

ARE YOU ON OUR LIST?
NO! WHY?

The Western Call

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VOLUME II

H. H. STEVENS, EDITOR.

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IN ADVANCE

Height of Buildings

Aldermen Juggle With Bylaw—Mandate of the People to Be Ignored.

At the last general elections the electors declared by an overwhelming majority in favor of limiting the height of buildings in this city to 120 feet and 10 stories. In accordance with this mandate of the electors the building bylaw was amended and passed by a full council board, the bylaw being read three times in the regular order.

Since the passing of the bylaw, as stated above, F. D. Boucheau has applied for a permit to erect an "11-story" apartment house in the West End, and was refused by the building inspector. He appealed to the building committee on the ground that he had had a partial permit for a foundation prior to the passing of the bylaw. The building committee were divided on the question and sent it up to the council, where a motion was made giving a special permit. This was challenged as out of order and it was so ruled, and it was stated that the bylaw would have to be amended. Notice was then given by Alderman Crowe of an amendment to the bylaw to allow of 11 stories. This course had been opposed by Aldermen Rogers, Ramsay and Stevens, as "bad legislation" and "contrary to the expressed wish of the people"; the other aldermen contended that there should be no definite limit to the number of stories as long as the height does not exceed 120 feet, the mayor also supporting this idea. This course, if pursued, will mean that the people may vote what they like and the council can and will juggle with their mandate, and the public can never depend upon a bylaw remaining as it was originally passed for more than a week or until the next meeting of council. It might also be stated that in three other cases the city council allowed variations from the building bylaw by special resolution. Such a course is certainly exceedingly bad precedent, and the public will be unable to tell when a bylaw is intended to be taken seriously or only as a joke to be pitchforked about upon the slightest excuse of any citizen. It is certainly unfair to law-abiding citizens and an encouragement to that class who are continually seeking for some special privilege.

The people passed up to the council a mandate for 10 stories not to exceed 120 feet, and the council have no right to vary this except upon some further expression from the electorate.

CAMBIE STREET BRIDGE

The contract was let for the Cambie street bridge last February and it was to have been completed within ten months. The term of the contract is long past and it is a question if the bridge will be completed inside of another six months.

This matter was brought to the attention of council last Monday and a resolution passed asking the engineer and solicitor to report at the next meeting as to the position of the contractor.

It is a chronic weakness of the authorities of this city. They let most of the public work by public tender, accepting a tender upon a certain time limit, and then almost invariably giving the contractor large extensions of time. This is bad business and inimical to the best interests of the city. If we are to have the contract system, the terms of the contract should be lived up to. It is unfair to other tenderers and also the cause of great inconvenience to the public.

Cambie street bridge should have been open for traffic NOW, and here we are, faced with a new season's activity, without this valuable avenue of traffic being open to assist in handling the city's business. It is a public outrage and should not be tolerated for one moment.

PARK TALLY-HO.

It is to the credit of Park Commissioner Owens that the park tally-ho is a possibility of this year's improvement. Owing to his unflinching push and knowledge of what the public desire and can make use of he has been pegging away on this subject. His work has been well and thoroughly done, and the project practically is up to the finance committee. It has been in the face of strenuous objection on the part of vehicle companies who do not desire to see their monopoly infringed upon.

Mr. Owens' project is a good one, and means that at a cost of about 25 cents per head the public can make the circle of the park, heretofore being something only the wealthy could do.

Up to the present it has been possible for the general public to reach the entrance to our renowned park, and the entrance only, the tourist traffic and travellers from all over the world being better acquainted with the beauty of this park than Vancouver's citizens. Now, at the cost of 25 cents, it will be possible to reach any part of the grounds. The project will mean an investment by the city of about \$7,000, which investment will be revenue bearing and at the same time a great accommodation to the public. The public owe Mr. Owens their gratitude and support.

THE COAL PROBLEM.

The British Columbia government has done wisely to take up the matter of high-priced coal. There are times when governments are required to turn aside from the usual routine to examine into matters of vast importance in relation to the masses. This is just such a moment, time and circumstance. A long while ago Moses was going along in the ordinary way when a burning bush appeared before him and attracted his attention. From a careful study of that "burning bush" issues of the most momentous character have sprung, and are yet in flood.

It is a long distance from that "burning bush" to the live issue of this hour as represented in burning coal. It is a burning question that demands attention now and continuously until we find a satisfactory solution.

To my mind there is but one way to this solution, and that is public ownership and public working of public mines. Let our government, the most truly representative and efficient government in the history of the province, go to work with a will, and great results will be found, and that right speedily. It is right to have a department of finance, of agriculture, of education, etc. And there is already a department of mines established. Let that, or a sub-department, take up the question of mining coal and selling at cost, after making proper provision for interest and sinking fund connected with the venture. Then let the coal kings sell to whom they could. Of course, it would be wise in the first instance, at least, to sell only to householders, so as to come to the immediate relief of the working classes. As time passes other phases of coal supply could be studied and acted upon as the government and people might deem wise.

If these views meet the commendation of the readers we would be glad to be so informed, that we may make a movement of a forward character.

E. ODLUM.

Vancouver, B. C., February 13th, 1911.

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A most enthusiastic and largely representative assembly of the Grand Orange Lodge of British Columbia was held at Victoria this week, there being over 100 members present. The proceedings were most interesting and the instructive and marked by intense loyalty and serious conception of the duties of Canadian citizenship. A fuller report will be published in next issue.

WHO SAVED CANADA TO THE BRITISH CROWN DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

It is remarkable that although the history of Canada goes back only some three centuries, and is therefore comparatively modern; and that of every decade, whether under French or English rule, we have voluminous official records, it should abound in myths. Perhaps the myth, which is the most direct perversion of facts, is that which represents the saving of Canada to the British Crown during the American Revolution as due to the devotion of the priests and the loyalty of the inhabitants. Hundreds of orators, amid thunders of applause, have drawn the picture of Canada, cruelly abandoned by France and dominated by a British garrison; yet, when threatened by American invaders, rallying under the advice of their beloved pastors for the defence of their new masters, and going forth as of yore, led by their seigniors to whom they still rendered loyal allegiance. What are the facts as presented in the dispatches of Governor-General Carleton, his successor Haldimand, and of other officials? They reveal a peasantry who loved neither the Republican nor the Loyalist who spoke English; and who, on being asked by priest and seignior to join the militia, were seized with dread that the old absolutism of the Church, and the hated rule of the seignior under the French regime were to be restored. The call to arms they would not listen to, and where a seignior attempted to coerce them into the ranks, they resisted, and gave him to understand that they were no longer vassals.

Never was the situation more perilous to British interests than during 1776 and the first half of 1777. The breaking out of hostilities found Carleton with only 800 soldiers. Ticonderoga and Crown Point, held by corporal's guards, were easily captured by the Americans, who thus got possession of Lake Champlain, a fact which rendered possible an invasion of Canada. Advice from England was that no troops could be spared. Laboring under the delusion that the inhabitants would take the Loyalist side, Carleton was advised to call out the militia, and to arm them, 6000 muskets were sent to him at Quebec to be followed later on by equipment for an army of 20,000. None could be got to shoulder the muskets. Every attempt to raise the militia was futile. Seeing the habitants refused to fight, the Indians did not care to go on the warpath. The governor buoyed himself with the hope that if the inhabitants would not fight the approaching enemy, they would not help them. Without the assistance of the French, the Americans could not cross the St. Lawrence, and so the governor considered his position on the North shore secure. He was speedily undeceived. In September, 1776, St. Johns was taken. The invaders divided, one column descending the Richelieu to Sorel, the main body striking for Montreal. The habitants, seized by a frenzy of excitement, welcomed the invaders, sold them provisions, supplied them with guides, and brought them intelligence of what the British were doing. Carleton tried to make a stand at Longueuil, was defeated, and escaped with a little army to Montreal. He still cherished the hope that the Americans would not be able to cross the river for want of boats. There was delay, and he thought he was correct in his surmise. The delay was in collecting boats. In an agony of disappointment, Carleton saw the habitants ferry the Americans over to besiege him. Montreal was still surrounded by the wall of the French period, and although he had only sixty soldiers, eighty sailors, and a handful of English militia, Carleton resolved to hold it, for he had cannon, while the enemy so far had only rifles. He soon realized that his position was untenable on account of the treachery of the inhabitants, who cut off his supply parties and captured his messengers. He complained bitterly. The disobedience of the people increased, they everywhere helped the Americans, while the King's representatives were betrayed. A messenger, who had sludged the enemy, brought word that Sorel was in the hands of the Americans, and that a thousand Frenchmen had joined their ranks. In his dispatches to England Carleton refers to the baseness of the habitants, their ingratitude for all the favors shown them, and calls them a wretched people blind to honor. While waiting to be attacked by the Americans, an alarming dispatch reached him. An American army had threatened the wilds of Maine, and unexpectedly appeared on the opposite shore to Quebec. Carleton realized that prompt action was necessary. With traitors within and without the walls, the defence of Montreal would be difficult; but of what use would it be to hold Montreal should Quebec be lost? Quebec was the key of Canada, and must be saved. On the night of the 11th, of November, he embarked his little garrison on boats, abandoning Montreal, whose inhabitants welcomed the Americans the following day. Running the gauntlet of batteries at Berthier and Sorel, Carleton reached Quebec on the 19th and none too soon. As at Montreal, the Americans had been given every assistance by the habitants, and had been ferried across the St. Lawrence by them. They were now in camp, within striking distance of Quebec, awaiting the reinforcements they knew were on the way. Carleton used the breathing spell to complete his defenses.

On the 4th of December, the American army being now in full strength, he was summoned to surrender. Carleton replied that he would not parley with rebels, and the siege began. The Americans had the advantage in numbers, led by able officers, and in having the people of the country with them. Carleton's sole advantage lay in the fortifications, which he had barely enough men to cover. Assaults by day and night were made and stoutly repulsed, and worse than these open attacks were the machinations of traitors within the walls to betray the garrison. On New Year's Eve, the Americans had arranged for a midnight attack, which resulted in their disastrous repulse. The point where one of their generals, Montgomery, paid his life for his temerity, is still pointed out on the cliff where he fell. This defeat had an immediate effect on the habitants, shaking their belief that the Americans were bound to win, and hastened the revulsion of feeling that was already working in their minds. For several weeks their enthusiasm for their visitors had been waning, and this victory hastened the sentiment. The continental army was leavened with ruffians, who repeated on whoever was suspected to favor the British, the outrages they had practised on the Loyalists of New England; while between the United States commissary officer who cleaned out his barnyard and handed in payment paper scrip, and the British officials who had always paid in gold, the habitants began to draw comparisons, and to edge back to the side of the British. To the besieged garrison the weary winter crept on, and during those five months the only spot in Canada where the Union Jack floated was from the citadel of Quebec. Both sides of the river were in the undisputed possession of the Americans, with their headquarters in Montreal, where they raised a regiment of French-Canadians. Arnold enlisted another regiment at Quebec, and reported that he would have taken more, had he been able to equip them. A third regiment was enrolled at Sorel under American colors. General Schuyler wrote from Montreal to his chief: "I can have as many Canadians as I know how to maintain." At Three Rivers, there was no difficulty in raising 500 rank and file, and in getting thirty of the better class to accept the commissions from congress to command them. During that winter of 1775-76, when the Province of Quebec was practically a State of the Union, we hear not a word of the promise by Bishop Briand that his priests would refuse the sacraments to whoever aided the invaders.

All the Americans needed to complete their conquest of Canada was the capture of the Citadel of Quebec. Each week that drew spring nearer increased the difficulties of the Americans. The Canadians who had so effusively welcomed them, were cooling in their ardor as they foresaw the possibility of Quebec holding out until the British fleet came, which would ensure

(Continued on next page)

No Check on B.C. Electric

City Depends on the Honor of the Company

At a recent meeting of the fire and police committee the city electrician was questioned regarding the large number of street lights which were frequently out, some for many consecutive nights. He replied: "That he had no check except the police patrolmen, and further stated that formerly they had had an instrument in the city hall whereby they were able to keep a check upon the electric company, but that some time ago this had been removed to the B. C. Electric substation." When surprise was expressed at this it was stated that "we were dealing with an honorable company." Now we do no wish to question the honor of any individual official or shareholder in the company, but it has been stated by some eminent legal authorities that a "company is incapable of being either honorable or dishonorable." Be this as it may, it certainly is a questionable method of doing business to leave everything to the "honor" of the company. In our opinion it is not a question of honor at all, but one of simple business procedure which is followed in all branches of trade. We most certainly should have a close check upon the B. C. Electric in all matters, and that these instruments, which were formerly installed in the city hall for that purpose, should have been removed to the substation of the company is so manifestly absurd that it scarcely requires comment.

The city is paying the company handsomely for the lighting of our streets and in return are getting a very poor quality of light, many of the lights being so dim that they are practically worthless, and besides, many are not lighted at all.

It is a well-known fact that the company is doing about 50,000 horsepower of work with a 30,000 horsepower developed power on the assumption that while some lights or power plants are working others are idle, but were the company called upon to supply the maximum power contracted for their system would be entirely inadequate. This is clearly demonstrated by the dimness of the downtown lights during certain hours when demands are heaviest, so it can be readily seen that there is good reason to keep a "check" upon the supply.

We do not contend that the company should be forced to keep continuously in reserve power to supply the last possible call, but that the city and the general public should get what they contract for and that the company should be prepared to supply this without sacrificing one department to furnish another, and we further submit that the B. C. Electric substation is no place for any civic checking instruments.

WESTMINSTER ROAD-BROADWAY REGRADE.

It is to be desired that the grade on Westminster road and Broadway be made to conform with Main street. At a figure, which should not be enormous, this work should be done. We cannot afford to let this opportune time pass to accomplish this work. The good of our ward demands this, the importance of the thoroughfare warrants it, and it is up to the public to support Mr. Owens in securing this improvement. You cannot afford to let these propositions rest with the other man; it's your business. In this regard we would suggest that the people of Ward 3 form an association for the purpose of helping their district. Your aldermen need your assistance in this regard. It is advisable we unite in some organization to help our ward. It's your move.

VANCOUVER CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The City Charter amendments came up for discussion before the Private Bills Committee on Wednesday last and was passed practically as presented with some minor exceptions. The following are among the most important changes.

1. Giving of married women votes when they are owners of property, the same as now obtains as regards widows and spinners.
2. Power to erect public conveniences underground or otherwise.
3. Power to license and regulate sale of milk, fish, fruit and meat. This is a very important clause and gives power which we have wanted for some time and will enable the Medical Health Officers to control a very serious grievance.
4. A clause to provide for the licensing of bar-tenders and adjusting the licensing of restaurants.
5. A clause to allow of erection of ornamental light standards by local improvement.
6. The clauses re the annexation of Hastings Townsite and District Lot 301. These districts will now become part of the city upon signature of the Bill. Those clauses struck out are:
 1. The suggestion of ex-alderman Hepburn to install sewers on a special frontage tax.
 2. The clause to provide for a wholly elective license board struck out because it conflicts with the policy of the Government.
 3. The clause re the appointing of County-court Judges, Police Magistrate and Mayor. This was struck out for the same reason as clause 2.
 4. The clause to repeal the clause making the city responsible for all accidents by breaks in the streets. This is a hardy annual but was not granted.
 5. A clause to open lanes by local improvement, but without allowing a petition against. Struck out because it not protect the individual.

ANNEX MOUNT PLEASANT—DELIVERY CHARGES.

It is about time that the merchants and residents of Mount Pleasant became part of Vancouver in the matter of Dominion Express Delivery charges.

At the present time we or the merchants are held up for these charges. Goods come addressed to the Consignee and the method used by the postal authorities here in Vancouver are such that if a firm, however well-known, is addressed, but no specific address put on the mail, it is returned to the sender, thus giving the transportation companies an opportunity to charge demurrage and storage.

Other than this the Dominion Express do not deliver goods to Mount Pleasant without charge as they do in other parts of the city. Vancouver to Sixteenth Avenue is all one—why this discrimination against our merchants—where is this imaginary line and by whom was it established? A toll of 10 to 25 cents is charged on anything of the size of a handkerchief or more.

We hear of progressive meetings in other parts of the city where such subjects as vaccination and ward improvement is discussed, why not Mount Pleasant? It is time to organize.

POSTOFFICE RE-ORGANIZED.

Not content with remodelling the Mount Pleasant Pharmacy, the new proprietor has undertaken the remodelling of the Sub-Postoffice No. 8, located in the store.

Since the appointment of the new postmaster, February 1st, 1911, at this office a change has taken place, and in future this important branch will be handled properly and the public served as they should be.

Mr. Wilson, the new postmaster asks the public to kindly report any incivility or neglect direct to him and also wishes to state that at any time businessmen can obtain stamps, etc., any amounts, large or small at this office, as a large supply will be constantly on hand.

Who Saved Canada to the British Crown

(Continued from page 1)

the failure of the invasion. The Americans were quick to note the change of tone. Reporting to congress as to how matters stood, General Wooster wrote: "There is little confidence to be placed in the French; they are fond of being of the strongest party." When the St. Lawrence at last cast its coat of ice, the little garrison was faced with the prospect of famine, and Carleton foresaw that unless ships speedily arrived from England, Canada was lost to the British. The Americans redoubled their efforts. Their batteries were planted nearer, occasionally throwing hot shot in order to set fire to the barracks of the little garrison, who responded shot for shot. On the morning of the 6th of May, a shout went up that three sails were in sight, and when, on drawing nearer, the red flag of their country was discerned flying from the foremast of the leading ship, strong men broke down from the reaction of the suspense of five months, and with tears and shouts of joy grasped each other hand. No sooner had the ships cast anchor than boats were lowered and the landing of troops began. The hour of remaining on the defense had passed. Ordering the long closed gates to be thrown open, Carleton at noon, at the head of his troops marched out to give battle to the Americans. It was too late. The Americans had spied the ships too, and had at once retreated. All Carleton could do was to turn their retreat into a rout.

For eight months the Americans were on Canadian soil; six of these months they were in undisputed possession of every part except the few acres enclosed within the walls of the fortifications of Quebec. Why, then, did Canada not continue to be part of the American Republic? Because it had a governor with the head to plan, and the daring necessary to carry out his plans. Had Carleton surrendered when surrounded at Montreal, the Stars and Stripes would today be floating over Canada. It is to his daring fight to Quebec, to his placing its fortifications in a condition for defence, to his dogged courage in defending them under every form of discouragement for five cold dreary months, that the maintenance of British possession is due. It may be said that it was the arrival of the British fleet in the spring that saved Canada. It is true that had help not arrived when it did, the Americans would have triumphed; but it is equally true that had Carleton not kept a foothold on Cape Diamond, the one spot in a vast territory that had not surrendered to the enemy, the coming of British reinforcements in the spring of 1776 would have been of no avail. With the fortifications of Quebec in his possession, General Thomas could have prevented the British fleet passing the Cape, and the landing of the troops it carried. It was Carleton who saved Canada in 1775 and 1776, and whoever says otherwise denies the honor that is his due. Priest, seignior and habitant had knuckled to the American Republicans; it was Carleton and his little garrison who defeated their plans. In the House of Commons on April 30th, 1908, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, in extolling his compatriots said: "We are glad to serve under the British Crown to which we are devoted. And when at different times in our history British connection was in danger, it was the French Canadians who were there to defend the British Crown. Who in 1775 stood up in defence of the British Crown, if not the French Canadians?"

Of such are the deliberate perversions of history by which Quebec's claims for special privileges are supported. The evidence is beyond con-

trovery that the French Canadians in 1775 rose in revolt when it was attempted to enroll them to fight the Americans, that when the Americans came they fraternized with them, gave them the help and supplies without which they could not have come to the gates of Quebec and Montreal, and finally, several thousand of them took the oath of allegiance to the new republic, and were enrolled as soldiers under its flag. A year after his sore experience in repulsing the American invasion, when he had time to deliberately review the past, Governor Carleton wrote the Colonial Secretary in London: "As to my opinion of the French Canadians, I think there is nothing to fear from them; while we (the British) are in a state of prosperity, and nothing to hope for when in distress."

The Constitution Act of 1791

The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Canada into two Provinces, one French, the other English, and thus another step was taken in perpetuating the French regime under the British flag. The Act also provided for a Lower House, whose members were to be elected by the people, and a Council composed of Crown nominees. A remarkable feature of the Act is its making the Church of England the established church in both Provinces. To prevent any obstacle being placed in the way of carrying out this provision by the Assembly, it was provided that any Act of the Legislature regarding it must be submitted to the Imperial Parliament before receiving the royal assent. The object of this clause is obvious; to block any attempt by the French Canadians to prevent carrying out the purpose of the Act. One third of the Act is devoted to the constituting of the Church of England as the Established Church. It would be correct to describe the Act as one establishing a modified system of self government, and the Church of England in Canada; and the Act furnishes incontrovertible evidence that a generation after the conquest, the home government regarded the Church of Rome in Quebec as an alien organization, having no inherent rights, and none beyond those it had conferred upon it, with a declared intention of making the Church of England the State Church of Quebec. That the purpose of the Act failed does not affect the proof which it supplies of the legal standing of the Church of Rome in Quebec in 1791, or of the intention at that date of the government. Our next article will deal with events from 1791 to 1841.

DIOCESEAN SYNOD OPENS

Clergymen from all over the country turned towards Montreal this week when the annual meeting of the diocese opened its fifty-second session. In the routine of business which was discussed there is one of particular importance to all churches of the English faith, although if carried out, it will be somewhat of a blow to the business community. It is a motion presented to the synod by Mr. J. M. Fisk suggesting that the church undertake its own fire insurance. The motion reads: "That this synod, recognizing the advantage that would accrue to the various parishes of the Church of England in Canada, by forming a mutual fire insurance union, to co-operate in carrying the risk on all church property, such as cathedrals, churches, rectories, parsonages and their outbuildings, colleges, church-schools, halls, etc. throughout the various dioceses of the Dominion of Canada (or such dioceses as may desire such union) recommend and authorize its delegates to the General Synod to bring the subject before that body at their next meeting, with the view of forming such a union."

IMMIGRATION RUSH COMMENCES EARLY

St. Lawrence Route in Danger—Church Insurance—Barber Before Royal Commission—Women to the Rescue

(From our own Correspondent)

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—The immigration rush to Canada for 1911 is on. The advance guard from England will arrive some time this week. Scouts have already put in an appearance to look over the ground. The Grand Trunk, the C. P. R., and the Canadian Northern have all carried on an unprecedented campaign this winter to secure immigrants in Great Britain for their respective territories in Canada, and this is already showing its effect in the tremendous rush of bookings for all the boats coming to Canada this spring.

The starting of the rush of immigrants the first week in February is eloquent of the popular feeling in England for Canada as a land of opportunities, for the immigration agents discourage as much as possible the coming of new settlers to this country before March.

DAMMING THE ST. LAWRENCE

Shipping interests in Montreal, both ocean going and inland navigation, are very much upset just now for two reasons, and, if one may judge from casual observation, their alarm is just, for the causes of their worry are of national importance. One is the attempt of the Aluminum Company of America, a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil, to obtain permission to dam the Long Sault rapids near Cornwall. Permission in the shape of the passing of what is known as the Maitby bill through the Harbor and Rivers committee of Congress has already been obtained in the United States, and it is understood that any amount of lobbying is being carried on at Ottawa to prevent any move on the part of Canada's parliament which would delay the scheme. Shipping interests contend that if the dam were built the St. Lawrence would be ruined as a navigable waterway from the head of the lakes to the source. There is one consolation, however, Sir (Wilfrid Laurier has promised that before the government would agree to the damming of the St. Lawrence from shore to shore there would be a full investigation of the project.

Then there is another proposition on the tapis which also affects the St. Lawrence, and which, so far, has been kept mighty quiet by those who are anxious to have the work done. It is the building of a dam on Lake St. Francis which will give a larger flow of water into the Beauharnois power canal. The Canadian Light and Power interests who have the water rights at Beauharnois have found that they require more water.

The navigation interests claim that, if the plan they have in view is carried out, the water in Lake St. Francis, the Lachine rapids, and even further down the river, will be lowered by at least twelve inches. This project will also be investigated by the government before any further work is allowed.

As may be seen both are of great interest to the whole of the Dominion, as anything which may affect the St. Lawrence route will affect practically every city, town and village in the Dominion, in one way or another.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

The minister of the Interior at Ottawa states that during the year 1910 over 71,000 parcels of public land were taken up by settlers in the three prairie provinces, representing an area of over 11,500,000 acres, compared with 55,000 parcels, comprising 9,000,000 acres, for the previous year.

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WOMEN TO THE RESCUE

Women in Montreal have organized a movement for betterment of the people and the observance of laws. These women state that the men are too busy with their commercial business to attend to this movement, and they intend to go ahead unaided. Ten women who have started this movement, all of whom are good housekeepers, met at the house of Mrs. J. Clark Murray, 20 McTavish St., and after discussing the many nuisances they are subjected to throughout the year by the unnecessary ringing of door bells, decided to form themselves into a band and start a war upon the shopkeepers and others who intrude their business in private homes, by bringing samples printed slips or other things which housekeepers claim are unnecessary.

BARBER'S TESTIMONY

That the familiar "hair cut and shave sir" is not only qualification required by the modern barber was brought out at the Royal Commission on Industrial Training when one of the witnesses reminded the commissioners of the period the barbers' and the surgeons profession were one honorable guild, this witness declaring his intention to follow his practice of remedying skin complaints in customers whether the medical profession objected or not. The commission, which has been touring Canada with a view of getting information on industries and commercial pursuits of one sort and another, has been sitting here for the past two weeks. Most of their inquiries in this city has been directed towards the child labor laws, and their enforcement in the factories of the east. The commissioners leave shortly to continue their investigations abroad. Professor J. W. Robertson, the chairman, says that the report to the government will be a voluminous one.

ROD AND GUN.

Some of the many joys of the Canadian winter form the predominating feature of the February issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor Limited, Woodstock, Ont. A snowshoe tramp is not only enjoyable but likewise health-giving and as a recreation cannot be surpassed. When such a tramp can be taken in the winter woods, which have charms and glories all their own, the fascinations of the outing are unequalled, and he who has failed to indulge in such pastime has missed much that goes to make life worth living. Beyond the winter joys there is so much well worthy of attention. Hunting in the Land of the Caribou—Newfoundland—well describes the attraction of that island to the big game hunter; while the advantages of Quebec, of Nova Scotia, of British Columbia and of both old and New Ontario for game and game fish are recorded by those who have had experience and recount their experiences for the pleasure and profit of their fellow sportsmen. An illustrated description of a portion of the mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific goes to show that in scenic beauties Canada's new transcontinental is going to rival any other route. There is also a wealth of further articles on sporting matters and the large army of trapshooters will be particularly interested in an illustrated account of the Hamilton Winter Tournament. Altogether this number has only to be seen to recommend itself, as the finest exponent of Canadian outdoor life in its many phases now published.

TIT FOR TAT.

Six and Nine had a falling out, I can't say what it was all about. One grew angry and said: "O, fie, you know you are worth less than I!" The other cried, with a pout and a frown, "You're nothing but Six turned upside down!"

INTERESTING FACTS.

During the past year 500 miles of steel track and 800,000 miles of new grade have been constructed by railways in Saskatchewan.

Yukon gold exports for 1910 total \$4,000,000, an increase of about \$500,000 over the previous year's figures.

Five hundred men are working on the construction of the Ontario Government's railway extension to porcupine Gold Camp.

The value of Canada's field crops for last year is now estimated at \$540,000,000.

The mineral production of the Dominion is estimated to be worth \$95,000,000.

Canadian banks opened 256 branches last year, of which 118 were in the prairie provinces.

BRISBANE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

Important harbor improvement works are to be undertaken at Brisbane by the city council, which has been authorized to borrow £115,000 for the purpose. Construction of a wharf and dredging of the frontage to a low water depth of 26 ft., £24,000; repairs and additions to Kennedy wharf, including dredging, £15,500; construction of a wharf, 176 ft. long, and dredging, £9,000; provision of a new steam pump for the Charlotte-Bright Streets ferry, and of a new passenger steamer for the Edward-street ferry, £11,000; construction of a block of brick warehouses and offices, with the necessary fittings, £20,000; construction of cement concrete reservoir, and laying of a rising main and distributing mains and hydrants, £13,000; construction of granite, stone and cement concrete water channels, £22,500.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London—The arrival of the ship Arawa from Australia this week with 142 tons of grass-fed butter in her cold storage chambers calls for attention to the fact that a vast amount of this dairy product is imported into this country, and that none of it is sold as Australian butter. The dairy farmers of the Commonwealth claim to have no superiors as butter makers in the world, and they complain bitterly on account of the prejudice on the part of English butter dealers, which they say prevents them from selling Australian butter under its proper name. It is sold here as being from France or Denmark.

In Australia butter for home consumption and for export is manufactured under close supervision by Government inspectors. It is made in large factories on the co-operative principle, and during the process is never touched by hand. At the factories and again at the various ports before it is shipped it is subjected to tests in order that the government may be assured that it contains the requisite amount of fat. Only the salt variety is exported.

In 1908 the amount of butter produced in Australia was 145,317,357 lb., of which there were exported 51,065,485 lb., of which about 45,000,000 lb. came to the United Kingdom, the remainder being sent to the Far East. In 1909 the total amount produced was 153,730,522 lb., of which exports reached 55,620,876 lb., 50,000,000 lb. went to England alone the value being £2,398,491. The same rate of increase was maintained in 1910. In an interview with a large butter importer in Tooley street, our representative was informed that the Australian butter is the best that comes into the market, and in spite of its long journey is in a first-rate state of preservation when it reaches England.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Canadian bank clearings for 1910 amounted to over \$6,000,000,000, an increase over 1909 of approximately \$1,000,000,000.

TELEPHONE CHANGES IN ENGLAND.

London—Over 600 men are now busily engaged making an inventory of the National Telephone Company's equipment, in view of the acquirement of the undertaking by the Post Office at the end of the year. About 400 of these officials represent the company, and the remainder are working with them on behalf of the Post Office. Their task is to prepare a list of all the belongings of the National Telephone Company, with a view to fixing their value on December 31st next. The year 1912 will be well advanced before the work is completed. An agreement may be arrived at as to the purchase price of the company's assets as the first outcome of the inventory, but failing this, arbitration proceedings would have to follow, at a cost of many thousands of pounds. An idea of the magnitude of the task with which the valuers have to grapple can be obtained from the fact that over £16,000,000 has been invested in the company, and that its employees number over 18,000. By the coming transference the size of the Post Office staff will be increased from 96,852, the figure of March last, to about 115,000.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SHIPPING.

The year 1910 proved to be a good one for British shipping. The official figures show that the tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries amounted to 41,615,636 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 57,331,219 tons, as against 40,315,803 tons entered and 57,194,005 tons cleared during the year 1909. With regard to the coasting trade the tonnage entered with cargoes during the year 1910 amounted to 31,961,245 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 31,601,014 tons, as against 31,381,877 tons entered and 30,899,956 tons cleared.

NEW PACIFIC LINE.

Wellington to New Zealand. Wellington, New Zealand.—A five years' service with sailings one a month is guaranteed under the arrangements which have been entered into with the Union Steamship Company for the New Zealand-Vancouver service. The Dominion Government will contribute £22,000 per annum, while Canada will give a yearly subsidy of £37,000. The arrangement has been extolled in the Press. New Zealand will be brought in closer touch with the Mother country, as it is believed that the journey home will be made nine days shorter by the new route.

PRaise FOR COBALT.

In the Toronto "Globe's" annual financial review, Mr. H. S. Logan, local manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Cobalt, states that the camp gives employment to about 5,000 men. It has made a market for machinery, merchandise, foodstuffs, etc., during the past five years totalling in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. The Government railroad, built for colonization purposes, now promises to return a profit, and is a source of joy to the provincial Premier and his Cabinet. It has enriched the Provincial Treasury, encouraged the pursuit of agriculture in the north and played an important part in the recent prosperity of the Province and Canada in general. By the end of 1910 it will have added to the world's supply of silver about \$47,500,000, and I venture to predict that before the mines of Cobalt are exhausted the total production will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. The Porcupine gold district is now attracting much attention, and it gives promise of being a very valuable camp. It is to be hoped that it may mean as much to Ontario as does the silver mining industry of Cobalt.

NEW INDUSTRY.

Co-operative Beet Growing. The establishment of a beet sugar factory within the Irrigation Block in the vicinity of Strathmore, Alberta, for which Dr. Charles Weidman has been for some months working, has now become an established fact. Dr. Weidman, who came here direct from Germany in the early part of November, has been working enthusiastically to induce the farmers to co-operate with him towards the desired end, and has now secured agreements for the growing of at least 2000 acres of sugar beet, which it is proposed to increase later to 4000 acres. At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of the Strathmore district it was resolved to form a co-operative company, to be known as "The Co-operative Farming and Beet Sugar Refining Company," with a capitalisation of \$1,500,000, and head offices at Strathmore.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR.

The Government Statistician estimates the Queensland sugar crop of 1910 amounted to over \$6,000,000, at 207,340 tons. The area crushed is estimated at 99,634 acres, and the cane crushed at 1,818,781 tons.

CANADA'S CROPS.

The total of field crops grown in Canada in 1910 was 32,711,062 acres, and the value of crops \$507,185,500, compared with 30,065,556 acres and a value of \$532,992,100 in 1909.

545 VESSELS LAUNCHED.

London—Lloyd's annual summary of ship-building for 1910 shows that during the year 500 vessels (exclusive of warships), of 1,143,169 tons gross, were launched in the United Kingdom. Of this number 473 were steamers and 27 sailing vessels. The warships launched amounted to 45, of 134,645 tons. The total output for the year was, therefore, 545 vessels of 1,277,814 tons. The output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom during the year 1910 showed an increase of 152,103 tons on that of last year; but was the lowest total recorded by Lloyd's for thirteen years, with the exception of 1908 and 1909. With regard to war vessels, the total for 1910 was 8415 tons more than in 1909. As in 1909 and 1908 the Overseas states provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom.

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SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

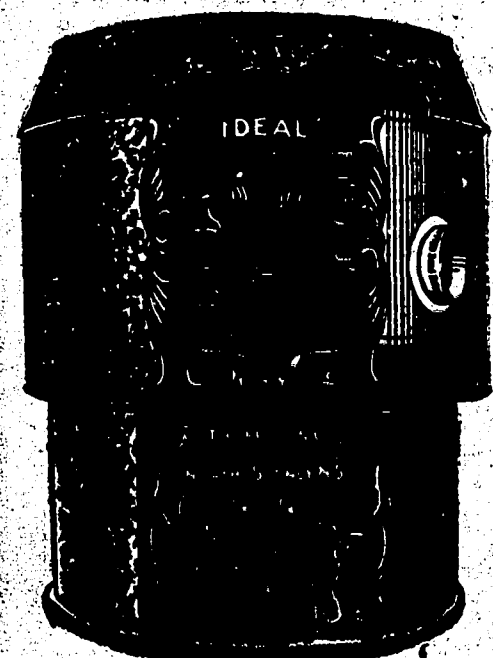
Our Best Flour,
49-lb. sack \$1.70
Royal Household,
49-lb. sack \$1.80
Five Roses,
49-lb. sack \$1.80
Seal of Alberta,
49-lb. sack \$1.80
Robin Hood,
49-lb. sack \$1.90
Quality Pastry,
10-lb. sack 40c
Snowflake Pastry,
10-lb. sack 40c
Calgary's Dandy
Pastry,
12-lb. sack 50c
B. & K. Rolled Oats,
per sack 35c
Buffalo Rolled Oats,
per sack 25c
Quaker Rolled Oats,
small pkgs., 2 for 25c
Quaker Rolled Oats,
large pkgs. 30c
Toasted Corn Flakes,
3 pkgs. 25c
Wheat Pearls,
per sack 30c
Olympia Pancake
Flour, per pkg. 35c
Olympia Wheat
Hearts, per pkg. 35c
Post Toasties, per pkg. 10c
Yellow Corn Meal,
per sack 30c
6 lbs. Rolled Oats 25c
6 lbs. Wheat Flakes 25c
6 lbs. Rice 25c
6 lbs. Sago 25c
6 lbs. Tapioca 25c
6 lbs. White Beans 25c
Re-cleaned Currants,
3 lbs. 25c
Quaker Raisins,
3 pkgs. 25c
Sultana Raisins,
2 lbs. 25c
Mixed Peel,
2 lbs. 25c
Mince Meat,
3 pkgs. for 25c
Quick Custard,
2 pkgs. for 25c
Cowansville Creamery
Butter,
3 lbs. for \$1.00
Finest Ontario Cheese,
2 lbs. for 35c
6 cans Salmon,
Flat or Tall 25c
We carry a large variety
of SMOKED FISH.
Blue Ribbon Tea,
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per lb. 40c
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per lb. 50c
Tetley's Tea,
3-lb. tin \$1.00
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Tea, per lb. 60c
Special Blend Black
Tea in bulk,
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3 lbs. for \$1.00
Best Fresh Ground
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Try a pound with your
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E. D. Smith's Jams and
Marmalades always
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One & one-quarter
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Confectionery,
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SAFETY RAZORS

We have a new SAFETY RAZOR, almost identical with the GILLETTE only the price is different. We sell it for **\$3.50**

with 12 blades. Call and see it.

We also carry all the standard makes of Safety Razors—and ordinary.

See our LEWIS BROS. \$2.00 RAZOR. It's a dandy and GUARANTEED.

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Broadway Table
SUPPLY
518 BROADWAY Phone.....

What will we have for Tea? We will make it always easy for you to settle that question. More people are coming here every day to see what we've got. Get the habit. Come and see. Always something new in Table Delicacies. You have heard of our Pork Sausage and Head Cheese, "Our Own Make." But have you tried it?

We have—
Swift's Premium Boiled Ham, sliced, at40c lb.
Jellied Corned Beef, sliced, at30c lb.
Jellied Veal, sliced, at30c lb.
Jellied Tongue, sliced, at60c lb.
Table Fruits, Nuts, Jams, Jellies, etc.
The Best Table Apples and Spitzburgs, Yellow Newton, Pippin and Wine Saps.

Swift's Premium Hams, only 1b 24
New Laid Eggs, per doz.45c
Heintz' Mixed Pickles in bulk, sweet or sour.

Fancy Wrapped Newton Pippins, per box\$2.00
When you get it, GET IT GOOD.

News of the Week

Power again off at Hamilton, Ontario city has to close down industries and even street car service has to suspend.

The combined Mediterranean and Northern Squadrons of the French Navy will visit one of the English Channel ports at the close of the Commemoration, telegraphs our London correspondent.

A motor-car fitted with a horn which warned pedestrians of its approach by playing "We won't go home without you" was driven through the streets of London recently.

Mr. William Stone, a sixty-eight-year-old carpenter living at Frome, Somersetshire, England, has just had his sight restored to him after being blind for twenty-five years. The sight has only returned after he had been blind for twenty-five years. He had been blind for twenty-five years. He had been blind for twenty-five years.

Mon. Geo. Foster at Ottawa, on Feb. 14, declared if the reciprocity agreement carried through, it meant that within five years American trusts and American capital would have practical control of all the resources of Canada. He said that the Canadian people would be merely producers of raw materials, which would be exploited by Americans, instead of being a nation of producers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Western team will challenge for cup, Prince Albert, Hockeyists, after Stanley Cup. Three matches scheduled for this week in N. H. A. series.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 14.—Robert Long, aged 19, and Herbert Craig, 15, students at the Long Beach High School, were drowned today in the Pacific Ocean. The two boys were on a boat when it was struck by a huge breaker and washed into the sea.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, is the prime mover in the great demonstration to be held in the city tomorrow night by the supporters of the plan for reciprocity with Canada. The demonstration will take the form of a banquet, at which the Secretary of State, Knox, and other public men of prominence will deliver speeches advocating reciprocity with the Dominion.

The King has recently expressed his pleasure to the London County Council that the medal to be awarded in the current year to the children of the year, and that the children shall be called "The King's Medal," and that the emblem on it shall be that of his Majesty.

Brilliant festivities took place recently at Vigo, Spain, in honor of the officers and men of the British Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets. There were illuminations and fireworks. The Spaniards toasted King George's health and drank prosperity to Great Britain.

Among the distinguished Britons who are coming to British Columbia to shoot big game during the coming season are Lord Hindlip, Unionist member of the House of Commons, and Sir Andrew Armstrong, a manufacturer of guns. In addition a large number of noblemen have made enquiries and it is expected that many of them will visit the province.

VICTORIA, Feb. 15.—Mr. Dennis R. Harris, who has been appointed by the Commissioner Drury and the civic authorities to make a survey of the water in the north end of Sooke Lake, it was at first proposed to ask Mr. C. H. Topp, a former city engineer, to do the work, but this suggestion was turned down by the city authorities.

Expected report on engineer is not made. Reorganization committee had nothing to say before the Council today. Await engineer's answer. Man favored for position of supervising engineer. Vancouver could not be found by telegram sent to him yesterday.

Democratic leader wants to see Starr and Stripes, wave over all of Canada. Champ Clark told why he is in favor of reciprocity. A remarkable speech. This country leaning toward annexation now says man who will shortly pre-ide over U. S. House of Representatives.

Big building fell into cellar at Winnipeg. Part of Knox Block, weakened by excavation, fell into cellar. Woman fatally injured. Large number of men and women killed by police from the top floor. Ared woman dug from debris will probably not recover.

Coffins washed out of graves. Sunday's (Feb. 12) gale did great damage to cemetery at Ross Bay, Victoria—Wind blew at sixty miles an hour.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 15.—The New Westminster Lacrosse Club looks with favor on the de-patch from the East in which it is intimated that the National of Montreal intend extending an invitation to the Salmonbellies to play a trip to Montreal this summer. The team has not had a game for some time and thinks that after the several strenuous seasons of increase lately they are entitled to the trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The National Industrial Peace Association convened here today for a session of two days, during which methods of bringing about economic and industrial order and the prevention of warfare between employer and employees will be discussed. The papers and address will bear especially upon labor conditions on the Pacific coast.

Water famine near in Toronto. Two of the pumps that supply the city are choked up with ice and re-serve reservoir is used.

THE BOYLESS TOWN.

A cross old woman of long ago Declared that she hated noise; "The town would be so pleasant, you know."

If only there were no boys." She scoffed and fretted about it till Her eyes grew heavy as lead, And then, of a sudden, the town grew still.

For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street There wasn't a boy in view;

The baseball lot where they used to meet Was a sight to make one blue.

The grass was growing on every base, And the paths that the runners made For there wasn't a soul in all the place

Who knew how the game was played.

The dogs were sleeping the livelong day— Why should they bark or leap?

There wasn't a whistle or call to play, And so they could only sleep.

The pony neighed from his lonely stall And longed for saddle and rein;

And even the birds on the garden wall Chirped only a dull refrain.

The cherries rotted and went to waste— There was no one to climb the trees,

And nobody had a single taste, Save only the birds and bees.

There wasn't a messenger boy—not one— To speed as such messengers can;

If people wanted their errands done, They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise; There was less of cheer and mirth;

The sad old town, since it lacked its boys, Was the dreariest place on earth.

The poor old woman began to weep, Then woke with a sudden scream: "Dear me!" she cried; "I have been asleep."

And, oh, what a horrid dream!" —St. Nicholas.

HOME HINTS.

To remove ink spots, soak well in milk, sweet or sour, and rub well between the hands and the milk before putting the garment into the water.

Some do not like buttermilk, but it is a taste that is not hard to acquire, and it is a most refreshing drink for summer time, served ice cold. It is excellent for the complexion, is easily digested, very nutritive, and also inexpensive.

Cut your oilcloth four inches longer than your kitchen table, and paste smoothly on the top, with thick flour paste. When the top is dry, paste the edges under. Your table will always look better, and the oilcloth will last longer than if left loose.

One-half cup of jelly or jam, mixed with one-fourth cup English walnut meats cut in small pieces, spread between thin buttered bread.

During the season when eggs are plenty and cheap, it is well to pack them, small end down, in a box, never allowing the eggs to touch each other. Cover well with coarse salt. Some use oats to pack in and keep in a cool place.

To tell good eggs, put them in water. If the large end turns up, they are not fresh. This rule is infallible.

Maple Biscuit.—One quart flour, one teaspoonful salt, four heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-third cupful butter, grated maple sugar.

First of all sift the flour, salt and baking powder. Work the butter in with the fingertips and add just enough milk to make a dough. Roll out on the pastry board in a rectangular shape and spread with the maple sugar.

Roll up just as you would a jelly roll and cut in slices, place these close together in well buttered pans and bake in a hot oven.

Clam Fritters.—One quart round clams, two eggs, two cupful flour, three large tablespoonfuls lard.

If the clams are washed and placed on a dish the night before they are used the shells will be open a little in the morning, making it an easy matter to open them. When they have been opened be careful to save all the liquor from the shells. Chop the clams rather fine. Beat the eggs well and add the clam liquor, which will measure about one cupful and a half; then stir in the flour, and finally the chopped clams. Melt the lard in a frying-pan that has a large surface, and heat it until it smokes. Drop the mixture into the hot fat, a tablespoonful at a time, turning each fritter several times so as to cook the clams thoroughly.

Rabbits, says a naturalist, have white tails so that the young may be able to distinguish their mother in case of pursuit. The color of a rabbit is so like that of the ground that this would otherwise be difficult, if not impossible.

When You Wait For a Doctor.

A busy man some time ago had occasion to visit a noted physician, and was compelled for many weary minutes to cool his heels in an anteroom. Finally his patience becoming exhausted, he summoned an attendant, to whom he said:

"Present my compliments to the doctor, and tell him if I am not admitted in five minutes I shall get well again." The man was at once omitted.

OBSERVATIONS DAY BY DAY.

Will the lady in the delightfully blue hat, that to match, two narrow gold stripes around same, and a huge hat-pin or assegai sticking out at least four inches, and out of Car No. 140, Grandview, to City, Wednesday morning at 8:30, and who sat in the front seat, kindly take notice. She might seriously injure some person and be sorry for it! Other ladies please notice!

WEATHER HINTS.

For Winter. Fresh air is as important in winter as in summer.

Learn to sleep in a cold room and your doctor's bills will be less.

Health experts are agreed that alcoholic drinks are a false protection against cold. "Cold water for a cold day" is advised.

In cold climates woollen underwear is conceded to be best suited for protecting the body.

The family that spends most of its time throwing coal into an over-heated stove spends the rest of its time calling the family doctor.

Breathe deep, inhaling through the nose and exhaling through the mouth—this keeps your blood clean.

For Summer. Don't worry—it helps the thermometer to climb toward the ceiling. And don't over eat.

Be sensible in your dress—don't load down your body with unnecessary clothing.

Remember too, that a baby does not enjoy sweltering any more than you do.

Don't drink alcoholic liquors and complain of the heat. You have the right to do either one or the other, but not both.

Don't be afraid of a draft—a little fresh air is not a dangerous thing.

Sleep with all windows wide open, or better yet, in the open air. Every house should have screened porches for summer sleeping.

LAUGH.

Don't think around and worry. Don't think the end is near. There's nothing going to come along. That's worth a single fear.

We make our days too gloomy. We make our wheat all chaff. There won't be any trouble.

Just laugh! —New York Telegram.

THE YOUNG STAMP COLLECTOR.

Three months ago he did not know His lessons in geography. Though he could spell and read quite well,

And cipher, too, he could not tell The least thing in topography.

But what a change! How passing strange! This stamp-collecting passion Has roused his zeal for woe or weal, And lists of names he now can reel Off in amazing fashion.

I hear him speak of Mozambique, Heligoland, Bavaria, Cashmere, Japan, Thibet, Soudan, Sumatra, Spain, Waldeck, Kokan, Ceylon, Siam, Bulgaria.

Schleswig-Holstein (Oh! boy of mine, Genius without a teacher!), Wales, Panama, Scinde, Belivar, Jellalabad, and Kandamar, Cabul, Deccan, Helvetia.

And now he longs for more Hong Kongs, A Fiji, a Mauritius, Greece, Borneo, Fernando-Po, And where he'll stop no one can know, He's grown so avaricious!

No Wonder.

The youthful orator came down from the platform at the close of his address and many people crowded forward to shake him by the hand. He accepted their congratulations with a smiling face, but his eyes were on a certain auditor who lingered in his seat. The young lecturer pressed through the throng about him, and extended his hand to the waiting man.

"I want to thank you," he said, "for the close attention you gave my remarks. Your upturned face was inspiration to me. I am sure you never changed your earnest attitude during my lecture."

"No," said the man, "I couldn't. I have a boil on my neck."

HIS POSITION.

"You have been with your firm a long time?" said a man to his old schoolfellow.

"Yes," answered his friend, with a patient expression of countenance.

"What's your position?" "I am an employee."

"Well, I am a doer and the others are tellers. It's like this. When the guy'n-or wants something done, he tells the cashier and the cashier tells the bookkeeper and the bookkeeper tells the assistant bookkeeper, and the assistant bookkeeper tells the chief clerk, and the chief clerk tells me."

"And what then?" "Well, I haven't anybody to tell, so I have to do it."

Arthur Frith

150 Broadway, East

THREE DOORS WEST OF MAIN STREET

Special for Saturday

Union Made Horsehide Gloves, reg.	\$1.75 for	\$1.25
" " " " " "	\$1.50 for	\$1.15
" " " " " "	.85 for	.65
" " " " " "	\$1.00 for	.70

JUST RECEIVED—A new consignment of UNION MADE SHOES.

We can save you money on UNION MADE HATS.

New Spring Stock Just Received

CALLS ANSWERED DAY OR NIGHT

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802 BROADWAY, W., VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Early Spring showing of Ready Trimmed Hats.

Ten Cloths	\$1.00 to \$2.00 for \$50.	50c to 75c for \$25.	Tinted Cushion Tops, Centres, Photo Frames, etc.
Side Board and Dresser Covers			
Centres, etc.			

Miss Curle 2636 MAIN STREET VANCOUVER B. C.

Alabastine

We have just received some spring stock of Church's Alabastine in TWENTY-ONE beautiful tints. Any one can put on Alabastine, but no one can rub it off.

A complete line of Kalsomine Brushes, Paint Brushes, Floor Brooms and Mixed Paints. Our prices defy competition.

REMEMBER! we sell MARTIN-SENOUR'S 100% PURE MIXED PAINTS, the only absolutely Pure Paint on the market. Now is the time to get ready and decorate your home and we have the goods.

The Burnham Hardware Co.
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Baby Goods

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COR. 18th AVE. & MAIN ST.

ADVANCED SHOWINGS OF

English Ginghams, guaranteed fast colors pr yd. 12¹/₂

Special

New Embroideries -- per yard 5c, 7¹/₂c, 10c

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Corner

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All our goods are guaranteed and we refund your money if not satisfactory. Give us a trial order and prove the quality for yourself.

Only the best brands kept in stock.

QUAKER CANNED VEGETABLES.

Peas, 2 for	25c
Corn, 2 for	25c
Beans, 2 for	25c
Tomatoes, 2 for	25c
Tomatoes, 3s, each	15c

PICKLES.

We have just received a shipment of Gillard's high class Pickles:

Sour, mixed	25c
Chow	25c
Onions	30c
Walnuts	30c
Gherkins	30c
Cauliflower	30c
Gillard Relish, a delicious pickle, large bottle	35c
Mushroom Ketchup	25c
Chutney	25c

OLIVES.

Spanish Queen and Manzallall, plain and stuffed. 10c, 25c, 40c, 65c

SARDINES.

French Sardines, per tin10c
King Oscar, 2 for25c

MARMALADE.

C. & B., in 1-lb. crocks15c
Robertson's, 2-lb. tins25c

EMPRESS JAMS.

Strawberry, Raspberry, Plum, Black Currant, in 20-oz. glass, each25c

WAGSTAFF PEACHES

In heavy syrup25c

TEAS AND COFFEE

Our own Special, per lb., 35c;
3 lbs. for\$1.00
Fresh ground Coffee40c

RIDGWAYS TEAS.

Capalat Household	40c
Old Country	50c
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Old Country, 3-lb. tins	\$1.40
Economic, 3-lb. tins	\$1.00

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Eggo	25c
Magic	20c
Empress	15c

FLOUR.

All the Popular Brands.	
Five Roses	\$1.85
Royal Household	\$1.85
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Prairie Pride	\$1.25

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New Dates, 3 lbs. for25c

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Large 35c. Sunkist Oranges for25c
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We sell everything to be found in a first-class drug store, and we guarantee the quality. Any article bought here and not proving satisfactory will be replaced or your money refunded.

Our prices are economy prices. Physicians' prescriptions receive special attention.

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and Scott street

Gems of Wisdom

Strength of character may be acquired at work; but beauty of character is learned at home.—Henry Drummond.

You can unlock a man's whole life if you watch what words he uses most.—Henry Drummond.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that;
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth
May bear the gree, and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that;
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be, for a' that.

Work, space, space, space;
Honest labor bears a lovely face.
—Thomas Dekker.

Virtue could see to do what Virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun or moon.

He that has light within his own clear breast,
Sh—CAEL C. E.
May sit in the centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted, walks under the mid-day sun—
Himself in his own dungeon.

Life: we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
(Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not "Good night!"
But in some brighter clime
Bid me "Good morning!"—Mrs. Barbauld.

Aphorisms from Shakespeare:
Fashion wears out more apparel
than the man.

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind.
Two late winning makes the prize light.
Cowards die many times before their death.
Truth loves open dealing.
Everyone can master a grief but he that has it.

We cannot, consistently, with brotherly love, sell our goods below the market price; we cannot study to ruin our neighbor's trade in order to advance our own. Much less can we entice away or receive any of his servants or workmen whom he has need of. None can gain by swallowing up his neighbor's substance without gaining the damnation of hell.

—John Wesley.

WILLIE USED HIS EYES.

In his daily half-hour confidential talk with his boy, an ambitious father tried to give some good advice.

"Be observing, my son," said the father on one occasion. "Cultivate the habit of seeing and you will be a successful man. Study things and remember them. Don't go through the world blindly. Learn to use your eyes. Boys who are observant know a great deal more than those who are not."

Willie listened in silence.

Several days later when the entire family, consisting of his mother, aunt and uncle, were present, his father said:

"Well, Willie, have you kept using your eyes as I advised you to do?"

Willie nodded, and after a moment's hesitation, said:

"I've seen a few things about the house. Uncle Jim's got a bottle of hair dye hid under his bed. Aunt Jennie's got an extra set of false teeth in her dresser. Ma's got some curls in her hat, and pa's got a pack of cards and a box of dice behind the books in the bookcase."

STRAY BITS OF FACT.

Some of the great Atlantic liners employ 150 firemen.

A fly buzzes its wings at the rate of 352 times a second.

Parrots are fonder of music than are the other lower animals.

Nearly every Japanese follows the profession of his father.

In 100 crimes, forty-eight are the work of habitual criminals.

A caterpillar devours 6,000 times its own weight in food during a single month.

As a general rule, a man's hair turns gray five years earlier than that of a woman.

A web two and a quarter miles long has been drawn from the body of a single spider.

There are 270 active volcanoes in the world, many of them being comparatively small.

Sharks were practically unknown in the Adriatic till the Suez canal was opened. Now they swarm.

Physicians and druggists in France can not collect their bills if they allow them to stand over two years.

In China it is not possible for a father to leave more property to one son than to another; all must share equally.

The sound of a bell can be heard through water at nearly a hundred times the distance it can be heard through air.

The firemen of Berlin wear water jackets, which are filled from the hose, and afford a great protection from the flames.

Scientists say that a vegetarian's heart beats on the average twelve times less in a minute than the heart of a flesh eater.

In Abyssinia the wife is master. If her husband offends, her she can turn him out of the house and its belongings are hers.

A well known tobacco manufacturer estimates that at least \$5,000 worth of tobacco is daily thrown away in unconsumed cigars and cigarettes.

The goats which produce the milk for the famous Roquefort cheese hardly ever drink water, obtaining the moisture they require from the herbage.

Statistics, recently compiled in regard to German university life show that men are dropping medicine as a profession, while women are turning to it.

Baranbas are now ripened in London by electricity. They are hung in airtight rooms, which are flooded with electric lights. The powerful lamps have the same effect as sunshine, and the ripening of the fruit can be regulated.

HOW THE RECIPROCITY PLAN IS RECEIVED.

Some rough sledding in Congress for President Taft's Canadian reciprocity scheme is foreseen by the experts on the spot. It had not been in the hands of Congress twenty-four hours, the Washington correspondents tell us, before a bewildering array of snags and obstructions began to loom up in its pathway. All witnesses agree, however, that President Taft retains his confidence that opposition to the agreement within his party can be overcome, and one correspondent testifies that certain doubters among his Cabinet officers have now begun to affect "a pale glow of optimism."

The President believes, according to a dispatch to the New York Evening Post (Ind.), that the enactment of this reciprocity measure would greatly increase his own political popularity and that of his party. Republican leaders of the House, the correspondent of the New York Tribune (Rep.), tells us, think there is a chance that the proposed joint resolution carrying the agreement into effect may be passed at this session. But the Senate leaders, he adds, do not share this view. The Washington representative of the New York Times (Ind. Dem.), reports that the President "would not hesitate to call an extra session if he thought such a course would do the business."

We learn from the same source that "Republicans of every shade of opinion, from the conservatives of New England to the radicals of the Middle West and the more or less regular brand of the Pacific Coast are represented among the critics of the proposed agreement."

The most united opposition seems to

come from the representatives of the Northwestern States, who declare that the interests of their constituents will be injured by putting farm products and lumber on the free list. In the East, however, there is also opposition. Everywhere, says the New York Herald's correspondent, sectional issues seem to obscure the broad national aspects of the question which President Taft has sought to emphasize. Senator Hale, of Maine, the retiring Republican leader of the Senate, registers his hearty opposition to the agreement because it "declares war against every industry in my State," and "undoes the work of protection for fifty years past." The measure seems to have the promise of a good deal of Democratic support, but the correspondents all agree that it is at present impossible to predict the final alignment of the question.

The reciprocity agreement, as submitted to Congress last week with a special message from the President urging its prompt enactment into law, would open the markets of the United States to Canada's leading agricultural products, in return for which Canada would take down the bars to cottonseed oil, American fruits, and some other products, and grant reduced rates on agricultural implements and a number of other manufactured articles. We are told that the total amount of duties to be remitted by the United States would be more than \$4,000,000, while those remitted by Canada would amount to something over \$2,500,000. Many advocates of the agreement point out that the tendency of free entry for foodstuffs from Canada would be to lessen the cost of living in this country. On this point, however, President Taft in his special message says:

"I do not wish to hold out the prospect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly and at once reduce their cost to the people of this country. Moreover, the present small amount of Canadian surplus for export as compared with that of our own production and consumption would make the reduction gradual."

But a source of supply as near as Canada would certainly help to prevent speculative fluctuations, would steady local price movements, and would postpone the effect of a further world increase in the price of leading commodities entering into the cost of living, if that be inevitable.

After speaking of the benefits our manufacturers would reap from the cut in Canadian duties, he urges that our close relationship to Canada, both geographical and racial, should cause this agreement "to be viewed from a high plane," and says this good word for our northern neighbors:

"Since becoming a nation Canada has been our good neighbor. She has cost us nothing in the way of preparations for defense against her possible assault, and she never will. She has sought to agree with us quickly when differences have disturbed our relations. She shares with us common traditions and aspirations. I feel I have correctly interpreted the wish of the American people by expressing in the arrangement now submitted to Congress for its approval their desire for a more intimate and cordial relationship with Canada."

The terms of the agreement, in which nearly 600 items are considered, are thus summarized by the New York World:

Reciprocal lists on leading food products, such as wheat and other grains, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, fish of all kinds, eggs and poultry, cattle, sheep and other live animals.

Mutually reduced rates on secondary food products, such as fresh meats, canned meats, bacon and hams, lard and lard compounds, canned vegetables, flour, cereal preparations, and other foodstuffs partially manufactured.

Certain commodities now free in one country are to be made free by the other, such as cottonseed oil by Canada, and rough lumber by the United States. Print paper is to become free on the removal of all restrictions on the exportation of pulp wood.

Plows, harvesters, threshing-machines, and drills are to be reduced by Canada to the United States rates. Canada is to reduce coal to 45 cents a ton; the United States is to reduce iron ore to 10 cents a ton, and to lower the rate on dressed lumber.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

First—Send for a physician.
Second—Induce vomiting, by tickling the throat with a feather or finger; drinking hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or white of eggs; drink soap-suds.
Acids are antidotes for alkalies and vice versa.

Special Poisons and their Antidotes.
Acids—Muriatic, Oxalic, Acetic, Sulphuric (Oil of Vitriol), Nitric. Antidotes—Soap-suds, lime water and magnesia. Prussic Acid. Antidotes—Ammonia in water; dash water in face. Carbolic Acid. Antidote—Flour and water.

Alkalies—Potash, Lye, Hartshorn, and Ammonia. Antidote—Vinegar or Lemon Juice in water.
Chloroform, Chloral or Ether—Antidote—Dash cold water on head or chest.

Artificial respiration.
Opium-Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, Soothing powders. Antidote—Strong coffee, hot baths. Keep awake or moving.

CORONATION TRIP.

From Victoria or Vancouver to the British Isles, with a Seat to View The Coronation Procession on June 22nd, and Return, with Hotel Expenses Paid, for \$397.50.

This tour is being arranged by the Rev. Robert Hughes of Cranbrook, B. C. The party will leave the last week in May on specially reserved cars, which will be sent into Vancouver by the Northern Pacific railway over whose system the outward journey will be made to St. Paul, thence to Chicago, Buffalo for the Niagara Falls, and on to New York or Boston. In all probability the "Franconia," of the Cunard line, a newer ship than the Mauretania, will carry the tourists across the ocean to Queenstown. This vessel sails from Boston on May 30th. Landing at Ireland, the party will proceed to Blarney Castle, thence to Killarney, Dublin, Belfast; steamer to Glasgow, thence to Edinburgh, (Ayr will probably be visited). Then on to Chester, Warwick, Kenilworth Castle, Stratford-on-Avon, and Oxford to London. Free carriage drives in several of these places.

A \$15 seat along the coronation procession route will be included in the above rate. All hotels provided free, including fees to servants, removal of baggage to and from steamers. Extras will be the mid-day lunch which each member must pay for, and gratuities to table and berth stewards on ocean liners. Those who want berths for two in rooms to themselves, will have to pay a few dollars extra, the above rate is made on the four-in-a-room basis. The rail tickets will be good for three months, to return over any road, in Canada or America, with some stop-over privileges. The ocean ticket will allow of return to a Canadian port, but all members of the party must say when they wish to return so that their return berths can be secured, as the traffic will be enormous this coming summer; this is important. The above rate pays all expenses with the above exceptions up to June 22, Coronation day.

Those who wish to go to the Continent after the Coronation, will find splendid arrangements made for them at very low rates. A few days in Paris for \$25; Paris, Cologne and the Rhine to Switzerland, about 10 days, for \$50; the foregoing and a trip through Italy, including a visit to Rome for \$100, about 21 days. These rates are to and from London. For those who do not wish to go abroad, and yet would like to remain in England, Ireland or Scotland, good rooms and board will be found for these at \$10 per week. Hotels in London will be expensive during the Coronation period. Members of this party will have free rail tickets provided from London to Liverpool for their return journey.

It is absolutely necessary for those who wish to go to apply at once, as the steamers are filling fast. Attend to this matter immediately, and leave the details of the continental trip until after the ocean berths are actually secured. References must be given in all cases, and the promoter reserves the right to decline any application. No young children will be taken, unless full rate is paid.

Terms: \$10 on application; \$100 during the month of January, the balance of the \$397.50 by April 1, when a duly signed contract and passenger list will be sent to every member. This is an opportunity to visit the old land cheaply, which does not often occur. In going with one who knows the ground well, much more pleasure is possible. A very enjoyable trip may be anticipated. Many arrangements for the comfort of the party are being made including free afternoon tea on the cars, which will of course be first class standard Pullmans. Sleeping berths and meals on the trans will be extra. The ocean accommodation will be second cabin. Mr. Hughes has crossed the ocean nine times and conducted a party to the coronation of King Edward VII, so that he is well able to undertake such a tour as now proposed. Write at once to Rev. Robert Hughes, Box 782, Cranbrook, B. C.

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Ridgway's, 3-lb. tins. \$1.00

Tetley's, 3-lb. tins. \$1.00

Braid's Big 4 Coffee, per lb. 35c

Daddy's Coffee, per lb. 40c

Braid's Best, per lb. 40c

Ridgway's AD, per lb. 50c

Fresh Ground Coffee, 3 lbs. \$1.00

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Soups, Special, 5 cans assorted. 25c

Meadowdale Butter, our own Brand, 3 lbs. \$1.00

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6 large Cans of Salmon. 25c

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Lard at Rock Bottom Prices.

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SPECIALS

Tomatoes, Peas, Corn and Beans, all Quaker Brand, 2 cans for. 25c

Fancy Cooking Figs, 3 lbs. 25c

Fancy Prunes, 3 lbs. 25c

Fancy Canned Strawberries, Raspberries and Plums, 2 cans. 25c

Toilet Paper U55M

Toilet Paper. 5c

Clothes Pins, 5 dozen for. 10c

50 boxes Apples, box \$1.00

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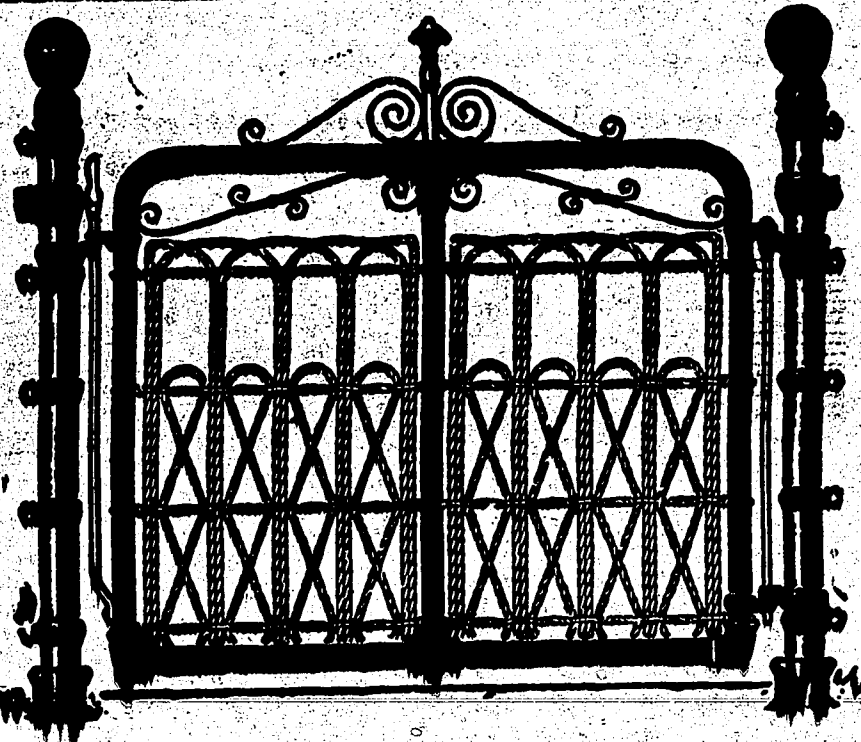
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THE HOME

DISHES FOR LUNCHEON.

Housekeepers' Best Recipes: Selected.

Spanish Omelet.—Four eggs, four tablespoonfuls warm water, butter, one tablespoonful minced onion, one or two green peppers, tomato pulp, salt and pepper.

This is one of the best of omelets for those who do not prefer a perfectly plain omelet. It is made in much the same way, the sauce being the distinctive change. First the eggs are beaten together until well mixed and then the hot water is added with a little salt and pepper. This mixture is poured into a hot, well-buttered omelet pan, and a broad-bladed knife must be run under it occasionally while it is cooking until the mass has become creamy. At this stage the omelet must be folded over with the knife in order that it may brown quickly; when it has browned turn it out on a hot platter and surround it with a sauce already made as follows:

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and add to it the minced onion and the green peppers, chopped. Cook slowly for five minutes; then add the pulp from a can of tomatoes (the rest of the contents may, of course, be used for something else) and cook for fifteen minutes. Season highly, and take care that it is very hot when it is turned out to the platter holding the omelet.

Ham and Oysters.—Slices of ham, one-half cupful of cream, one pint of oysters, butter, salt and pepper.

Your slices of ham should be carefully chosen; lean, pink and delicate. They should be pan-broiled in a buttered frying pan, without actually browning them. Remove them to a hot platter and pour into the frying pan the cream—or you may substitute milk if you have no cream. Let it boil up; then put in the oysters, which should first be washed and drained. Season with a bit of butter, a dash of white pepper and some salt if you think it necessary. Cook until the edges of the oysters begin to curl, and at that moment pour the oysters and cream over the ham and serve without delay.

Corn Patties Garnished With Husks.—Green corn, three eggs, one cupful fine cracker-crumbs, one-half teaspoonful sugar, salt and pepper.

This is a popular dish for luncheon in the South. It calls for enough young, green corn to make a pint after it has been grated. To the corn add two eggs, beaten, and the cracker-crumbs, and season with the salt and pepper—about one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of salt. Add the sugar, and form the mixture into cakes about the size of a large oyster; then roll in egg and afterward in cracker-crumbs. This may be done in the morning, if you choose; the patties being kept cool until the time comes to fry them for luncheon.

Wash the corn husks carefully and shred the ends with a fork for about two inches. Arrange them tastefully on a platter with the patties hanging over the sides. Cook the patties in smoking-hot lard until they are brown and crisp; then heap in a mound in the centre of the platter and serve at once.

Chinese Sticks.—Mashed white potatoes, yolks of eggs, flour and smoking-hot lard.

It is easy to prepare these for luncheon, and they are as palatable as they are attractive. You may use any mashed white potatoes that have been left over from another meal, mixing with each cupful the beaten yolk of an egg. After sprinkling a board with flour put the mixture upon it and sprinkle it, too, with flour. Roll down to a thickness of less than an inch, and cut in narrow strips. Have ready some smoking-hot lard, and dropping the strips into it, fry them until they have turned a delicate brown. When they are done life them out, drain, and serve immediately on a hot dish.

Sandwiches.—One small onion, nine olives, one green pepper, chow-chow pickle, one cupful grated cheese, and bread.

Here is something very nice indeed not only for luncheons but for picnics, too. And the sandwiches are not at all difficult to make. If you are looking for something novel try them. Start by chopping fine the various ingredients—excepting, of course, the bread. When you have done this add enough mustard dressing from the chow-chow to form a sort of paste when mixed with the other things. Spread this, not too thickly, on thin slices of white bread.

Blueberry Muffins.—Two tablespoonfuls butter, one tablespoonful sugar, two eggs, one cupful sweet milk, two and one-half cupfuls flour, one cupful blueberries, two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Mix the butter and sugar until they become creamy; then add the eggs, beaten light. Sift the baking-powder in with the flour and add the flour, alternately with the milk, to the butter sugar-and-egg mixture. Finally add the blueberries, lightly dusted with flour. Bake

in buttered muffin-pans for half an hour. These muffins are intended to be hot, and eaten with butter, but they are also good served cold.

Cream Potatoes with Green Peppers.—Potatoes, two green peppers, cream or milk, flour, butter, salt and pepper.

Peel enough Irish potatoes to make a generous quart after they have been cut in the form of dice. After removing the seeds from two Bull Nose green peppers wash them well and cut them into thin rings. Put the peppers and diced potatoes into a stewpan and cover with boiling water. After cooking for eighteen minutes pour off the water and sprinkle the vegetables with flour, salt and pepper. Turn into a baking-dish, cover with cream or milk, dot with butter and cook in a hot oven until nicely browned. Then serve at once.

Stewed Chicken.—One chicken, one heaping tablespoonful butter, one heaping tablespoonful flour, one pint boiling water, parsley, onion juice, one-half cupful cream, salt and pepper.

Probably you have had over and over again stewed chicken that was so tough that you could not enjoy it at all. But cooked in the way described here the chicken should be most palatable. Take care that you use for the dish a chicken that is really tender. It should be cut into joints as if it were to be fried. After being well seasoned with salt and pepper it should be put into the upper part of a double boiler. Beat together the butter and flour until the mixture is smooth, and pour upon it the boiling water. Season this sauce with salt and pepper and pour it over the chicken. Add a sprig of parsley and if you like, a little onion juice. After making sure that the water is boiling in the lower part of the double boiler put the chicken on to cook, pushing the cover just a little to one side. Continue cooking until the meat is quite tender; then all the cream—or substitute rich milk, if that is more convenient—and cook it for ten minutes longer. Serve on a hot platter with a garnish of small, hot, baking powder biscuits or triangles of crisp, buttered omelet.

How long it will take for the cooking will depend upon the chicken. One that is young should cook in about an hour and a half, but an older one may require three hours' cooking. The advantage of following this method of cooking is that the temperature never gets as high as the boiling point, so there is no danger that the meat will become hard and fibrous.

HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

DROWNING.—1. Loosen the clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding the tongue forward, closing the nostrils and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (as far as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation can be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air and repeat the operation. 7. DON'T GIVE UP! People have been saved after HOURS of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into warm bed, give WARM drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air and quiet.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk and whitening.

LIGHTNING.—Dash cold water over a person struck.

SUNSTROKE.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade, and apply ice cold water to head.

MAD DOG OR SNAKE BITE.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife.

VENOMOUS INSECT STINGS. Etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water or iodine.

FAINTING.—Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water.

TESTS OF DEATH.—Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead, the hole will remain; if alive, it will close up.

CINDERS IN THE EYE.—Roll soft paper up like a lamp lighter and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.

Rub boots and shoes that have been made hard and stiff by water with kerosene. It will make them as pliable as when new.

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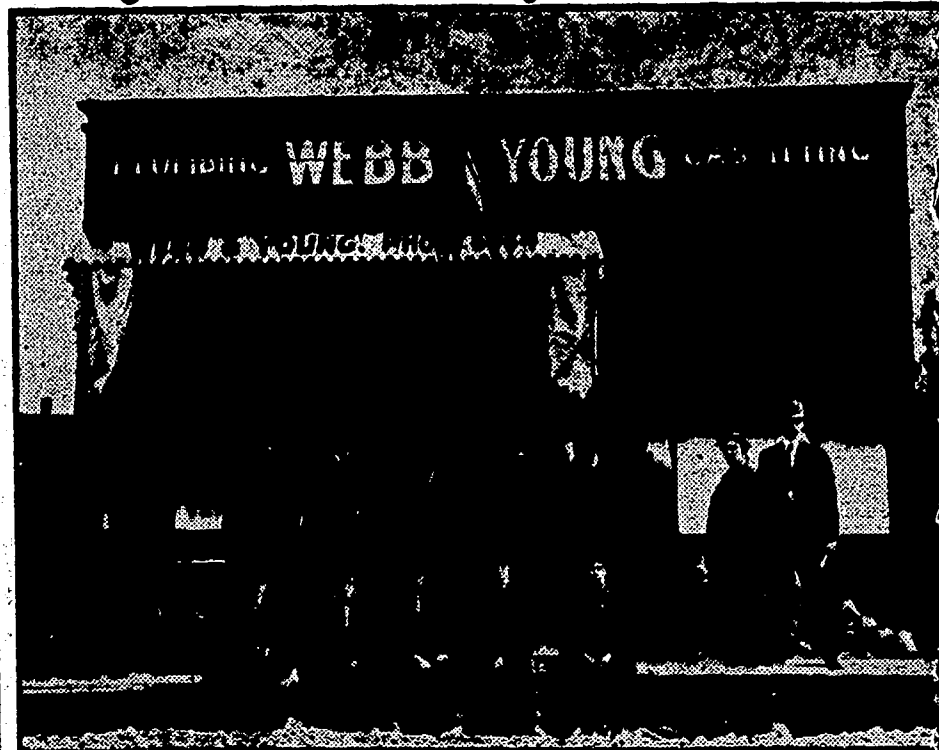
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PENITENTIARY

MT. PLEASANT CHURCH

Cor. 10th Ave. and Quebec St.

Sunday Services—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.

Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., Pastor

170 Ninth Ave. W. Tel. B3948.

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Cor. Welton and 24th One block east of Westminister Ave.

Services—Sunday, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School, 2:30.

Rev. J. H. Cameron, B.A., Pastor

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T. PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH

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Teaching Services—11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH

Cor. 10th Ave. and Laurel St.

Services—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

Rev. F. Chilton Parker, M.A., Pastor

11th Ave. W.

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MT. PLEASANT CHURCH

Cor. 10th Ave. and Ontario

Services—Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.

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Residence, 123 Eleventh Ave. W. Tel. 3624

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Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. in the O.F. Hall, Pleasant. Visiting brethren always welcome.

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J. HADDON.

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For the next 30 days will sell POT PLANTS for HALF PRICE. A large assortment to choose from.

All in good condition—Thousands of them. NOW is the time to buy.

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NOTICE

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Plumbing business carried on by Messrs. Kipp & Montgomery, of 3030 Westminister Road, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Montgomery will continue the business in the old stand.

Mr. Kipp is opening up business on the corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Humphrey Street, near Westminister Road.

All unfinished work, and any outstanding accounts, is assumed by Mr. Kipp.

Mr. Kipp's address is Hillcrest post office.

(Signed) WM. D. KIPP.

(Signed) S. S. MONTGOMERY.

HER NAME.

"I'm losted! Could you find me, please?"

Poor little frightened baby!

The wind has tossed her golden fleece.

The wind has scratched her dimpled knees;

I stooped and lifted her with ease,

And softly whispered, "Maybe."

"Tell me your name, my little maid;

I can't find you without it."

"My name is Shiny-eyes," she said.

"Yes, but your last." She shook her head;

"Up to my house 'ey never said

A single fling about it."

"But, dear," I said, "what is your name?"

"Whv, didn't you hear me told you?

Dust Shiny-eyes." A bright thought came:

"Yes, when you're good; but when they blame

You, little one—is't just the same

When I umma has to scold you?"

"My mamma never scolds," she moans

A little blush ensuing,

"Cept when I've been a-frowning

stones,

And then she says," the culprit owns.

"Mehetabel Sapphira Jones,

What has you been a-doing?"

JOURNALISM FOR YOUNG CLERGYMEN

Long vacations are usually utilized by theological students for experimental preaching. A better plan, thinks Dr. Harlam G. Mendenhall, would be for them to experiment in life; and journalism would offer them the best means. Such occupation, he declares, "would add to the mental stature and give renewed vigor to the body as well." In "The Homiletic Review" (February) we read some of his arguments in favor of this school. Thus:

"Journalism will aid in sermonizing. The reporter expresses his thoughts in clear, terse English. He knows what he wants to say and says it in a way that is not only interesting but convincing. He learns word-painting in describing events which he actually sees; he tells his story in such a graphic manner that the reader is interested to the end. The photographic art is brought in to aid him in making a 'good story.' The editor covers a different field, for he seeks to convince by argument or otherwise of the truthfulness of the subject which he discusses. In simple direct address he places his cause before the reader's judgment and asks a verdict in his favor.

"Now the preacher is both reporter and editor. His business is to bring the mind to think aright on the subject which he discusses from the pulpit, to convince of the righteousness of the cause for which he pleads, and convert the unbeliever to his way of thinking. The argument, armed with illustrations of actual facts or the imagination is allowed free rein in describing results that may follow from a certain course of conduct.

This school gives the minister facility of expression and concentration of thought. The journalist is compelled to write out his subject quickly, sometimes when in ill health or with others in the same room or amid the exciting events which he is describing. The morning or evening paper in its editorials discusses events which have happened within twenty-four hours and does it with the diction and grace of the scholar. Many ministers have been handicapped in their preparation for sermonizing, and now with constant calls to duties outside of the study they are driven to nervous prostration as Sunday draws on apace and not even one sermon is ready for delivery. A young minister clings tenaciously to the sermons composed in his seminary days, when he has entered the pastorate, lest the time should come when hard pressed for time, he would be unable to accomplish his task. To be able to concentrate his thoughts and express them quickly and intelligibly is more easily learned in the editorial room than in any other school; and what is of far greater importance, the thoughts thus stirred come with a burning enthusiasm which in turn kindles the glow of a new life in the minds of the hearers.

"The minister learns from the journalist the art of condensation. Is it not remarkable how much an editor or a reporter can put into a few words and how many clergymen use to express the same thing? 'Boil it down,' is good advice for the preacher as well as the journalist.

The newspaper world is, moreover, "a most excellent field in which to know men—not men in the abstract, but men as individuals." For:

"The journalist learns how to approach men, and discovers what the heart fears and what it is trying to conceal. He rubs up against all classes and is at home wherever you put him, in the costly drawing-room of the man of wealth or in the squalid tenement of the outcast. He is all things to all men. An infinite amount of tact is necessary to accomplish his purpose, this is admitted, but he knows how to round a square corner without doing any damage either to himself or the corner. He can approach a man on any subject and win him to a confession or an explanation of the matter for publication. He never knows defeat. He learns that there are more ways than one by which a victory may be had. We never have heard of a reporter entering an office in rough and boisterous way an accosting a business man on any subject as did an enthusiastic evangelist a prominent man in the town where he was holding meetings, with the statement, 'Sir, do you know that you are on the road to hell?' Now, that declaration may have been a fact, but the evangelist's quick exit from the office showed what effect his presence had upon the mind of the man he sought to save. How to gain his point is learned by the man who must know men if he would succeed in his profession."

A QUESTION OF TASTE.

Four men sat around a table in the dining room of the C. P. R. hotel at Seacom Junction. It was a February evening, and the swirling tides of human travel and traffic had thrown them together, from widely distant spheres, for a few short hours while they waited for their trains, east, and south and west. The men were as different as their destinations. A politician, a retail trader, an ex-patriated American fruit grower, and a cosmopolitan. They all gazed at a plate of fruit just set before them by the neat, black-gowned waitress. "Okanagan apples," the legend read on the menu card.

The politician's eyes sparkled, and a quizzical smile spread over his kindly face, curling up the corner of his iron gray moustache and chasing its lines till they lost themselves in the hoar hairs which bordered the ivory top of his head.

"Now, you're a practical man," he said to the trader. "You handle fruit and you ought to know what these are. Name the variety!" His voice rang out a challenge.

The trader hesitated. He knew his knowledge was being put to the test, and he did not feel sure of his ground.

He picked up an apple, slowly pared and quartered it.

"It has color enough for a Wealthy," he observed, in anticipation.

The politician did not hear aright. "A Wealthy! Nothing of the kind," he exclaimed indignantly.

"I did not say it was a Wealthy," protested the trader, "I merely said it had color enough for one. It's not a Gravenstein. Wait till I taste."

"Gravenstein nothing," muttered the politician.

The trader tasted gingerly. "Why, it's a Ben Davis," he answered.

"H'm," snorted the politician. "And what do you say?"

This to the cosmopolitan who had in the meantime prepared and devoured the greater part of an apple, in silence.

"I'm not an expert, but it does taste like a Ben Davis," the cosmopolitan was playing safe.

"And you?" The politician turned to the ex-patriate, who also had tasted.

"It is not a Ben Davis," averred the latter, assuming a judicial air, and making patent use of his organs of taste.

"What is it?" challenged the trader, where judgment was so flatly called in question.

"I'm not saying what it is." And the ex-patriate's critical attitude became more accentuated. "At this time of the year many apples lose their fresh crispness, get soft and taste alike. It is hard to distinguish them when they change that way. It isn't a Jonathan—the calyx is different."

The politician snorted again. His head was visibly rising. He felt himself distinctly superior. All three of his companions had been tested—and had confessed ignorance.

"Of course it isn't a Jonathan," he began; but he didn't get any farther.

The trader interrupted. "You can't tell for certain what an apple is at this season," he pleaded, taking the ex-patriate's cue and enlarging therein. "A man brought a box of apples like these into a store at Armstrong today, and some one asked him what they were. He said they were Grimes Golden."

"Grimes Golden! Grimes Golden are not colored like that!" The ex-patriate jumped, eagerly to show that he did know something about apples.

"I can't help it. He said they were Grimes Golden and that he had taken a prize on Grimes Golden from the same tree. It only shows how hard it is to tell apples as late as this. What do you call it," the trader suddenly added, turning to the politician.

"I'll tell you in a minute," said the latter, picking away at some walnuts. "It isn't a Jonathan. You can tell that by the shape—and the calyx. And it isn't a Ben Davis. Nor is it a Wealthy. I introduced the Wealthy into this country thirty years ago."

"From Minnesota?" interjected the ex-patriate, again glad to show his knowledge.

"Yes, from Minnesota," assented the politician. By this time he had pared his apple and tasted it.

"Why, it's nothing but a rank seedling," he announced decisively. They only buy it because it looks well. I'll give any man who can name it a dozen trees."

"Of the same kind?" laughed the trader, who seemed relieved to find that the fruit was not one of the well-known standard varieties which he ought to recognize. He never dreamed of questioning the politician's judgment.

"I hope not," came the reply, "Mine are better."

Then they rose—the politician who knew more than the fruit man to leave for Victoria, there to pursue his duties as finance minister of British Columbia; the trader and the ex-patriate to lie over in the hotel until morning ere taking their way down the banks of the Shuswap to the spring melting valley of the Okanagan; and the cosmopolitan, still silent but with a fresh scrap of information for his knowledge storehouse, to board the train for the mid-prairies.

COTT. L. NORTH.

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No Trouble to show
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Quality Neatness Despatch

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SUB P. O. 8

PHONE 790

Local and Otherwise

Broadway Table Supply, 518 Broadway East. For good things to eat.

Don't forget to call on E. O. Grant, 2648 Main street. For your clothing and furnishing goods.

H. E. Cubon, 15th and Westminster Road, are now in their new store 3024 Westminster Road. Take notice to their ad. on Page 1.

The Burnham Hardware Co., cor. 18th and Main are about to enlarge their store. They report business rapidly growing.

Young & Thompson, grocers, cor. of 26th avenue and Main report business good.

Cochran & Elliott, grocers, 615 15th avenue and Westminster Road, are selling choice apples at one (\$1.00) dollar a box. Look their ad. over, Page 5.

Miss S. Esabrooks, cor. 18th and Main street, is receiving daily new spring goods. The store she occupies is being enlarged owing to the rapid increase of her business.

Costly Church for Kitsilano. Members of St. Mark's church as special meeting decide to erect building at cost of \$125,000.

Friday, February 24th, is to be Ladies night at the Y. M. C. A., corner of Dunsinuir street. This is a fine opportunity for friends, either ladies or gentlemen of the Association to see class work in the gymnasium. An invitation is extended to all interested. The last Friday evening of each month henceforth open night for ladies.

On account of the increase in business in the rapidly developing district of South Vancouver, the Hardware firm of G. E. McBride & Co., corner 10th avenue and Main street, have found it necessary to establish another branch at the corner of Fraser and Miles avenues to take care of business in that section. This certainly speaks in no unmistakable terms for the future of South Vancouver and for the business energy of this bustling hard-

Don't forget to call on E. O. Grant, 2648 Main St., cor. Main and 11th. Boys' Clothing a specialty.

Mr. Mills, one of our old timers, is ill.

Mr. A. Ross is under the doctor's care.

Mr. Geo. Miller has been confined to the house for some time.

Arthur Frith, men's furnishings, 150 Broadway East, is selling union made gloves below cost on Saturday only.

Geo. C. Emery of Broderick, Sask., is visiting with his sister, Mrs. G. W. Cattanauch, of 154 Seventh avenue east.

F. C. Cleaver of Dauphin, Man., visited with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cattanauch this week at 154 Seventh avenue east. Mr. Cleaver intends locating in Vancouver.

Dr. Ernest Hall, M.D. of Victoria gave some interesting lectures in Grace Methodist Church recently and the desire has been expressed that he repeat them at an early date.

The Rev. W. W. Colpetts who so delighted those who heard him recently in Grace Methodist Church will preach in that Church next Sunday morning at 11 a.m. Love feast and Communion service will be held. The former beginning at 10 a.m.

The Y. M. C. A. senior leaders held their regular weekly meeting last Saturday at 6:30 p. m. After the floor work was over the boys all sat down to a sumptuous repast prepared by Messrs Corning & Cruickshanks. About a dozen were present.

At the last regular meeting of the Vancouver Building Trades Council, held on Friday, Feb. 10, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That we, the Building Trades Council of Vancouver, are absolutely opposed to any vaccination or re-vaccination in this city or vicinity."

The News-Advertiser of Feb. 16th, 1911, states that the "B. C. Electric Railway's monthly gift to the city" would be, etc. This we believe was in reference to the percentage DUE the city and in no way a GIFT. We are under the impression it forms part of an agreement. If we are wrong, we would like to be corrected in this matter.

Pledged to disobey vaccination order. Meeting of East End Citizens takes strong stand against the order-in-council—resolution wired to Premier.

The South Vancouver Board of Trade has decided to have a ball on Tuesday the 28th. A strong committee has been appointed to make the arrangements. The dance which is sure to prove popular, will take place at Kalenbery Hall.

In furtherance of annexation, telegrams were despatched from the Board of Trade to Victoria on Monday night and it was arranged that if deemed necessary a strong deputation should go to Victoria. It was decided that the president, Mr. Hodgson, should consult with the reeve as to the best procedure.

Mr. F. Wright and other well-known South Vancouver men have interviewed the school trustees and other bodies on the subject of vaccination. The school trustees are in favor of the consent of the parents being obtained. All over South Vancouver the opposition to compulsory vaccination is very strong, and several public meetings are arranged.

Just at the psychological moment that a burglar was about to depart with his loot from the house of Dr. W. F. Coy, 27000 Westminster avenue, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night, the caretaker returned, and the man, who was in the basement, took flight and fled. The proceeds of his search were piled in a neat bundle on the basement floor. Dr. Coy and his family are at present on a visit in the East.

The 18th annual meeting of the Vancouver Local Union of Christian Endeavor Society was held in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church on Monday evening. The church was crowded, the program instructive and entertaining, and appreciated by the audience. Mr. Willey, city missionary, who is supported by the society, told of his work, especially among emigrants and around the waterfront in Vancouver. Mr. McPhail, retiring president, spoke of the success of the past year, and in answer to his appeal the congregation contributed \$300 for the national building which the society is erecting in Boston, Mass. Then Mr. Boult, president for 1911, took the chair and awarded the banner for the quarter to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, North Vancouver.

WARD FIVE AND VACCINATION.

It appears that our citizens are as emphatic in the refusal of vaccination as other parts of the city. The discussion or problem is drawing out some of our best speakers. Rev. Lashley Hall spoke strongly on the subject.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

Webb & Young, the prominent South Vancouver plumbers, have dissolved partnership and the business will be continued by Mr. Young to whom all bills will be payable. Mr. Young has the ability and business capacity to command a big business. We wish him success.

MT. PLEASANT CITIZEN HONORED

Mr. R. H. Duke for many years connected with the B. C. Permanent Loan Co., as secretary, has been advanced to the position of General Manager. Mr. Duke was also Manager of the Pacific Coast Fire, a company which has had a remarkable growth under his able supervision.

Mr. Duke's appointment to the highest office in the gift of the B. C. Permanent will meet with general approval as he is held in highest esteem by the business public of Vancouver. He succeeds Mr. Geo. J. Telfer, who has accepted the Managership of the National Finance.

We need your locals.

Rev. Merton Smith spent some days in Victoria.

Independent Drug Store forward telegrams.

Alderman Stevens of Ward V. spent some days this week in Victoria.

The stranger is amazed at the building operations in Southern Vancouver.

Send us an item of your visitors.

The ladies are now choosing their new headgear—two places to choose from now.

Directors chosen for Children's Aid. A. B. Erskine chosen president in important work for the coming year.

Many seek service on Cruiser Rainbow. Recruiting Officer Macpherson reports enquiries from over 100 men. Could man two ships.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Vancouver Exhibition Association to consider the question of changing the dates of this year's fair, will be held on Monday afternoon at 4:30 in the association's offices on Pender street.

More than hundred prospective brides cross Atlantic on the steamer Royal Edward, bound for the Canadian West. What a commotion will now be seen among the old bachelors!

Market Clerk McMillan has entered upon his civic duties and will for several days study the conditions under which the New Westminster and private markets about this city and vicinity are operated. Next week he will leave for a trip through the South Fraser and Lulu Island districts, where he will endeavor to get in touch with the farmers by holding public meetings at which the possibility of making shipments to the Vancouver market will be discussed. A trip will also be taken to Vancouver Island and the small islands of the gulf, and it is possible the clerk will take a run to the Okanagan and Kootenay districts before reporting to his committee.

The Mountain View Methodist church will be re-built and that speedily. At a meeting held in the Presbyterian Church the Rev. J. F. Betts, minister of the destroyed building, made an appeal for funds and the sum of \$1,700 was subscribed. A committee was appointed to raise funds. The site will be cleared at once and a tent will accommodate the congregation for a while.

A letter has been received from Ottawa by the South Vancouver Board of Trade stating that as soon as the dredge has finished at New Westminster it will be set to work on the North Arm of the Fraser. A committee of the Fraser Valley Improvement Association will assist in watching the progress of the work.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14th.—By an order that went into effect today, girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years, employed in Kansas City's largest department stores, are forbidden to paint or powder their faces or appear at the store with hair done up in "puffs." C. C. Peters, general manager of the store said the order was made imperative by the tendency of a large number of the younger girls to overdress. Now what a calamity would befall our locals if such an edict were to occur in Vancouver.

As far as we can learn, the vaccination is not compulsory except in instances where persons have come in actual contact with or have been inmates with some smallpox cases. In the schools where there was danger of contagion, it was compulsory for the persons who had been in the same house or schoolroom where smallpox was suspected, to be either vaccinated or stay away a stated time from school. This we believe is a wise measure and one which would allow of no adverse comment. If there is danger to the public and that danger can be eliminated by two means—one compulsory, the other while probably compulsory (staying away a stated time from school), being in no way even an inconvenience—we should welcome those provisions as a foresight on the part of the public officials. We do believe that to say a whole school should be vaccinated without the choice of staying away (in case of danger), would be foolish and unreasonable. Were we to understand—as I believe the case to be—not one of compulsion, but one of choice, we would not have this tempest raised.

NEW YORK Feb. 15.—One death and fifteen injured persons were recorded in New York hospitals yesterday as the result of a storm of snow and sleet which has raged over the city for twenty-four hours.

Mrs. J. G. Clark is slowly improving.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Ben Steele has bought out his partner, and will conduct the business himself from now on. He has also a good line of vehicles and autos.

A LITTLE GIRL'S LAMENT.

No matter how good I've been all day,
No matter how little I've had to say,
No matter how kind I've been to Paul,
And let him play with my cups and doll;
My mother often says at night
Just before she takes the light:
"I'm always glad when my babes are
In bed,
Sound asleep with prayers all said.
Good-night! Little girl, go away to
Byes,
It is nearly eight; my! how time flies!"
And then she hurries off down stairs,
Almost before I'm through my prayers.
And I lie awake and think and think,
While the start through the window
blink and blink;
And it gets so lonely in my room,
It seems that I come to bed too soon,
And I wish my mother hadn't said,
She was always glad when I went to
bed.

LOOK! JUSTICE!

"Is it a fact that the scales held by the Goddess of Justice, up on the Court House of our city, are not evenly balanced?"

"It appears so," remarked my friend, gazing intently upward to that silent statue.

"Well, then," I replied, "it's symbolic of the truth, though it may be heresy to say it, and those scales can never be equally balanced as long as one-half of the citizenship suffer under the injustices, the disabilities, the inequalities of the present regime. Women are subject to the laws, to social and economic conditions. Is it just that they should be denied the right of a voice in the framing of the laws that govern them? Is it just to treat them as non-intelligent citizens? Is it just to exact taxation from them and prohibit them from saying how those taxes shall be expended? Is it just to give them an unequal wage? Is it just that women should work according to the eleven and twelve-hour system, whilst men work only eight? Which is the weaker sex? Is it just that there is practically no dowry for woman, who has often built up the family fortune? Is this justice?"

T. S. H.

Russian court is down with measles. Infection spread by letter written by Grand Duchess Olga.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons this morning the bill, which passed chartering the Pacific and Peace River Railway Company, a line from Bella Coola to Dunsmuir, through Pelly Pass and the Peace River country. The promoters pointed out that wheat from northern Alberta to the Pacific ports for shipment to England.

LAND ACT.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.
Take notice that Arthur Samuel Goard, of Vancouver, occupation printer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at Southwest corner of Lot 2435 G-1; thence north 80 chains, thence west 15 chains, more or less to the east boundary of pre-emption No. 2172; thence south 8 chains; thence east 15 chains more or less to the point of commencement, containing 120 acres more or less.

ARTHUR SAMUEL GOARD,
(Name of Applicant in Full)

January 20th, 1911.



DOES THE SMALL PRINT

Trouble you when you are Reading, then it's time to see about your eyes.

OUR SIGHT-TESTING METHODS ARE THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE and the Lenses we give are Ground to Suit the Spherical Defects of the eye.

Our Style of Mountings Consists of the Very Latest of The Market.

GEO. G. BIGGER
OPTICIAN
143 Hastings St.,

COQUITLAM

The C. P. R. has purchased three quarters of a million dollars worth of land and its plans call for the expenditure of several millions more. Now is the time to buy. We have for sale part of D. L. 386 for \$350 per acre, small cash payment. Balance over 2 years.

Here is another money maker, 132 ft. x 190 ft., in Point Grey facing on three 66 ft. streets. This will subdivide into six lots making two double corners and two inside lots. Price \$3300, terms to be arranged.

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