

SEP 19 1910
VICTORIA, B. C.
Legislative Assembly

The Western Call

Vancouver City, Mount Pleasant, South Vancouver and The Province

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VOLUME II

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SEPT. 16 1910.

No. 19

THE CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Pertinent Comments.—Ald. Whitesides' Object.—Mayor Attacks Mr. Woodworth.—City unable to Install Civic Phone.—Mayor and Farrall make Agreement.

Last Monday's meeting of the City Council was marked with considerable feeling on the part of some of the members.

First came a strong protest and denial from Ald. Whiteside relative to certain editorial remarks in The Province and News-Advertiser on an automobile trip of the Fire and Police Committee to Bellingham. The editorials referred to contained the veiled insinuation that the committee had used the city autos to go to Bellingham to inspect the automatic telephone system at the instigation of an agent of the Company, and further hinted that the agent from Chicago had obtained a sort of hypnotic influence over some of the aldermen, and that this was the reason they had attacked the B. C. Telephone Co.

Ald. Whitesides, speaking to a question of privilege, indignantly denied this and clearly stated that the Committee had not even known there was an automatic system in Bellingham, but had gone there on a social visit and to gather what municipal wisdom that could be obtained. He was heartily supported in his statements by Aldermen Enright, Crow, Roberts, MacKechnie and Hepburn, the latter stating that he had himself observed Ald. Whitesides paying personally for the gasoline used on the trip.

The Mayor Takes a Turn.

Then following the above explosion of indignation, the Mayor left the chair on a question of privilege and made a most bitter attack on Mr. C. M. Woodworth, who had been applying for a franchise for the automatic system. Mr. Woodworth was quoted as saying at a Grandview meeting that the Mayor had been unfair in his treatment of him before the Council, and that two aldermen had also been over anxious in the interests of the B. C. Telephone Co. His worship characterized these statements as a "lie" and proceeded to severely castigate Mr. Woodworth, stating that he "objected to a man of Mr. Woodworth's calibre making any such statements about him, and challenged him to cite any case where he, the Mayor, had favored the B. C. Telephone Co." Mr. Woodworth asked permission to say a word in explanation, but the Mayor, who had worked himself into a white heat, refused him the permission, whereupon Ald. Stevens moved that Mr. Woodworth be given an opportunity to explain briefly who he referred to when speaking of "two aldermen." The Mayor seemed disinclined to put the motion, but finally did so, and it was carried. Mr. Woodworth stated he had made no statements reflecting on any aldermen, and that if reported as doing so he had been misquoted, but as far as his statements regarding the Mayor was concerned he preferred to discuss them in the public press or platform later on.

This closed for a short time the "Phone" question.

Those Bridge Applications.

Ald. Hepburn drew attention to the fact that no application had been made to the Railway Commission regarding the Park drive and Victoria drive bridges over the Great Northern cut, stating that the Company had refused to reconstruct these bridges unless ordered to do so by the Railway Commission. Ald. Stevens stated that he had repeatedly enquired about these bridges and understood from the solicitor that application had been made. He indignantly condemned the methods in vogue at the City Hall in dealing with such matters and pointed out the inconvenience and danger of the present structures on Park drive and Victoria drive. The assistant solicitor, Mr. Jones, denied any knowledge of the matter, and Mayor Taylor called the Alderman from Ward V. to order. Subsequently Ald. Stevens produced minutes of Council showing the solicitor had knowledge of the question and renewed his protest against the carelessness of the department which, in this case, would cause long and serious trouble for those living in that section.

As a matter of fact, the bridge at Park drive is little short of minimal, being only wide enough for the car line, with no allowance for foot or vehicular traffic, this class of traffic being compelled to cross on the tram tracks at serious danger.

It is a most important matter and the residents of East Ward should insist on some immediate action being taken to remedy the trouble.

The Phone Question.

Under the head of unfinished business Ald. Stevens again brought to introduced his resolution re the phone question, but the Mayor ruled it out of order on the ground that it had been "laid on the table" at the special meeting. The alderman, however, proceeded the minutes, which showed that it had been "laid over until the next regular meeting of the Council." The Mayor still refused to allow him to proceed, so the alderman from Ward V. moved that the resolution be taken off the table and discussed. This was duly seconded by Ald. Whitesides, and with rather poor grace put to the meeting by the Mayor and carried. The resolution reads as follows:

"That whereas the telephone system of the City of Vancouver is unsatisfactory; and whereas it seems impossible to secure any improvements from the present company under existing circumstances; therefore, be it resolved that we request the B. C. Telephone Company to enter into an entirely new agreement with the city, embodying the following: (1) Right to buy out on reasonable price—say one year—on an arbitrated valuation; (2) that a conduit system be installed wherever allocated by the City Council; (3) that an automatic system be installed, providing a committee of the Council report favorably; (4) and to embody such other provisions as are necessary, such as reduced rates, revocation of extra fee outside of 1-2-mile radius, etc.; and that failing such a concession on the part of the B. C. Telephone Company, that we forthwith enter into an agreement with the automatic system on the aforesaid lines."

In speaking to the motion Ald. Stevens roundly condemned the present telephone company. He cited among other things several serious grievances, viz., that the Company's employees were not courteous to subscribers and that it was impossible to get any satisfaction from the Company relative to complaints; that the service in this city was wretched and would not be improved with the new sub-station plan now being installed by the company; that rates were too high and the extra charge of 25 cents per month outside of the 1-2 mile limits was an unjust imposition on the pub-

lic; that the company acted in a high-handed manner in installing their poles; that the conduit system should be installed in a large portion of the city. The mover then proceeded to elaborate his motion, pointing out that he would be favorable to entering into a new agreement with the company along the lines referred to in the resolution. He absolutely repudiated any desire to have a "dual system" but if the present company refused to deal reasonably with the city, in his opinion, the city could most easily secure a system of its own by allowing another company to install the system under the conditions above referred to, with an additional provision that the city share in the earnings of the company. He further stated that if the Council were agreeable and were prepared to secure the capital he would put up both hands for a civic phone outright. But one thing was imperative and that was, the existing conditions must be improved.

Ald. McTaggart agreed with the mover that something should be done and that he also favored urging the present company to enter into a new agreement along the lines of the resolution. Ald. McTaggart complained of the practice of changing phone numbers without notifying the subscribers and cited several instances where serious loss and inconvenience had been suffered in consequence. It was also impossible to move a phone and retain the same number, he was not favorable to a dual system but felt that the most up-to-date system should be installed.

Ald. Ramsay suggested some minor changes to the resolution, viz., that the word "better" be substituted for "automatic" and that the words "municipal owned" take the place of the last clause in the resolution. These amendments were readily accepted by Ald. Stevens, the mover.

The Mayor thought the question should never have been brought up. He stated that "the city solicitor and myself went to Victoria to represent the city before the Private Bills Committee to secure the right to construct a civic system and that they, representing the city, had agreed with Mr. Farrall of the B. C. Telephone Co., that they would not give any franchise to another company, and Mr. Farrall had then withdrawn his opposition."

Ald. Enright then moved that the matter be referred to a special committee to take the matter up and thoroughly investigate it. This was passed.

The Mayor then named Ald. Enright, Ald. Ramsay and Ald. MacPherson. It was suggested to His Worship that the mover of the resolution should be a member of the committee, but the Mayor refused to appoint Ald. Stevens as a member.



W. R. OWENS, ESQ.

Mr. Owens has proved himself to be the true exponent of the interests of the people. He not only attends to our interests in Stanley Park but also has done splendid work in establishing and improving the parks in the out lying districts.

Some Facts.

When the Mayor stated that "the city solicitor and himself were the delegation which went to Victoria to secure the right, etc.," he deliberately ignored Ald. Stevens, who was also a member of the delegation and argued the city's case before the Private Bills Committee, and it might be incidentally mentioned that he and Mr. Farrall had a rather heated discussion over the matter.

A still more interesting fact is this: The delegation consisting of His Worship Mayor Taylor, the city solicitor, W. A. McDonald, and Ald. Stevens had a conference with Mr. Farrall in the Empress Hotel at Victoria relative to this same application. Mr. Farrall asked that the City agree not to go into a civic-owned system without first offering to buy out the B. C. Telephone system. Ald. Stevens asked if the Company would agree to sell when asked to do so, and if they would submit to arbitration. Mr. Farrall refused. Ald. Stevens would not consent to this one-sided arrangement and so the matter was dropped.

The next day, however, the opposition of the B. C. Telephone Co. was withdrawn upon some private understanding between the Mayor and Mr. Farrall. The Mayor now states that this understanding was to the effect that no other company should be allowed a franchise, but he also states that the delegation consisted of himself and the solicitor. This is perfectly true, as Ald. Stevens had never consented to the one-sided arrangement with the B. C. Telephone Co.

Is the City Able?

As long as the B. C. Telephone Co. can tie the city down to the agreement made by the Mayor not to allow any other company a franchise, they are safe from opposition for quite a number of years, and the subscribers may rest assured that the service will only be improved up to the point demanded to produce dividends, ignoring the public convenience.

The city's bonded indebtedness is now up to the limit. If we went into the telephone business we would have to do so upon a separate and distinct basis. This would require a further amendment to the Charter, so that the permission secured at the last session is worthless under existing circumstances. Then, further, even if we had the power, it would be impossible for the city to secure sufficient funds to finance the business, with the present company so strongly entrenched. Our special assets would be nil. We could not even state we had a "field," as it would be immediately stated that the field was now occupied by the B. C. Telephone Co., so the

realization of a "civic phone" is almost impossible under existing circumstances. On the other hand, if we can induce the present company to agree to sell out on an "arbitrated" valuation, when the city wished it, and agree to install a modern system to be approved by the Council after careful investigation, and such other matters as are of vital interest, we would then be in a position of taking over a running concern, with the extensive assets, sufficient to borrow any amount which would be further required, and this credit would be further strengthened by the fact that we would be the sole occupants of the field, which in itself is a valuable asset.

But supposing the present company refuse to deal (which is to be expected), what is our position? Simply this: We now have the right to grant a franchise to any company we may wish, upon any terms we may agree upon. We have also the right (but not the power) to enter into the business as a city; now, what is more simple than to grant a franchise to another company, upon such terms and conditions as would virtually give the city control (as outlined below) and allow them to install a modern system, and when the city thought advisable buy the system out? We would thus be able to overcome the insuperable difficulty, which now exists in serious reality, viz., our inability to finance an independent system.

The conditions we would suggest as equitable in a new franchise would be:

- (a) That the City have the right to take over the system at any time after a stipulated period, say five years, at a valuation to be adjusted by arbitration on certain conditions to be agreed upon;
- (b) That the system to be installed must first be approved of by the City Council;
- (c) That conduits be used wherever named by the City;
- (d) That a portion of the earnings accrue to the City as a "royalty," the amount to be adjusted by agreement.
- (e) Definite schedule of fees agreeable to the City, and all such details as charges for removal of phones, changes of numbers, etc.

We could thus secure the installation of a modern telephone system, virtually under the control of the City, without being compelled to sacrifice our credit, which at present is being utilized up to the limit.

Some will object that this would mean a dual system. It would for a time. But surely there is a sufficient number of public-spirited citizens in Vancouver who would be willing to pay a double fee for a few years if there was a reasonable prospect of securing control of a great public utility which at present is held by an unscrupulous monopoly, which has its foot upon the neck of the public.

We are convinced that, failing a re-adjustment with the B. C. Telephone Co., some such an agreement with independent parties would result in the new semi-civic concern securing control of the telephone business of the city.

AMATEUR SPORT.

It is a matter for regret that our most manly sports are passing into the control of the professionals.

The disgraceful treatment of some of Vancouver's oldest and most favorably known lacrosse players by Con Jones, the sport promoter, is only a sample of what sport degenerates into, in the hands of such persons. It is no particular compliment to Vancouver that we have allowed our sport to largely drift into the control of a most questionable element.

There is some hope, however, to be gleaned from the prospect of "championship" material in Jim Findley's amateur lacrosse team. There is a desire to send this team east and many of our business men have subscribed to half pay the expenses. This move deserves encouragement. We understand that the professional "boss" of the city's sports took up a collection for this purpose. It might be as well to get the subscriptions independent of this source.

EVENING THINGS UP.

("Collier's")

The General Conference of the Methodist Church did some great strokes for righteousness at Victoria, B. C., the past fortnight. It resolved in favor of church union for the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists. It listened to a speech from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which is very much as if Dr. Sproule had been allowed to address a consistory of cardinals. But this is the day of rapprochement, and it is a hard matter to prevent good Christians, no matter what sect, getting together. It expunged the famous disciplinary clause in regards to cards, dancing, and theater-going, treating it rather as a counsel of perfection than as a rule of life. In this enlightened age not even a Joshua can make the sun stand still. The Conference saw through "authors" and other pale substitutes for *enure and casino* and chose to deal with the devil in the open, sooner than undermine character with futile deceptions. And then, having gone ahead at a tremendous pace, it re-elected Dr. Carman General Superintendent and elected Rev. Dr. Chown associate, to steady things up. Rev. Dr. Carman is the patriarch of the assembly. He is seventy-seven years old and has been twenty-six years general superintendent. Before that he was Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In theology he is the oldest living inhabitant of "Paley's Evidences," and has directed the affairs of the Church along that line ever since he could think. The Rev. Dr. Chown, his coadjutor, is a much younger man and is a moral reformer of the sternest sort. The duties will probably be divided this way. Dr. Carman will carry the honors and Dr. Chown will do the work. Altogether, the General Conference of the Methodist Church has displayed a fine sense of averages right through the piece.

JOE MARTIN, THE PARADOX.

("Collier's")

A red blasting rage holds British Columbia at Joe Martin's impudence in saying that it was too much "on the make." The Middle West may make money for money's sake, but British Columbia would have you know that she makes it for the ease and graces of life she can buy with it. You catch the difference, of course. Who is this member for St. Pancras, London, who comes back over the ocean to fowl his old nest? Was he never "on the make" in British Columbia? Did he quit because he was disgusted with money or because he had enough? Joe Martin is quite frank about it. He says it was because he had enough. But what was enough? Aye, there's the rub. Vancouver says it was a million. Hastings town-site and Springer's Heights made Joe Martin rich. Who is he, then, to cast the first stone? Let him go back to England, to the House of Commons, to his inconsistencies. Let the erstwhile \$25,000 a year solicitor of the C. P. R. lash the swollen corporations of the Old Land. Let the millionaire of Springer's Heights scourge the wealth and privileges of the effete aristocracy of the Mother Country. But let him keep a civil tongue in his head when he talks to old chums who know all about him. He got his. Let them have a chance to get theirs.

Matters Mercenary

MINING STATISTICS.

A further portion of the annual statistics regarding mines and quarries, just issued as a blue book, shows that the total number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying in the world exceeded five and four-tenths millions, of whom nearly one-third were employed in the United Kingdom, and more than one-third in the British Empire. More than half the total number were employed in getting coal alone. The figures, which apply to 1908, show that the world's product of coal was 1,068,000,000 tons, the value being estimated at more than \$2,002,500,000, the quantity showing a decrease of 49,000,000 tons, and the value a decrease of \$42,500,000, as compared with the previous year. The total output of gold was 21,000,000 oz., of \$447,500,000 value, the British Empire supplying nearly 60 per cent.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Trade between Canada and Mexico is rapidly developing, the figures for the past fiscal year having totalled over two and a quarter million dollars.

Canadian banks opened twenty-three new branches during July.

The business of the port of Montreal from the opening of navigation to the end of July totalled over a million tons, 150,000 more than during the same period of the previous year. The revenue shows a betterment of \$27,000.

The mineral production of British Columbia in the past year was valued at twenty-four and a half million dollars, one-fourth of the total for the Dominion, and \$600,000 in advance of the previous year.

The Sault Ste. Marie canal tonnage for the four months preceding July amounted to almost thirty millions, as compared with twenty millions in 1909, and thirteen millions in 1908.

Canadian Pacific Railway land sales in 1900 totalled \$860,000. Last year they amounted to \$6,500,000.

Montreal capitalists propose to spend \$300,000 in opening up the Peace River district for settlers in the coming year.

The past four months have witnessed the arrival of 92,000 immigrants into Canada. A significant feature of this immigration is that 46,500 persons came from the United States to make their homes in the West. There were also 35,000 from the British Isles and 10,900 from various parts of the Continent of Europe.

ELECTRICITY ON SWEDISH RAILWAYS.

Sweden bids fair to lead the world shortly in the equipment of her trunk lines with electricity, as a motive power. The Parliament of that country, we learn from The Engineering Record (New York, July 23), has just voted to build a great Government power station at the Porjus Falls, for furnishing industrial power and also for the electrification of the Lapland Railway. Says the paper just named:

"Here within the Arctic Circle is a serious effort at the electrification of a main-line railway and its branches, while in this country progress is impeded by debate as to whether the expenditures involved are justifiable.

"The Swedish proposition involves building at these great falls in the Far North a power-station for about 50,000 horse-power equipped with six generating units. The plain includes a complete regulation of water with three or four regulating dams, but for the development now undertaken at Porjus no storage is at present needed. The net fall available is about 170 feet. An interesting feature to Americans is that reinforced concrete is to be liberally used in the dam. The inlet and outlet tunnels and space for the towers will be in rock cuts, so that it is possible to convey the water from the beginning of the inlet to the end of the outlet in covered conduits, which is a great advantage in view of the severity of the winter. The Lapland Railway is to be electrified for all its service, of which one important part is the carrying of iron ore. The average power required at the turbines for this service is expected to be about 10,600 horse-power during the 18 1-2 hours of operation the maximum service allowed for being 12 ore trains and two passenger trains in each direction, in operation simultaneously. Altogether the project is a remarkable one, especially with respect to the railway electrification planned. A long line in exceedingly severe climate and with moderate service is not, offhand what one would consider an ideal situation for electrification; but the economics in the situation appear to have been thoroughly worked out by the government engineers, and the result, after mature deliberation, is determination to go ahead, which is altogether creditable to our Swedish conferees, and a notable event in what is to be the history of railway electrification."

During the seven months just elapsed no fewer than 160,000 new people came to settle in Canada, mostly, of course, in this and other Western Provinces. The bulk of them—90,000 at least—came from the United States.

The Tilt Cove Mine is only an ordinary low grade copper mine in the 506 square miles of the copper region of Newfoundland. The great results at Tilt Cove are due to good scientific and economic management. For the last eleven years to the end of 1909 it has paid \$2,225,000 in actual dividends.

It is interesting to note the figures as to arrivals of all kinds at Canada's ocean ports. In 1898 the tourists were 100; in 1909-10 they were 5493. The "Returned Canadians" in 1897 were 484; in the fiscal year they were 26,953. "Immigration Proper" in 1897 was 19,304, and in 1909-10 it was 104,996.

AUSTRALIA'S GOLDEN FLEECE.

"Standard of Empire." Australian sheep returns show a gratifying increase, the Australasian total (which includes New Zealand, of course) at latest dates being 115,000,000 head, as against 109,000,000 twelve months ago. These figures indicate the marvellously strong position of the pastoral industry, and the bright outlook before Australasian producers at the present time. A strong point in the prosperity of Australia's wool industry is the steady increase in the weight of the individual fleece. Since wool-growing began in the country, the average weight of the fleece has advanced from 3 1/2 lbs. to nearly 8 lbs. "With 45,000,000 sheep," writes the "Sydney Daily Telegraph," of the flocks of New South Wales, "we produce more wool than we did when the flocks in the State numbered nearly 62,000,000 sheep. This is progress in the right direction. There is nothing to show that we have reached the limit of the amount of wool which a sheep can produce. It is false economy to let inferior sheep consume the grass that will maintain a better animal."

FINANCIAL.

The mineral output from southern Rhodesia during the month of July was as follows: Gold, 46,367 ounces; silver, 18,723 ounces; lead, 61 tons; copper, 5 tons; coal, 16,267 tons; chrome ore, 3304 tons; asbestos, 81 tons. The number of producers is 173, and the value of the gold produced £195,233.

Some radicals during the discussion a few months ago, of the abuses of the British House of Lords had much to say about the perpetual pension paid to the heirs of Lord Nelson, not because of any merit of their own, but only because they were kin to the great naval commander. It was intimated, too, that many such pensions are paid by the government. The chancellor of the exchequer has lately issued a statement showing that there are only four perpetual pensions. Besides that to the heirs of Lord Nelson, pensions are paid to the heirs of Lord Rodney, of the Duke of Schomberg and of Seigneur d'Auverquerque. The seignor was Henry Nassau, who saved the life of William of Orange in battle. The Duke of Schomberg was also rewarded for his loyalty to the same William. He received a grant of five hundred thousand dollars from the English Parliament for his military services, but turned it over to the king when William was in need of money. The pension to his heirs is interest on this loan not yet paid. Lord Rodney was the great admiral of the eighteenth century.

It is adversity, not prosperity, which breeds men; as it is the storm, and not the calm, which makes the mariner. —Selected.

GEMS OF WISDOM.

The man whose blood is pure has nothing to fear. So he whose spirit is purified and sweetened becomes proof against these germs of sin. "Anger, wrath, malice and railing" in such a soil can find no root.—Henry Drummond.

Edmund Burke, speaking in the year 1775 on conciliation with America and on the best manner to preserve the unity of the Empire, said, "My idea, therefore, without considering whether we yield as a matter of right or grant as a matter of favor, is to admit the people of our colonies into an interest in the Constitution; and, by recording that admission in the journals of Parliament, to give them as strong an assurance as the nature of the thing will admit that we mean forever to adhere to that solemn declaration of systematic indulgence."

Politics are not a game in which first one side and then the other side scores a goal amid the applause of the onlookers. Politics are not a personal conflict between one group of distinguished men and another group competing for power. Politics are the attempt to secure government by the best under the direction of the many in the interests of the whole.—Herbert Samuel.

Where you are liberal of your loves and counsels be sure you be not loose; for those you make friends and give your heart to, when they perceive the least rub in your fortunes, fall away like water from ye, never found again, but where they mean to sink ye.—Shakespeare (Henry VIII.).

If, for every rebuke that we utter of men's vices, we put forth a claim upon their hearts; if side by side with every warning of death we could exhibit proof and promises of immortality; if, in fine, instead of assuming the being of an awful Deity, we were to show them a near, visible, inevitable but all-benevolent Deity, I think there would be fewer deaf children sitting in the market place?—Ruskin.

The problem of education is twofold—first, to know, and then to utter. Everyone who lives any semblance of an inner life thinks more nobly and profoundly than he speaks; and the best teacher can impart only broken images of truth.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

From the intrinsic nature of its facts, from our own natures as observers of the facts and from the peculiar relation in which we stand towards the facts to be observed, there arise impediments in the way of sociology greater than those in the way of any other science.—Spencer, in "Study of Sociology."

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PROPERTY OFF THE MARKET.

Persons now having listed property as follows: Lots 28, 29, 224, 526 take notice that the same is hereby withdrawn. This property has been described and is known as 214, 3rd ave. W. A. S. GOARD.

NOTICE.

On and after September 15th, 1910, all deliveries of coal made by the undersigned companies will be on a cash basis only. Cash to accompany the order or to be paid to the teamster on delivery.

While we very much regret having to take this action, especially with the trade of our customers who have dealt with us on a credit basis for years past, yet we find that on account of the enormous growth of Vancouver the expense of keeping credit accounts for so many small items has become prohibitive.

MACDONALD MARPOLE & CO. Ltd.
H. P. HOWELL & CO. Ltd.
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Phone 3973 - 1941 Westminster Avenue.

New Laid Eggs 40c doz.
Orange Creamery Butter 3 lbs. for \$1 00
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Fresh Alberta Dairy Butter 30c lb.
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Fresh Buttermilk at all times.

Leave us your name and address and we will call on you twice a week.

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THE DON

2747 WESTMINSTER AVENUE, Near 12th

Richmond Dairy Ice Cream, Butter and Pure Cream fresh daily. Try our Ice cream Sodas and Sundaes. Woman's Bakery Bread and Confectionery, just like mother used to make. You will note we keep only the best.

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On a corner lot, 40x100. This house is very convenient and commodious and its plan and arrangement is in accordance with modern ideas of construction.

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LAND ACT.

LAND ACT
New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that I, Irving L. Bain, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation wood dealer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 19, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

IRVING L. BAIN.
April 18th, 1910.

LAND ACT.

LAND ACT
New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that I, Ella Deboo, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation nurse, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of T. L. 20021; thence 80 chains, more or less, North; thence 80 chains, more or less, West; thence 80 chains, more or less, South; thence 80 chains, more or less, East; to point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ELLA DEBOO,
Name of Applicant.
William John Pascoe, Agent.
Date, April 15th, 1910.



We require about 20 per cent. of the value to build a house on any lot you wish and the balance may be paid in 5 to 10 years. No loan expenses or extras to pay for.

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PHONE 1506. 633 PENDER ST., W.

BE SURE AND SEE OUR STOCK OF
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, Etc.
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 One of the Most Up-to-Date Stocks
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 Special attention given to Lameness and Injuring Horses.
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CARRIAGE WORK; GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
 HORSE SHOEING, JOBBING

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We hear a good deal about this store being "Too Dear." We challenge comparison with any store in the city in staple lines of goods. Of course we hear now and again of "Snaps." There is no such thing as a snap in first class articles. All prices rule alike. Call and convince yourself.

Always a choice selection of fresh fruits and vegetables on hand.

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The best stock of ARMS, AMMUNITION, CUTLERY, and SPORTING GOODS can be found at the store of

Chas. E. Tisdall
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If it is
First Class SHOEMAKING and SHOE REPAIRING

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R. PETERS & CO.

2511 WESTMINSTER AVE.
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 We guarantee our work to be as good as any in the city.

Dr. A. E. Wark
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Will open an OFFICE in the
 FATHER BUILDING, Corner
 Westminister Ave. and 8th Ave.
 about AUGUST 8th. '10

Large assortment of
JAPANESE BROOMS
 Reg. 50c value for 25c.
MURRAY'S GROCERY
 Corner 10th and Westminister Avenue

TORONTO FURNITURE STORE
 3334 Westminister Avenue.

Beds, Bed Springs and Mattresses, Dressers and Stands, Extension and Kitchen Tables, Carpet Squares, Linoleums, Oil Cloth with leather seats, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Crockeryware, Japanese Squares, all sizes, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Poles.

M. H. COWAN.

South Vancouver BAKERY
 Westminister Ave.

*Cakes, Pastry
 Bread, Confectionery, Etc.
 Wedding and
 Birthday Cakes*
 a specialty

South Vancouver Bakery
GEO. HERRING, Prop.
 westminister Ave.

SUNDAY MEETINGS

Empress Theatre

Sunday, 11th
 H. M. FITZGERALD
 Subject—"Thrift"

Sunday, 18th
 PARKER WILLIAMS, M.P.P.
 Subject—Religion, Social Justice

Sunday, 25th
 E. T. KINGSLEY
 Subject—Class War

Sunday, Oct. 2nd
 R. P. PETTIPiece

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Published by Request of J. E. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

For a number of years it has been evident and it is now a matter of common knowledge that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as regards the general production of market sheep and of high-class wool, has been in an increasingly decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep owned in the country been gradually lessening, but the interest in sheep-growing has itself been on the wane. The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that the Dominion, as regards the number of sheep kept, compares not at all favorably with other great agricultural countries of the world. Indeed, as compared with them, it has permitted sheep raising to become a somewhat insignificant phase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its adaptability both as regards soil and climate for the growing of mutton and wool. In 1909, according to agricultural returns, there were in the United Kingdom 31,838,833 head of sheep, in the Argentine 67,211,754 head, in Australia 87,043,266 head, in New Zealand 23,480,707 head, while the latest returns from Canada place the number at not more than 2,705,390 head. In view of the fact that sheep have not only a direct and primary value through the actual financial returns which they make to their owners, but because they represent as well in themselves a peculiarly important asset in agriculture owing to their ability to increase soil fertility and to check and destroy the growth of weeds upon the land, the situation which the above figures suggest appears to be a rather critical one and one which may well receive careful consideration.

The reasons for the decline in the sheep industry in Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways, and while these need not be discussed in this note it may be well to state that the Live Stock Branch has had its attention very urgently directed toward the present unsatisfactory status of the business and in recognition of its importance to the country generally has now decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian government to consider a comprehensive policy and to undertake the definite and extended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, improvement and development of the industry as a whole.

As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy, and in order that the Live Stock Commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in Great Britain and the United States, and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general in these three countries named. At the same time it is the expectation that, without an actual visit, they will gather as much information as possible concerning the trade of the other great sheep-producing countries in so far as it may be of interest in the development of the industry in Canada. It has been thought advisable to have this committee consist of, in the first place, a wool expert whose special training has made him familiar with all the technical and practical phases of wool markets and woolen manufacture in the United Kingdom and Canada; and in the second place, a capable Canadian sheep breeder whose experience has given him a somewhat extended knowledge of gentlemen have already been appointed and are at present pursuing their investigations in Great Britain.

The personnel of the committee consists of Mr. W. T. Rich, of Manchester, England, and Mr. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Canada. After consultation with the Live Stock Commissioner the members of the committee have of course been allowed the liberty of depending largely upon their own initiative in planning their route and in evolving the details of their investigations. The general procedure will, however, be somewhat as follows: Mr. Rich preceded Mr. Dryden to England in order to attend a number of important wool fairs in progress during August and September. There he will be in close association with wool merchants and with men interested or engaged in the woolen trade in its several branches, and will thus be enabled to discuss with them in all its phases the various details of the industry in connection with both home and foreign markets.

Both members of the committee are sheep farmers in this country. These arranging to be present at the big late summer and autumn sheep sales which are annually held in the latter part of August, during September and in October. They will visit Smithfield and the larger meat markets of London and of other important cities.

It is hoped that the investigations in Great Britain will put the Branch in possession of such information and of such facts and statistics as may enable it to intelligently assist in building up a great Canadian business in the raising of sheep and also in finding a place for the Canadian products of wool and mutton in the commerce of the world.

Returning to Canada, the investigators will visit all the Provinces and interview prominent sheep men and manufacturers in order to familiarize themselves with the difficulties, drawbacks and defects in connection with conditions as they now prevail and which have hitherto operated to retard the advancement of the sheep industry in the country. It is expected that they will gather information as to the injury inflicted on our agriculture through the decline of interest in sheep raising, that they will take note of the localities where the growing of sheep could be most easily and profitably encouraged, and that, bringing to bear the suggestions gleaned from their general enquiry upon the various phases of the situation as they find it in Canada, they will draft recommendations for the guidance of the Commissioner in framing, in the very near future, such a policy as will prove in the best interests of the industry.

Canada has, undoubtedly, wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the Minister and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a return of at least ten times the present estimate and until sheep-raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

THE CAMP MEDICINE CHEST.

A camping trip which is likely to involve either prolonged stay in a permanent camp remote from civilization, or continuous travel through the wilderness, ought not to be undertaken without a small but carefully chosen supply of medicines.

First in order of importance comes a mild cathartic. No disaffection is so common among campers as constipation. The diet usually includes only a limited supply of vegetables and almost no fruit. Abundance of exercise causes perspiration, and thus draws off a large portion of the moisture of the body through the pores. One of the best cathartics is a combination of cascara sagrada, podophyllin and extract of belladonna. It is put up in pills, usually of two grains, and is easy to carry and to take.

If one is to travel through a malarial region, quinine is necessary. There is no better form than that of a pill, in which is also a very small portion of arsenic. They are obtainable of any druggist. In case of a sudden chill, or long exposure, or an accident which calls for a quick stimulant, Jamaica ginger is efficacious.

For severe colds a supply of aspirin tablets—five-grain—will be found to furnish, in most cases, a prompt and safe remedy.

When one is far from civilization, an emergency may arise which makes necessary something to relieve intolerable pain—an accident or a sudden attack of acute illness. One should be prepared. It is well, before starting, to consult the family physician about this, and to take whatever he may advise.

These are all the items necessary to consider for internal use. It is well, however, to take a few things for outward application, in case of need.

Tablets of bichlorid of mercury—corrosive sublimate—furnish a ready means of providing an antiseptic wash for cuts or other wounds. It is only necessary to dissolve a tablet in sufficient water to make a solution of one to three or four thousand. The bottles containing the tablets give necessary directions.

A package of absorbent cotton, a roll of narrow bandages and some surgeon's adhesive plaster complete the list, which considerable experience has shown to be all that is necessary for any ordinary camping trip.

An excellent way of carrying the medical supplies is to cut a piece of sufficient size from an old quilt or "comforter," bind the edges, and sew pieces of wide tape on the inside. The bottles and boxes can be thrust under the tapes, and the whole rolled together in the piece of comforter and tied.

A Terrible Threat.

Immature Conductor (to clarinet player)—See here, Herr Schlag, why don't you follow my beat?
 Veteran Clarinet (solemnly)—If you don't look out, I will!—Puck.

FOR AMBITIOUS BOYS.

By George Bancroft Griffith.

A boy is sometimes like a piece of iron, which in its rough state isn't worth much, nor is it of very much use, but the more processes it is put through the more valuable it becomes. A bar of iron that is only worth \$5 in its natural state is worth \$12 when it is made into horseshoes, and after it goes through the different processes by which it is made into needles, its value is increased to \$350. Made into penknife blades it would be worth \$3,000, and into balance springs for watches, \$250,000. Just think of that, boys, a piece of iron that is comparatively worthless, can be developed into such valuable material! But the iron has to go through a great deal of hammering and beating and rolling and pounding and polishing; and so if you are to become useful and educated men you must go through a long course of study and training. The more time you spend in hard study the better material you will make. The iron doesn't have to go through half as much to be made into horseshoes as it does to be converted into delicate watch springs, but think how much less valuable it is. Which would you rather be, horseshoes or watch springs? It depends on yourselves. You can become whichever you will. This is your time of preparation for manhood.

"A boy at the wood pile is worth two on the street," laughed Uncle Dick, over the fence, with an approving nod at his industrious nephew. "There is a new proverb for you—eh, Billy?" as the boy looked up with an appreciative grin.

"I like this job. It's green wood and cuts easy. I'm making the chips fly so as to have it all cut up and put away before it gets dry and hard."

"You don't look so very unhappy over your hard lot," Uncle Dick went on, the pretended sympathy in his voice belied by the twinkle in his eyes. Billy threw back his head and laughed.

"Unhappy! Why, Uncle Dick, I'm just as happy cutting this wood as I am when I'm helping to win a game on the Sure Nine. It isn't any harder work, and just think of the cookies and good things it will bake when I carry it in and mother uses it."

Uncle Dick chuckled over his enthusiasm.

"I see there is no stopping you in your reckless career. I might as well move on," he said. "But, Billy, you remind me of the man they tell about, who was asked if he was happy at his work."

"Happy," he said, "of course I'm happy. Don't stand round here in my way and ask foolish questions when I'm busy. Happy! I haven't time to be anything else," and Uncle Dick went off whistling, with the laugh of the youthful busy one in his ears. Then Billy turned once more to his task, and went on cheerfully fulfilling the command, "Ye shall rejoice in all that ye put your hand unto."—Comrade.

GEMS OF WISDOM.

What though on homely fare we dine,
 Wear hodden-grey, and e' that;
 Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine.
 A Man's a Man for a' that.

—Robert Burns.

My firm persuasion is, at least sometimes,

That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes

With nice attention, in a righteous scale,

And save or damn as these, or those prevail.

I plant my feet upon this ground of trust,

And silence every fear with—God is just.

—Wm. Cowper.

Practice is a more intricate and desperate business than the toughest theorising: life is an affair of cavalry, where rapid judgement and prompt action are alone possible and right.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

JOYFUL.

Let the life be filled with the spirit of the springtime. Let the voice in its heart always keep saying to it, "You are to go on filling yourself with vitality and joy, day after day, month after month, and then cometh the end," and then it is not a cessation of life, but a fuller life which the heart expects. The end which comes to the promise of springtime shall be the luxuriance of summer!—Phillips Brooks.

No function can be assumed by any tribunal upon the earth of higher consequence than that which you have now assumed—to substitute your judgment for the war which alone, without such a judgment, could settle the questions of right between these two great countries.—Senator Root (at The Hague Tribunal on the fisheries dispute).

Liberty is the right of every human creature as soon as he breathes the vital air; and no human law can de-

prive him of that right which he derives from the law of nature. If therefore, you have any regard to justice, render unto all men their just due. Give liberty to who liberty is due, that is to every child of man, to every partaker of human nature. Let none serve you but by his own act and deed, by his own voluntary choice. Away with all chains, all compulsion. Be gentle toward all men; and see that you invariably do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.

JOHN WESLEY.

Opposition to Slavery.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be: For loan oft loses both itself and friend;

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

This above all,—to thine ownself be true;

And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man.

SHAKESPEARE.

In Hamlet.

THE HOUSEHOLDER.

The coal dealers will get blame and many hard luck stories following their announcement of "cash only with order." In the end the public will be the better for it as the price of coal can be kept more within reason when those who do pay their bills are not compelled to part pay for their neighbor's coal and when the collector's salary is not also deducted there should be several dollars saved in his yearly coal bills. With the price of all food stuffs and actual living expenses so high it is often very hard for a man to catch up when once he gets behind, so the "cash only" is in reality a blessing. It would be well to remember that Vancouver's streets are not all they should be in the rainy season and when possible fuel should be gotten ready before the rains, saving wear and tear on both horses and temper.

The Exhibition was a success though we cannot agree entirely that this time of the year was the best for exhibitions. It had been hoped to hold it later when a better showing of garden, farm and fruit products might be had, but, lo, had this been done the string of horses that are booked from race track to race track could not have come, and the horse men who talk of "saddles and lines" and "reins and teams and pairs" would not have a chance to parade their picked-up knowledge of the horse and his kingdom.

The new skirts are here and the majority of the women will rival the cartoonist at his best. The skirts are very short and narrow, and if mildy be slender, young and fair and not compelled to climb tram cars or get about in a hurry may be good to look at. The trouble with such fashion fancies a woman will not remember how she is built and plan her gown accordingly, but buys whatever is shown regardless of how unsuitable it is for the ordinary figure.

Some of the new dress materials are exquisite. For the dress-up gown the thin chiffon like goods are beautiful—and for the street one is shown beautiful tweeds and chevots. The strictly man-tailored garments are the most correct for the suit or coat and skirt. Blouses should match in color but can be as lovely as one's purse or imagination will permit.

A perfectly correct hat makes one look utterly smothered, they simply extinguish one. They are rather simple as to trimming and depend upon the shape for the elusive something called "style." The hats of stitched tweed, suede or leather are very smart with the bright colored feather at one side. Willow plumes are going out. That is, they are being made by machinery and becoming very cheap—so it's wiser to buy a heavy plume without a willow if you expect to wear it next year.

It is rather pleasing to know that the day of the princess dress is past. A pretty belt and a trim waist do not leave so much to the imagination as the ill-fitting one piece garment seemed to do. The new belts and collar are a delight to the woman who likes to do things at home, and a visit to the different shops always sends one home so full of ideas that the little troubles, and depressions forget to bother us and the world is better for our romancing over new clothes.

Abraham's Predicament.

The Sunday-school class had reached the part in the lesson where "Abraham entertained the angel unaware."

"And what now is the meaning of 'unaware?'" asked the teacher.

There was a bashful silence; then the smallest girl in the class piped up,

"Un'aware is what you takes off before you puts on your nightie."—Lippincott's.

EVERY LADY KNOWS

That for best quality groceries handled in the cleanest manner, she has got to go to

KELLY'S GROCERY

We excell in Fancy Goods

Fancy Pickles	Jams
Chutneys	Marmalade
Sauces	Fancy Cheese
Olives	Canned Fish
Fancy Biscuits	Can'd Fruit
Preserves	Meats in Glass

Peaches

For preserving. We have another large shipment of Early Crawford's which we are selling at per crate 80c

Plums

For preserving—all varieties per crate, 20 lbs. 65c

Pears

Fancy Bartlets, 40 lbs. in Box \$1.25

Apples

Fine all round Apples, 40 lb. box \$1.25

Coffee

If you like good coffee try KELLY'S. It costs no more than most stores charge you for poor coffee. Per pound 40c

Tea

We carry every brand of Tea on the market. You simply tell us the brand you like best and we hand it out. We don't urge you to take some cheap special.

G. S. KELLY

MOUNT PLEASANT'S LEADING GROCER
2333 Westminister Avenue
PHONE 938

Local and Otherwise

Did the illustrated number of The Western Call meet with your approval?

Miss Ethel Hay, of Toronto, is here on a visit at the home of Mrs. Marshall of 886 Broadway.

That is a pretty fine display of footwear in the window of Woods' store on Westminister avenue.

BORN — To Mr. and Mrs. W. Willox of South Vancouver, Thursday, Sept. 15, a son.

Mrs. Law and son, after a visit with relatives on the Hill, returned on Monday to their home at Kamloops.

Another car of furniture to suit the taste of the thrifty housekeeper at Edgar Furniture Store this week.

Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, 18 Eighth avenue, went to Calgary on Monday to visit with her daughter (Edna), Mrs. F. Whinster.

Mrs. J. E. Merryfield and Master Basil of Prince Rupert, B. C., are on an extended visit to Mrs. D. McCall Stitt of Sixth avenue west, Mt. Pleasant.

Townley & Harper, plumbers, who have been located at the corner of Broadway and Westminister, have found their business forging ahead so fast that new and more commodious quarters have been secured to keep up with the pace set by the Hill. They may now be found in the fine new cement building at 154 Seventh avenue.

The Fairview Methodist Church Auxillary of W. M. S. entertained their sister organizations of Mount Pleasant and Kitsilano Methodist Churches on Thursday afternoon. Rev. Morgan, a returned missionary in charge of foreign missionary work in Vancouver, addressed the meeting. A very pleasant and profitable time was spent. At the conclusion of the meeting the members enjoyed a very fine afternoon tea.

THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fenwick Dickson of 27th Ave. W., desire to tender heartfelt thanks to residents who so kindly assisted in the search for their son Fenwick, Thursday evening, especially to the Captain and the Boy Scouts, Reeve Pound, Officer Crowder and the good people who cared for him until found.

The little fellow is only five and had rambled up to the Mountain Cemetery.

A very enjoyable social was held on Tuesday evening in the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church parlors, under the direction of the social committee of the Junior B. Y. P. U. Miss Louise Alexander presided and the following delightful programme was rendered by the young people:

1. Pianoforte solo..... Mary Croston
2. Recitation..... Bessie Rife
3. Solo..... Mamie Oits
4. Recitation..... Carman McArthur
5. Violin solo..... Jessie Watson
6. Recitation..... Mr. Fred. Vernon
7. Duet..... Lillian Ker and Bessie Rife
8. Recitation..... Ethel Jordan
9. Violin solo..... Jessie Watson
10. Recitation..... Pauline Selgman
11. Solo..... Charles Henry

At the conclusion of the programme some games were played, after which the guests were entertained at a dainty supper prepared by the social committee, composed of Miss Myrtle and Mamie Oits, Miss Jessie Watson and Miss Verna Denison, who were assisted by Miss Rife and Miss Edge.

I. G. Mueller, the manager of the Mt. Pleasant branch of the Bank of Commerce, is now taking his holidays. During his absence his duties will be looked after by Mr. James, lately of St. John's, N. B.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

On Saturday afternoon a tournament was held by the Victoria and St. Michael Tennis clubs. There were nine sets, made up of singles and doubles, and the two games came out with only one point in favor of the Victoria club. The ladies' sets were made up of the following from the Victoria club: Mrs. Grayston, Miss McAllister, Miss A. Russell and Miss Gladys McAllister; the St. Michael's club, Miss Curtis, Miss Colbourne, Miss Harris and Miss Brekman. The gentlemen sets were made up of Messrs. D'Arcy, Birmingham, Grayston, Faulde, Archer, Nicklin, Helyer, Eadie, Williams, for the Victoria club, and Messrs. Clode, Tripp, Knowles, Coy, Lewenden, B. Moyle and J. Moyle for St. Michael's. After the tournament a choice and dainty supper was served in the dining hall of St. Michael's church.

SHOES SHOES

Join the crowd and take advantage of the GREAT VALUES IN FOOTWEAR which are being placed before you at

WOODS

We carry a full stock of FALL SHOES which have recently arrived from the East.

REPAIRING done on the premises

WOOD'S SHOE CO.

Cor. 6th Ave. 2155 Westminister Ave.

Mount Pleasant Livery

NEW STABLES - - NEW EQUIPMENT

2545 HOWARD STREET - - PHONE 845

HACKS, BROUGHAMS, SURREYS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE DRIVERS.

Night Orders promptly attended to.

Paper Hanging and Kalsomining

E. H. PINK & SON

968-3th/AVE., WEST FAIRVIEW

Interior Decorating, Sign Painting and Hardwood Polishing
HOUSES FOR SALE

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Morris Jelly EXPRESS and BAGGAGE

Mount Pleasant Livery

Your wants attended to with the utmost despatch and with a most courteous treatment.

C. B. C. C. B. C. C. B. C. C. B. C. C. C.

WANT A HOME, EH!

HOUSE—7 rooms, modern, furnace, cement floor in basement, 2 toilets, stationary washtubs, etc., \$3600—\$500 cash, balance arrange.

BUNGALOW—5 rooms, basement, etc., on 10th ave.—\$2625; close in.

CITY BROKERAGE CO.

Branch—164 Broadway E. G. E. PIERROT Mgr.

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MIDWAY ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Electrical Chandeliers
Bells, Fittings, House wiring
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329 Broadway W
VANCOUVER, B. C.

W. J. PERRY Paper Hanger, Painter and Decorator

SPECIALIST in all kinds of Interior and Decorative Work, Churches, Schools, etc.

2022 Westminister Ave. Moderate charges
Estimates given

How They Do It.

In a hotel in Manitoba is the following notice:

"Boarders are taken by the day, week or month. Those who do not pay promptly are taken by the neck."
—Lippincott's.

Fortunate.

"Did Tom have any luck hunting tigers in India?"
"Yes; great luck."
"How?"
"He didn't meet any tigers."
—Tit-Bits.

Horses Later.

"My lord, the carriage waits out."

"Without what, base valet, what?"

"Without horses, my lord—it is automobile."
—Brooklyn Life.

Dusty.

Train Passenger (to porter who was welding whisk)—Much dust on porter?"

Porter—"Bout fifty cents' wuth."
—Boston Transcript.

Mining Investment

TEXADA ISLAND COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL, \$250,000.00, in shares of par value of \$1.00.

LOCATION.

On Texada Island, 2 1/4 miles from the Town of Van Anda, and only 35 miles from the Tyece smelter at Ladysmith. Further it is within 70 miles of Vancouver. Good Harbor and first class wagon road.

DEVELOPMENT.

- "A" shaft, 85 feet.
- "B" cross-cut, 27 feet.
- "C" drift, 25 feet.
- "D" drift, 8 feet.

Lead 8 feet wide, traced on the surface for 700 feet. This showing is unsurpassed in this district.

ASSAYS.

	Gold, Oz.	Silver, Oz.	Copper, %	Value per ton.
July 7, 1909.....	0.06	2.80	9.60	\$28.29
July 13, 1909.....	0.16	1.26	6.87	18.13
July 17, 1909.....	0.56	2.00	18.60	57.12
July 17, 1909.....	0.10	0.60	6.85	17.23
Aug. 30, 1909.....	0.05	0.88	7.00	17.06
Sept. 4, 1909.....	0.44	0.60	5.70	21.33

INVESTMENT.

This is an investment, not a gamble. The property has been proven and not a share was offered to the public until this was done. The Company are in a position to commence shipping at once. We are offering to the public

50,000 SHARES.

the proceeds of which are to be spent in installing suitable machinery. These shares are being offered at 25 cents per share. Already shares have been applied for out of this issue. The payments are easy—One-half on application and the balance in two and four months.

For further particulars apply to the Fiscal Agents,

H. H. STEVENS & CO.

317 PENDER STREET, W.,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Please mention "Western Call" when applying for shares

Mount Pleasant Methodist Church

Monday, September 13th, at 8. p. m.

References

"No one securing Mrs. Headlee for a lecture will need to apologize or explain after she gives it."

J. H. FRANCIS,
Principal Polytechnic High School,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Lyman B. Sperry, A.M., M.D., one of the foremost platform speakers of the day, clothes his appreciation of her lectures in the following words:

"I have repeatedly heard Mrs. Francis King Headlee in her illustrated lectures, and have known of her studies and public work for some time. I therefore most cheerfully commend her to lecture committees and others that want reliable instruction, genuine entertainment and the pleasures that come from seeing the finest of stereopticon views and of getting first hand information."

"Whether Mrs. Headlee presents the attractions of Alaska, of Hawaii, of the Yosemite Valley, or of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, she always pleases, instructs, edifies and satisfies her hearers."

LYMAN B. SPERRY.

Dr. Sperry is well and favorably known to Vancouver audiences and his criticisms should carry weight.

The pictures used in the illustration of this lecture are well selected, being characteristic of the beautiful tropical vegetation and scenery; representing the important events of early history, the characteristics and customs of the Hawaiian race; noting existing conditions, and containing a comprehensive set of views of Kilauea, the greatest living volcano known to man.

Illustrated Lecture "Hawaii—Queen of the Sea"

Given by Frances King Headlee



Mrs. Headlee, formerly a resident of the Sound Country, has been for several years in the Southland, during which time she traveled much and had ample opportunity for observation. Her pictured stories of the various places visited contain a fund of boiled down information.

Voluntary Offering in Aid of Jubilee Mission Circle

SUCCESSFUL SALE.

The sale of cooking conducted by the ladies of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church on Saturday afternoon and evening was a most successful affair, the entire stock being sold out in a short time. The ladies have taken upon themselves the furnishing of the new church, and so far they have been most successful in raising the required sums, the sale of Saturday also proving satisfactory financially.

UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT.

The ignorance of some persons passes all belief. Mr. Albert Pynch, who a coroner's jury decided had been murdered, arrived home last week and declared that he knew nothing whatever about his death; others, he added, might have been present at it, but he was not there at the time.—Punch.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

A short time ago the grocery business owned by J. H. Lamont on Westminster avenue was purchased by Mr. Jos. Lowenthal, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Lowenthal was enjoying a trip to the recent World's Fair at Seattle, and while in the West made the journey to Vancouver and vicinity. He was much impressed with the climate and the wonderful possibilities of a great future for this city. Consequently he decided that this place was good enough for him for a future home, and thus his return and location in business.

He intends to have the present store remodelled and made up-to-date in every particular. He is an experienced business man, having conducted a large wholesale and retail crockery business in Baltimore. No doubt with his experience and a kind and courteous treatment to all, he will find a growing and prosperous business. Look out for his advertisement.

IN THE ESTATE OF MARIE ESTHER SWITZER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other having claims against the estate of the late Marie Esther Switzer, who died on or about the 10th day of June, A.D. 1910, are required on or before the 10th day of October, A. D. 1910, to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, statement of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the above mentioned date the administratrix of the above mentioned estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims with which she shall then have notice. And the administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated Vancouver, B. C., this 8th day of September, A. D. 1910.
MacGILL & GRANT,
Solicitors for Hannah Sophia Curtis, Administratrix.

H. Macartney GROCER

Tea - - - 3 lbs. for \$1.00
Coffee - - - 25c lb.
Potatoes - - \$1.00 per sack

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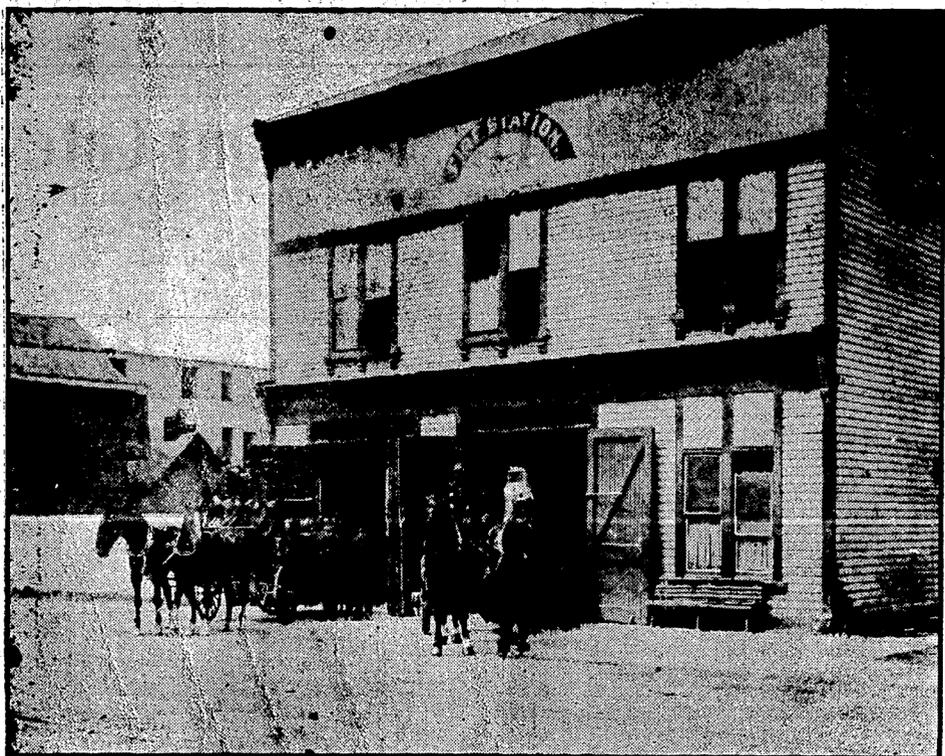
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Mr. McCaley	Engineer
Mr. L. Ledwell	Foreman
W. Gardiner	Engine Driver
W. Hudson	Hose Wagon Driver
E. Knell	Hoseman
C. McKenzie	Hoseman

This year an addition was made to the hall to accommodate a new chemical auto engine, which is expected at any time.

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FACTS ABOUT THE GREAT SALT LAKE

In glacial times Great Salt Lake was a magnificent fresh-water lake the size of Lake Huron, that is, about eighteen thousand square miles, and had its outlet into Port Neuf, the Snake and the Columbia rivers. This was at least ten thousand years ago, but since that time the climate has become arid, and not enough water has fallen over the Great Basin to supply that lost by evaporation. Consequently the lake has ceased to flow from its outlet, and gradually dried up from over a thousand feet deep to fifteen feet, and from eighteen thousand square miles in area to less than seventeen hundred.

It is now seventy miles long and about thirty wide, but is beautiful still, and is the home of myriads of sea-birds and other water-fowl. It is the great resort of the people of Utah, for from three to five thousand visit its shores daily in the summer and many bathe in its waters. The lake is salty, like all lakes that have no outlet. It contains about seven billion tons of salt.

When the lake is high the salt is so diluted that it has gone down to eleven per cent. When it is low, as it was not many years ago, it reached saturation which for the mixed ingredients of the water is thirty-six per cent. It is now about twenty-one per cent.

There is nothing mysterious about it any more than there would be about a teacup with a tea-spoonful of salt in the bottom. If a tablespoonful of water were put in the cup on the salt it would taste very salty, but if the cup were filled to the brim with water it would not.

The salt has come from the water of the rivers flowing into it since it ceased to flow from its outlet. All river-water contains salt, and the annual evaporation of from two to five cubic miles of this water leaves large quantities of salt behind; and so it has accumulated for thousands of years.

Many years ago the great value of the lake in the study of meteorology was appreciated, and so for over a generation its waters have been the subject of most careful observations and study. These observations began in 1843, and are continued today, by semi-monthly observations. Its oscillations have been tabulated and compared with the rainfall, temperature, and so forth. It is known that the lake falls in summer and rises in winter and spring, due to the evaporation in summer and the rainfall and winter snows. Its annual rise is about sixteen inches, and its fall the same. In cool seasons or those with an extra rainfall the evaporation will not equal the inflow and so the lake will rise more than it falls. It generally rises a foot for every extra inch of rainfall.

A tabulation of its oscillations for nearly sixty years shows that these periods of rise and fall follow the rainfall and go in cycles. Every two and a half to three years the lake will rise, and in the next similar period will fall; then every nine to eleven years there is a still larger period; and every thirty-five years or thereabouts a grand cycle. In the grand cycle the lake is about sixteen feet higher than it was at the beginning, and then it goes down to the lowest again in the next cycle.

These cycles are found to correspond with the periods of maximum sun-spots, which are doubtless due to the remarkable changes in the sun's photosphere causing abnormal rainfall on the earth. Just now, and for a few years back, the lake has been rising from the lowest point ever known. It is about eight feet above the lowest, and will have to rise eight feet more before it will reach the height of the year 1869. It is quite probable that the lake will rise several feet more before it begins its downward march again.

That it will never be as low again as it has been is probable from the fact that the government is bringing in water from without the basin for irrigation purposes, and this water will all settle in the lake and tend to make it rise.

Some serious difficulties are arising to two railroads that cross the lake from the fact that the builders of these roads would not listen to the advice of the men of science who knew the past history of its waters. They built the road-beds improperly and many feet too near the water, and consequently they are being swamped and washed out by storms. There need have been no trouble, for a stable road can be built across the lake anywhere.

The waters of the lake are very heavy and roll with a lazy motion, but with tremendous force. A person can lie flat on his back in the water and a third of his body will still be above the surface; he floats like a cork, the only difficulty being that as his head is heavier than the rest, he is constantly trying to stand on it, which is not good for his breathing apparatus, since a single inhalation of the salty

RECEIVE ORDERS TO REDUCE RATES

Railway Commission Take Prompt Action.

At the recent sitting of the Railway Commission Colonel Conrad appealed against the discriminating rates charged by the White Pass Railway. It was shown that he had been charged the prohibitive rate of \$3.50 on ores from Cariboo to Skagway, while the Atlas Mining Company got a rate of \$1.75 over same route. The rate was ordered reduced to \$1.75. The Board have still to decide regarding discrimination.

The terms of the order are as follows:

"The British Yukon Railway Company, the British Columbia Yukon Railway Company and the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company, and the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company is to cease from discriminating against the applicant (Conrad) and in favor of the Atlas Mining Company, R. R. Neil and W. D. Greenough and any and all said parties.

"That said railway companies cease and desist from discriminating in favor of the locality in which the Atlas mining properties are located and against the locality in which the mines of the applicant are located.

"That said railway company file with the Board on or before November 1 tariffs showing the rates granted to the Atlas Mining Company pursuant to the contract entered into between the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company and the Atlas Mining Company, dated March 21, 1910.

"That said railway companies file with the Board on or before November 1 a tariff amending or supplemental to C. L. S. No. 9, issued September 16, 1909, by the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company, the British Columbia Yukon Railway Company and the British Yukon Railway Company, forming the 'White Pass and Yukon route,' giving carload rates of \$1.75 per ton on ore and concentrates from Cariboo to Skagway.

"That the said railway companies grant to all shippers of ores and concentrates upon their line or lines of railway proportional rates and privileges at least as favorable as those granted to the Atlas Mining Company under said contract.

"That said railway companies in due course obtain for the applicant, if he notifies them in writing so to do, the same or as favorable ocean rates as they have obtained for the Atlas Mining Company; or, in the event of said railway companies being unable to obtain the same or as favorable ocean rates for the applicant, then they are to cease and desist from obtaining discriminatory ocean rates for the Atlas Mining Company and handle the ore of applicant and that of all other shippers over their lines upon terms and conditions as to wharfage and otherwise exactly similar to that granted by said contract to the Atlas Mining Company."

ISLAND IRON AND COAL.

The great iron mines at Bell Island, Newfoundland, with thousands of millions of tons of ore, are now well known, but coal of the very highest quality, the very best in North America, is only just beginning to be worked on a commercial scale. The Canadian Government is so much impressed with the high quality of the anthracite of Labrador, that they have sent Captain Pickard, of the Government Engineering Staff, to examine the coal areas in the hope that some of the seams may crop out on the Canadian border. Mica on a large scale of very valuable quality has recently been discovered at St. Michael's Bay, Labrador.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN.

The Railway Advisory Board has reported to the Government of the State that the construction of the proposed Norseman-Esperance Railway is not justified, as there are wide areas of agricultural lands of better quality and much higher capacity which are undeveloped from lack of railway facilities, and through which railways might be constructed with more profitable results.

water will cause serious, though rarely fatal, inflammation of the lungs.

The water is full of animal life, even when it is at saturation; but the life is confined to a little shrimp about a fourth of an inch long, and a little worm, the larva of a fly which feeds on the shrimp, and a few species of algae, on which the shrimps feed. No other living thing exists in the water, but these are enough, for there are hundreds of shrimps in every bucket of water. Except when milky with shrimp eggs, the water is as clear as crystal.

A FASCINATING HOME FOR FISH

A fascinating form of nature study is that provided by an aquarium. For the amount of labor and care that is invested in it, few home hobbies will pay a boy larger dividends in pleasure and instruction.

The glass case may be of any size or shape; it may be devoted to either salt or fresh water life; but the collection must be "balanced"; that is, it must contain enough growing water-plants to keep the water clear, to take up the carbonic-acid gas exhaled by the fish, and to give off the oxygen that the fish require.

An oblong case, about thirty inches long by fifteen wide and deep, with the four sides of glass, makes a useful aquarium. The bottom should be of slate, covered with a thick layer of coarse sand or fine gravel.

Bits of stone should be heaped in the center and at one end, and the plants set out among them. A boy may find will calla and many little-known water-plants if he goes hunting near ponds and brooks, and he will enjoy domesticating them in the aquarium.

The inmates of the aquarium may be of many kinds. One must never add a fish or turtle with pointed head, however, for that type eats its companions, or kills them. Minnows, sticklebacks and many small fish will be found, some of which breed in captivity and thrive well. Goldfish will live healthfully in the same tank with common fish. Sometimes the fantails, when placed with a mixed family, will have their tails bitten, but as a rule there is no trouble when many varieties are placed together.

The ordinary turtles, not the "snapper," the caddis-worm, which looks like a bit of bark, and most snails are desirable inmates. Snails are necessary as housecleaners, for they eat the slime which settles on the glass. Caddis-worms are the larvae of the caddis-fly, and are interesting creatures; but they will eat any baby fish that swim within their reach; and one must be careful, therefore, about giving them a home.

Lizards and newts and crawfish, which look like tiny mud-colored lobsters, may be found in muddy streams, and are not common in collections. Snails often breed in aquaria, and the boy will find in the gravel tiny white-shelled snails no bigger than the head of an ordinary pin. Turtles are not to be omitted without losing a great deal. They can be tamed to know a signal like tapping on the glass, and will come to be fed. When winter comes, however, they will burrow out of sight in the gravel, and very likely not appear until the next spring.

But interesting as all these things are, the most absorbing creature for an aquarium is the tadpole, through all its changes and development from a minute dot to a full-fledged frog. In the early spring, almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground, seek out slimy pools in marshy places. In them you will generally find bunches that look like white of egg dotted with black.

After a few days the period-like dots, which are the eggs, turn to commas; a little later, in place of the commas, there will be very lively, grayish creatures, whose tails steadily grow longer and their bodies chunkier.

Every day there will be more changes. Two legs will begin to grow, not all at once, but little by little. As the hind legs grow the tail shrinks. So the process of growth continues, until one day the boy finds an inch-long frog sitting on the leaf of some water-plant. Then it is time to let it go, for a frog cannot live in an aquarium; it must have space for jumping.

The care of an aquarium is trifling but necessary. It must never be kept in the sunlight or in a hot place. Nothing dead must be allowed to remain in it. It must never be washed out with soap or cleaning powders. The water must not be allowed to become cloudy, but little may be dipped out daily and new added.

When fish spend their time at the surface of the water it is an indication either that the aquarium is overcrowded, or that it is not properly balanced; that there is a lack of oxygen, which must be supplied with freshly drawn water, or the fish will die. Overcrowding is a frequent source of trouble. The usual rule is to allow a gallon of water to each ordinary-sized fish of three or four inches. It is important also to keep the water at an even temperature. Fish are sensitive to sudden changes. In winter, particularly, care should be taken when adding water to have it as near the temperature of that in the tank as possible.

"Blessed is the man who, hath the grit of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another."

TO MAKE RAILWAYS LIABLE

Ottawa, September 12.—During the past summer forest fires have been devouring the growth of centuries with ruthless rapacity. Northern Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia have suffered most. Fine tracts of merchantable timber worth millions of dollars have been destroyed, square mile upon square mile of young growth coming on to supply the demands of the future has been wiped out of existence. In northern Ontario, where but a thin layer of vegetable mould covers the rocks, the soft, oozy forest floor, the only hope of vegetation and equitable stream flows, has been completely destroyed, leaving a cheerless rocky waste for generations to come. Even if no thought be given to the number of lives lost, it must be admitted that the loss occasioned this year by forest fires has been nothing short of appalling.

Can nothing be done, then, to prevent this loss? The answer is that much can be done. The solution of the problem is indicated in two words—public sentiment. The two principal causes of forest fires are campers and railways, and public opinion must be brought to bear upon these. The tourist-camper does not at all realize the extent of the damage which his unextinguished camp fire may do. Laws against leaving camp fires burning are already on the statute books, but it is quite evident that their observance rests mainly with the tourist himself. He must be impressed with the very serious nature of his offense. If a man sets fire to a building he is convicted of arson and sent to prison as a felon, but if his unextinguished camp fire burns down millions of dollars worth of timber, and perhaps destroys human life as well, he is, at best, made to pay a small fine. When public opinion views this carelessness of the camper as a criminal act, and frowns upon him accordingly, considerable progress will have been made in lessening the number of forest fires from this cause.

But it is the railways that spread the most destruction. Traversing, as they do, the great lone stretches of uninhabited timber areas, the sparks from their locomotives start numerous fires that gain great headway before being detected. Too often the right-of-way, piled thick with inflammable rubbish, furnishes a tinder-box for these conflagrations. The owner of destroyed property along the line has found it almost impossible, under the present laws, to get damages from the railway company, so difficult is it to fix the responsibility and so expensive is the process of litigation. In order to lessen the number of fires due to this cause the committee on forests of the Commission of Conservation has proposed to make the railway peculiarly responsible. It has recommended that there be added to the railway act a clause making them liable for a fine of \$1000, recovered by summary prosecution before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace, for every fire started by sparks from the locomotives. It makes no difference whether the fire begins outside the right-of-way or spreads therefrom to adjoining land. The railways are exempt from this fine if they can show that they have the best modern appliances on their locomotives to prevent the emission of sparks, that their employees have not shown negligence in conducting to the starting of the fire and that they have maintained an efficient and properly equipped staff of fire-rangers. In other words, the committee proposes to lessen the number of fires caused by sparks from locomotives by having the railways fined for the damage they do, unless they take every possible precaution to prevent such damage. This is obviously a fair recommendation as regards both the railways and the public, and the effort to have it made law is worthy of public support. Every Canadian is deeply interested in the protection of our forests; for each forest fire means that he and his children will have to pay higher prices for every foot of lumber they use. Such a measure for the preservation of our forests as that recommended by the committee on forests of the Commission of Conservation should therefore commend itself to every public-spirited citizen and newspaper in Canada.

Write it in your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is doomsday. Today is a king in disguise. Today always looks mean to the thoughtless, in the face of a uniform experience that all good and great and happy actions are made up precisely of these blank todays. Let us not be so deceived, let us unmask the king as he passes.—Emerson.

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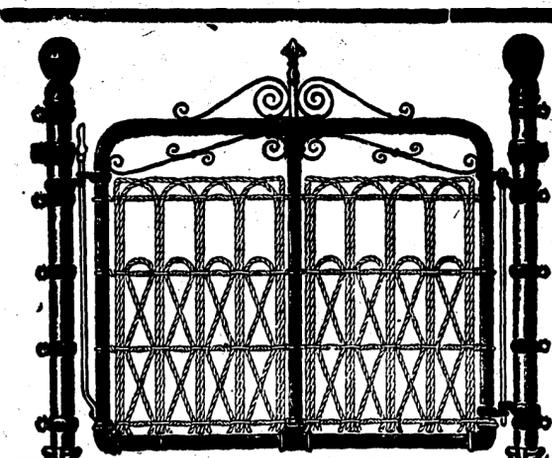
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 REV. S. EVERTON, B.A., Pastor.
 250 15th Avenue, East.
 Teaching Services—11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
 Y. P. U.—Monday, 8 p. m.

Methodist
T. PLEASANT CHURCH—
 Corner Tenth Ave. and Ontario
 SERVICES—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.; **MONDAY**—Christian Endeavor at 8:00 p. m. **WEDNESDAY**—Prayer Meeting at 8:00 p. m. **FRIDAY**—Choir practice.
 Rev. J. W. WOODSIDE, M. A., Pastor.
 Parsonage 123 Eleventh Avenue, West. Telephone 5624.

Presbyterian
T. PLEASANT Church—
 Corner Ninth Ave. and Quebec St.
SUNDAY SERVICES—Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.; **MONDAY**—Christian Endeavor at 8:00 p. m. **WEDNESDAY**—Prayer Meeting at 8:00 p. m. **FRIDAY**—Choir practice.
 Rev. J. W. WOODSIDE, M. A., Pastor.
 123 Eleventh Ave. W. Tel. 5624.

WESTMINSTER Church—
 Cor. Nelson and 26th. One block east of Westminster Ave.
SERVICES—Sunday 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. **Wednesday**—Prayer meeting 8:00 p. m.
 Rev. J. H. CAMERON, B. A., Pastor.
 Residence Cor. Quebec and 21st. Pastors' Association 123 Eleventh Ave. W.

Anglican
T. MICHAELS—
 Corner 9th Ave. and Prince Edward St.
SERVICES—Morning Prayer at 11 a. m. and Evening at 7:30 p. m. each Sunday. Holy Communion on first and third Sundays in each month after Morning Prayer, and on second and fourth Sundays at 8:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
 Rev. G. H. WILSON, Rector.
 Rectory, Cor. Ave. 8th and Prince Edward St. Telephone 15533.

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 Corner Tenth Ave. and Laurel St.
SERVICES—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
 Rev. P. CLIFTON PARKER, M. A., Pastor.
 11th Ave. W.

Latter Day Saints
ORGANIZED Church of Christ—
 837 Ninth Avenue East.
SERVICES—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.
 J. S. RAINY, Elder.

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T. PLEASANT L. O. L. No. 1848
 Meets the 1st and 3d Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. in the K. of P. Hall. All visiting Brethren cordially welcome.
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COURT VANCOUVER No. 1828
 Meets 2d and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 p. m. in the Oddfellows Hall, Mt. Pleasant. Visiting brethren always welcome.
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SOME SWIMMERS' FALLACIES.

By Peter McNally.
 Swimming is beyond a doubt the greatest and most popular of all exercises, yet there are more erroneous impressions about it than about any other sport.

One very generally unknown and misunderstood source of danger to swimmers is the habit of allowing the body to cool off before entering the water, which most swimmers think is just what they should do.

The real truth is that you should never enter the water, even when moist with perspiration, unless the body is in a glow, and if it is not already in a glow, you should take a short, brisk walk or run to get it in that condition. On the other hand, you should not enter the water when overheated or suffering from exhaustion or extreme fatigue.

The reason the body should be in a glow is because the cooling off wastes the energy and removes the armour which nature has provided you with to withstand the shock of the sudden plunge. If you cool off first there is no healthy reaction upon submersion, and that accounts for the lack of invigoration which swimmers sometimes complain of after they leave the water. It is hardly necessary to remark that a swim should never be taken right after a hearty meal or that the body should receive a good rubbing after being in the water.

Everybody has heard the tale that a drowning man comes to the top three times before going down forever. That superstition is as widespread as that about the bottomless pond which every neighborhood boasts, and it has about as little foundation in fact. A man may go down once and never come up again or he may come up more than three times. It all depends upon the vitality of the individual, and if he is able to catch his breath when he rises to the top of the water.

The best way to make a rescue is to swim on your back, holding the other person on his back and with his head about the middle of your body. This gives you a hand free, and you have your man in such a position that he cannot interfere with your movements by grabbing your legs.

It is a pity to explode the stories which have been told about rescuers having to knock out the drowning person, but it must be done, for such a feat is utterly impossible.

In the first place, not one person in a hundred knows exactly where to land a knockout blow; and in the second place, both persons being in a yielding substance which offers practically no resistance as backing for a blow, no person could deliver a blow in the water hard enough to produce unconsciousness.

If the drowning man grabs you, you can make him let go by pressing him hard with the thumbs in the hollow just where the ear joins the jaw. Pres-

sure there will produce such pain that the victim will involuntarily break his grip on your hand or leg to put his hand to the source of the pain.

Another fallacy is that drowning people throw up their hands just as they start to sink. That feat is one which only a good swimmer can perform, and will not be done by a man who is drowning, because he is not a good swimmer. To throw up your hands out of the water, you must tread water.

A peculiar thing about drowned people is that women always float face up and men face down, which is due to the difference in the construction of the body. Again, women swim with the instep, making a straight backward and forward stroke with the legs, while the man propels himself with the sole of his foot and describes circles with his legs.

Every nation has its own way of swimming, and a man who has studied the question carefully can go to a big public bathing establishment and pick out the nationality of every man in the water by the way in which he handles himself.—Boys' World.

Constitutional.
 A medical officer of health recently received the following note from a resident in his district: "Dear Sir—I beg to inform you that my child, aged eight months, is suffering from measles as required by the Act of Parliament."—London Daily News.

SIGNALS IN BASEBALL.

4. Base-Running Plays.

In contests between teams of a high degree of skill, where team-work and extraordinary pitching keep the scores small, base-running is the principal item in winning games. With amateur teams it is of slightly less importance, but nevertheless a great many games between schoolboy teams are decided solely by alertness and good judgment on the bases.

It is not always the speediest boy who is the most successful base-runner; rather the one who uses the best judgment in seizing his chance, is the most observant of the opposing players, figures the closeness of the score, and takes chances only when they are justified.

As has already been noted in an earlier article, reaching first requires chiefly quickness in getting away from the plate and running it out to the last touch, with a fast feet-foremost slide to the bag in desperate cases.

Stealing second is the next lesson to be learned. Watch the pitcher's preliminary movement. Be careful of the ground you take off the base until you have measured the distance the baseman is forced to allow you. In returning to the base, as the pitcher or catcher—throws to the baseman, keep well out from the bag. Do not allow the pitcher to keep driving you back until your speed has become slightly exhausted, for his object, if he makes repeated throws, is probably not so much to catch you napping as to make you a victim for the catcher later, as you try for second, perhaps with a poor start or short of your usual speed.

Having received the signal to steal, and taking the proper, not a dangerous lead, start instantly with the pitcher's first motion. Then never turn the head to see where the ball is; the position of the man who goes to cover the base will give you an idea as to whether you must slide or not.

On general principles, it is best to slide anyway, either feet first, or better, on the breast, giving at least two feet outside the base, and reaching the bag either with your foot or hand. But whether you slide or not, you must be up and alert to take advantage of a possible wild throw, and accept a fair chance of reaching the next base.

Although young players do not usually think of it in that way, third base is really easier to steal than second, provided you are not forced to "bug the bag." Usually the runner can get a big lead and with a quick start, can "go down" safely. In stealing third, the runner should slide well in front of the base, and be careful not to overrun the bag.

In running from second on a hit ball, keep your eye on the man on the coaching-lines and obey orders strictly, as he is the one who can best judge the distance you can make on the hit. If the coacher signals for a slide, you can feel assured that the ball is being held to that base. If the signal is to keep on for home, slack up a little as you run well to the inside of the base, reaching it, if possible, with the left foot, and using the bag to get on more speed as you turn into the "home stretch."

Judgment must be used in avoiding the baseman, if he stands on the baseline. The runner always has the right of way, and need make no apology if the baseman is jostled out of line while the ball is in some other part of the field.

The delayed steal is usually made with runners at first and third base with the object of making the tally. As the catcher tosses the ball back to the pitcher, the man at first base starts for second. Naturally the pitcher will turn, and finding the infielders running to cover the base, will be careful to throw the ball slowly to second base. The man on third, watching for the pitcher's throw, will dash for the plate the moment the throw is made.

Clever pitchers, who are used to the play, will often make only a "bluff" to throw to second, and catch the runner at third for an easy out. This play must not be done mechanically, but worked out according to your judgment of the opposing players.

The double steal is made with runners at first and second. The signal for the play must be understood by both, for nothing looks worse than to see a runner standing at first base while another has tried for third; otherwise it does not differ from the ordinary steal of third.

The hit-and-run game is made with a man at first and a dependable batter at the plate. When the signal for the play has been given, the runner starts with the pitch to go straight on to third when the ball is hit. The batter must hit it, if possible, and on the ground. This play is often good for not only two bases, but three, if the outfielders happen to fumble or are weak throwers.

Scoring from third base when the ball is thrown to second to catch a runner going down from first requires judgment of the catcher's disposition to throw and the infielders' ability to handle the ball for the return throw. Against fast teams this should never be tried until one man is out. On

boys' teams it is more than likely that the runner will be allowed to go to second undisturbed. But the team which can use the short throw and its return has a big advantage over the nine which does not venture it.

The "squeeze play," so called when the runner is on third, is highly satisfactory when it "comes off," but if it fails, nothing could be more demoralizing. Therefore this play should be uncovered only as a surprise, with the score very close and the pitcher proving troublesome. The baseman and runner will receive the signal; then the runner will start for the plate as the pitcher begins his preliminary motion. If the ball is hit on the ground, even to the pitcher, the runner is sure to score his run.

With a fast man at first and a good hunter up, the signal may be given for two bases on the bunt—which might be called a variation of the hit-and-run. As before, the runner starts with the pitch, and never looks to see where the ball is going. The ball is bunted toward third which brings that baseman in, and leaves the base for the short-stop to cover. This he must do on the run. The first baseman is hurried in his long throw back to the base, and the short-stop must make a very fine play in order to get the ball and touch his man sliding to third. On this play the runner should keep wide of the base and touch it with his hand or foot, as when sliding to second, and then be ready to take advantage of the not unlikely wild throw from the first baseman.

Cape Catrith Trade.

In an address to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce Mr. C. du Plessis Chiappini, the African Trades Commissioner in London, dealing with the ostrich feather industry, said he did not agree with those people who recommended that legislation should be enacted to restrict the supply. He recommended that the ostrich trade be properly regulated. Mr. Chiappini pointed out that in 1909 the average price of South African ostrich feathers was \$11.25 per pound, this year it was \$15.00. The average price of Egyptian feathers was \$3.15 to \$3.75 per pound. Australia was sending some, but California was really the most serious competitor. That State had now 8,000 birds, which were increasing at the rate of 3,000 per annum. The California feather was better than all the others, being inferior only to South Africa.

COULD DO IT, TOO.

A female lion-tamer, young and fair, beckoned to a big lion, and it came and took a piece of sugar out of her mouth.

"Why, I could do that trick!" exclaimed a gentleman in the front row. "What! You?" retorted the fair performer.

"Certainly—just as well as the lion."—Lippincott's.

KNOWING WHEN TO STOP.

It had begun in fun and one boy had laughed as hard as the other at the joke. By and by Jerome stopped laughing. Then his cheeks began to get redder than there was any need of.

If Ted had kept on with his joking, something unpleasant would have happened. Jerome would have lost his temper, without any doubt. And though Ted felt anything but cross, there is no knowing how he might have felt after Jerome grew angry, and said all the disagreeable things he could think of.

But Ted knew when to stop. A glance at Jerome's flushed face told him the joking had gone far enough. He stopped in the middle of a sentence, and began to talk about something else. And so the day ended as peacefully as it had begun.

What a blessing it would be if all boys and girls the world over were as wise as Ted in knowing when to stop.

—Townsend Allen, in The Public.

It's a Hard, Hard World.

A group of hoboos waiting for their coffee to boil in a tomato can were telling of their hard-luck experiences.

"I've had more worse luck than anybody," said one of them challengingly, after listening to the others' tales of woe. "Once I had to sleep from Wilkesbarre to Perth Amboy on top of a flatcar loaded with hard coal.

"And what do you think?" he went on. "Every car on the next train that pulled in from the same direction was loaded with soft coal!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Hats and Pockets.

Ladies' hats, a fashion prophet tells us, are to be smaller in girth, but will increase in height. This is a cruel blow to those who had imagined that the height of absurdity had been reached already. And pockets, it is said, are to come into fashion. In view of the fact that this would be a sensible innovation we can not advise our readers to believe the rumor.—Punch.

PROMOTERS INVESTORS BROKERS

CALIFORNIA OIL LANDS

In Lots up to Quarter Sections
AT \$25 PER ACRE

Located in the Barstow Field, Destined to be become one of the Greatest Oil Producing Fields of California -- Paraffine Oil, High-Grade Refining Product

Analysis of Crude Oil, Taken by Dr. Frederick Salathe, Ph. D., the Leading Analytical Oil Specialist of the West

FREDERICK SALATHE, PH.D.,
 Consulting Chemist; Expert in Hydrocarbons,
 Los Angeles, Cal., March 21, 1910.
 Spec. Gravity at 60 degrees F.....32.64
 Grav. BE at 60 degrees F.....39.4 BE

FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION.
 1— 93 degrees F. to 150 degrees F.— 7.5% Gasoline.
 2— 150 degrees F. to 350 degrees F.— 51.5% Kerosene.
 3— 350 degrees F. to 500 degrees F.— 20.5% Light Lubricating Oil.
 4— Residue above 500 degrees F.— 10.5% Heavy Lubricating Oil.
 This oil has a paraffine base, with only a trace of asphalt.
 (Signed) DR. F. SALATHE, PH. D.

The Barstow Oil Territory will produce oil of light gravity, principally of the paraffine series, and of a market value from \$2.00 to \$2.50 at least per barrel, being a high-grade refining oil.
 (Signed) DR. F. SALATHE, PH. D.

Oil seepages and escaping gas in the Barstow region have been known for years, yet the district has only recently become prominent through the discovery of exceptionally light gravity oil. This oil is the best of its kind yet discovered in the State of California, and is in heavy demand for refining purposes.

Some idea of the value of this ground may be had when it is remembered that similar ground in other of California's fields, which could be bought for a few dollars per acre a few months ago, has since advanced to \$2,000, \$3,000 and even \$5,000 per acre. It therefore would not be surprising if this land should go to \$1,000 or more per acre in a like short period, especially considering the high quality of the oil existing in the district.

The history of the famous Midway gusher field seems sure to be duplicated here. Heavy financial interests are rushing in, and Standard derricks are springing up in a night. Geological conditions are perfect for a strong and permanent field.

What Ellis Mallory, Eminent Geologist, had to say about the field before the Chamber of Mines, as quoted by the Los Angeles Herald

Special to The Herald.
 BARSTOW, Cal., July 27.—Ellis Mallory, eminent geologist and authority on the oil deposits of California, addressed the Chamber of Mines on the resources of the Inter-Mountain region, and his discourse was warmly appreciated by a full house of the Chamber members.

Particular interest was taken in his reference to the Barstow Oil Field, which he designated as one of the most promising regions of this state.

"In speaking of the Barstow region," said Mr. Mallory, "my statements are based upon knowledge acquired from several trips of investigation made during the past year and a half.

"Broadly speaking, the rocks making up the productive oil series of this state are no different in the Barstow Field from those of other fields at present developed.

"The necessary shales, the result of a once prolific organic life, that make oil accumulations possible, here exist, and interbedded with the shales are sand strata, both coherent and incoherent, which, coupled with the overlying and underlying beds of like character, form the required reservoirs for the storage of oil.

"The reservoir sands range from fine grained to coarse conglomeritic layers, and to discover these stored accumulations is only a matter of knowledge and capital.

"In short, the field under discussion possesses great merit, and I have no hesitancy in saying that men of means can devote their energies and resources toward its development with the assurance they will reap most satisfactorily for their effort."

Mr. Mallory is in Vancouver for a few days visiting relatives and friends, and can be seen by appointment at our office. He is associated with some of the heaviest operators in the California fields, and has full power of attorney to act for one of the largest land holdings in the Barstow district. Brokers, fiscal agents or individual investors can therefore secure choice holdings at a nominal figure, without the intervention of the middleman.

A block consisting of 80 acres to 160 acres makes a nice holding, either for private investment or for organization purposes. Only a few parcels will be disposed of at the price quoted, and not more than 160 acres in one block.

Lands held under perfect possessory titles, subject to U. S. patent upon the development of oil.

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H. H. STEVENS & CO.

317 Pender Street Phone 2841 VANCOUVER, B.C.



MOUNT PLEASANT LODGE.

Mount Pleasant Lodge, the Salvation Army Home for Domestic, was opened on Monday evening, September 5th, by Attorney-General Hon. W. J. Bowser. This splendid building is situated on the corner of Seventh avenue and Quebec street. The building was erected by Contractor W. J. Spencer. The basement has cement floor and there is also provision made for lockers, trunk room, laundry, etc. The ground floor has spacious hall, reception room, sitting room, dining room and kitchen. There is also a large dormitory which will be used for those coming from the old land for domestic service who only require temporary accommodation. The second floor has

the matron's room, also single rooms for permanent roomers, as well as a splendidly equipped bathroom. The third floor has a large dormitory, single rooms and bathroom. On each flat there is a large balcony affording a magnificent and unobstructed view of the city, North Vancouver and the mountains. The young women will be able to secure rooms with or without board at reasonable rates.

This Lodge will in every way meet a great need, and young women who are employed in stores or other clerical positions, and who desire to secure comfortable rooms in a really modern and comfortable homelike place under proper management, will now be able to do so, and will find the location a most desirable one, while only one

block from Westminster avenue, having thus an excellent car service. It is also in a quiet spot where one is not disturbed by the constant whirl or rush and noise.

Staff Captain Wakefield, who has charge of the immigration work for British Columbia, is also responsible for the management of Mount Pleasant Lodge. Adjutant Greenland has been appointed matron, and will have a staff of helpers. The Lodge will always be open for young women who are ill, or who require rest or medical advice. In fact, it is the desire of the Army to make the young women recognize that while they are many thousands miles from their own home in the old land, they will have a place in Vancouver to which they can come and feel that it is their "Canadian Home."

WALKED OVER 92,000 MILES.

Alfred Tingley, whose home in the village of Rottingdean, Sussex, Eng., is 3 1/4 miles from the Warren Farm Industrial Schools, has just retired on a pension from the Brighton Guardians after having acted as gardener at the institution for 44 years. For the first eight years he walked to and fro daily, and for the remainder of his service six days a week, with the exception of a period of five weeks, when he was once laid up. He started always for his journey over the downs at half-past five in the morning, sometimes in driving rains to be drenched to the skin, at others to lose his way in the dark in the snow. He had some narrow escapes in severe thunderstorms. However, he

enjoyed excellent health, and always thought his wife, his home and his native village, well worth the walk, which in the aggregate amounts to 92,027 miles.

NEW DRY DOCK.

The Hon. W. Pugsley, speaking recently at Cambelton, N. B., respecting the plans for the St. John dry dock, submitted to him in Ottawa by the Dominion Dry Dock Company, which comprises Sir Robert Perks, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Allan and others, said that the plans show a dry dock of 1,000 feet long, with accommodation for the largest battleship of the British Navy. They also show the provision made for a ship-repairing

plant and breakwater. The site is situated in Courtenay Bay. Mr. Pugsley would not say when the work would begin, but as the undertaking is a very large one, involving the raising of several millions of capital, it would necessarily take some time to complete the arrangements.

For propagating Christianity the graces are often as valuable as heroism.—Amos R. Wells.

Seriatim.

Census Taker—How many children have you?
Citizen—Three.
Census Taker—Altogether?
Citizen—No, one at a time.—Life.

THE WESTERN "CALL"

Issued every Friday at 2408 West'r. Rd. Phone 1405

Manager: A. S. GOARD.
Editor: H. H. STEVENS.

Captain Sacret is home again from duty in the city of Victoria.

Reports are decidedly favorable to good business being done on the Hill.

Miss Debameter of 10th Avenue who has been enjoying a holiday in northern Washington is home again.

The Hawaiian Pictures so highly spoken of will be given in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church on September 19th. You cannot afford to miss this.

The Mount Pleasant Union of the W. I. C. U., purpose holding a lawn and parlor social, on Thursday evening, Sept. 22nd, at the home of Mr. A. G. Burnett, 2310 Ontario St., commencing at 7.30. A short programme of music, solos, etc., will be given, after which light refreshments will be served. An offering will be taken in the interest of the "Sailors and Loggers Home."

The public are cordially invited to attend.

On Monday evening, in St. Patrick's hall, about fifty young people, boys and girls from twelve to twenty, made application for membership in St. Patrick's Basketball Association. The work of organizing the club was left in the hands of Messrs. Pat. Conaty and Tom Kavaragh. The court has already been laid out, baskets installed and the windows shielded under the direction of Mr. Pat. Conaty. The list of teams is being prepared, and will be made known on Friday. Four teams will constitute the local league. It is the intention to issue challenges to other church teams in the city as soon as the teams are in shape.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN OF B. C.

The above Order are meeting with good success in Vancouver since the advent of Grand Organizer L. Fenwick Dickson who in addition to his untiring efforts to make a large increase in the membership, has been devoting much time to some sound missionary work in getting the members to turn out in better numbers as a result on Wed., Sept., 7th, there was a large attendance in the new hall, amongst those present being G. H. W. Bro. G. M. Eveleigh P. G. M. W. Bro. H. T. Devine, Bro. Mills, Davidson, Dr. Anderson, Dr. E. D. Gardner, Grand Organizer Dickson and a well attended gathering of old and new members. Four stalwarts were initiated into the mysteries of the Workman Degree and plans were formulated for a degree Team under Captain Hay, quite a number handing in their names to be new trained in degree and floor work. The Floor work of the A. O. U. W. is most impressive and instructive and when the Team have gotten in shape it will undoubtedly draw large and enthusiastic classes of candidates and bring the older members out more regularly. An interesting programme is being arranged for Wed., Sept., 21st, in the shape of a social smoker and entertainment to which every Brother is earnestly requested to attend and asked to bring a male friend. Victoria Grand Lodge Officers and Bro. Mayor L. D. Taylor are expected, a first class time assured by first-class talent. Fail not at the peril of missing a good live time. Come all as a welcome awaits you in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Mason, Block cor. 8th Ave. and Quebec St., at 8 P. M. sharp.

"OUTDOOR CANADA'S" name changed to THE ATHLETIC WORLD. The August number of "THE ATHLETIC WORLD," a new name for "OUTDOOR CANADA" Magazine, has just been received at this office. Since this publication was taken over by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., each issue has shown a marked improvement over its predecessor. Its change of policy to that of a national athletic periodical is this month carried out both in name and nature. Besides the change of title, the size has been increased and the contents augmented. Judging by the August number, full as it is of good, up-to-date reading pertaining to things athletic, a conspicuous place is assured "THE ATHLETIC WORLD" among the leading Canadian national publications.

Sometimes we hear people complain that they have to work "like slaves." If they do, that is their own fault. No matter how exacting your work nor how long your hours, it is not necessary that you should take to it the slavish spirit. Work like a conqueror. Carry to the commonest task the spirit of a king.

RAILWAY BUILDING AND THE LAND PROBLEM

Extensive Mileage for Canada.—Government Aid to Settlers.—Down with Land Shark.

The various Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government have entered into agreements with different railroad companies providing for the construction, within the next five years of at least 7,000 miles of railway.

The amount which will be constructed during the present year is approximately 1,500 miles, being about the same mileage as last year.

The greatest increase of mileage will be in British Columbia where the G. T. P. and C. N. R. will construct their transcontinental lines.

In order to facilitate the work of construction all rails and fastenings are to be admitted duty free, and also all material for construction of rolling stock.

It is difficult to realize the tremendous significance of this immense amount of railway construction to Canada. Vast areas of country, previously thought to be a wilderness, will be opened up for settlement, and in a few years become the site for many happy homes and thriving towns and villages.

The rapid opening up of the country is thus bringing about conditions which the Governments must do their utmost to meet, that is, the land must be made available to the bona fide settler, but should be withheld from the speculator.

Every possible encouragement should be given to all who wish to work the land, in fact, it would be well if a scheme could be inaugurated whereby some substantial assistance could be given to the "starter," not as charity but as a loan, by the government. To illustrate the need of this, one has simply to remember that to buy a farm it will cost \$5,000 per acre from the Government or \$1,600 for a 320 acre farm, and then one must have sufficient to keep body and soul together for a year, which would cost, say \$500, then the cost of house and barns, etc., \$1,000. Machinery and stock will cost another \$1,000, or about \$4,000 to get a farm in fair shape. But the unfortunate feature of the whole thing is that in British Columbia speculators have been allowed to get control of large tracts of land contiguous to transportation, so that the settler has either to buy at an advanced price of \$10, \$15 or \$25 per acre, or go back a considerable distance from civilization and wait patiently for the railroad. That such conditions are possible seem little short of criminal, both on the part of the Government and also on the part of those holding the land for speculation.

Of course, some will at once advance the argument that a settler can secure a pre-emption if he wishes and it will cost him nothing. This is true, but only in sections more or less remote from transportation. Then, again, these pre-emptions are usually isolated and no effort is made by the Government to secure settlements on a larger scale with adequate facilities, such as schools, roads, etc. These facilities are only given after the settlers are in the district of their accord and have made their introduction imperative. The remedy for this condition is simple and easily put into operation by the Government should they wish to do so. All that would be necessary is to impose a tax on all unimproved agricultural lands. Such a tax should be heavy enough to force those who hold the land to cultivate same, or abandon it, or sell at a reasonable price. This tax should be absolutely withdrawn when the land is cultivated. This would be a death blow to the speculator.

Then, as a still more comprehensive scheme, the Government could well afford to open up certain districts, put in good roads, schools, etc., and advance the land, with equipment sufficient to start operations, to such settlers as could be chosen and trusted. There would, no doubt, be a few isolated cases where the Government would be defrauded; but the effect of these would be infinitesimal compared to the great benefit which the larger number would experience and to the country as a whole.

No serious effort has ever been made in Canada to solve the land settlement question, except that emigration agents are sent to the European countries to induce settlers to come, but practically nothing has been done to systematically assist them when they arrive here. Through the efforts of the "Standard of Empire," that most estimable advocate of imperial unity, and other parties in England a movement is now launched for the establishment of farms in Canada and Australia, where immigrants may attend upon their arrival and learn the rudiments of farming. This is a splendid move and deserves the heartiest support of our Governments, but it should be supplemented by something of a much more substantial nature. In any case the land should be withdrawn from the speculator and every encouragement given to the settler.

The Kitchen Piano A SOUTH BEND MALLEABLE RANGE

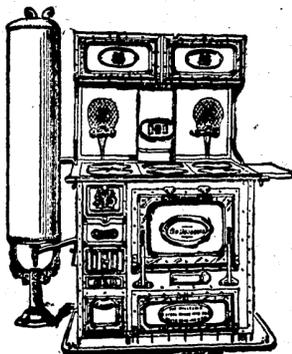
South Bend Malleable Range

is conceded by the stove trade to be the Leading Range of America—handsome as a picture. Strength, durability, economy and convenience combine an ornament to the kitchen; made of malleable iron and Bessemer steel in combination, riveted together like a boiler. It will last a life time. Saves repairs—saves the cook—saves time and labor—and does more and better work on less than half the fuel of cast stoves. No cracking, no warping, no polishing, and no open seams. Burns wood, coals, hard or soft coal.

A Perfect Baker, Ideal Draft, Plenty of Hot Water

A Perfect Range

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Don't you think you have put up with that old cook stove or poor steel range long enough?

Go to-day and see a perfect range. You will find one at the store of

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I. O. O. F. HALL