Read Dr. McKim's Address

The Western Call

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Published in the Interests of Greater Vancouver and the Western People

VOLUME V. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, APRIL 3, 1914 5 Cents Per Copy No. 47

Asquith at War Office Insures Peace in Ireland

Sectionalism in Vancouver--Clerk Springford Discovers Mare's Nest in South Vancouver Water Dept.

Transcontinental Report Discussed at Length--See Page Seven

SECTIONALISM IN VANCOUVER

GET BUSY.

Spring is here, and the workingmen of the city feel that work on all public improvements should start at once. The city council has been paring estimates, etc., and things generally are being held up.. Get down to business, please, and start the works up so that the laboring man may have a chance to accumulate a little of the coin of the realm before winter puts a stop to things again.. This has been a hard winter, and activity in all lines of necessary work and improvements can not come too quickly.

"I want to tell the citizens of Vancouver that there is not one bit of work being held up on account of the estimates," said Mayor Baxter at the opening of the special council meeting Wednesday. "We have more picks going at this season of the year in Vancouver this year than ever before in the history of the city. Let that be well known. The contractors have already their material on the ground for over $650,000 worth of paving. That kind of criticism does nobody any good, and it is not in accordance with the facts."

The above is Mayor Baxter's reply to what has now become almost universal criticism, and which finds expression in the quotation from B. C. Federationists which heads this article.

And Mayor Baxter speaks the truth. All the same there is a very strong feeling that more work might be begun at once. For nearly 18 months all public civic work in Greater Vancouver has been shut down, and any needless delay, now that financial conditions are better, will seriously rebound to the discredit of those who may be the cause of it.

There should be a strenuous effort made on the part of all public bodies to hasten this year's civic work.

The factious delays caused by Mr. Gold and his coterie of large vacant land holders is resulting in a serious condition in South Vancouver. Men and women who have bravely fought through a long siege of wageless winter months are beginning to despair as the fine spring days pass without a tap of work anywhere in the municipality.

But perhaps the most aggravating and senseless feature of the situation is the outbreak of sectionalism, caused by the city discharging all men at work who do not reside within the city limits.

We have never heard of such a flagrant example of peanut politics before.

Supposing South Vancouver should retaliate and discharge all the teachers in her public schools who don't reside within the municipality. Suppose South Vancouver school board should decline to purchase any supplies from jobbers or tradesmen whose places of business are outside of South Vancouver. The municipality is certainly big enough to take care of itself. Vancouver council ought to be heartily ashamed of itself, and do works meet for repentance at once.

ANOTHER MARE'S NEST

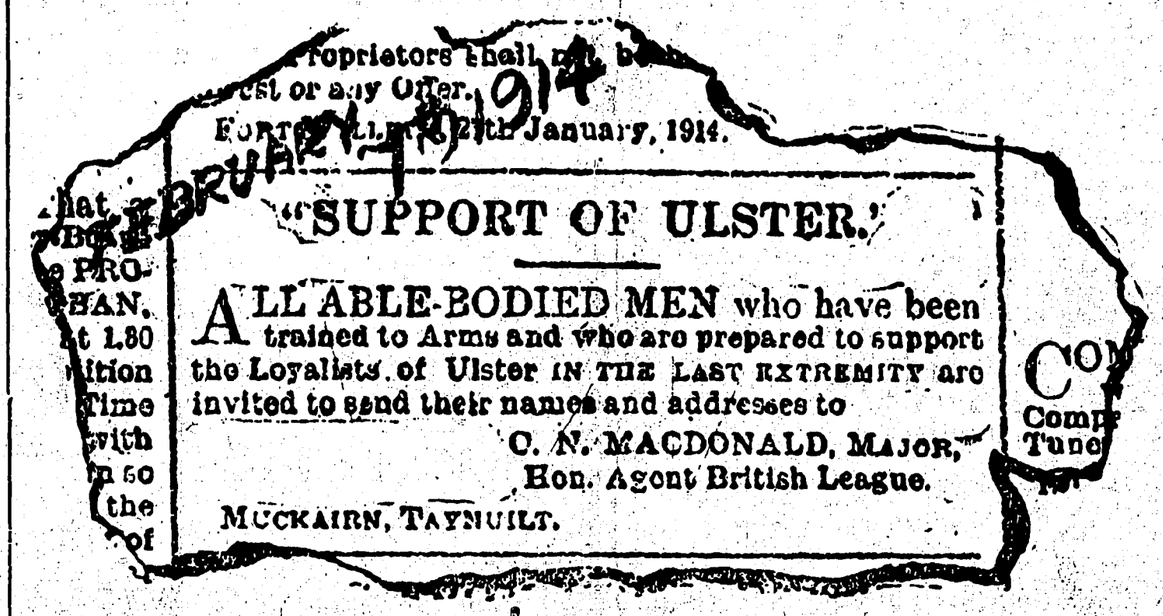
Clerk Springford has discovered another mare's nest. True, he waited until Joe Mullett was on the ocean before springing it. The water department must be investigated because of a deficit of $35,000.

There is hardly a person who has taken any active concern in South Vancouver matters who has not known all along that the water system was not at present a paying investment. The municipality has put down a plant large enough for a city of 150,000 people. She has at present about 35,000 and a large percentage of them are up against it. Something like $20,000 is due and unpaid by water users for 1913.

That this mare's nest should be sprung now can be accounted for by only one motive and that not a nice one.

Mr. Gold backs this so-called discovery of deficit with a motion for a "committee of investigation." It reminds us of Charles Yerkes, the Chicago street R. R. bandit. When the fight for better service was at its height Charles Yerkes presented the city of Chicago with the largest telescope in the world in order, it was hinted, that the Chicago gaze might be diverted from the Chicago streets and cars to the far off planets.

Is the Springford-Gold combine after the same game?



CALL TO THE CLAN McDONALD

Ugly Feelings at Ottawa

Ottawa, March 26.—Very bad feeling is maturing in the Canadian House of Commons over the strained relations in Ireland. Hon. Rod. Lemieux and Mr. Frank Carvel, M.P., went out of their way on Friday night to attack Hon. Frank Cochrane for having attended the Carson banquet in London, Eng. It was with some difficulty that Conservatives restrained themselves, as the attack had nothing to do with the subject under discussion. This is the third attack of the same sort in three days. It is true that **seventy per cent. of the Liberal members are Roman Catholic.** That it is also true that over sixty per cent. of the Conservatives are Protestant. The preponderance in the Liberal ranks is out of proportion to their importance in Canada. It will not permit of the leading lights of the Liberal party presuming in this way upon the self restraint of the government benches.

Home Rule Anomalies

The men who would not coerce the Transvaal want to coerce Ulster.

The men who would not slay a brother Boer would slay a brother Briton.

The men who want peace at any price are eager for bloodshed in Ireland.

The men who idolize local autonomy would use the Crown forces to make a million ultra-loyalists submit to a parliament they detest.

The men who tamely take their orders from John Redmond are furious over what they call the "dictation" of soldiers who will not shoot down their friends.

The men who claim they are as loyal as anybody, when overtaken in a blunder, denounce the King, the army and navy, Lord Roberts, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the primate of England and men whose services for their country have made them national heroes.

Latest from Ulster

April 2.—This is the brightest day for Ulster in many years. All parties seem now to recognize that it will be impossible to put 1,000,000 Irish Protestants—call them bigots if you will—under the heel of Rome.

At the first attempt made to prepare for coercion it became abundantly evident to the British Government that to proceed on that line meant to set, not only Britain, but the Empire ablaze from end to end with civil war. It was an anxious moment, but better counsels have prevailed and today it looks as if Ireland would haveHome Rule on a federal basis—that is Ulster completely excluded as the Protestants have constantly asserted was the only solution they would accept. The acceptance of the War Office by Mr. Asquith makes a peaceful solution almost a certainty.

Chili Has Biggest Copper Mine in World

In 1911 the Guggenheims sent Pope Yeatman and a corps of assistant engineers to report on the Chiguicamata copper ore bodies, after having turned them down upon expert advice 10 years previously.

Yeatman reported favorably if operators were prepared for enormous outlay first. Options were taken, and enough drilling done to assure more than 200,000,000 tons of over 2 per cent. copper ore. The net estimated profit, distributed over 50 years or more, is said to be at least $350,000,000. To obtain this sum $800,000,000 will be paid out during the 50 years, of which about half will go to the people of Chili.

The mine lies in the Province of Antofogosta at an elevation of about 9,500 feet. The mountains are terribly rugged and difficult of access. There is practically no vegetation, and it rains there once in 15 years.

Stupendous difficulties lay in the way of making this proposition pay, and it is said that the property had gone a begging amongst mining magnates for over 100 years.

The work, however, has now been undertaken. A railroad has been built and a power plant established at sea level with a transmission of 86 miles. One contract has been let in New York which alone calls for $3,020,500 expenditure.

Shiploads of supplies are on the way and engineers are leaving New York continually. More than 1500 men are now on the spot building the plant.

The ore will be treated by leaching instead of by smelting, and there will be six acid-proof tanks of 10,000 tons each. A twelve-inch pipe will bring water from 40 miles away. Two townsites have been laid out, and the man whose brain and heart have set the whole works in motion is Pope Yeatman at a salary of $100,000 a year, and the job has gone a-begging for 100 years. Buck up, Mr. Mining College student, there is always room at the top.

PANAMA TOLLS REPEAL BILL

Washington, March 31.—The first round of the legislative battle for the repeal of the Panama Canal Act exempting American vessels from the payment of tolls was fought out in the House of Representatives today. It was a spectacular struggle, with several speeches of the spread-eagle order. Champ Clark was particularly funny in the old time role of tail-twister to His Majesty. Underwood also, the majority leader, and other Democratic chieftains, did all they could to forestall what was termed the "unquestioned degradation" of the Nation. Champ Clark, the speaker of the House, and a member thereof for nearly 22 years, made the speech of his life. But nothing could stem the flow of President Wilson's success.

Today's doings are regarded as a great personal triumph for President Wilson, greater than any he as yet achieved, and it may be added that great masses of the nation considers it a triumph for national righteousness.

The repeal bill goes to the Senate tomorrow, where the fight will be renewed with undiminished vigor. Every thinkable appeal will be made to the selfish spirit of the nation, but it looks today as if the better feelings of the nation would prevail and what the whole world outside of the United States deem a blot on our national honor forever washed away.

STRONG PROTESTANT MOVEMENT

Headed by Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

SERMON BY DR. McKIM

The United States of America have hitherto generally been considered strongly Protestant.

The Republican National convention of 1913 was opened with prayer by a Romish priest. The Democratic National convention of 1913 was opened with prayer by a Romish priest. November 9-23, 1913, two weeks' "lectures for Non-Catholics" were given in St. Patrick's church, Washington, D. C., in which Romanism was exalted and Protestantism decried. A Pan-American mass was celebrated on Thanksgiving day, attended by President Wilson, members of his cabinet and other high officials. A fierce attack was made on one of the daily papers for publishing matter not acceptable to Romanists. The paper was boycotted and it was currently reported that the proprietors had been brought to their knees. After this combination of events it seemed fitting that Protestants should bear a public testimony to their loyality to Reformation principles and against the perversions and corruptions of Romanism.

It was decided to hold a Union Protestant service in the new National theatre, one of the largest audience rooms in the city of Washington, D.C., and the Rev. R. H. McKim, D.D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany (Protestant Episcopal), was invited to speak on the subject. "Why we are Protestants; Reasons for the Separation from Rome."

Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D.D., Presbyterian; Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D.D., Protestant Episcopal; Rev. J. J. Muir, D.D., Baptist; Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, D.D., Methodist, and Rev. Charles F. Steck, D.D., Lutheran, acted as a committee of arrangements.

The meeting was announced for Sunday afternoon, December 14, 1913, and so great was the crowd disappointed at not getting in that the police services were required to handle the people.

The chairman, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, in introducing the speaker, Dr. McKim, said:—

One of the greatest events in history is the Reformation.

One of the greatest names among men is that of Martin Luther.

One of the best words inthe English language is Protestant.

We thank God for the Protestant Reformation. It is a protest against supreme and ecclesiastical oppression, and to the headship of Jesus Christ, and to the responsibility of each individual.

There is also another great name in the English language—America.

It stands for personal and religious liberty. It asserts distinctly and unequivocally a separation of Church and State.

We have had a great many individuals about us in the last few years who have been endeavoring to have us give up the position both on doctrine and on activity which we hold, and winter after winter we have had this persistent appeal to those whom they call non-Catholics. Heretofore we have been quiet; but we think that it is about time to speak out on this subject; and there has been a significant impression all over the country that it is about time that, without any antagonism, without any bitter feeling, but intellectually and earnestly, we should say why we are not Roman Catholics.

And we are fortunate that our answer is to be made this afternon by one who is a Christian gentleman, an intelligent and accomplished and devoted Protestant minister, and I am glad to pre-

(Continued on Page 4)

BARON ROTHSCHILD AT JERUSALEM

Benjamin Ben Jacob-Baron Rothschild has been visiting Jerusalem and our correspondent there sends us the following:

No more splendid ovation could have been accorded a royalty than was spontaneously provided by the loyal hearts of Jewry to Baron de Rothschild on Tuesday, February 17. The enormous dimensions of the crowds along the whole route exceeded all expectations; it was evident that all classes of Hebrews were unanimously determined to give their benefactor a sincere and cordial welcome to Jerusalem.

The huge concourse no doubt represented

(Continued Page 5)

Another Lie Nailed

South Vancouver, April 1.—The difference of opinion in the council in regard to the Main Street pavement will make no difference in the bank loan, according to the statement of the manager of the Bank of Commerce to a committee this afternoon.

April 3—Yesterday at midnight, Torreon fell completely into the hands of Villa, the Federal troops being in full flight.

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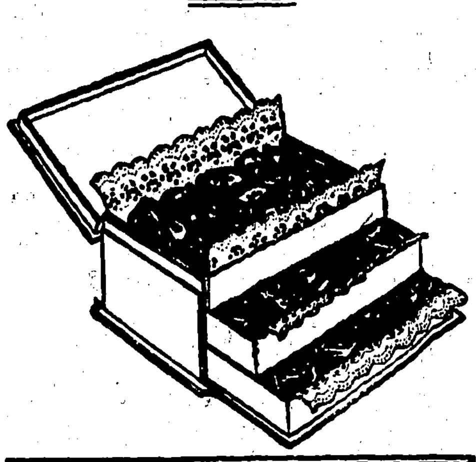

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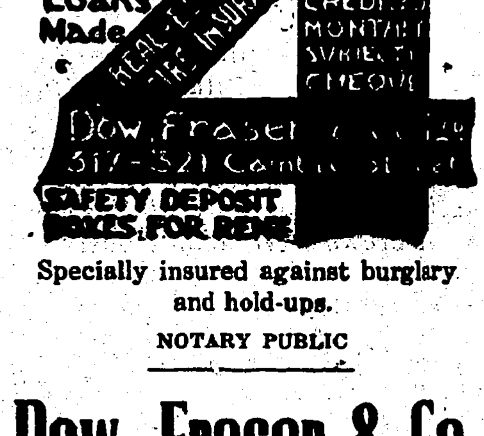

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THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT AT WORK

HON. MR. FOSTER DOES MUCH FOR FARMERS

Wonderful Record for Only Two Years of Office

The Government, in two years of office, has gone far to give the farmers of Canada a system of government owned and operated terminal and transfer elevators. As the Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out, after fifteen years of power the Liberals left office but did not leave to the farmers of Canada a government owned terminal elevator.

There is now at Port Arthur, owned and operated by the government, the finest terminal elevator in Canada, and which this season has already handled over seven million bushels of grain. There is under construction government owned storage elevators at Mose Jaw and Saskatoon, and contracts are being called for another at Calgary. Arrangements have been made to locate a government owned and operated terminal and transfer elevator at Vancouver, and at Port Nelson the plans have been accepted for another to handle the grain via the Hudson's Bay route

In the East.

Coming east, there is a government owned transfer elevator at Port Colborne at the entrance to the Welland canal, and at the winter ports of Halifax and St. John are to be found elevators owned and operated by the government. At Montreal and Quebec are also elevators appointed by the government. In two years the government has given to the farmer a chain of government owned and operated elevators, guaranteeing to the producers honest handling of their exports, and to the purchasers a guarantee of grades.

On Hudson's Bay.

On the situation when the Hudson's Bay Railway is opened, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said:

"If it is a success you will have a government owned railway that will carry grain from the West up to Hudson's Bay; you will have a government elevator there which will transfer the grain, and you will have terminal points at Saskatoon and at Moose Jaw, which, in connection with the transfer elevator, makes completed machinery for storing and transferring your grain on to the boats. Every bit of that is under absolute government control. There is one of the highways and outlets by which—for a quarter of a century back it has been prophesied —the grain of the Northwest will be carried. That is nearing fulfillment, and when it is fulfilled there will be a government terminal and transfer elevator, and government operation of both of them at that great proposed seaport and outlet for the grain of the Northwest.

On the Pacific.

On the Pacific coast an almost similar condition will prevail. At Calgary will be the government terminal storage elevator, and at Vancouver a government owned and operated elevator. By this means the farmers of Alberta will be protected in their grain exports.

The old route by the Great Lakes is now, or soon will be, under government control. Already is there the great government elevator at the head of the lakes, and Mr. Foster pointed out what was being done along this route.

New Legislation.

"I think," said Hon. Mr. Foster, "to introduce legislation this year by which the Grain Commission will be given such powers as are absolutely necessary in order that they may guarantee the safe carriage of the grades of grain that are certified at Fort William through to the seaboard, and see that they are placed on the steamers which will carry them to the old country. That cannot be done now, as our system is not complete. We have a transfer elevator at Port Colborne, built and operated by the government, which will be a guarantee that all the grain that comes from Fort William certified and graded, will be honestly handled and transferred to the vessels which will take it further down in order to ship it to the old country. That is a gain. When you come down to Halifax and St. John, our two ocean ports we find in each a government elevator, run, owned and operated by the government, and under the supervision of government officials. I think that constitutes a piece of machinery which is admirable in its mechanism, which is very widely distributed in its strength."

* * *

HON. MARTIN BURRELL ON GRAIN STRENGTHENING

Minister of Agriculture Gives It Special Attention.

Since Hon. Martin Burrell became Minister of Agriculture he has greatly strengthened every branch of his debeen particularly strengthened is the seed branch.

At the present time arangements are being made for a more thorough inspection of the seed trade to secure observance of the Seed Control Act. A new feature of the inspection work this season will be investigation into the sources of supply for Canadian seed grown corn. The farmers in Southwestern Ontario who have seed corn for sale will be visited by the inspectors to secure information regarding methods adopted for drying and stowing seed corn, the varieties and kind grown, and the general quality so far as can be ascertained.

Last year, in carrying out his general policy of closer co-operation with the provinces, Mr. Burrell extended it to the seed branch. Seed growing competitions were held in nearly all of the provinces. To meet prizes both in field competitions and at seed fairs, the Dominion provides now two-thirds of the amount awarded.

These competitions have, in addition to creating large supplies of excellent seed grain and other seeds in almost every farming district, have served as an excellent object lesson, and tended to stimulate interest among farmers in general in the agricultural practices of their successful neighbors.

* * *

TO WIDEN POWERS OF GRAIN COMMISSION

Will Have Jurisdiction Over Eastern Section—Work Since Inception a Great Success.

The extension of the jurisdiction of the Grain Comission over the Eastern section—from Port Arthur to the seaboard—will be a guarantee to the farmers that their wheat will reach the markets of the world without degrading the grades, and the government grade certificate will be a guarantee to the purchaser that the grain is as represented. At present there is a division of authority over eastern elevators—some controlled by harbor boards and the others by the Department of Railways and Canals. The Grain Commission has been greatly hampered in its work, and the new legislation will remove this difficulty. Another reform will be the extension of the power of the Grain Commission over leasing of eastern elevators. At present this authority is confined to the head of the lakes, but the new legislation will extend jurisdiction in this matter over all Canada.

The work of the Grain Commission has been a marked success. It has justified its creation and has won the complete confidence of the farmers. The new legislation conferring additional authority will increase the usefulness of this body.

CHINA'S NEW EDUCATION

For twenty-five hundred years the people of China have been ignorant of all learning except that of the Chinese writers. Only the higher classes have had this learning, the vast majority of the people being unable to read and write. Official positions have been conditioned upon the passing of examinations in this antiquated lore.

During the past few years all this has been changed, and the greatest intellectual movement in the history of the world is in rapid progress among China's four hundred millions. The old time examinations are abolished, and some of the ancient examination stalls are torn down, the bricks being used to build modern schools. Hereafter all candidates for public office must pass an examination in western learning. They may use any language they please in the examinations, and some use English.

The movement is under the direction of a central board of education in Peking. Common schools have been opened in every province, in some provinces by the thousand. For the support of these schools leading officials are urging the people to take the money they have been wasting in the superstitions ceremonies of worshipping the dead, and thus the new learning is contributing to the downfall of idolatry. The Mandarin dialect must be used in all the government schools, and thus in time a single language will be provided for the people who are now distracted by many tongues.

Colleges are founded as well as common schools, normal schools, and agricultural institutes are established, together with manual training schools —schools for mechanical and electrical engineers, and the like.

Alert Adult Bible Class of Mountain View Methodist Church meets at 2.30 every Sunday. Visitors will be made welcome. S. Johnston, president.

NEW FINANCIAL DAILY

Just as soon as the necessary machinery can be installed, the present weekly Journal of Commerce will be turned into a daily financial and commercial newspaper. A strong company was formed with the Hon. W. S. Fielding, ex-Finance Minister, at its head to take over the present weekly Journal of Commerce. Mr. Fielding and those associated with him, believe that the time is ripe for the publication in Canada of a daily paper devoted exclusively to financial and commercial matters. The publication in question will cover commerce and finance in the widest possible way, including among other things, banking, stocks and bonds, municipal debentures, insurance, transportation, manufacturing wholesale markets, company reports and other matters pertaining to commerce in the broadest aspect.

THE YEAR 'ROUND

"It is estimated that since the introduction of the Sunday newspaper not less than 150,000 compositors and pressmen and others are kept at work seven days in the week, 365 days in the year. A reporter was asked, not long since, 'Do you have one-seventh of your time for rest?' 'No,' said he, 'nor one-seventy-seventh. We have no time, regularly given, that we can call our own!"

COST OF VICE IN U. S. A.

The cost of tolerated vice to the nation may be viewed under two heads:

Financial—In Chicago $15,000,000 are devoted to this purpose annually. This makes an average per capita for the city of$7.50 per year. Upon this basis the 50 cities of the United States with over 100,000 population will contribute the sum of $136,482,557 each year to vice. This is an enormous sum to set down as "waste."

Depopulation—One marriage in every seven in the United States is sterile. Fifty per cent of the sterility of wives and 25 per cent of the sterility of husbands is attributable to "G." A large per cent of miscarriages and infant mortality is due to "S." "No disease has such a murderous influence on offspring." In France "S" is responsible for the death of 20,000 children annually. In all nations, ages and religions a vast mass of irregular indulgences has appeared, which has probably contributed more than any other single cause to the misery and degradation of man. Morrow says "S" is the only disease which is transmitted in full virulnece to the offspring."

Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty and self respect are the qualities which make a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the veneered article which comonly goes by that name.—Thomas Huxley.

Gypsy Smith says: "After I was converted the devil came to me and said, 'You are not as good as you ought to be.' And I answered, 'Yes, I know it, but I'm not as bad as I was.'"

HOW JAPAN SEES US

An officer from Japan visiting this country, while loking about a big city, saw a man stop a milk cart. "Is he going to arrest the man?" he asked. "No," was the answer; he must see that the milk sold by this man is pure with no water or chalk mixed with it."

"Would chalk or water poison the milk?" "No, but the people want pure milk if they pay for it.

Passing a public house, a man staggered out, struck his head against a lamp post, and fell to the pavement.

"What is the matter with that man?"

"He is full of bad whiskey."

"Is it poison?"

"Yes; a deadly poison," was the reply.

"Do you watch the seliing of whiskey as you do milk?" asked the Jap.

"No."

At the market they found a man looking at the meat to see if it was healthy.

"I can't understand your country," said the Jap. "You watch the meat and the milk and let men sell whiskey as much as they please."

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LAND ACT NOTICES

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Frank Lazier, of Vancouver, occupation Salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted 4 miles distant in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricutural.

Dated January 16th, 1914.
HARRY FRANK LAZIER,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Bert Minor, of Vancouver, occupation Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post about two miles distant, and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425, commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 16th, 1914.
BERT MINOR,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Charles Falconer, of Vancouver, occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence West 80 chains; thence South 50 chains; thence following the beach 80 chains in a South-easterly direction; thence 80 chains North to the point of commencement; containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
ARTHUR CHARLES FALCONER,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Herbert Black, of Vancouver, occupation Telegrapher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the West end of Robison Island high water mark; thence traversing the beach in a South and Easterly course to the East entrance to Blunden Harbor; thence traversing the beach in a North and Westerly direction to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less, for agriculture.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
HERBERT BLACK,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Kate E. Henshaw, of Vancouver, occupation Stenographer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner, about one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post planted in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
KATE E. HENSHAW,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Joseph Woodward, of Vancouver, occupation Book-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post planted in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
HARRY JOSEPH WOODWARD,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that George A. Simmonds, of Vancouver, occupation Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
GEORGE A. SIMMONDS,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that George Douglas Beveridge, of Vancouver, occupation Broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner and at the Southwest corner of Lot 421; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
GEORGE DOUGLAS BEVERIDGE,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Miss Clara Simmonds, of Vancouver, occupation Housekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted one mile distant, and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post planted in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains West to beach; thence following the beach in a South-easterly direction to the West entrance of Blunden Harbor; thence in a North-easterly direction and North to the point of commencement; containing 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
MISS CLARA SIMMONDS,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles H. Bailey, of Vancouver, occupation Broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
CHARLES H. BAILEY,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry George Adams, of Alert Bay, British Columbia, occupation Cruiser, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 40 chains East; thence 40 chains South; thence 40 chains East to beach, following the beach in a Southerly direction to the Southeast corner of the Indian Reserve; thence traversing the survey of the Indian Reserve Northwest and South to the beach; thence West along the beach to a point one mile directly South from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; thence North 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
HARRY GEORGE ADAMS,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Leonard G. Eveson, of Vancouver, occupation Salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
LEONARD G. EVESON,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Joseph Edward Mellor, of Vancouver, occupation Capitalist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about three miles distant and in a Northwest direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 20 chains West to beach; thence 60 chains Northwest along the beach; thence 50 chains North; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 560 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
JOSEPH EDWARD MELLOR,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that William Ryan, of Vancouver, occupation Laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about three miles distant, and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post planted in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence following the beach in an Easterly direction 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 14th, 1914.
WILLIAM RYAN,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Barbara Jean Gibson, of Vancouver, occupation Spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about two miles distant, and in a Northwest direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
BARBARA JEAN GIBSON,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Ada M. Beveridge, of Vancouver; occupation, married woman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant and in a North-westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425, commencing at a post in the Southwest corner, thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
ADA M. BEVERIDGE,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that George Hamlyn, of Vancouver; occupation, workingman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles distant in a Northwest direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; thence 40 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 40 chains East; thence 80 chains North, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
GEORGE HAMLYN,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Edgar Lees, of Vancouver; occupation, logger; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of T. L. 1122—thence 80 chains West; thence 60 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 60 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
EDGAR LEES,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Norval E. Mallahan, of Vancouver; occupation, advertiser; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of Lot 426; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.
NORVAL E. MALLAHAN,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Bertha B. Lazier, of Vancouver; occupation, married woman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southeast corner of T. L. 4479; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 60 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 30 chains South to the beach; thence following the beach 50 chains in a South-westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 29th, 1914.
BERTHA B. LAZIER,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Jane Dodds, of Vancouver; occupation, spinster; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 422; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West to beach; thence following the beach in a Northerly direction 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 600 acres more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 23rd, 1914.
JANE DODDS,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Rose Hamilton, of Vancouver; occupation, widow; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains in a Westerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 422; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East to beach of Cohoe bay; thence following the beach in a South and West direction to the East entrance of Blunden Harbour; thence in a North and Easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 23rd, 1914.
ROSE HAMILTON,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Fred C. Mock, of Vancouver; occupation, broker; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southeast corner of T. L. 4479; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 60 chains West; thence 40 chains South to beach; thence following the beach in a Northeast direction to the point of commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 29th, 1914.
FRED C. MOCK,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel Miller, of Vancouver, occupation, Undertaker; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile and one-half distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 70 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 40 chains South to beach; thence following the beach 80 chains in a Westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing 420 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
DANIEL MILLER,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Annie Brown, of Vancouver; occupation, Widow; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 24th, 1914.
ANNIE BROWN,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that John Sline, of Vancouver; occupation, Longshoreman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in a Southwest direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 41022; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 40 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South to the beach; thence following the beach in a Northwest direction 80 chains or to point of commencem nt, containing 450 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
JOHN SLINE,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Hans Harold Arthur Anderson, of Vancouver; occupation, Logger; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 424; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South to the beach; thence along the beach 80 chains West; thence along the beach North 60 chains to a point directly West from the starting point; tence 75 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 23rd, 1914.
HANS HAROLD ARTHUR ANDERSON.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Jasper Nation, of Vancouver; occupation, Hotelkeeper; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 25th, 1914.
JASPER NATION.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that John Harold Albertson, of Vancouver; occupation, Logger; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 and a half miles distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 424; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 60 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 70 chains South to beach; thence following the beach 80 chains West to the point of commencement, containing 520 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
JOHN HAROLD ALBERTSON.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that John MacDonald, of Vancouver; occupation, Railway Clerk; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in a Westerly direction from the Southeast corner of T. L. 4486; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 40 chains West to the beach; thence following the beach 40 chains in a Westerly direction; thence North 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 27th, 1914.
JOHN MacDONALD.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harrold A. Rourke, of Vancouver; occupation, Freight Clerk; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 41022; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
HARROLD A. ROURKE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas Christie, of Vancouver; occupation, Lumberman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4479; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 40 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 40 chains South to beach; thence following the beach in a Westerly direction 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 29th, 1914.
THOMAS CHRISTIE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Sidney Clifford White, of Vancouver; occupation, Telegrapher; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Lot 426; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.
SIDNEY CLIFFORD WHITE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Samuel de Winter, of Vancouver; occupation, Telegrapher; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Lot 426; thence 40 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 40 chains South; thence 80 Chains West to the point of commencement, contining 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.
SAMUEL DE WINTER.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Sinclair A. Aichinleck, of Vancouver; occupation, Miner; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
SINCLAIR A. AICHINLECK.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that James Veno, of Vancouver; occupation, Cook; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in a Westerly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4487; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 60 chains South to beach; thence following the beach in a Northwesterly direction 80 chains or to point of commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 28th, 1914.
JAMES VENO.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Washington Steele, of Vancouver; occupation, Carpenter; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in a Southeast direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4487; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 60 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 60 chains in a Northwest direction, or to the point of commencement, containing 600 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 28th, 1914.
HARRY WASHINGTON STEELE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that William Seymour, of Vancouver; occupation, Logger; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile, distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4483; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 70 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South to beach; thence following the beach in a Westerly direction 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 560 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 29th, 1914.
WILLIAM SEYMOUR.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Freeman, of Vancouver; occupation, Book-keeper; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of T. L. 1122; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North to the beach; thence following the shore line in a North-westerly direction 80 chains or to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
PETER FREEMAN.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank E. Taylor, of Vancouver; occupation, Broker; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of T. L. 1144; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the beach; thence following the beach in a South-easterly direction 80 chains or to the point of commencement, containing 260 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
FRANK E. TAYLOR.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that John William Bradshaw, of Vancouver; occupation, Mechanic; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant in a Northwest direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; thence 40 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 40 chains East; thence 80 chains South to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
JOHN WILLIAM BRADSHAW.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Leo Mayne, of Vancouver; occupation, Telegrapher; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles distant in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 426; commencing at post planted in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 24th, 1914.
LEO MAYNE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Martha Adelaide Kay, of Vancouver; occupation, Spinster; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant in a Westerly direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 13; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 60 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 60 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 23rd, 1914.
MARTHA ADELAIDE KAY.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Lawrence Hartje, of Vancouver; occupation, Engineer; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile and a quarter distant, and in a South-easterly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4456; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 30 chains South to the beach; thence following the beach in a South-easterly direction 80 chains, or to the point of commencement, containing 520 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 27th, 1914.
LAWRENCE HARTJE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Holton Evens Sands, of Vancouver; occupation, Broker; intends to apply for permision to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 35 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 35 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the poit of commencement, containing 300 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 25th 1914.
HOLTON EVENS SANDS.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Florence Mallahan, of Vancouver; occupation, Dressmaker; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 2 and a half miles distant and in a South-easterly direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 40 chains North; thence 70 chains East; thence 40 chains South; thence 70 chains West to the point of commencement, containing 300 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
FLORENCE MALLAHAN.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Barrable, of Vancouver; occupation, Broker; intends to apply for permision to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Lot 540; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chais South; thence 80 chains West to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.
ARTHUR BARRABLE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Henry Teaeger, of Vancouver; occupation, Brewer; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
HENRY TEAEGER.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District.—District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Antonio Belanger, of Brettany Creek, occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 922; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, for grazing.

ANTONIO BELANGER,
Dated December 17th, 1913.
1-23-14 to 3-20-14.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District.—District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Rial Angers, of Brittany Creek, occupation Rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 923; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains, and containing 40 acres more or less, to be used as a pasture.

FRANK RIAL ANGERS.
Dated 17th of December, 1913.
1-23-14 to 3-20-14.

Who mutilated the picture?
Who shattered the mirror?
Who stole Robert Cameron?

If you want to read a real clever mystery story don't miss the new serial we have arranged to print—

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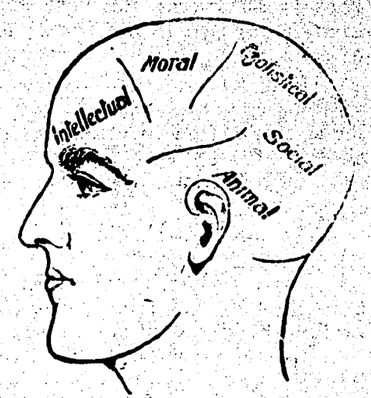

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PEACE IF WE HAVE TO FIGHT FOR IT

THE BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN

April 2nd, 1802.

The claim that Britain stands for the freedom of the nations is not an idle one. By far the greater part of her National debt was incurred in preventing the nations being Napoleonized.

Napoleon was not only a great fighter. He was a master—diplomat as well. After detaching Russia from "the Coalition," Bonaparte, by secret negotiations, succeeded in getting Russia to form "The Armed Neutrality of Northern Powers," including Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark. Britain was now almost completely isolated, and left to continue the struggle with France alone.

Amicable negotiations being rejected, Britain sent a fleet to Copenhagen to demand an explanation. This expedition consisted of 54 sail all told, and was under command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and Rear Admiral Foley.

Lord Nelson was given 12 ships of the line, and proceeded to take soundings and lay down buoys in the winding channel which led up to the Danish position. Three of his ships never reached the firing line, and here Nelson found himself opposed to the fire of a thousand pieces of cannon.

"It is warm work," Nelson said smiling, as shot and shell raged around him. At that moment the signal lieutenant called out "Number Thirty-nine!" This was Hyde Parker's signal to discontinue action, and the officer asked if he should repeat it?

"Glorious disobedience!" "No," replied Nelson, "acknowledge it. Is the signal for close action still flying?" "Yes." "Then, mind you, keep it so." Referring to Sir Hyde's signal, he said to the signal lieutenant:

"Leave off action! No, hang me, if I do! You know, Foley," he added, turning to the captain of the Elephant, "I have only one eye; I have thus a right to be blind sometimes."

The Historic Incident.

And then putting the telescope to his blind eye, he exclaimed, in angry sport: "I really do not see the signal! Keep mine for closer battle flying! That's the way I answer signals; nail mine to the mast."

This glorious disobedience was rewarded with promotion to the rank of Viscount.

SUBURBAN ENTERPRISE

In these days of keen competition when every merchant tries to outrival his competitors in the bid for public patronage, it is pleasing to note how those merchants situated in the suburban districts are able to maintain their ground against all the allurements of the city merchant.

So far as prices are concerned we have always maintained that the suburban merchant sells as cheaply if not at a lower rate than the city houses do. As the proprietor of these stores comes into personal contact with the purchaser there is one thing one can always feel assured of, and that is civility and attention to the purchaser.

Perhaps there are no better examples of the suburban enterprise than that shown by Mr. J. P. Sinclair, 14th avenue and Main street. Here Mr. Sinclair has built up a nice connection. A man with a life time experience in the grocery trade.

For many years proprietor of a store in Leith, can we then wonder that Mr. Sinclair has drawn around him one of the largest business connections in our suburban districts.

THE LAST SPIKE ON G. T. P.

The last spike on the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canada's new transcontinental railway, will be driven on Tuesday, 7th April, and probably on the Nechacho river bridge, Fort Fraser, if the two gangs now rapidly approaching each other from east to west keep up their present gait.

The first train over the new transcontinental will be that which hauls the coach of President Chamberlain, due to leave for the West at any moment now.

SERMON BY DR. McKIM

(Continued from page 1)

sent to you the man who will make our answers for us—Rev. Dr. McKim.

Why We Are Protestants—Address by Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., L.L. D., D. C. L.

Mr. Chairman, Brethren, and Fellow Citizens: I hail the presence of so many ministers of different Protestant churches and so many leading members of different Protestant churches in this vast audience as an evidence that the pressure of the conflict with Rome is drawing us closer together (Applause.) We are finding out, I venture to say, that the things in which we agree are more important by far than the things in which we differ. (Applause.)

A Word of Explanation

Now, sir, no apology is necessary at any time for setting forth the reasons why we occupy the position we do; but, as you have already intimated, Mr. Chairman, the time is opportune for this exposition of the Protestant faith, because of the Mission to "non-Catholics," as they offensively call us, recently held in St. Patrick's church, for the express purpose of proselyting our Protestant people. Why, my friends and brethren, so eager were the Paulist Fathers to let us know all about it that some of them, or one of them, or some representative of theirs, came into the vestibule of my church and tacked the notice of the lectures on my bulletin! Well, I took notice! (Applause.)

In the Mission, the doctrines of Protestantism have been assailed, as usual, and every argument known to those skillful controversialists has been employed to seduce Protestants from their allegiance. In these notices and in the public press, Protestants have, as I have said, been dominated "non-Catholics." Now we resent that nomenclature. We Protestants are "catholics" in the true sense of the word. In our creed we say, "I believe in the Holy Catholic church," and we do. On the other hand, we refuse to yield to the church of Rome the name "Catholic." It is the greatest arrogance for that church to appropriate that great and venerable term. I know of no church upon earth that has so little claim to be called Catholic as the church of Rome.

Under the circumstances now described, it has been felt by the ministers at whose invitation I am here, that the time is opportune for a definition and a defense of the Protestant faith.

Now, I am not here to attack the Roman church, but to defend Protestantism from the attacks which have been leveled against it. But in repelling these attacks, it will become necessary to expose some of the contradictions and absurdities and inconsistencies that are involved in the doctrines of that church. I, however, am not responsible for that; but those who by assailing our faith, and doing everything in their power to draw our people from their allegiance, have made it necessary for us to expose what we believe to be the unreasonableness of the faith of the Roman church.

Protestantism Not a Series of Negations.

Now, first of all, and before entering particularly upon exhibition of the grounds upon which we protest against the doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome, I desire to make two brief preliminary remarks. The first is that Protestism is not, as commonly represented, a mere series of negations,—denying error rather than affirming truth; repudiating false doctrine rather than proclaiming the true. No; we write the word Protestant on our escutcheon in its full etymological significance. A Protestant is one that bears witness for any person or thing; and a Protestant church is one that bears witness for Christ and his gospel in the world. It is a name not to be ashamed of, in either its origin or its history. When our Lord Jesus Christ stood before Pilate, he said to himself, "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." Humbly treading in the footsteps of her divine Lord, the Protestant church goes forth into the world having this as her aim, that she may "bear witness unto the truth."

Lot was a Protestant when he stood alone for God in the midst of wicked Sodom. The Jewish nation was Protestant, standing among the nations of the earth, a witness for the unity of God, the supremacy of conscience, and the sancity of the moral law. And, supreme instance! let it never be forgotten that Christ and his apostles were Protestants in their day. They were Protestants for the truth of God, against the traditions and corruptions of the Jewish hierarchy, the established church of that day. And they not only bore witness for the revelation made in the incarnation of the Son of God, but they bore witness against the false doctrines of the scribes and Pharisees, the chief priests and elders of the church. In like manner and in fulfillment of the injunction of the great Head of the church, our Protestant churches bear witness among men today, not only positively, for "the faith which was once delivered unto the saints," but negatively, against the manifold corruptions of that faith for which the Church of Rome is responsible. And, therefore, they bear on their escutcheon the glorious word Protestant,—the witness bearers.

Protestants Are Not Heretics Nor Separatists

The other introductory remark I have to make is that though we are Protestants, we are not heretics nor separatists. (Applause.)

In 1868 the late Pope Pius IX. addressed letters "to Protestants and other non-Catholics," inviting them to return to the bosom of the Holy Mother Church, as the only means of insuring their salvation.

Now, we deny that we have ever separated from the Catholic Church. One of the articles of our faith is, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church," and in this we claim and enjoy full membership, by the same Spirit which joins in one communion and fellowship "the blessed company of all faithful people." In fact, the Pope and his adherents are the innovators and heretics who have departed from "the faith once delivered," who have corrupted the Christian creed; and not the Protestants, who have rejected Rome's novelties and returned to the creed and the practice of the primitive ages of Christianity. Yes, it is the Church of Rome, and not the Protestant churches,

(Continued on Page 5)

The Bible's Answer To It's Critics

"Through a century criticism has been proving the Bible truly human, written by human hands in human language, and liable in unessentials to human error. Through a century the Bible Society has been proving it divine, by simply letting it speak for itself without note or comment in the languages of the whole earth. And wherever it has spoken, signs and wonders have endorsed its message. The wilderness has blossomed as the rose, the madman sits clothed and in his right mind at the feet of a Saviour present still. While miracles like these continue to attest the uniqueness of our Book, we have small reason to be angry or afraid, whatever science may determine concerning the human features of a message thus manifestly from God. It is really not worth while to stop and argue whether the semiracles demonstrate inspiration—enough to point to country after country where this Book has tamed the savage, and demand evidence that any other book, or all other books together, can do the like. When is the Rationalist Press Association, Limited, proposing to take up the oft repeated challenge that it should achieve the same results with its enchantments? When is it going to ship a cargo of the best literature to some island that is still cannibal haunted, with trained teachers to enforce by pure reason the extreme undesirableness of a diet such as theirs? Why do these clever and convinced propagandists confine their work to this country, when they might so easily put their whole case to a decisive test, which by success would close our lips forever? Why, indeed? We know why, and so do they!"—Dr. J. H. Moulton in his Fernley Lecture.

THE NIGERIAN DURBAR

Sir Frederick Lugard, governor of Nigeria, has sent to the Colonial office an exceedingly vivid description of a most picturesque gathering of emirs and chiefs at Kano on New Year's day. Kano is a famous ancient city, with written records for 800 years, in the heart of Northern Nigeria. It is inclosed by walls twenty to fifty feet high and twelve miles in circumferance. Hither the emirs, with their horsemen and followers, gathered from all parts of the province, and the durbar was held in the great plain outside the city walls.

Many horsemen were entirely in chain armor, and cloths of gold and many colors gave a brilliant and varied appearance to the scene as each tribal contingent passed before the governor. Most remarkable, perhaps, of all was the presence of bands of almost nude pagans, who had come out of their fastnesses and danced and yelled with delight, brandishing their clubs. Such a thing was not conceivable a few years ago.

The number of horsemen taking part in the display was reckoned at from 15,000 to 30,000, with footmen innumerable. Each emir, in turn, with his horsemen, galloped right up to the governor in a whirlwind of dust, desert fashion, and did obeisance. Afterwards the governor shook hands with the principal chiefs, and gave a short address; and then on subsequent days he received each chief separately in audience. There were forty-eight of these separate interviews, and in each case the governor inquired after the prosperity of the chief's district and asked if he had any matter to bring before him. The almost universal report was of peace and prosperity. In all, sixty-three emirs and chiefs, representing sixty-eight tribes, were present.

The whole gathering—at which chiefs formerly in bitter hostility met in friendship—was a splendid tribute to the wisdom and skill of British administration, which in a little more than a dozen years, by a policy of justice and consideration, has established order and security.

SUFFRAGE MEETING

Mr. Cowper, who is connected with the editorial staff of the Daily Province, will be the chief speaker on Monday night at the public meeting held in Lee Hall, 2421 Main street, by the Mount Pleasant Suffrage League. Mr. Cowper is one of the best speakers today in Canada on this question, and those interested should take this opportunity of hearing him. The meeting is free and the public invited.

S. V. LIBERALS FORM CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

South Vancouver, March 31.—An enthusiastic gathering of representatives of the five flourishing Liberal associations of South Vancouver was held at Victoria road on Monday night, and the meeting formed a central association. A constitution was adopted and officers elected. Mr. E. W. Cleveland, of Collingwood, was elected president. The other officers elected were: Honorary president, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; second honorary president, H. C. Brewster; president, William Donald Burgess; secretary-treasurer, Alban E. Chamberlain.

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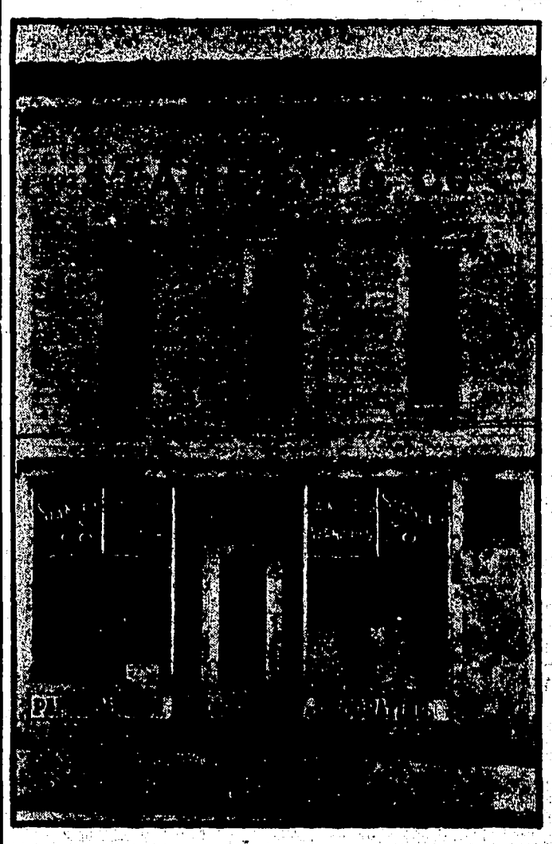

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SERMON BY DR. McKIM

(Continued from Page 4)

which, by her errors and usurpations has separated herself from the Catholic Church of Christ. When she departed from the primitive faith, she became heretical; and when she made the acl knowledgment of her erroneous and strange doctrines a condition of membership within her communion, she then forced upon men the alternative of separating from her or of abandoning the faith which they were bound to "contend for." Luther and Melanchthon, Calvin and Beza, Cranmer and Ridley and Latimer,—all that noble band of reformers in the sixteenth century, chose the former alternative. They decided to obey God rather than men. Were they therefore heretics? Was it heresy to obey Christ and Christ's unchangeable truth rather than abandon these for the sake of union with a Church which had apostatized from the faith and required all her members to acquiesce in her apostasy?—Nay, was not she the heretic who, abandoning the Holy Scriptures as her guide, taught for doctrines the commandments of men? Let it be remembered, also, that as far as the Church of England was concerned, the reformation was a rebellion against a foreign yoke, and the restoration of the original ecclesiastical authority. The British church had existed for centuries in entire independence of Rome. It had produced martyrs to the faith in the reign of Diocletian. It had sent bishops to the Councils of Arles (A.D. 314), Sardica (A.D. 347), and Ariminum (A.D. 359). It had held numerous synods of its own. As to its orthodoxy, St. Jerome and St. Chrysostom had both borne testimony to it. But it was not until the seventh century that the Church of Rome gained a footing on the island. Her pretensions to exercise authority over the British church were resisted. The bishops of the native church refused to yield their customs or to receive Augustine as their archbishop. They resisted for more than a century the attempt of Rome to bring them into subjection. In short, the Church of England of that day became Romanised only after an ineffectual protest and a prolonged resistance on the part of the native episcopate.

(Continued Next Week)

BARON ROTHSCHILD AT JERUSALEM

(Continued from Page 1)

many Jews who had come from the adjacent colonies to give expression to their gratitude to the Baron, to whose inception, the modern Jewish system of colonization in Palestine owes its origin.

His reception at the station, where it was marked by the greatest enthusiasm, amid waving handkerchiefs and hearty cheers, was maintained the whole length of the way to the Kaminitz hotel, the Hebrews of Palestine thus manifested their deep sense of their indebtedness to this noble scion of their race, who had come to inspect the progress of his colonial schemes on behalf of his brethren, in the vicinity of Jerusalem.

The approach to the station, with the sloping banks surrounding it, offer favorable scope for the amassing of many people, and it then presented an almost indescribable scene of animation; the picturesqueness of the whole being enhanced by the brilliant coloring so familiar in the dress of an Eastern crowd.

No less than ten thousand Jews and Jewesses were assembled to await at the station for hours with the utmost patience the incoming train.

It is computed that about sixty thousand all told lined the way to the city. Perhaps the sight which appealed most, and impressed itself on the reflective mind were the young folks stalwartly carrying their banners. The schools had shortened the usual hours of study that the children might memorialize the important occasion by being allowed to witness the arrival, and add to the triumph of the noble visitor. They were congregated along the route in sections with their bright red Turkish flags waving in company with the Hebrew blue and white emblems, representing the Zionist, Maccabean and young Israel societies, who occasionally did their best to discourse sweet music to while away the time.

We must also not be unmindful to remark with pleasure on what is virtually due to the protection and freedom the Jews now enjoy under the present benign government of the Ottoman Empire; we observed how carefully the soldiers manoeuvred the crowds, so that the little lads with their waving banners should be in full evidence for the display of their welcoming devices.

The climax to the Baron's convictions of the genuine sincerity of his countrymen's greeting must have been when he reached the hotel, and perceived the blue and white banner stretching across the road with the sacred Hebrew salutation: "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!"

THE SONGS THE PRAIRIES SING.

J. R. McCrea.

Have you heard the song that the prairies sing
When the air grows warm with the breath of spring,
When the plain that lay through the winter dead
By the sun is warmed and the soft rain fed?

They sing of hope,
And clear and strong
On the wings of faith
They are borne along.

Have you seen the prairies when clothed in green
With their billowing waves, deep shades betwen,
Have you heard the song grow clear and bold
As the shimmering greens were turned to gold?

Each blade of green
Was born of hope,
And a faith as wide
As the prairie's scope.

Has your heart been stirred and your pulses thrilled
By the sight of the prairies turned and tilled,
Have you seen them, too, when sheared and shorn,
With their surface stripped of the wealth they'd borne?

They were sown in a hope
That the fates defied,
And garnered of faith,
That was justified.

Do you know the language the prairies speak
When the days grow cold and the winds blow bleak,
When skies are leaden, and storm clouds break,
And silent to earth falls the feathery flake?

They speak of hope
'Neath the nuturing snow,
And a faith that lives
Though the north winds blow.

Baby Dear

"Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get those eyes of blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some starry sparks left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get that pearly ear?
God spake and it came out to hear.

But why did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here."

Away out on the point of Cape Cod is an old cemetery, and in it a baby's grave with this inscription, "Here lies the body of Mary H———, who, having finished the work of God gave her to do, died, aged one year.

"The baby wept;
The mother took it from the nurse's arms
And hushed its fears and soothed its vague alarms,
And baby slept.

Again it weeps,
And God doth take it from the mother's arms,
From present griefs and future unknown harms,
And baby sleeps."

Prudence

"Prudence—If I may so say, there are two kinds of prudence—the little, clever, timid, mousey prudence that keeps and draws back, and blesses itself because it makes no mistakes. That is not prudence in my view. It is short-sighted selfishness, which generally ends in showing its own shallowness and trickery. There is also a prudence which believes in God, that practises the audacity of faith, that takes in a wide view, that is telescopic rather than microscopic; that prudence that asks to be vindicated by clear and impartial time."—Dr. Parker.

Christianity has taken a firmer grip on Korea than any other Oriental land. Since the first missionary landed, there has been an average of one conversion for every hour.

How Sankey Met Sullivan's Bluff

This chapter from John L. Sullivan's autobiography may tell why Sullivan has not only been a consistent teetotaler for years, but a constant preacher of temperance, thrift and squareness. It is a striking illustration of the courage and devotion of purpose of the evangelist:

As I near the end of my story I must pay a tribute to a man whom I regard as one of the greatest men this country ever produced. The man referred to is Ira D. Sankey, the Evangelist. He is one of the few men who ever called my bluff and made me think a long time about what he had said. If I had listened to his advice I would be a rich man today and would be able to set a better example to the youth of the country than I have done.

Boys, when a man garbed as a minister calls on you and gives you a talk I want you to listen to him. He knows a lot more about the world than you may think.

I was in my room in a Buffalo hotel about fifteen years ago, when a bellhop came in and said that a stranger had called and wanted to take up some of my time.

"If you don't say for him to come up," said the boy, "he says he will come up anyway."

"You tell that fresh fellow if he wants to take a chance on going down faster than he came up, to come on," I said.

In a couple of minutes a dignified looking man, attired as a preacher, appeared in the doorway.

"My name is Sankey," he said by way of introduction.

"Well, I wouldn't feel bad about that," I replied with a look that was intended to put the visitor out of business. "What do want with me?"

"I want you to change your way of living and set a different example to the youth of the country," was his opening remark.

"Huh, huh!" I replied, with some astonishment.

"You have no right to squander your strength on wild living," he went on without flinching. "It was given you for a different purpose."

"I don't squander anybody's money but my own," I replied. "And I do a lot more good with mine, I'll bet you, than you do with yours."

"Now, Mr. Sullivan," he went on, "don't make the mistake of thinking that I don't know anything about the world and the things to which you refer. I've been pretty close to them in more countries than one, and I am here to ask you to do something for the growing boys by setting a good example. Those are the people we want to start in the right channels. By showing them the proper way to live you can do as much for saving these young men as I can."

We sat there and talked for an hour, and he soon got it through my head that I was wrong and that he was right. Still, I had had so much of that kind of advice offered me that I did not heed it. He certainly made a great try, and he went a long distance out of his way to force something upon me that I needed.

WHAT ROME DID WITH JOAN OF ARC

Joan of Arc was cruelly burned to death in the market place of Rouen with eight hundred soldiers round the stake lest they should attempt to save her. They put a false accusation on her cap, "Heretic, Relapsed, Apostate, Idolatress." This was the world's reward to one of the bravest and best lives ever lived. Her executioners that men might forget her threw her ashes into the sea. There remains no relic, no portrait, cup, sword, or jewel that she ever touched, yet she will never be forgotten. Near the place where she lay wounded, driven from Paris is her statue. On every eighth day of May a procession in her honor goes through the streets of Orleans, and the world today calls her good.

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Poem on Famous Text

The Duke of Wellington said that, "The Battle of Waterloo was really won on the playing field of Eton." Here is a new poem on that text by Mr. Henry Newbolt, a poem which every boy ought to know, for it is manly to the core, and one of the best sermons to boys that I ever read:

"There's a breathless hush in the Close tonight—
Ten to make and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,
An hour to play and the last man in.
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,
But his Captain's hand on his shoulder smote—
'Play up! play up! and play the game!'

"The sand of the desert is sodden red—
Red with the wreck of a square that broke;
The gatling's jammed and the Colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke.
The river of death has brimmed his banks,
And England's far, and honor a name,
But the voice of a school boy rallies the ranks—
'Play up! play up! and play the game!'

"This is the word that year by year,
While in her place the school is set,
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears it dare forget,
This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame,
And falling fling to the host behind—
'Play up! play up! and play the game.'"

Rod and Gun in Canada

Rod and Gun for April is out with a bill of fare designed primarily for the fisherman. The cover cut, which this month is specially attractive, depicts a fisherman holding up to view a 17-lb. prize salmon trout secured last year in Algoniquin park. Bonneycastle Dale contributes the leading article "Halibut Fishing in the Northern Pacific;" H. Mortimer Batten a well illustrated article on "Trout Farming;" and other stories and articles follow that describe fishing experiences, etc., in various parts of the Dominion from Atlantic to Pacific. Prof. Edward Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries and an authority on both fish and game, writes of "The Prong Horned Antelope of the West," which is said to be in danger of extinction unless immediate protective measures are adopted for its preservation. The regular departments are all well maintained.

CEDAR COTTAGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. J. C. Madill, Pastor.

Services for Sunday, April 5—

11 a. m.—Communion.

7.30 p.m.—"Ulster"

Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 2.30 p.m.

Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

Young People's meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday night.

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The SABLE LORCHA

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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"It does not look at all as I expected it would," she said to me. "It hasn't the air. It is neither one thing nor the other. It is like a stage scene, carelessly mounted."

As we alighted at the Mission door, the last notes of a familiar hymn, mangled in words and melody almost beyond recognition, flowed out to join the babel of street sounds; and before we could mount the high steps there had begun to pour forth a motley, malodorous freshet of felt-shod soles, that gave us pause; blocking, for a few minutes, not merely the ascent but the sidewalk as well.

When, at length, the way was clear, and by direction of a youth at the entrance, we had passed through the close, ill-smelling hall, where the lights had already been lowered, we came upon Miss Clement, alone in a little well-ventilated and brightly-lighted office or parlor, jutting off at the rear.

If she was surprised at seeing Evelyn, she gave no sign. She welcomed us both with the smiling cordiality of a life-long friend. But abruptly her smile died.

"I tried to get you on the telephone an hour ago," she explained, "but there was some trouble with the wire. I hoped to save you this journey for nothing."

"Your protege couldn't come?" I queried.

"Unfortunately, no," she returned, with a little quaver in her voice. "My protege will never come again. He was shot to death. Poor, poor Ling Fo!"

"Shot to death!" I cried, while Evelyn, with cheeks suddenly pale and eyes wide, held her underlip fast between her teeth, and gripped hard on the arms of the rocking chair in which Miss Clement had placed her.

"Yes." And this strong, sweet-faced, gray-haired woman in gray, her momentarily-lost composure quite recovered, laid a quieting hand softly over Evelyn's tensed clutch. "Yes. That sort of thing is not unusual down here, you know. There is always more or less bad blood between the tongs. But it was most unforunate, just at this time, because I feel sure he could have told you something worth learning. I'm glad he was a good boy. He was one of the few converts that are really sincere."

"Perhaps he knew too much," I suggested.

But Miss Clement made no comment. I fancy it was out of consideration for Evelyn that she refrained from endorsing my conclusion; while I reproached myself for being less thoughtful, I was all the more convinced that I had voiced the motive for the shooting.

As Evelyn did not ask for particulars, I profited by the lesson thus taught and curbed my curiosity. But I was in no mood to drop the subject. From Miss Clement's note it was clear that Ling Fo had already communicated to her some of the more important facts in this connection, and of these I hoped to possess myself.

"And so, Miss Clement," I ventured, sharpening my wedge, "Chinatown is mystified, I understand."

She was seated, now, by her little desk, and for a moment had been turning up, searchingly, one paper after another, from an open drawer. At my observation, she paused and raised her glance, a folded sheet of note size in her hand; for a heart-beat her eyes held mine.

"Yes," she said at length. "Chinatown is all at sea, so to speak."

"Over what?" I pressed.

Slowly she unfolded the scrap of writing she held, and before replying she read it through, slowly and deliberately.

"If you don't mind," she proposed, "I would prefer not to talk about it. I am in a peculiar position here, Mr. Clyde, as you can well understand, and I can't afford to play false to those who trust me. At the same time I do not always know whom among these people to trust. Some one who knew them very well wrote, once upon a time, something like this:

You can take a Chink away from his fan,
Away from his lotteries, fiddles and joss,
You can give his queue to the barber, boss;
But you can't get down to the roots that start
From the yellow base of his yellow heart.

And it's very true. There are those here who pretend to adore me, who would think nothing of treating me as they treated poor Ling Fo, if they suspected I knew anything and gave information."

"I don't want you to think I'm a coward, Miss Grayson," she went on, turning to Evelyn. "I think I've proved to you that I want to help you and mean to, but I'm rather upset tonight, and I'm so afraid we shall have to let matters rest a little longer. There is one thing, though, that you can do for me, if you will."

The last sentence was addressed to me, and I made haste to assure her that she had only to command me.

As she had spoken she had been folding and refolding the paper in her hand, until it was now a tiny, one-inch square.

"Take this," she said, handing it to me, her voice a low murmur, "and after you have read it, destroy it. I shouldn't want it found in my possession."

"I understand, Miss Clement," I returned and the folded square went into my waistcoat pocket.

"It may mean more to you," she added, in a whisper, "than anything I could say."

When once more in the brougham, speeding northward, Evelyn, who had been unusually taciturn throughout the interview, asked me a question.

"Did you mean what you said, Philip?"

"What did I say?" I queried.

"That you understood."

"I understood that it might not be well for her to have this letter of Ling Fo's about."

"But the rest? Her refusal to talk? Her uneasiness? Her fear of possible traitors?" she persisted.

Once more she had gone straight to the heart of the situation. I had been as puzzled as she by the missionary's attitude of constraint, which I could not attribute wholly to the tragedy she had told us of; and I admitted as much to Evelyn.

"If she suspected eavesdroppers," the girl argued, "she said too much. If she didn't fear being overheard, why couldn't she tell us all she knew?"

For want of a better answer I said: "Perhaps the letter will solve the enigma," and plucking it from my pocket with thumb and forefinger I began carefully to unfold it.

The interior of the vehicle was brilliantly alight, and though we were already far beyond the Chinatown zone and the chance observation of any lurking spies, I nevertheless chose discreetly to draw the shades prior to outspreading the written page.

Before the sheet with its network of creases was quite flattened, Evelyn, who was bending attentively near, exclaimed in surprise, "It is her own handwriting! See, it is written by Miss Clement herself!"

Already absorbed, I made no response. Avidly my eyes were racing over the lines; greedily, my brain was digesting them.

"Tidings of the cruel murder of Ling Fo have just reached me. When you come, as I know you will, I shall not dare to speak what I have written, and which is all that the poor boy ever told me. Already there are spies about me, and your visit is a risk to us both. I would have prevented it, if I could.

"Three weeks ago, according to Ling Fo, a white man was abducted by order of the Six Companies, and shipped to China for punishment, aboard a tramp steamer. Ling Fo would not give me the white man's name or any of the particulars, save that sixteen years ago he had committed a crime, known to every Chinaman in America as 'The Crime of the Sable Lorcha,' or 'black funeral ship,' by which nearly one hundred Chinese coolies lost their lives.

"It seems now that this man, who they thought was on the ocean, suddenly reappeared in New York, a few nights ago. He was recognized and set upon by two Chinamen, but he escaped, and the Six Companies and all the tongs are in a ferment over the mystery."

Evelyn's hand was on my arm as I read, her face close to mine, reading with me. Having finished, I held the sheet for a moment, waiting for her to signify that she, too, had reached the end. And in that moment the brougham came to a sudden halt.

Before either of us could voice a word the door on my side was wrenched violently open, and the blue steel muzzle of a revolver covered me.

CHAPTER XXI.

When the Doors Parted.

What immediately followed must have occupied a second or two at most. Yet it seemed to me that for many minutes I sat mute and motionless, starting at the leveled weapon and at the rude black mask behind it; for my brain was superactive and my thoughts were racing.

Instantly I comprehended all that had happened, and the situation, climaxing in our peril, was as clear to me as though I had witnessed the whole chain of events from inception to final execution. The assassination of Ling Fo was to be succeeded by the abduction, perhaps the murder, of Evelyn and myself. Already while we were conversing with Miss Clement our driver had been spirited from the box and one of the enemy mounted in his place. In the rush of my review I recalled that in hurrying Evelyn into the brougham, anxious to be started and away, I had not cast even so much as a glance towards the man in front. At first, in our absorption, and later behind lowered silken shades, we had made no effort to trace our course. Hence our present location was maddeningly unguessable. We might be far on the East side or far on the West, or we might merely have circled back to within a block or less of the Mission from which we started.

All this, I say, flashed through my brain with inconceivable swiftness as I sat rigid, with eyes on the revolver barrel and the masked face of the shadowy, sinister creature that held it. All this, and more. For in that brief space I considered one possible course of action after another, groping desperately for a plan of rescue and escape.

In that passing second or two there had been no sound—no word from him at the door; no whisper even from her at my side, who, like myself, sat dumb and inert, stricken to stone by the suddenness of the attack. But for a second or two only this silence and inertia lasted.

That which ensued was coincident. As though the step had been prearranged, the three actors moved in concert. The hand which held the weapon advanced a dozen inches or more. Synchronously my foot, lifted with all the accuracy and power of my undergraduate football days, met the intruding revolver and sent it spinning against the vehicle's upholstered top. Simultaneously, Evelyn screamed. And even as her voice rang out, high and shrill; even as that lethal object of chill-hardened steel spun upward, the light was switched suddenly off and we were in grumous darkness.

It was she who, pressing the button at her side, had dropped over us this mantle of invisibility no less obscuring than the fabled Hel Keplein; and it was she, *too*, who now opened the other door of the brougham, and with a murmured: "Come! Hurry!" drew me after her into the dread uncertainty of an environment of which we knew nothing.

The gloom without was scarcely less thick than that within. Of my five senses, therefore, all keenly alert, that or sight told me nothing; but my ears and nostrils, aided and abetted by my perception of sodden planking beneath my feet, informed me that we had alighted in a stable. The sound of pounding hoofs echoed from nearby stalls and unmistakable equine odors were strongly pervasive.

Upon my hearing there fell, too, as we fled, the high-pitched nasal cackle of excited and perplexed celestials, whose eyes, dazzled by the brougham's lamps, failed to follow us into that obscurity which lay in the wake of the conveyance, and through which, hand in hand, Evelyn and I crept crouchingly toward the street, our hearts hammering but our breathing smothered lest it betray our whereabouts and precipitate pursuit.

If in our fond fancy we expected an unimpeded way, however, our expectations were not realized. Where the darkness was densest there rose an obstruction. From out of the black a pair of arms encircled me—a pair of arms, long, sinewy and muscular, which tightened about me with a sudden vise-likke pressue, holding me powerless. My hold of Evelyn's hand was thus abruptly sundered, and though she could not see, she sensed the encounter. Once more she screamed. High and shrill her young voice rose above the noise of the stamping horses and the quaintly strident chatter of the confused Mongolians. It was not so much a mere cry of affright as it was an appeal for help. And it met with surprisingly prompt response.

Before its echo had died, the double sliding doors which separated our stable dungeon from the sidewalk were swept swiftly apart, admitting the revealing gleam from a street lamp across the way, and admitting, too, the husky, commanding figure of a man with raised revolver, followed by a mob of neighborhood denizens attracted by the unusual and excited by the girl's penetrating vociferation.

Quickly as I had been seized, even more quickly was I released. The encircling arms fell away instantly, and the giant who had held me turned with an oath of defiance and confronted the invaders. In both oath and attitude there was a reminder of something heard and seen before; and treading upon the heels of reminder came recognition. It was Philetus Murphy, red and burly, who now towered menacingly above our armed savior. It was Philetus Murphy who, swinging viciously for his adversary's jaw, staggered back the same instant, his arm dropping and a bullet in his shoulder.

For a moment following the shot there was dead silence. Then came pandemonium. The mob, already augmented from a score to a hundred, surged into the stable as a spring flood surges over broken dams. With Evelyn in a corner behind me I fought off the crowding, bellowing throng, while Murphy lay groaning at our feet, and his assailant, who, when once his face met the light, I discovered was O'Hara, my own detective, smashed heads right and left with the butt of his revolver, and hoarsely commanded room for his fallen enemy.

What might have happened, what fatalities might have ensued, had it not been for the fortuitous arrival of three uniformed members of the metropolitan police force I shall not attempt to conjecture. Their clubs, I know, did good service; and a shot or two fired over the heads of the rioting crowd had a wonderfully pacifying effect.

Poor Evelyn, in spite of an heroically stubborn insistence to be courageous, was as thoroughly frightened as I have ever seen her. When, at length, the stable was cleared, and lamps were lighted, she was still pallid as marble, and her lip quivered with an obstinacy that no restraining teeth nor hiding hand could disguise.

"Oh! Wasn't it exciting!" she exclaimed, with an effort at nonchalance that was almost pathetic. "I wouldn't have missed this experience for anything in the world." And then, discovering a little trickle of blood on my cheek, which a diligently plied handkerchief had not fully succeeded in keeping out of sight, she was at once all solicitude. "Oh, Philip!" she cried, with wide eyes, swimming. "You're hurt! It was awful. It was heathenish! I wish we had never dared—who did it? Do you know? Was it a knife cut? Was it—" And so she rattled on, her own ills swallowed up at length in her anxiety over my insignificant injury.

Murphy, meanwhile, had sunk into insensibility through loss of blood, and lay now, breathing stertorously. One of the officers had already telephoned for an ambulance and the other two were making a diligent search of the stable. As for the Chinamen, they had fled at the first alarm, and it looked very much as if every one in any way connected with the outrage, save only Murphy, had gone with them.

O'Hara, who had been put, nominally, under arrest, and who was now awaiting the pleasure of his captors, availed himself of the first moment of Evelyn's silence to address me.

"It's been a long chase," he said—and there was something of pride in his tone—"but you see I got him dead to rights at last. He's mixed up with the most lawless gang of highbinders New York has known for years. I haven't got down to all his history yet, but I've been handed a good stack of it, and it won't be hard to put the screws on him now for killing that Chink that used to work for him up to Cos Cob. I didn't know it was you he was after tonight, but I do know that he had a hand in the plot that fixed another Chink this very evening—a young fellow named Ling Fo, who was pumped full of lead just as he was turning from the Bowery into Pell street."

It was from O'Hara that I learned our present whereabouts. The stable was not more than a half dozen blocks from the intersection of the two streets he had just named.

The fate of our driver we could only conjecture. Before the policeman I laid the facts and they promised me that he should be found. And then, after half an hour's waiting, a substitute driver was secured from a neighboring garage, and Evelyn and I were permitted to continue our interrupted journey homeward.

At the Cameron house, as though our cup of excitement were not already filled to brimming, a fresh experience awaited us—an experience of such vital significance as to overturn entertained conclusions and shed a wholly new light upon our darkest perplexities.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Scuttled Ship.

Checkabeedy met us in the hall—an unusually agitated Checkabeedy, with his full-jowled, rubicund face ruddy beyond the common, and his tiny gray eyes twinkling like twin star sapphires.

Our adventure, thrilling as it had been, was subjugated, if not indeed for the moment forgotten, in the presence of this unwonted suscitation. For the butler's aplomb was a sort of family fixture which nothing short of the most extraordinary happening could either unsettle or upheave. To find him in such case, therefore, argued either cognizance of exceptional developments or possession of monstrously important tidings; and at sight of him we both paused in mute expectancy.

"There is a person, sir," he began, making vain effort to control his voice to dispassion, "a foreign person—what is called a Chinee, I think, sir—in the reception room. If I understand him, sir, he is a consul or something like that. And he has brought with him a tall, thin, elderly man, as yellow as himself, sir. I was in doubt about allowing them to wait, but they told me they must see you, sir, tonight without fail; that it was a matter to your interest, sir. They have been here over an hour, now, and I have never taken my eye off the reception-room door. Seeing as how those mysterious things happened at Cragholt, sir, I was fearful lest something more of the same sort might be contemplated. And poor Mr. Cameron lying up there with that nurse, Bryan, who, between you and me, sir, I don't trust, nohow."

Evelyn was scarcely to be blamed for a trepidation equaling, if not surpassing, Checkabeedy's.

"Don't see them, Philip," she urged with nervous vehemence. "Please don't see them! It is some trick. I feel it is. Checkabeedy will get them out of the house at once. Won't you, Checkabeedy?"

But I was in far different mood. Of late matters had been shaping themselves, apparently, towards a climax. In a quiet way, avoiding the spectacularly aggressive, and aided not a little by chance, we had drawn nearer and nearer to the veil which hid the truth. If there had come to me now the opportunity for another step, it must not be disregarded. My whole inclination was to welcome it. Therefore I smiled, reassuringly, at Evelyn, as I said:

"Really, my dear girl, you are unnecessarily alarmed. There is not—cannot be, in fact—the slightest possibility of danger. On the contrary their visit, whoever they may be, is in all likelihood pacific. But if it would make you any less uneasy, Mr. Checkabeedy shall wait near the open door, and you yourself shall stop here in the hall, where you can practically see and hear all that goes on."

That she yielded promptly to my argument, pretended, at least, to put aside her fears, and returning me smile for smile, confessed to a consuming curiosity which she had merely endeavored to disguise, was an episode as characteristic of her as any that I can remember.

On entering the reception-room—a somewhat formally furnished, square room, which jutted from the hall, on the left—I was mildly surprised to discover that one of my visitors was none other than the Chinese merchant, Yup Sing. At sight of me he rose and came a step forward, the same tall, spare, dignified Asiatic I had met in the Mott street warehouse, save that he no longer wore the dress of his country, but a dark, well-cut suit of American clothes.

"Permit me, Mr. Clyde," he said, in that chill leisurely tone I so well remembered, "to present to you the vice consul of China at New York, Mr. Chen Mok." And then I saw that his companion, a much shorter man than he and younger, had risen too, and was holding out a hand in tentative greeting.

My first impulse was to ignore the proffer, for of late I had come to abhor the race he represented, but on second thought I acceded to the most formal of hand-clasps.

"We are here," Yup Sing continued, "because we believe we have secured for you, Mr. Clyde, the explanation which you recently did me the honor to request of me. And because we are in hope that, through you, some agreement may be reached which will put an end to the present deplorable outbreak amongst certain of our people in this city."

(Continued Next Week.)

FOR SALE CARDS HERE

THE SEASON'S LOVERS.

Who loves the trees best?
"I," said the Spring.
"Their leaves so beautiful
To them I bring."
Who loves the trees best?
"I," Summer said,
"I give them blossoms,
White, yellow, red."

Who loves the trees best?
"I," said the Fall,
"I give luscious fruits,
Bright tints to all."
Who loves the trees best?
"I love them best,"
Harsh Winter answered,
"I give them rest."

Do not go about repeating the statement that nothing affects the temper like disease of the stomach; it would be better to say that nothing troubles the functions of the stomach like moody tempers.—Paul Dubois.

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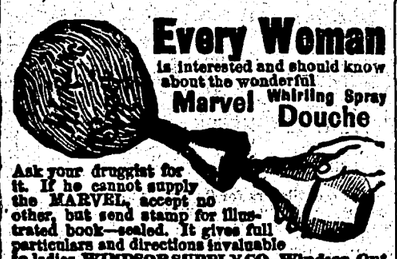

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THE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL

The report on the construction of the National Transcontinental railway prepared by Messrs. Gutelius & Staunton will afford material for debate and reflection for many a day both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Gutelius, who was the engineer in charge of the investigation, and is now General Manager of the Intercolonial, is a man of very great ability, and, what is even better, of singular fairness of mind. He would not knowingly put his name to a statement that was untrue, and, if the Conservatives had in the same loose way constructed the line from Winnipeg to Moncton, we may be sure he would have been a miracle, therefore, what he has found against the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Certain facts are beyond dispute. First, not one of the commissioners appointed by the Laurier government to take charge of construction was a railway man or knew anything about railway matters. They were lawyers, grain buyers, corset-makers, money lenders and what not, all of them practical politicians and partisans of a pronounced type. It would have ben a miracle, therefore, if they had made a decent job of the work, if under their management it had not been a sink hole of corruption; so that no one is much surprised when Mr. Gutelius says that 40 million dollars was practically wasted and thrown away.

The Laurier estimate of the cost of the line from Winnipeg to Moncton, 1300 miles, was under 60 million dollars. As a matter of fact, it is likely to cost 200 million dollars. This probably has done more to hurt our credit in England than any other transaction in which the Dominion Government has been engaged, before or since Confederation.

The question arises whether the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Grand Trunk proper which is behind it, will feel warranted in taking over a road that has cost so much more than was anticipated and upon which, after a term of years, it has covenanted to pay 3 per cent as rental. I am not for a moment impeaching the good faith of the Grand Trunk or the Grand Trunk Pacific, but it is tolerably obvious that if they have to pay well on to 6 million dollars a year for the rent of a line traversing a region for the most part inhospitable and barren, not likely to yield any local traffic beyond a little pulp wood, they will be assuming a burden too great to be borne, more especially if the grain, cattle and other products of the West, which they had counted on as through freight, are to be diverted southward to the United States, from Winnipeg or points beyond it.

If either of these companies appeared in Parliament and asked the government, Conservative or Liberal, under such circumstances, to release them from their bargain and take over on its own account the 1000 miles of line from Cochrane to Moncton, no one would be greatly astonished. It surely was the cruelest of blunders to expect them to run the section from Quebec to Moncton side by side with the Intercolonial and hope to make it pay—cruel not only to the Grand Trunk Pacific but to the Intercolonial.

There is another sad feature of the arrangement. Sir Wilfrid boasted that the new Transcontinental would convey the surplus products of the West all the way on Canadian soil to Canadian ports. This was the cry, the appeal to sentimentalism, which won him a general election. Yet, when Mr. Borden asked him and his followers to make it impossible for the Grand Trunk proper, the parent Company, to observe this vaunted provision and pledge itself not to carry the traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific over its own lines to Portland or anywhere else in the United States, Sir Wilfrid shied and Mr. Fielding, in his glib and boyish way, said they could trust to the patriotism of the Grand Trunk to do nothing of the sort.

Nevertheless, three of four years ago, the Grand Trunk proper, which I am not for an instant blaming, started to build a line which would have diverted the unrouted traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Cochrane to Providence in Rhode Island over its branch lines leading from North Bay by way of Ottawa and Coteau to Providence. The financing of this project fell through, but no one doubts that when the Winnipeg-Moncton section is completed the Grand Trunk in its own interest will convey such export traffic as comes from the West, in winter at all events, from Cochrane to its winter port in Portland, Maine.

Finally, when the Laurier administration agreed to guarantee a certain proportion of the bonds for the building of the prairie and mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Graham, his Minister of Railways, spoke lightly of the matter as if the endorsing of a note for many millions of dollars was a mere matter of form. But we have now had to make good our endorsment to the extent of paying the company the difference between what the guaranteed bonds realized in London and their par value. This alone has cost us an enormous sum. In addition we have given the company loans to the amount of 25 million dollars, and there is now a prospect that we may have to lend it more money to enable it to complete its mountain section.

This, as said, are facts beyond dispute. Mr. Gutelius does not deal with them because his sole business was to report on the construction of the line between Winnipeg and Moncton and to that subject he strictly confined himself. According to all accounts, our Liberal brethren will attack Mr. Gutelius and Mr. Staunton, but it might be well for them to be a little careful. In the course of his investigation Mr. Gutelius probably ran across government engineers who had been bribed by the contractors and contractors who had been bled for Liberal campaign funds. He does not mention these things in his report, which is a sane and dignified document, worthy of a man of his high qualifications; but I should fancy that if Liberals like Mr. Macdonald of Pictou, or Mr. Carvell of New Brunswick, carry their war against him too far, he will be obliged, almost against his will, to tell the whole story of graft and boodling which existed under the commissioners, all of them partisans of the deepest dye and wholly ignorant of railway construction, who were in charge of the work under the Laurier administration.

I hold no brief for Mr. Gutelius, but am sure that he knows more of the ins and outs of the engineers and contractors who built the line than he has told in his report. A more honest and capable official was never in the service of the Dominion, yet, if what I hear is true, he is not a man to allow himself to be maligned "lying down."

THE STAINED FLAG

Lloyd George says: "The flag that waves over slums in the city and ill paid workers anywhere, is as stained as though it had been defeated on the field of batle."

HELPING THE FISH BUSINESS IN CANADA

Canadian do not eat enough fish. If we consumed more that we do at present, there would be no necessity for our fishermen shipping the bulk of their catches to the United States and other countries.

At the present time it is only the hotels, restaurants and society people employing chefs who really insist upon having some kind of fish upon the daily menu, and who know how to prepare it. The ordinary citizen's fish eating is limited to but a few varieties cooked in one or two ways. Halibut, cod, haddock, salmon, trout, bass and finnan haddie constitutes their range of fish foods, and they invariably demand them at the particular seasons when they are scarce. The price they have to pay causes them to remark that fish is as dear as meat, and no saving in the high cost of living. The lack of variety, ignorance of the art of cooking fish and apparently high prices, tend to keep down the consumption of fish in Canada.

Good cooking will do more to help the sale of a particular class of foodstuffs than anything else. Combined with a wider knowledge of the varieties of fish and the periods of the year when they are plentiful and cheap, the housewife who really wishes to reduce the cost of living, can do nothing better than study the art of cooking and preparing fish properly. The Government has long recognized the necessity of an educational campaign in cooking fish as a means of encouraging the fishing business of Canada, and to that end a booklet entitled "Fish and How to Cook It" was issued by the Marine and Fisheries Department last year.

The lack of variety is no excuse for not eating fish, as the booklet shows a dozen different and tasty methods of preparing salmon, mackerel, herring, hadodck, cod, hake, pollock, halibut, flounder, skate, whitefish, fresh-water herring, oysters, lobsters, shell fish, etc. All easily and cheaply procurable fish foods and native to Canadian waters.

As a still better method of encouraging the eating of fish, we would suggest that this booklet be distributed throughout the country through the princiual fish merchants and retail fish and grocery stores. Also in the numerous agricultural colleges, where Domestic Sciqence is taught, the teachers should give their pupils instruction in the art of buying fish in season and preparing it for the table. Copies of the booklet could be sent to every school teacher in Canada with the request that they help one of the country's great natural resources by teaching the children more about it. Much of the ignorance regarding fish will be dispelled by this means.

The cost of living in Canada is high enough, but if we were to make more use of our natural resources in the line of foodstuffs, it would mutually benefit both producer and consumer.

THE VALUE OF FISH AS FOOD

Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., D.Sc., etc., of England, has said: "It cannot be too strongly insisted on, that for working people of all classes, fish is an economical source of the energy necessary to enable them to carry on their work; and that for children and young persons it furnishes the very stuff that is needed to enable them to grow healthy and strong. It contains what is called proteid, the nitrogenous constituent which is mainly concerned in the formation of the tissues of which the body is composed, nd it contains fat, one of the main sources from which the energy of the cells is derived."

That fish should displace butcher's meat in the dietary of the people of this country is not to be expected; but it is felt there is vast room for a substantial increase in the use of fish. The majority of people habitually aet too much butcher's meat, and could, with benefit to their health, reduce their meat allowance and increase their consumption of good, sound, fresh fish.

Fish as a food is to be reommended for its easy digestibility. It, of course, differs greatly in this respect, the lean kinds being more quickly disposed of than the fat, while the hardened fibres of salt fish prevent it from being so readily digested as fresh fish.

Fish is an unsurpassed food for brain workers who lead a sendentry life. It has a smaller proportion of nitrogenous material than meat, and is therefore less stimulating and exciting, an important matter in these strenuous, nervous days.

But the digestibility and nutritive value of fish depends greatly on the manner of its cooking.

When brought to the table in a savoury form it stimulates the flow of saliva, and by its flavor sets the gastric glands in operation. With a view, therefore, to making fish more popular as an article of diet, and increasing its consumption, there has been collected, and printed in this booklet, a number of receipes which describe a number of appetising and inexpensive ways of cooking fish.

Interlarded with the receipes there will be found some interesting facts regarding the fish and fisheries of Canada.

If the booklet helps to make more popular as a food and thereby increase the consumption, the nation as a whole will be the gainer, and the fishing industry, which is carried on by one of the hardiest and kindliest sets of men the country contains, will be greatly stimulated.

LEPROSY ON INCREASE

Paris.—The ministry of the interior is alarmed by the increase of leprosy in France, and particularly in Paris, and has asked Dr. Marchoux, of the Pasteur Institute, to report upon measures best fitted to prevent any further spread of the disease.

Leprosy is a contagious malady, but exactly how it is communicated remains a mystery. No less than 5 per cent. of the sewer rats of Paris are leprous, and the number of lepers in Paris has increased in a few years from 50 to 300. In the provinces, the chief centers of the disease are near Guingamp, in Britany, where there are about forty lepers, and on the Italian frontier, where there is a colony of sixty. A few cases are also to be found at Marseilles.

The conditions under which the disease spreads have changed but little in the provinces since the Middle ages, and, in Dr. Marchoux's opinion, there is no great reason why the disease should not again become the scourge it was six or seven hundred years ago. Up to the present, French legislation has in no way checked the disease, which is not even notifiable. This state of affairs is to be remedied, and parliament will be asked to adopt a bill rendering obligatory the notification of leprosy and enforcing the rigorous isoaltion of lepers, either in their own homes or in special leper houses. A medical committee will be empowered to order the removal of any lepers from their homes to leper houses if they are not effectively isolated.

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MISCELLANEOUS

BURNS' LETTER TO A YOUNG FRIEND.

When ranting round in pleasure's ring,
Religion may be blinded;
Or, if she gie a random sting,
It may be little minded;
But when on life we're tempest-driven,
A conscience but a canker—
A correspondence fixed wi' heaven
Is sure a noble anchor!

HAMLET ON CHURCH FINANCE.

(With Apologies to Shakespeare.)

"To pledge or not to pledge:
That is the question.
Whether it is nobler in a man
To take the gospel free and let another foot the bill,
Or to sign a pledge and help to pay the church expenses.

"To give, to pay—aye, there's the rub—to pay,
When on the free pew plan a man may have a sitting free,
And take the gospel, too,
As tho he paid,
And none the wiser be,
Save the church's committee, who—
Most honorable men—can keep a secret.

"To err is human; human, too, to buy at cheaper rate.
I'll take the gospel so,
For others do the same—a common rule,
I'm wise; I'll wait, not work;
I'll pray, not pay; and let others foot the billls.
And so with me the gospel is free, you see."

The Song of the Hobo

I am longing for the country with its pastures wide and green,
Where the cattle on the hillsides browse untroubled and serene,
Where one hears the pleasing gobble of the proud, majestic turk—
Oh, I'd spend my days at farming if it were not for the work.

Sinners of High and Low Degree

"There are two quarters in the city without children—the boulevard and the red light district."

New York, March 24.—Mr. Reginald H. Tupper has been staying at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, before sailing for England, where he will remain for several months.

Mr. Angus Munn, customs inspector, leaves today for Squamish to formally open the customs office there in charge of H. B. Scharschmidt.

Sufficient for the Day

"One adequate support
For the calamities of mortal life
Exists, one only; the assured belief
That the procession of our fate howe'er
Sad or disturbed, is ordered by a Being
Of infinite benevolence and power;
Whose everlasting purposes embrace
All accidents, converting them to good."

New York city has 900,000 Jews and 1,250,000 Romanists, but there are others too, for Protestant edifices are to be opened this fall costing $3,500,000.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Dry Farming

The International Dry Farming Congress has become the greatest organization in the world, whose thought is turned toward better agriculture. The Congress has become a clearinghouse for information, and the annual sessions a forum for discussion notable in the history of the general forward agricultural movement now taking possession of the world.

The 1914 sessions will be held in Wichita, Kansas, U. S. A., October 7-17. The preparedness of Wichita, a city of 64,000 people, is unquestioned. The organization foresees an excellent relationship with the city of Wichita and the state of Kansas during the year. The city has ample railroad facilities; its location is excellent; agricultural conditions surrounding it make the work of the Congress entirely consistent, and the facilities for housing both the Congress and Exposition are so excellent as to be very gratifying, indeed. The Congress will be held in the Forum, a municipally owned building, which seats 6,000 people, and is a great modern auditorium, one of the largest in the West. With it, are the Exposition grounds, much of whose housing facilities are already in permanent existence. The nearness and the excellence of the location cannot be overlooked.

Marquis Wheat Offer

Wichita, Kansas, March 13, 1914.

My Dear Sir:—

I want to call your attention to some prize wheat seed. I am sure you will be interested in it and will want some.

At Tulsa, last October, Paul Gerlach, of Allan, Saskatchewan, Canada, took the first prize for the best bushel of hard wheat, securing a Rumley threshing machine, worth $1,250.

This wheat is Marquis, which has broken all records in the Northwest for quantity and quality of yields under dry land conditions. The sample tested 71 pounds per bushel.

This wheat is now our property, and we have devised the scheme of dividing it into small lots and auctioning it to the highest bidder, the proceeds to go to the support of the Congress.

This auction will be April 1. Until that time, I shall receive bids for one full pint each. There will be 64 lots and not more than two pints will be sold to any one farmer. No price has been set. A certificate will accompany the wheat. Money sent by those who are not successful bidders will be returned.

Don't you want some of this wheat, which, in three years' time should produce enough to plant a good sized field?

Very sincerely yours,
R. H. FAXON,
Secretary Treasurer.
The International Dry-Farming Congress.

Sale of Fort George Government Lots

We would draw our readers attention to the government sale of lands at Fort George to be held at Vancouver on the 19th, 20th and 21st May. This offers a unique opportunity to the investor to get in at rock bottom prices. The terms are good—only 6 per cent. interest being charged—and three years allowed to complete payments. The sales will be conducted by Messrs. Armstrong & Ellis, Birks' building, Granville street.

This young and enterprising firm are to be congratulated on the confidence reposed in them by the government, and it says a great deal for their business abilities that the government should have selected them out of the many applicants who were anxious to get control of the sale. We understand Messrs. Armstrong & Ellis have opened large and spacious offices in the Birks' building, where they will conduct a land sale bureau. The speciality will be auction sales and exclusive listings. From the large amount of listings they have already received one can always rest assuerd of getting good buys at Armstrong & Ellis'.

Grip and Password

SAINT GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION

As St. George's Day draws near, an echo comes to us from down the ages of that grand old battle cry: "St. George and Merrie England," a cry which, roared from the throats of a thousand English yeoman, flinging defiance in the face of gathered armies on many a well fought field.

In these more peaceful days we no longer hear the old call, but the memory of St. George or the manly spirit he represents, and the dear old land of which he is the patron Saint, still lingers in the hearts of all good Englishmen in this outpost of the Empire.

The idea of a great St. George's Day celebration has long been in the minds of many people in Vancouver, and at last the movement has taken definite shape in the formation of a representative committee of all the English societies. This committee met at 346 Hastings Street East on Tuesday, March 24, when it was arranged that a great National Celebration of St. George's Day should be held in the Dominion hall on Friday, April 24. The programme includes a splendid concert and addresses by prominent citizens. Further announcemnts will be made shortly. In the meantime the committee ask the co-operation and assistance of all Britishers in this good work.

Any communication shauld be addressed to the Secretary, T. Mathews, Holly Lodge.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Ebenezer Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1589—Forty-two Candidates Initiated and Two by Certificate.

This was the result at a meeting held by Ebenezer L. O. L. No. 1589 on the evening of March 23rd in the Orange Hall, Vancouver, B. C.

This meeting will go down into history as being one of the best meetings ever held by Ebenezer Lodge. Wor. Bro. Grantham, W. M., was in the chair; all other officers being present. After the Lodge was opened in due form the W. M. Bro. Grantham stated that as this was Past Masters' night he had much pleasure in calling the Past Masters to take the chairs. R. W. Bro. Thomas Duke in the chair; Wor. Bro. James Robinson in the Deputy chair; Wor. Bro. Humphries in the Chaplain's chair; Wor. Bro. M. R. J. Reid in the Past Masters' chair; other chairs being filled by Wor. Past Masters.

Among the visitors present were noticed R. W. Bro. H. Birmingham, A. D. G. M., and Wor. C. M. Wor. Bro. W. E. Stones, Wor. Bro. D. A. McClelland, W. Bro. R. P. Purdie, M. W. Bro. John J. Tulk, M. W. G. M. of the M. W. G. B. C. of B. A., R. B. K. of I., Wor. Bros. M. C. Huff, McKinley, W. J. Duke, E. Foster, R. W. Bro. R. N. Hopkins, R. W. Bro. W. H. Brett, and many other visiting brethren.

The Degree team was then called on to take charge of the meeting, and 42 candidates were initiated, the degree team having charge of the work, the degree was put on in grand shape, the Degree team with their handsome robes and the way they have work in hand was a surprise to the many visitors present. R. W. Bro. Duke again taking the chair, stated that he had a very pleasing duty to perform. He then called on the Wor. Past Master Wor. Bro. Malcolm R. J. Reid to come forward, and on behalf of the members of Ebenezer Lodge presented him with a gold Past Master's jewel. Wor. Bro. Reid was taken somewhat by surprise, and replied, thanking the Lodge for their kind gift.

The Secretary reported that he had received twenty-three applications for membership. The applicants will be initiated at the next meeting of No. 1589.

A short programme was then presented, a number of the members taking part. Bro. Moore was as entertaining as usual in his Irish songs, and Bro. F. Underwood was in good form. R. W. Bro. Birmingham delivered a very interesting address, in which he said that it gave him great pleasure to meet with L. O. L. No. 1589, and to see the way in which the Lodge conducted the work. He was pleased to see the fine class of men that were initiated, and he felt sure that they would be a valuable addition to the Lodge. Short speeches were delivered by others; refreshments were served (little Bobbie being in charge). Songs and speeches were then in order after a very pleasant meeting was brought to a close.

Notes of the Big Meeting.

R. W. Bro. Thomas Duke was in fine form; he said watch 1589. Pass them by.

Wor. Bro. Grantham was a happy man. He is well up in his part.

Wor. Bro. Dence said I am the long and the short of it, but wait.

Wor. Bro. Tulk was pleased. He says that he would be able to get 50 new names for the Sentinel.

WARD FIVE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Annual at Home.

Ward 5 will hold their annual at home on Tuesday, the 7th of April, at 8 o'clock sharp in the Oddfellows' Hall, Main and Seventh streets, Mt. Pleasant.

There will be a musical program, refreshments and dancing, and all are invited. There will be no charge for admission.

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Land Between McBride and Fort George for Settlers

80,000 Acres Between McBride and Fort George to Be Open for Pre-Emption—Bustling Town in Productive Valley.

Victoria, B. C., March 31.—Eighty thousand acres of land adjacent to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which is to be completed from ocean to ocean on April 10, a large proportion bordering on the railroad, will be opened to pre-emption in the valley of the South Fork of the Fraser river in June, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Hon. William R. Ross, Minister of Lands.

When the work of building the Grand Trunk Pacific railway was begun this valley, which contains a large amount of agricultural land, favorably situated, was placed in reserve. In 1907 a reserve was created under which a strip of six miles covering the valley was reserved for the pre-emptor. Now that the railroad is completed the agricultural lands are being opened to the settler.

The land to be opened to settlement is in two parts, the eastern half stretching on either side of McBride. the young city 90 miles from the eastern border of the province, where a divisional point has been created. Car shops, large yards, etc., are being built, and a city is in its infancy. The western half stretches from Willow Station on the G. T. P., not far east from Fort George to join the other part of the tract.

Bustling Young Town.

The lots in the eastern half will be opened to entry by pre-emption at McBride on June 1 at 9 a. m., a special office being opened there by the Land Commissioner of the district for one week in order to give those who seek a homestead there an opportunity to file their records at the nearest city to the land, and, after a week records will be made at the office of the government agent for the district at Fort George. The lots in the western half will be opened to entry by pre-emption on June 15 at 9 a. m. at the office of the government agent at Fort George.

McBride, where the lots in the eastern half will be opened for a week, beginning at 9 a. m. on June 1, was the first townsite laid out in the district, and the first postoffice in the district was created there. It is a bustling young town, and, as it is in the heart of the agricultural land, is expected to become a great center. It is 145 miles from Fort George, 90 miles from the eastern border of the province and 345 miles from Edmonton.

The town, named in honor of British Columbia's Premier, is both the passenger and freight divisional point and a large amount of money has been expended by the railway company to make preparations for the future, all its construction being of a large type. The yards cover eight miles, and the station, yards, roundhouse, shops, etc., are the largest between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert. The G. T. P. have a hospital, and there are few permanent buildings, the number of which is being increased. There are some rooming houses and three or four well stocked stores.

Farming and Lumbering.

The valley of the South Fork of the Fraser in which the large area of land, set aside, when the railroad was begun, and held until transportation facilities were provided for the pre-emptor, varies in width from one to two miles in its upper part at Tete Jaune Cache to five miles at McBride, six at Goat river, and about ten miles at the Canyon. It lies at a mean altitude of 2250 feet above sea level.

The main industry of a great part of the valley, other than farming, will be lumbering, and this should reach considerable proportions. There is a large amount of good timber, and the lumber mills built to handle it, together with the towns along the railroad between Fort George and Mount Robson park, which, before long will prove a great tourist resort reached from the west through this valley, should prove a ready market for farm produce from this district. A large mill with a maximum daily capacity of 100,000 feet has been built by the Upper Fraser River Mills Company at Mile 14, near Dome creek. Another big mill is projected for Mile 128, and a number of other sites are being sought for mill purposes.

A pamphlet descriptive of the district, with special maps showing the various lots which will be available for pre-emption in this valley in June, is now being prepared, and will shortly be issued by the Department of Lands.

Government of British Columbia Land Sale

There will be offered at public auction in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and Prince George, British Columbia, the Government Holdings in the Townsites of Prince George, Fort George and South Fort George, comprising in all 2,350 lots.

Dates of sales—

May 19, 20 and 21, Vancouver
May 26 and 27, Victoria
June 9, 10 and 11, Prince George

For full particulars, descriptive literature and maps, apply—

Armstrong & Ellis
Selling Agents for Government of British Columbia
Head Office: 804-5 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

Hyphenated Monarchs are Misfits

The past few months have made it evident that more than one of the constitutional monarchs now scattered throughout Europe are misfits whose crowns sit uneasy on heads that were not measured for them. By descent, by birth, by education, by marriage, by other family ties, the constitutional monarch may be set apart from his people, estranged from them, and even tempted to thwart and to belittle their aspirations.

No constitutional monarch is allowed to remain a bachelor; and even when he is only the heir of the throne in training for the sinecure which is to be his sooner or later, he is expected to take unto himself a bride as soon as possible after he comes of age. Now, as royalty does not feel itself free to mate except with royalty, and as there can be only one royal family in a country, a king may be said to be forced to marry out of his country, to mate with a foreigner, to take a wife, a princess of alien blood.

Must Marry in Own Rank

Owing to the fact that sovereigns brook no rival near the throne, it is only very rare that a king, either a constitutional monarch or an autocrat, can make an endogamic marriage, taking a bride of his own race and of his own language. As it happens the present Queen of England is an English woman and the present Kaiserin is a German woman; but they are exceptions, since the necessity the sovereign is under of marrying in his own rank generally forces him to marry out of his own country. The practice of exogamy once common to all men is now far more frequent among rulers than it is among subjects.

It needs but a little reflection to perceive that this royal practice of exogamy may have high political importance, if the bride and the groom are sympathetically mated. If the foreign wife comes of a stock akin to that of her royal husband, and if the aspirations of the people to which she belongs by birth are in accord with those of the peoto which she belongs by marriageas is the case at present with the occupants of the throne of Italy—then there is harmony in the household.

Imported Queen a Burden

But if the interests of her native land and those of the country which has become hers by marriage are not identical, are in fact more or less hostile, then the imported queenmay prove a most unfortunate acquisition for her husband's people—as seems to be the case at present in Greece, where the king is married to a sister of the German emperor, who is a woman of commanding character, retaining an ardentloyalty to her native land and setting its interests above those of the country that has become hers only by the accident of matrimony.

A recent anecdote current in Russian royal circles is to the effect that "whenever the Germans are beaten mamma weeps, and whenever the Russians are repulsed papa weeps." This anecdote may have no foundation in fact; but it is an image of the truth, nevertheless. Even if the heir to the Russian throne did not utter these exact words within the past year, words of like import must have been uttered often by the heirs to other thrones in other years.

A Hyphenated Empress

What is significant is that this tale is passing from mouth to mouth in Russia and that it represents the belief of the Russian people in the patriotism of the Czar and the doubt of the Russian people as to the loyalty of the Czarina. If the moujiks were familiar with the latest American political slang they might be tempted to denounce the consort of their autocrat as a hyphenated Empress.

That the Russian people have this opinion as to the divided or diverted patriotism of the wife of their ruler may or may not prove to have political significance in the future. That the French people had a similar opinion about the patriotism of the wife of Louis XVI. had an undeniable political significance in the past. Marie Antoinette may have been wholly loyal to the country which had become hers by marriage; but even if she possessed this loyalty she was none the less detested and denounced as "the Austrian woman;" and it is impossible to say now how much of the ultimate unpopularity of Louis XVI. was due to the belief of his subjects that his Queen was hostile to the interests of France.

Do Queens Make Better Rulers?

An assertion is often made, although it has never been proved, that countries are better governed by queens than by kings; and this opinion is ordinarily supported by citing Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria in Great Britain, Maria Theresa in Austria and Catherine in Russia. These examples are too few and too doubtful to carry conviction—except to perfervid feminists. A cynical student of political history once suggested the explanation that if countries were indeed better governed by Queens than by kings, this would doubtless be due to the fact that when a queen was on the throne the real power was likely to be in the hands of a man, whereas when a King ruled he was often under the thumb of some woman or other.

It is interesting to note that the favorites, male and female, of kings and queens have generally been natives and that when by chance they have been aliens their foreign birth has always been held against them and has sometimes been the direct cause of their downfall. Madame de Pompadour and Madame du Barry were Frenchwomen; and although they wrought infinitely more evil to France than Marie Antoinette, they were not so fiercely execrated by the French as was the thoughtless and frivolous Austrian princess whom Burke so eloquently idealized.—Professor Brand Matthews.

"Father, what is a veterinary surgeon?"

"One of those fellows at the Pension Office, my son, who examines the veterans for pensions."

PHYSICAL TESTS FOR BOYS

Most boys really have no fixed working ideas of their own as to what they wish to be or do, as we all know too well. "I mean to be a doctor like father," says he, and they rejoice over him; and a month later he wants to be a fireman, or a member of parliament; or he is neat with his fingers, rides well, understands the ways of animals, and loves to attend the minor ailments of the family; and then all that side of him goes, and he gives himself to poetry or, which is worse, to music. Or he is ambitious, and will make a great name, be a great discoverer, and again the wind catches the weather cock,and he praises a leisurely life and the happiness of insignificance.

All of us are familiar with those strange aspirations of children, who, chameleon-like, take their prospective occupational coloring from the stimulus of the moment and its connection with the existing pleasurable anticipation, as well as the phases of sexual life which favor introspection at the time of puberty and which influence many boys who would later become clergymen but do not.

Delay Choice of Vocation

Again, the choice of a vocation is as a rule put off as long as possible, the young person busying himself with other things until the time arrives when something must be decided upon. Too often are various proposed occupations considered from the standpoint of commercial success and nothing else, but it is not my purpose to go further into the obvious mistakes that must occur to us all. In all ages this problem of a possible career has been discussed from every point of view, and 300 years ago the wise Sir Francis Bacon wrote his celebrated essay upon parents and children in which he took the very sensible stand that, after all, the former are to arrange the matter themselves.

Natural Defects

I conferred with my friend, the late Dr. Charles Stedman Bull, the distinguished oculist, who sent me a long list of congenital defects of the eyes, some correctible, the others not, that would very seriously interfere with the exercise of certain professions or callings. Imagine, for instance, a color-blind artist, or a draughtsman who was highly astigmatic. There are numerous other defects that may last through life and prevent him from ever attaining full success in the chosen calling. It may be that he is deficient in the mathematical sense, and is obliged, nevertheless, to make intricate calculations, or again he may be trained for a violinist, developing marvelous technique, but at the same time being unable to play "true because he has "no ear for music." I found it possible after consulting with numerous experts to prepare a long list of disqualifying conditions, all of which were more or less serious. In many instances I found that an unreal standard of efficiency had up to this time been accepted by the parents, no attention being paid to the serious defects themselves.

The Remedy Proposed

I would have in every large city a board of experts qualified to judge the physical and mental qualifications of the boy. I would give every lad the opportunity of appearing at least once a year before this board from the time he was 6 until he was 16. I would have on that board men who could learn by questioning and experiment the boy's inclinations for a profession or trade. I would have the members in no way so situated that they would be influenced by sentiment, prejudice, or other consideration, and in that way their judgment would be unbiased. Then after he had passed through the hands of the members, I would have a report prepared for his father, telling exactly the result of the examination. The support of such a board might be made local, state, or national, or by subscription, but I would so arrange it that it should not act as a bar to the sons of persons unable to afford it.

At the time of my early consideration of the subject I conceived of a youth who had none of the mental endowments which would enable him to enter one of the so-called learned professions, who could succeed in a calling which demanded the preponderating use of brawn rather than brain, and how the ordinary college education would be thrown away on such a one; in fact, I have heard presidents and professors of universities deplore the fact that so many useless young men were in the institutions under their charge.

Solvent

A boy was arraigned in police court on a charge of stealing five dollars from his employer. The boy secured a lawyer and entered a plea of "not guilty."

The lawyer believed in the boy's innocence and spoke very eloquently on the injustice of the arrest, dwelling particularly on what it would mean to the boy in future life if he were sent to prison. The court dismissed the case.

Immediately after, the boy asked the lawyer the amount of his fee.

"How much have you got?" queried the lawyer.

"Well," replied the boy, "I've got that five dollars."

A HANDY RANGE-FINDER

This latest pocket instrument, which has made its appearance, has received the approval of the war office. It is an extremely small device, comprising merely a rectaugular case with the requisite glasses and calibration, the whole measuring only three inches in length, so that it will slip unobtrusively into the tunic pocket or belt. By means of this handy little instrument the distance af any object with a base of a predetermined length may be ascertained; it is also possible to determine the distance of an object the size and height of which is known or to calculate accurately the distance between two inaccessible points.

Germany's Worthless Word

The New York World, under the leader, "Germany's Worthless Word," says: Is any statement of policy or assurance of regard for law emanating from Berlin to be accepted as in good faith? Is the German government to be believed? The submarine controversy has reached a point where the words of Germany, written and spoken, appear to be worthless. German disavowals mean nothing. German promises are disregarded. German excuses are cynicisms. By the recent destruction without warning of the Channel packet Sussex and other British, French and neutral liners, every pledge made by Germany to the United States has been broken. There is no pretence that these vessels were armed or attempted escape. Not one of them was stopped and searched and passengers and crew removed. Several of them carried American citizens, some of whom lost their lives. Even admitting that mines may have caused a few of these disasters, the presence of submarines in most instances is well established, and, in any case, the mines having been sown by Germany contrary to law, the guilt is the same.

Geographically Speaking.

"Are you Hungary?"

"Yes, Siam."

"Well, come along; I'll Fiji."

—National Geographic Magazine.

The Next Steps

The United States Army has a censor. Good. It is getting modern. All it needs now is men and equipment to be really up to date.

Buy Vancouver Real Estate at these Prices

=NEVER AGAIN= SUCH SACRIFICES

LOTS

Fourth Avenue Carline—33 feet near Trutch St., formerly held at $4,500, for $1,600, on terms.

Kitsilano—Two 33 ft. lots, cleared, on 11th Avenue, for merly held at $1,200 each, for $350 each.

Strathcona Heights—50 ft. lot, magnificent view, on 25th Avenue, held at $2,200, for $750, on terms.

Burnaby—Fine high lot, near 17th Avenue and Laurel St., assessed at $300, for $90.00.

Point Grey—33 ft. lot on the hill near 22nd and Dunbar St., a great buy at $350.

Fairview—50 ft. lot on 11th Ave., near Pine Street. Cost owner $3,300. Sell for $900.

Point Grey—33 ft. on 18th Ave. near Highbury Street, on top of the hill, for $300.

Point Grey—70 by 122 ft. on 21st Ave., near Crown St., for $300.

South Vancouver—A few Lots on 66th and 67th Avenue for $70.00 each.

Burnaby—122 by 122 ft., near corner River Ave. and Gilley Avenue on the hill, fine view, southern exposure, for $225.00.

ACREAGE

Burnaby—2.35 acres on Rumble Road, on the sunny southern slope. Dirt cheap at $1,150. On terms.

Lulu Island—4 acres at Garden City, cleared, richest of soil. Cost owner $320 per acre 8 years ago. Sell the 4 acres for $700.00.

Langley—5 Acres near Milner Station, has all been under cultivation. Cost $300 per acre. The whole for $650.

Gibson's Landing—10 Acres on the Government Road, 3 miles from the Landing. Good land. Creek running through, all for $350.00.

Burnaby—4.24 Acres, with long frontage on the B. C. E. R. near Jubilee Station. A grand property with a great future, improved. $35,000 was one time refused for this same property. Can be bought today for $6,500.

Coquitlam—20 Acres of the very best soil, 2 1-2 miles north of Coquitlam City, half mile from school, light clearing. Owner paid over $500 per acre as a subdi vision proposition. Sell to-day for $100 per acre on terms.

Burnaby—1 3-4 acres at Central Park, very cheap at $1,500.

HOUSES

Point Grey—On Wilson Road carline, neat little 3-room cottage, on lot 33.7 by 298.9 feet deep, all improved, chicken house and runs. Formerly held at $3.300. Today for $1,350.

Fairview—Quebec St., 5 room modern cottage, fireplace, built in buffet, pannelled walls, etc., for $1,500 on terms.

Kitsilano—6-room modern house on lot 66 by 132 feet, with fireplace, hardwood floors, furnace, bath and toilet separate, former value was $6,000. Sell for $3,150.

Fairview—8 rooms, hardwood floors, hot water heat, all fully modern, lot 50 ft. by 120, on 12th Avenue, near Granville St. Owner paid $9,000. Sell for $6,000.

Fairview—7 rooms, hot water heat, hardwood floors, fireplace, full 50 ft. lot, on 10th Ave., the best part, a $9,000 home for $5,500, including a $3,400 7 1-2 per cent. mortgage.

Fairview—8 rooms and one on the 3rd floor, hot water heat, garage, nice grounds, on 11th Ave., near Yukon Street. Formerly held at $10,000. Sell now for $6,000 on terms.

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