of the Government and the people are wisely directed. With a population of scarcely 200,000 including Indians, Chinese and Japanese, we have during the past year produced commodities to the value of nearly $30,000,000 and were able to export about $21,000,000. This is a great showing for a small population scattered over an immense territory, and as yet without anything like these portation that we should have to make the best use of our opportunities. The geographical and physical characteristics of British Columbia make it a costly task to govern and develop the Province. Only by degrees can development be had; the country opened up and settlement made possible. While the cost of administration is necessarily great, care must be taken that there is no waste in the manner in which the public funds are expended. In the past that has not been sufficiently borne in mind and recourse has been had too largely and too frequently to borrowed money to meet our obligations. While our present debt is very considerable in proportion to the small white population, it is almost insignificant in relation to our natural resources and the potentialities that lie in their development. We believe that the present year marks the turning point in the progress of the Province. That we have abandoned, once and for all, the loose and careless administrative methods that have marked the past and are now entering on a new era of progress under sound conditions and the more favorable opportunities that the better appreciation abroad of the real situation here will enable us to secure.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MARINE CERTIFICATES.

Sir,—I regret that my letter re certificates should have been misconstrued. In case the gentleman who has honored me with a reply should not be the only one to misunderstand me, I wish to explain that the purport of my letter was not to belittle in any way the masters of this coast, many of whom are friends of mine. The point that I wished to convey was not that the men holding coasting certificates were not worthy of a position as master, but that the service and experience of three years only (which is all the Dominion government requires) was inadequate for the positions they could fill, and to put marine men and others on their guard to avoid further depreciation of the grade, as there is a movement on foot now in Eastern Canada by an association formed to shorten the service for marine engineer, and our turn may come next.

MASTER MARINER.

AN OBJECTION.

Sir,—I wish to draw your attention and also that of the public, to the misleading and libelous article published in your paper from time to time, over the name of Dixi H. Ross. I wish to state emphatically that I do not, nor never did, belong to any trust or combination, nor did I at any time give Dixi H. Ross permission to use my name to deceive the public for his own special benefit. He has been carrying this on for some months, and I now think it time that I should draw his attention, and also the attention of the public, to this matter.

I must say I consider a man very hard up indeed for business who will stoop so low as to do a thing of this kind, nor do I think he can deceive the public in this way, as our prices for cash are always as cheap as his. I will leave the public to judge whether Dixi H. Ross or I is doing the more upright and honest business today.

Thanking you for your valuable space.

S. S. SELMAN.

Spring Ridge Grocer.

AS TO MASTER MARINERS.

Sir,—Will "Master Mariner" answer a few questions asked of him by one of the coasting masters he writes so gibly about in Sunday morning's paper? With his very superior certificate and general ability, will he explain to the public, why he, with the above qualifications has had to serve for the past two years as a junior officer, under the orders and instructions of men, holding what he calls "Coasting Certificates," or styling them as "fledgling navigators?"

Knowing him to be over 19 years of age, and not having been an erstwhile deckhand, holding the above certificate, how is it he never had command of even a deep water tramp as master before he came to this province, some four years ago? Were, there no vacancies for "Master Mariner?" This really experienced navigator in his own superior class, that he has had gladly to sail with coasting masters who can give him pointers "hands down," in the coasting trade. These same men he is so evidently trying to belittle to his own advantage, for it is a well known fact, that no ship-owner or company will entrust their ships to the command of such "master mariners," with all their navigation and first class certificates.

"Master Mariner" has also to learn the coast like the deck hand of 19 years of age; he has to serve several years upon this coast and obtain a knowledge of its many requirements, and which very largely does away with his previous scientific attainments.

Will he, or can he, point to one of his so-called "fledgling navigators" in command of any passenger steamer upon this coast, and will not the record of the past thirty years prove that these men have been most successful in navigating their ships on this coast, which is one of the largest, extensive and intricate coasts, with its numerous islands, bays, inlets, channels and in many places dangerous tides, in the world, and it also imperfectly chartered to this day.

"ONE OF THE FLEDGLING NAVIGATORS."

Victoria, Jan. 18, 1904.

PRESS COMMENT.

If the men who ask the government to stop gambling in New York will put their hands in their pockets, organize the cultivation of cotton in the East Indies and West Africa, and make it worth while for the government to help them, they will remove all future difficulty for themselves and do a great work in the development of the Empire worthy of their own traditions.—London Daily Mail.

The latest warnings with regard to England's export trade come from places as far apart as China, Brazil and the Balearic Islands. Each of the reports of our representatives in those parts contains a reproach to the home trader, and his want of adaptability in his dealings with foreign consumers. Such reports as these may well make the man in the street complain of the want of enterprise and "go" shown by our home traders, and they justify in abundance the sympathetic re-echo of the Prince of Wales' advice to England to "wake up."—Yorkshire Herald.

In spite of the large additions made to the interest-bearing debt for the Spanish war, its total on December 31st was only $901,747,250; less than $11 for each inhabitant—each stockholder in Uncle Sam's "trust." Compared with $75 a head in Great Britain, $90 in Holland and $150 in France this is a burden light indeed. Or, if we consider the United States still a "new country," we might compare its debt with Argentina's $128 or Australasia's $203 per individual.—N. Y. Journal.

Although we have not yet reached the "gambling-at-golf" stage of the discussion upon the desirability or not of playing golf for a stake, the question is being discussed with some fervor. There can be no doubt but that the gambling taint has touched the royal and ancient game and that there are many players who have grown to look upon it as insipid without the incentive of "something on the match."—London Court Journal.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

The assay building of the Daily Reduction Co., was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst., at noon. The fire was caused by the gasoline becoming uncontrollable and darting its jets of flame about the room. There was no stopcock on the feed pipe. Loss $1500. The foundation for a new structure was laid the next morning after the fire. Work on the tramway to the Nickel Plate mine is nearly done; the flume is also nearing completion and the stamp mill is expected to be in operation by the first of March.—Similkameen Star.

William J. Herring, an inmate of the Provincial Home, died at that institution on Sunday, 17th inst., aged 64 years. He entered the Home in January, 1903, coming here from Nelson, where he had worked as a janitor. He was well known in New Westminster and Victoria, and was for a number of years purser on the Sound steamers. He came to B. C. from Pennsylvania when a boy. The funeral took place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, Rev. H. S. Akehurst officiating.—Kamloops Sentinel.

If misfortunes never come singly, it may also be said that in mining to the lucky prospector, finds never come singly. Last week P. L. O'Connor and Monte Morgan, two of the locators of the Lucky Jack, struck another bonanza near town, and judging from the samples exhibited in this office Sunday, the new discovery should show up well with development. There are two 5-foot leads, showing clean free-milling ore so far as they have been stripped, with a good tunnel site in which to tap the ore bodies at depth. It has not yet been decided to develop the property this winter.—Poplar Nugget.

The five bars of gold which were on exhibition in the window of the Canada Drug & Book Co., on Thursday attracted a great deal of attention. The bars were the result of the run for the month of December at the Eva mine. The value was in the neighborhood of $11,000, and the weight about 52 pounds.—Nelson Economist.

The big hydraulic companies operating on Wild Horse creek are making extensive preparations for work next season. An order has been placed for 25,000 feet of lumber; and a large force of men are now engaged in getting out logs and sawing lifles.—Fort Steele Prospector.

Last Sunday was a sad day for Cranbrook, as the news of the disaster to the steamer Clallam was confirmed that day, and the people assured that the tidings of the death of Mrs. S. E. Bolton, sister of W. F. Gurd, was a fact. To everyone the information was a severe shock, and during the day sad countenances and tearful eyes could be seen on the streets and at the churches.—Cranbrook Herald.

RETAIL MARKETS

The promised advance in the price of flour has not yet taken effect, neither has the certain rise in the price of coal oil. Other prices are the same as last week excepting eggs, which have declined in price.

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$30
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Flour—	
Hungarian, per sack	$1.40
Hungarian per bbl	$5.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.40
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.25
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.70
Eocene oil	$1.80
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16
Hay, B. C.	$15
Straw, per bale	75
Oats, per ton	$27
Wheat, per ton	$30
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Cabbage, per head	5 to 10
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb	2½
Carrots, per lb	1½ to
Beet root, per lb.	3
Potatoes, per sack	$1.00
Potatoes, per ton	$15
Sweet potatoes, per lb	
Celery	10 to 15
Artichokes, per lb	2
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	30
Eastern eggs, per dozen	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb	
Victoria creamery, per lb	20 to 25
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	40
Delta	40
Fresh Island butter	40
Fruits—	
Shelled Jordan almonds	75
Walnuts, lb.	25
Filberts, lb.	25
Almonds, lb	25
Brazils, lb.	25
Pecans, lb.	25
Valencia	25
Figs	60
Valencia raisins	20
New cleaned currants, best Patras	12½
Best Sultanas	12½
Table raisins	20
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per doz.	35 to 40
New dates	25 to 50
Cocoanuts, each	10
New navel oranges, dozen	35
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1 to $1.25
Baldwins	$1.25
Lemon Pippins	$1.25
English Kings	$1.50
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Bananas, per lb	12½
Malaga raisins	40
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	35
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	8
Halibut, per dozen	12½
Flounders	8
Crabs, per dozen	50
Bloaters	50 to 75
Kippers	10
Salt mackerel, each	12½
Salt cod, per lb	15
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	10
Salt Holland herring, per keg	60
Salt salmon, each	$1.50
Salmon bellies, per lb	25
Meats—	12½
Beef	
Mutton, per lb	10 to 18
Pork	12½ to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	15 to 17
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	16

Woman Missing.—Mrs. J. Smith, who resides at 139 Pandora avenue, is missing from her home, and her friends are anxious as to her whereabouts. She left the house yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock, and the most diligent search has failed to find any trace of her. The city police are assisting in the search.

MISSOURIANS MAKE MONEY.

Some Missouri poultrymen who have found turkeys scarce this season have turned their attention to the rabbit market and are making money. "I am paying 5 cents apiece for rabbits fresh from the field of carnage," said a Pulton poultry shipper the other day, "and am getting in lots of the little rascals. A poultryman in from Springfield, this state, the other day tells me they are shipping out 18 barrels of rabbits a day from that point—100 in a barrel—sending them to the South. He also said that a house in Bolivar had shipped a whole carload of New Orleans about a week ago. Rabbits are one of the biggest crops the country raised this season. I am getting to believe that it is the abundance of rabbit meat that is causing the cattle and hog market to keep booming—people are eating so many rabbits there is little demand for beef and pork."—Kansas City Journal.

DIED.

MILNE—At the family residence, No. 17 Queen's avenue, Victoria, B. C., on the 18th instant, Alexander Roland Milne, C. M. G., a native of Morayshire, Scotland, in the 60th year of his age.

SEARS—On the 8th inst., at sea, Harvey A. Sears, aged 26 years, a native of Sackville, N. B.

McGIRR—On January 13th, 1904, William McGirr, Esq., late of the Dominion Civil Service, Ottawa.

McKEE—On January 11th, at New Westminster, Sophia, only daughter of Hamilton McKee, of the B. C. Penitentiary staff, in the 17th year of her age.

WYLLY—On the 11th instant, at No. 4 Young street, in the 82nd year of her age, Matilda F. M. Wylly, third daughter of Thomas R. Wylly, deceased, late Puisne Judge of Trinidad, West Indies.

BORN.

McPHILLIPS—On Monday, the 18th of January, at "Clonmore House" Rockland avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. McPhillips, a son.

CUTLER—In this city on the 18th inst., the wife of Capt. M. T. Cutler, of a daughter.

MARRIED

POPE—WRIGHT—At Victoria on January 16th, by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Robert M. Pope, to Edith C. K. Wright

PHILLIPS—FOWELL—On the 12th inst., at Holy Trinity church, North Saanich, by the Rev. F. Wimberly, Mr. Charles D. Phillips of Rochester, Kent, of the late W. H. Ashferth, of Toronto.

England, to Miss Florence M. Fowell, of North Saanich.

TOWNLEY—ASHWORTH — At Trinity Parish church, Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday, January 12th, by Rev. H. H. Gowen, rector, Charles Robert Townley, of Vancouver, to Alice, daughter

IMPORTANT TIME IN EVERY GIRL'S LIFE

Is Between Fifteen and Eighteen Years of Age—How to Avoid the Dangers that Arise During this Period.

The mental activity of school life, coupled with the terrible strain that must come during these years, taxes the vitality of even the strongest. A girl at this age often does not understand the physical change she is undergoing. She will in all probability be nervous and puzzled. She should have the benefit of good, motherly advice and a long treatment of Ferrozone, which will supply new energy to bear her safely past the critical event. Ferrozone is the best remedy to take in early womanhood, because it contains so much nerve and blood nourishment. It corrects all derangements, cures bearing-down pains, nervousness, and prevents headaches. Ferrozone revitalizes young girls, gives them vim, buoyancy, strong nerves and healthy body. Every girl should use Ferrozone, and wise mothers will see that their daughters have the benefit of this health-giving tonic.

Mrs. W. E. Mischel, of Richmond, writes:—"I can strongly recommend Ferrozone as a good tonic for young ladies. My daughter has been taking Ferrozone for the past six months, and it has worked wonders for her. Before using Ferrozone she was anaemic and nervous and had no strength. But Ferrozone has built up her whole constitution and given her strength and vitality. Of all the tonics I ever used I don't think one of them compares with Ferrozone. It certainly brings health and strength to young girls quickly."

There is no remedy half so effective as Ferrozone. A trial soon demonstrates its merits. Get Ferrozone from your druggist today and let it build you up. Beware of fraudulent substitutes and insist on having only Ferrozone. Price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

OUR SEIDLITZ POWDERS

Relieve you of that Tired Feeling. Take one before Breakfast.

CYRUS H. BOWES

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'Phones: 425 and 450

IF you have tried our groceries you will not require to be told that they are the best the market can furnish. If you have never favored us with your custom, a single trial will convince you that our goods are as we represent them, and that our

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Best Canadian Bacon, sugar cured.....20c. per lb
Pic Nic Hams.....12½c. per lb
Roll Bacon.....15c. per lb

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Fine Super-Wool Blankets from $2.85 to $6.25 per pair.

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Pure Wool Saxony Blankets from $4.65 to $8.00 per pair.

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These Comforters are filled with PURE WHITE FLEECY COTTON, light, soft and warm, covered in Silkolene and Sateen, from $2.00 to $4.50 each.

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