

Manufacturers' representatives will be permitted to shoot in any one squad, provided the number of entries...

The fact that the C.P.R. is dumping some worn out box cars, first carefully diverting them to an easily available iron work...

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B.C., for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted on the east boundary of block 587 and marked "C.S. northwest corner post, limit No. 1" on the west side of Deer creek...

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of C.S. No. 1 limit, marked "C.S. S.W. corner post," thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted on the northern boundary of a lot marked No. 3, marked "C.S. S.W. corner," thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted on the northern boundary of C.S. limit No. 3, marked "C.S. S.W. corner," thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

No. 5—Commencing at a post planted on the northern boundary of C.S. limit No. 4, marked "C.S. S.W. corner," thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

No. 6—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of C.S. No. 5, marked "C.S. S.W. corner," thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

THOMAS S. SCOTT, Dated June 18, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Situations about 8 miles west from Robson on the north side of the Columbia river, starting at the initial post marked "J.H.R.," thence 10 chains east; thence 5 chains north; thence 10 chains west; thence 5 chains south to place of commencement, said to contain 15 acres more or less, adjoining Annab's purchase.

J. H. RINGROSE, Lector W. L. PAYNE, April 3rd, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in Fire Valley, West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of D. A. McCulloch's application to purchase, and marked "J. H. Morrison's southwest corner post," running 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west to place of commencement.

J. H. MORRISON, Lector L. C. MORRISON, Agent 6-19, Dated 15th day of March, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY, TAKE NOTICE that I, Patrick Mullins, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of block 106, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

PATRICK MULLINS, Dated June 19th, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY, TAKE NOTICE that I, W. H. Crawford, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of block 106, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 329 acres, more or less.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Lector GEO. HUGHES, Agent, Dated July 25th, 1907.

SHOW GAINS

Effect of Two-Cent Rate Law in Minnesota

IT IS NOT CONFISCATORY

RETURNS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES SHOW ONE-SIXTH INCREASE IN EARNINGS FOR MAY AND JUNE UNDER NEW LAW.

St. Paul, Aug. 23.—The two cent passenger rate has actually resulted in increased earnings for Minnesota railroads, according to the companies' own figures for May and June, issued by the railway commission.

The figures of May and June of last year are not available, but the average for the two months since the two cent fares have been in effect is actually higher than the average of the old rate, with no increase in service necessary.

Affidavits embodying these figures were served today on the attorneys for the stockholders, who are asking an injunction against the rate law.

Affidavits were also filed as to the commodity railway law, showing that it is not unreasonable or confiscatory. These are more complicated, but in their summary show that the average rate per ton under the law will be higher than the actual revenue per ton per mile for a year, not only in Minnesota, but over the entire lines. These facts are deduced from the companies' own showing.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Bulls Have an Innings—Force October Wheat to 95

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Liverpool cables came unexpectedly higher this morning, caused no doubt by the very light shipments for the week from the Argentine which were only a trifle over half a million bushels as compared with over 2 million the same week a year ago.

These strong cables started a stronger and higher opening in the Winnipeg market which was fairly maintained during the early part of the session.

Offers became quiet here around noon and a little of the early strength was lost. This was soon recovered however on the bullish report sent out by the Modern Miller, which claimed the demand for American wheat is the best since the year 1902.

This report coupled with small Argentine shipments and the insistent rumor that frost in the Dakotas has done great damage, but will not be noticeable until the harvesting, caused American markets, in which Winnipeg sympathizes, to rise to the extent of over two cents over the previous close. Around 95 cents for October sellers seemed to be plentiful but the efforts of the bulls to get the price over this mark were unsuccessful, and prices closed at about 94 cents over the day.

The weather map showed higher temperatures during the night with a few scattered showers. The forecast is for showery weather throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan and fair in Alberta.

PLAGUE SPOT OF EUROPE

Growing Demand That Monte Carlo be Exterminated

London, Aug. 23.—The revelations in the Gould case of the seamy side of Monte Carlo life, has provoked a demand for the stamping out of this European "plague spot."

The Monte Carlo correspondent of the London Times contends that the question is an international one, because men and women from all countries are ruined there annually in scores.

"Monte Carlo has become a nest of corruption," he says "a centre of unhealthy influences the deplorable effects of which are more and more felt. The tables have attracted to and retained in neighboring towns a large population of corrupt men and women living on vice and endeavoring by all means in their power to propagate it."

Max Pemberton, the novelist, who has studied Monte Carlo closely, joins in the demand that it be exterminated and says there is no doubt that Nice is congregated one of the worst criminal populations to be found in any city.

The view, however, is taken that Monte Carlo affords an outlet for the gambling instincts under the best of conditions and if open gambling there is abolished a crop of secret gambling hells far worse will spring up.

PATRICK MULLINS, Dated June 19th, 1907.

ENGAGED IN LONG WALK

Hawthorn's Walk, Aug. 23.—A man passed through here today on the Omaha tracks, who stated that he had walked from New York on a wager and intended to complete the tramp to the head of the lakes in 43 days. He said that he had been travelling 42 days, and was determined to win the wager. He hopes to reach Superior about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

HAIL DESTROYS WHEAT

Valley City, N.D., Aug. 23.—One of the most disastrous hail storms that ever visited this country has devastated a strip about 25 miles long and from one to six miles wide, destroying one of the finest wheat sections last night. The storm started southwest of Eckleson and travelled in an easterly direction pounding everything into the ground.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER CUT

Fredericton, Aug. 23.—It is estimated that the lumber cut in New Brunswick during the coming season will not exceed 85 per cent of that of last year. Scarcity of money and the unsatisfactory condition of the lumber market are given as reasons for the curtailment of operations.

COAL MINERS ENTOMBED

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 23.—Four miners were yesterday caught in a cave in the No. 12 tunnel of the Pennsylvania Coal company near here, and are still entombed and it is believed they are dead. The voice of James Boyles, one of the entombed men was heard at 2 o'clock this morning, but silence has reigned ever since that time. Boyles' companions are Peter Flynn, John Koenig and Joseph Koenig. The cave-in was caused by a heavy fall of rock. Six men were caught but two of them crawled from under some of the debris after several hours' effort. One of these, Michael Naughton, was badly injured but the other man escaped unhurt.

BUDGET OF OTTAWA NEWS

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR THE PREMIER OF CANADA

CANADIANS MUST EXPORT ONLY HIGH GRADE WARES

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—The government is said to have secured the Carrier mandate on Sussex street, latterly owned by senator Edwards, as an official residence for the present and future premiers of Canada. The building is located at the corner of Sussex and is close to Rideau hall and is a handsome structure.

In his annual report to the department of trade and commerce lord Strathcona emphasizes the necessity of Canadians striving to steadily improve the quality of products sent to the British markets, as a higher standard is demanded every year.

The keynote to the conclusions drawn from the observations of Canadian export trade conditions in the concluding paragraph of lord Strathcona's remarks is shown by the necessary and increasing month by month. As a result the great consumers of Canadian products, the working classes, have endeavored to measure of employment and present there is indication of any change in these conditions. It may be stated that the working classes of England are becoming more and more fastidious in respect to food products and that the authorities are imposing greater precautions to insure admission of high class products in first class condition.

It therefore behooves those countries like Canada, seeking the great British market to take the utmost care and caution in regard to the quality of products intended for the British isles.

The report notes the gratifying increase in the exports of Canadian agricultural products to Great Britain, and emphasizes the necessity of greater care being taken in keeping the exports of butter and cheese, fruit and bacon up to standard. The vast majority of these will come west on the six special harvest excursions.

MONTANA'S FUEL SITUATION

No Stocks in Hand and Serious Shortage is Inevitable

Billings, Aug. 23.—State coal mine inspector Mott has just completed a tour of inspection of the mines of the state and his report on the fuel situation in Montana is anything but cheerful. He declares that at all of the mines in that part of the state coal is being shipped as fast as it can be taken out. No storing is being done at the mines, it being almost impossible to supply the demands. Heretofore, large quantities of fuel were stored at the mines to meet an emergency during the winter. In the northern part of the state, operators are experiencing a labor shortage and are able to remove the coal only in limited quantities. With the great increase in traffic the railroads are consuming an unusually large amount of black diamonds and the shortage which has been freely predicted by various authorities, the inspector declares, is sure to come.

PROSECUTION OF LUMBERMEN.

Proceedings Started in Alberta Promisingly

Edmonton, Aug. 23.—The prosecution just started by the attorney general's department against lumbermen alleged to be operating in Western Canadian markets signifies the beginning of a long and bitter struggle in the courts. The lumber association has adopted a plan for fighting the prosecution. It is expected that there will be a general meeting of the members of the association called shortly for the purpose of deciding definitely upon a course of defence. The association, it is expected, will deny that there is any undue competition between the members and thus save the situation. It is also expected that it will do something to popularize them with the people of these towns.

NOW POPULAR

Minneapolis Judge Imposes \$20,000,000 Fine

FOR REBATES ON GRAIN

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA CONVICTED ON SEVENTEEN COUNTS—FINE MIGHT HAVE BEEN HEAVIER.

Minneapolis, Aug. 23.—Judge Page Morris today imposed a fine of \$20,000,000 upon the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway company and ordered its general freight agent, Pearce, to pay a \$3000 fine in the United States district court here today. The road, with its former freight agent, was convicted on Aug. 11 of granting rebates to the Spencer grain company. The indictment contained 50 counts.

The indictment charged that the Spencer grain company, which is now a subsidiary of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway company, had received a rebate of 10 per cent on its freight charges for grain shipped to Duluth and Superior, on 17 different shipments. Whether the court should take notice of this fact in passing sentence and state the fine was to cover 17 offenses in a cumulative sentence, Judge Morris in his review deemed not essential.

TORONTO MAN APPOINTED

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Dr. Harvey Clark, who has been one of the physicians of Toronto asylum for about a year, has been appointed assistant medical superintendent of the asylum at New Westminister, B.C.

MCGUIGAN VERY ILL

Montreal, Aug. 23.—F. H. McGuigan, formerly fourth vice-president of the Grand Trunk system and more recently first vice-president of Great Northern lines, lies dangerously ill at Port land, Me.

GENERAL OTTER'S MOTHER DEAD

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Anna Otter, mother of brigadier general Otter, died today at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Stewart in this city. Mrs. Otter was an octogenarian.

TO HARVEST CROPS

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—The first of the harvesters who are to gather in the crop of the west arrived from the maritime provinces this morning and during the next 12 hours three thousand more also arrived. The vast majority of these excursions which are scheduled for this fall is from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward island. They will arrive in Winnipeg tomorrow morning. The vast majority of these will come west on the six special harvest excursions.

ALCAZAR IS IN DANGER

Washington, Aug. 23.—Information has been received by the state department by cable to the effect that the bandit Rasul has completely defeated the large force sent against him by the sultan of Morocco, in the effort to secure the release of Cald McLean. According to the sams report the important city of Alcazar, which is distant nearly two days by caravan from the city of Tangier, is in danger.

PROSPERITY OF I. C. R.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—The earnings today of the Intercolonial railway according to M. J. Butcher, deputy minister, are the largest in the history of the road. The system was never in better shape than now and never before handled so much business.

TO VISIT ORCHARD'S OLD HOME

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Clarence S. Darrow, who assisted in the defense of W. D. Hayward of the Western Federation of Miners, at Boise, Idaho, was in Ontario on a holiday trip. It is possible that he will visit Northumberland county, the home of Alfred Horsley, alias Orchard.

NO USE FOR KNIFE WIELDERS

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Antonio Bardses for stabbing Arthur Charbonneau 12 times with a stiletto has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. Judge Gunn said that foreigners must be taught that stabbing was not allowed in Canada.

ORCHARD INSECT PESTS

DR. FLETCHER'S SUGGESTIVE TALK TO FRUIT GROWERS.

PESTS RARE AS YET BUT MUST BE GUARDED AGAINST.

Through the courtesy of Mr. George H. Playle we are enabled today to publish a fairly full report of Dr. Fletcher's admirable address to the fruitgrowers of this district on Monday evening. Dr. Fletcher has good advice to offer and there is much that is suggestive and salutary to those engaged in the fruit growing industry in the report of his address hereunder.

Dr. Fletcher said in part: I have no doubt many people who might have been kept away because they say "we do not know much about insect pests." You are in such a delightful part of the country that you are troubled with very few. The insect development of fruit and fruit growing in this valley has been such a surprise to everyone, and the fact that you have a district so eminently suited to the production of fruit is due to those engaged in the fruit growing industry in the report of his address hereunder.

MRS. THOMAS' TRIAL

Warton, Aug. 23.—The preliminary trial of Agnes Thomas charged with the killing of Phillip Gilbert on her premises was held before a magistrate yesterday. Crown attorney Dixon asked for a verdict of guilty on the charge of murder. G. A. McKay counsel for the defence asked that the whole matter be referred to the attorney general's department which was agreed to and the case was adjourned for a week. According to the evidence versions vary as to the number of shots fired.

GREENWOOD COUPLE DIVORCED

Spokane, Aug. 23.—Peter G. Johnson married a widow with married children in Greenwood, B. C. in 1900 and until four years ago she lived with him 11 months at three different times. So he testified before a magistrate yesterday. The divorce was granted by Melissa Johnson yesterday.

"At no time," said Mr. Johnson, "did she act as a wife to me. The last time she left me I went 400 miles to bring her back. She left again because I would not deed my property to her. Her son sued me for board and nursing. She has been gone four years now."

Mrs. Addery testified for Mr. Johnson that Mrs. Johnson had written that she had a good home. She knew them in Greenwood. Judge Sullivan granted a decree on the ground of abandonment.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Sam Prior, Charged with Murder of Little Rosie Moore

Spokane, Aug. 23.—Preliminary inquiry into the death of Rosie Moore, who was found dead here some weeks ago, was opened here this afternoon before magistrates McPhail and Hill, when Sam Prior was committed for trial. The three factors of success in fruit growing are:

1. The soil. 2. The climate. 3. The insect pests. Notwithstanding the fact that your orchards are so very clear of insect and fungus enemies which do so much harm in other favored parts, there is no reason why you should not find out all you can about them. The provincial government is doing a great deal in fortifying the farmers so that they may save themselves the great loss by knowing beforehand the difficulties they will have to meet. In this valley growing fruit is a new thing, but still there are certain orchards which have existed long enough to show you what can be done or at least to give indications of the lines along which you can carry on your work most successfully. One of the difficulties with fruit growing is that it is a long and slow process. It is not a matter of a few days or a few weeks. It is a matter of years. It is a matter of patience. It is a matter of faith. It is a matter of hope. It is a matter of love. It is a matter of devotion. It is a matter of sacrifice. It is a matter of prayer. It is a matter of thanksgiving. It is a matter of praise. It is a matter of glory. It is a matter of honor. It is a matter of power. It is a matter of dominion. It is a matter of glory. It is a matter of honor. It is a matter of power. It is a matter of dominion.

NOTORIOUS BANDIT CHIEF RAISULI SECURES ANOTHER DECISIVE VICTORY OVER THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

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TIMBER NOTICES

TAKE NOTICE that I, Donald Dewar, of Arrowhead, B. C., woods manager, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands, situate on McDonald creek, Upper Arrow lake, West Kootenay:

No. 1.—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of T. L. No. 7200, running west 20 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 110 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 10 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated July 16, 1907. No. 2.—Commencing at a post marked "R. T. Dewar's N. W. corner," beginning midway on the east and west line of T. L. 7307, on the south side, running east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 3.—Commencing at a post marked "R. T. Dewar's N. E. corner post," and planted at the N. E. corner of Lotion No. 2, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 4.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. W. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 5.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 6.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 7.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 8.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 9.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 10.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 11.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 12.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 13.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated July 9th, 1907. No. 14.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods west and 300 paces north of the confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek, about 14 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 400 acres more or less. Said point of commencement can be reached from said confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek by going west up a gulch about 80 rods to a point where a trail running in a northerly direction has been blazed or about 350 paces.

PHILIP A. KRIBS, PHILIP BOBBY, Agent. NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the West Kootenay district:

Location No. 1.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods west and 350 paces north of the confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek, about 14 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Location No. 2.—Commencing at a post marked "R. T. Dewar's N. W. corner post," and planted at the N. E. corner of Lotion No. 2, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 3.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 4.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 5.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 6.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 7.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 8.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 9.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 10.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 11.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 12.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 13.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 14.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 15.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 16.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 17.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 18.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 19.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 20.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 21.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 22.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N. E. corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 23.—Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S. W. corner post," and planted at the N. W. corner of Lotion No. 3, thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY, B. C. TAKE NOTICE that we, D. Dye and E. Harrop, of Harrop, B. C., occupation, carpenters and joiners, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted 12 feet west of Webster's northeast corner, on the north side of the road, thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 40 acres more or less.

ERNEST HARROP, DELBERT DYE, Dated July 9, 1907. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that Linné Backworth, of Ymir, B. C., master woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of E. N. Road, thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 20 acres more or less.

LINNE BACKWORTH, A. E. BUCKWORTH, Agent, Dated Aug. 9, 1907. NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, in West Kootenay district:

Location No. 1.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 2.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 3.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 4.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 5.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 6.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 7.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 8.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 9.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 10.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 11.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 12.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 13.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 14.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 15.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 16.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 17.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 18.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 19.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Location No. 20.—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmon, B. C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

ORCHARD INSECT PESTS

(Continued From First Page)

know I saw it within a few miles of you? Remember that, because it will come to you certainly, so learn the standard remedy and put it into practice. I have gone through some of the orchards here and I say: "Oh yes!" "What with?"

"I don't know; I think it is so and so." You have no right to "think" about a matter that your livelihood depends on. You must know, know the proper thing, the proper time, and the proper manner; have the very best spray that can be got, do not look for cheap ones, don't talk about getting a new nozzle last year. I have worn out a nozzle every day. Spraying a tree it not turning on the nozzle, it is applying a local application containing poison or fungicide in such a way that it falls on and adheres to the tree. I want to make you people up, fighten you, you have not got half the diseases yet, but they will come. You have a big start in the race during these years before they have arrived, a great handicap by the time they are prepared to hold that advantage as long as you can. It is good business for you to be ready with the remedy as soon as the disease appears. The governments at Victoria and at Ottawa stand ready to help you. I have been all over the settled parts of Canada, and I find the Experimental Farm reports highly prized; they are put away with care and the old woman's spectacles might be put away in them and never be found again. Do not use them that way; every effort should be made to get the best practical, and every encouragement given to have people ask questions. And they do ask them, even in the small division of which I have charge we answer over their shoulder letters every week. People sometimes apologize for writing to us, say they fear we will get tired. Now you know any man who is paid to do a thing likes to do it, the people who write to us show they are the people who want to know, and we are interested in helping them to know.

It could be worth your while to get the horticultural reports. I have seen many of your beautiful apples up here, and people ask me "what is this apple?" I say so and so. "Well," they say, "I detected the parasite that I sent some to the show here and the judges said it was something else." I say, "What have you done about it?" They say, "I don't know." That is the trouble. The fine fruit is ruled out of the next show. But you do not have to accept the dictum of any one judge. The horticulturalist at Ottawa is one of the best judges in the world; with some things it is more difficult than with others, but we must find a remedy for all. One gentleman told me that where the trees had been thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture the disease disappeared. A Coldstream, on Okanagan lake, it stayed there for two or three years and then disappeared. That does not indicate fungus disease, but on the other hand the fact that it was cured by Bordeaux does not indicate that it was not a fungus disease. Use the lime, sulphur and salt, which is very good because it destroys the spores which remain on the trees all winter. It is a standard remedy for all fungus diseases.

(Mr. Johnson stated he had used Bordeaux mixture but it did not cure.) That does not show it was no use because in another case it was successful. It means we have to have another shot, several shots. It was at first said to be bitter root but it does not agree with the description of that disease; it is not bitter and very often is chiefly on the outside of the apple. It was given that name temporarily, but it does not succumb to the remedy for bitter root. Both these experiments may be wrong, there may have been some other factor overlooked; it is necessary to repeat experiments over and over again before they can be taken as conclusive. In one case I know of it disappeared after a man had simply drained his orchard. Our knowledge is not yet complete but the work is being carried on and the results of experiments conducted by agricultural and horticultural departments all over North America wherever conditions are similar are available to you as well as the work of your own governments. The definite information that you can thus obtain sometimes enables a man simply to set out his spraying pump and eradicate at once many of the worst diseases that are troubling his orchard. It was only about 25 years ago that Bordeaux mixture was discovered to be an excellent remedy for grape rot or mildew. Now, where this is prevalent it can be entirely prevented. One of the most prevalent fungus diseases in the world is the potato rot, which caused the great famine in Ireland at the end of the last century. That can be almost entirely prevented by spraying with Bordeaux. I have one experiment which I have repeated for 15 years at Ottawa, because it is such a striking object lesson. We have one field that is as situated as to be visible all round for a considerable distance. Right in the center of the field I treat a patch with the mixture, and the result is that on the patch so treated the foliage remains for nearly a month after all the other, and it is absolutely free of the disease; the rot of the leaves does not occur, therefore, the rot of the roots does not occur for they are the same thing. First the rot attacks the leaves and from there it is washed into the ground and destroys the potatoes. I have not seen a diseased potato in my garden for years as a result of spraying. The plum rot is very difficult to treat, yet it can be treated in a practical paying manner by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, because the disease develops on the outside of the leaves. Some diseases, and this may be one, develop internally. Two diseases that trouble the farmers in the northwest are rust and smut. Smut is an external disease, rust is internal. Now it is not practicable to spray large fields of a comparatively low priced crop, but the practice remedy is to treat the seed before it is sown, because the disease is carried on spores on the outside of the seed. The treatment of wheat with blightens or some such treatment is no new thing, it was practiced a hundred years ago, but people came into a new country and took their chances, neglected to treat it and in consequence the

diseases increased and kept on increasing until in one year not long ago there was 35 per cent of the entire wheat crop of the northwest graded lower than it would otherwise have been because of smut. That was a serious matter affecting the whole country, so the government and railways combined and sent out a special train with specialists throughout the land to tell the farmers what to do to prevent this serious loss, and now every farmer knows it is his business to free his seed wheat from weeds and disease, and the sales of blightens in that country have increased by thousands of tons and the disease is stayed in a large measure. So the practical result is smut can be prevented, but rust cannot be treated that way because it is an internal disease, and is not seen until it bursts through the straw. This disease on the apple however is internal, as we see by cutting it; all I can suggest is to use Bordeaux mixture; it will destroy any spores on the outside.

(Mr. Johnson stated that the use of Bordeaux caused rusting of the apple) Rusting is an injury of the mixture and replacing the soil, the results will be good. For cut worms in cabbages and tomatoes also an excellent plan is to take strips of paper and wrap them around the stems of the plants, so that the paper extends about two inches above the ground. One of the reasons people doubt the efficacy of the paris green and bran treatment for cut worms is, the cut worm being a night feeder, comes out after dark and eats the poison, and arsenic white being very deadly also very slow poison. The worms go back to their holes and at Ottawa stand ready to help you. I have been all over the settled parts of Canada, and I find the Experimental Farm reports highly prized; they are put away with care and the old woman's spectacles might be put away in them and never be found again. Do not use them that way; every effort should be made to get the best practical, and every encouragement given to have people ask questions. And they do ask them, even in the small division of which I have charge we answer over their shoulder letters every week. People sometimes apologize for writing to us, say they fear we will get tired. Now you know any man who is paid to do a thing likes to do it, the people who write to us show they are the people who want to know, and we are interested in helping them to know.

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(Mr. Johnson stated he had used Bordeaux mixture but it did not cure.) That does not show it was no use because in another case it was successful. It means we have to have another shot, several shots. It was at first said to be bitter root but it does not agree with the description of that disease; it is not bitter and very often is chiefly on the outside of the apple. It was given that name temporarily, but it does not succumb to the remedy for bitter root. Both these experiments may be wrong, there may have been some other factor overlooked; it is necessary to repeat experiments over and over again before they can be taken as conclusive. In one case I know of it disappeared after a man had simply drained his orchard. Our knowledge is not yet complete but the work is being carried on and the results of experiments conducted by agricultural and horticultural departments all over North America wherever conditions are similar are available to you as well as the work of your own governments. The definite information that you can thus obtain sometimes enables a man simply to set out his spraying pump and eradicate at once many of the worst diseases that are troubling his orchard. It was only about 25 years ago that Bordeaux mixture was discovered to be an excellent remedy for grape rot or mildew. Now, where this is prevalent it can be entirely prevented. One of the most prevalent fungus diseases in the world is the potato rot, which caused the great famine in Ireland at the end of the last century. That can be almost entirely prevented by spraying with Bordeaux. I have one experiment which I have repeated for 15 years at Ottawa, because it is such a striking object lesson. We have one field that is as situated as to be visible all round for a considerable distance. Right in the center of the field I treat a patch with the mixture, and the result is that on the patch so treated the foliage remains for nearly a month after all the other, and it is absolutely free of the disease; the rot of the leaves does not occur, therefore, the rot of the roots does not occur for they are the same thing. First the rot attacks the leaves and from there it is washed into the ground and destroys the potatoes. I have not seen a diseased potato in my garden for years as a result of spraying. The plum rot is very difficult to treat, yet it can be treated in a practical paying manner by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, because the disease develops on the outside of the leaves. Some diseases, and this may be one, develop internally. Two diseases that trouble the farmers in the northwest are rust and smut. Smut is an external disease, rust is internal. Now it is not practicable to spray large fields of a comparatively low priced crop, but the practice remedy is to treat the seed before it is sown, because the disease is carried on spores on the outside of the seed. The treatment of wheat with blightens or some such treatment is no new thing, it was practiced a hundred years ago, but people came into a new country and took their chances, neglected to treat it and in consequence the

diseases increased and kept on increasing until in one year not long ago there was 35 per cent of the entire wheat crop of the northwest graded lower than it would otherwise have been because of smut. That was a serious matter affecting the whole country, so the government and railways combined and sent out a special train with specialists throughout the land to tell the farmers what to do to prevent this serious loss, and now every farmer knows it is his business to free his seed wheat from weeds and disease, and the sales of blightens in that country have increased by thousands of tons and the disease is stayed in a large measure. So the practical result is smut can be prevented, but rust cannot be treated that way because it is an internal disease, and is not seen until it bursts through the straw. This disease on the apple however is internal, as we see by cutting it; all I can suggest is to use Bordeaux mixture; it will destroy any spores on the outside.

(Mr. Johnson stated that the use of Bordeaux caused rusting of the apple) Rusting is an injury of the mixture and replacing the soil, the results will be good. For cut worms in cabbages and tomatoes also an excellent plan is to take strips of paper and wrap them around the stems of the plants, so that the paper extends about two inches above the ground. One of the reasons people doubt the efficacy of the paris green and bran treatment for cut worms is, the cut worm being a night feeder, comes out after dark and eats the poison, and arsenic white being very deadly also very slow poison. The worms go back to their holes and at Ottawa stand ready to help you. I have been all over the settled parts of Canada, and I find the Experimental Farm reports highly prized; they are put away with care and the old woman's spectacles might be put away in them and never be found again. Do not use them that way; every effort should be made to get the best practical, and every encouragement given to have people ask questions. And they do ask them, even in the small division of which I have charge we answer over their shoulder letters every week. People sometimes apologize for writing to us, say they fear we will get tired. Now you know any man who is paid to do a thing likes to do it, the people who write to us show they are the people who want to know, and we are interested in helping them to know.

It could be worth your while to get the horticultural reports. I have seen many of your beautiful apples up here, and people



NOVEL MEANS LARGE GAINS

New York, Aug. 23.—Secretary of the treasury Cortelyou announced today a new plan of depositing government funds in New York, Boston and other cities, to afford relief to the money market in the approaching crop moving period.

Beginning next week the secretary will place each week at such points in the country as he shall designate, government funds to such amounts as he deems sufficient to prevent an acute monetary stringency and possible panic.

The plan of the secretary is new to financial circles and one he believes will prove more efficacious than the old method of waiting until the country was severely shaken financially and then coming to the rescue at the last moment by placing large deposits of government funds in New York banks.

The plan for financial relief was made known in the following official statement of the secretary: "The secretary of the treasury Cortelyou announced today that beginning next week the treasury department would make each week for a period of four months, deposits in national banks at New York, Boston and other points, the security required to be approved state, municipal or other bonds.

During the last month the exports of products of mines showed an increase of \$743,832. Agricultural products showed an increase of \$3,847,874. The decrease in exports for the period was \$54,169. Lumber, \$590,298, animals and their products, \$5,222,578, manufactures, \$342,148.

During the month of July the volume of exports took a remarkable jump of \$11,174,051, totalling for the month \$77,723,598. Exports of products of the mines show for the month an increase of \$743,832, or \$1,174,051 more than in June.

NOVEL MEANS LARGE GAINS

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Canada's foreign trade totalled \$214,156,015 for the first four months of the current fiscal year, beginning April 1st. This is an increase of \$25,995,964 over the corresponding period of last year.

There was a decrease of \$1,948,653 in the volume of exports which totalled \$82,352,945. However, exports are now showing a tremendous increase and it is expected that the remaining months of the year will more than make up for the falling off in the first few months.

The objects for which the company has been established and registered are: 1. To own, purchase and otherwise acquire, mines and mining properties, and to sell and otherwise dispose of mines and mining properties, in any part of the state of Washington, United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

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Deputy Minister of Mines to Look into Coke Shortage Problem

The action of the board of trade on Thursday night in passing a resolution asking for investigation into the conditions of the export of coke by the Crow's Nest Pass coal company to the United States and the telegraphing of the same to the premier of the province had immediate effect.

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VOL. 6

DEMAND COKE

Russia Urges Government Interference

ATTACK GREAT NORTHERN

CLAIMED THAT COKE OVENS AT CROW'S NEST DO NOT SUFFICE TO SUPPLY MORE THAN CANADIAN SMELTERS AND NORTH PORT.

Roseland, Sept. 2.—The action of the provincial government on the report of Mr. Tolmie, deputy minister of mines, who is investigating the coke shortage, will determine whether the exportation of coke is to be continued for the benefit of the Montana smelters and the financial profit of the Great Northern, or whether Canadian smelters and especially the smelter at Trail and the mines of Roseland are to be supplied with coke. The capacity of various coke ovens of the Crow's Nest coal fields is 1400 tons per day. The smelters of southern British Columbia require about 200 tons per day, leaving 200 tons for Northport. If the several Canadian smelters were supplied with their share of coke instead of shipping it to the Montana smelters, there would be no occasion for complaint. As it is, however, smelters are being closed and others are being fired for nearly a year. Even at this writing the operation of the Trail smelter is an uncertainty and it is stated that unless a sufficient supply of coke is obtained, the plant at Trail must temporarily close. It will of necessity compel the cessation of operation on the Centre Star and its allies, smelters, covering several hundred men, and the loss of employment, to say nothing of a large number of smelter employees at Trail.

It is stated, the facts are these: The coke produced by the Crow's Nest Coal Company is controlled by the Great Northern and allied interests. In furnishing Canadian smelters the only profit is made on the sale of coke. In supplying the Montana smelters the benefit goes only in the sale of the coke, but in the business which results from the operation of Montana smelters and smelters. For example, the smelters at Roseland, Montana, smelters at Great Falls 5000 tons of coke daily, on which the Great Northern gets a share of 170 miles. The product of this coke is 170 miles of copper, on which the Great Northern gets a share of 170 miles of the coke to the east. From this it is readily apparent that the Great Northern makes large profits by delivering the coke to Montana smelters than it does by supplying the Canadian smelters. If the Crow's Nest Pass coal company and the other collieries in the Crow's Nest Pass section would supply Canadian smelters with what they need, and let Montana smelters secure their coke supply from the United States, there would still be 350 tons daily for Northport, even at the present rate of production of coke, which would be ample for the requirements of the West.

Another matter which retards the production of coke is the fact that the Crow's Nest Pass coal company seems to find more profitable to ship the mine run coke to the United States instead of manufacturing it into coke and simply shipping it to the United States. The reason for this the company finds it more profitable to ship the mine run coke to the United States instead of manufacturing it into coke and simply shipping it to the United States. The reason for this the company finds it more profitable to ship the mine run coke to the United States instead of manufacturing it into coke and simply shipping it to the United States.

Under the circumstances there seems to be one course for the government to pursue in order to be true to the people of the province and to stop the government from exporting coke until the Canadian smelters are supplied. Notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, smelters which have cost millions of dollars do not close down or run only a few furnaces for a small number of smelters of southern British Columbia have been short of coke for nearly a year. They have not run nearly to the limit of their capacity for a long time or keep them going. In order to keep them in full operation they must have all the coke that they can consume, and this is only secured by insuring that the Crow's Nest Pass coal company keep the smelters supplied with the provincial government smelters supplying the smelters of the Crow's Nest Pass. The remedy for the evil is to secure by law that the government has power, all it has to do is to exert power and put an end to the great evil that is retarding and injuring the mining and smelting industries of the province.

BLA... HUNDREDS SQUELCHED Temporary Tranquility Prevails Odessa—Bankers at the Black Sea today suffered a severe blow by the closing of the grain bourse and the refusal of bankers to suspend their transactions as a protest against

Synopsis of Canadian Homestead Regulations

ANY available Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt of British Columbia may be homesteaded by any persons 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 situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, brother, sister, or other of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform 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 or 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 elsewhere, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

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

Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 200 acres shall be leased to one individual, and for each acre the sum of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

Deputy Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for.

LAND NOTICE

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that Arthur J. Campbell, of Ymir, B.C., occupation, miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Salmon River, about three miles from E. M. Peters' pre-emption, adjoining Paul Wallace's pre-emption on the west, S.E. corner post, running north 100 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement.

ARTHUR J. CAMPBELL, July 15, 1917.

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TIMBER NOTICE

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that Edward J. Keogh of Spokane, Wash., occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the northern boundary of C.S. limit No. 2, marked "C.S. S.W. corner," thence 80 chains north; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

EDWARD J. KEOGH, Dated July 21, 1917.

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No. 2—Commencing at a post planted on the northern boundary of C.S. limit No. 2, marked "C.S. S.W. corner," thence 80 chains north; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

BOWMAN LUMBER CO., Ltd., By M. C. LAWLER, Their Agent. Dated Aug. 15, 1917.

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