The Western Call

Published in the Interests of Vancouver and the Western People

VOLUME IV. H. H. STEVENS, M.P., Editor-in-Chief. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MAY 10, 1912.

A MEMORIAL EVENT

Daughters of Empire Present the City With Gift of Their Patriotism.

The unveiling ceremony of the King Edward VII. fountain on Georgia street, erected by the Daughters of the Empire, was performed yesterday afternoon by Mayor Findley in the presence of a large gathering that lined the street and crowded all points of vantage.

At about a quarter to four, a procession headed by the mounted police, arrived. Immediately behind them was the band of the 72nd Highlanders, followed by the Sixth Regiment, the 72nd Highlanders and the High School Cadets. The Boy Scouts were stationed on the sidewalk. A cordon of police kept back the crowds.

Mayor Findlay, in hauling up the big Union Jack that covered the fountain, delivered a short address in which he stated that the eternal thanks of the citizens were due to the Daughters of the Empire for the fountain that they had presented. For the citizens of Vancouver he thanked the ladies for their gift.

"The Union Jack stands for many things," said Rev. E. D. McLaren. "It speaks with the tongue of many voices, and not the least of its messages is that of devotion to duty."

The protection of the Anglo-Saxon race meant in some degree the protection of the whole human race. The traditions that had made Great Britain what it is must be maintained.

"Let us have one flag, one fleet and one throne," said Archdeacon Pentreath, in moving a vote of thanks to Mayor Findlay and the Daughters of the Empire.

A wreath of ferns from the Daughters of the Empire was placed upon the fountain and that concluded the ceremony. Mayor Findlay took the first drink of water.

The fountain is a handsome structure. A bronze relief of King Edward VII stands out prominently on the face. On either side are the figures 1841 and 1910. At the top is the emblem of the Daughters of the Empire. From a lion's mouth are four cups from which water runs continuously. At the is a receptacle in which is constantly changing water.

On the back of the fountain is the simple inscription: "In memory of King Edward VII." Immediately underneath is the appropriate verse by Shakespeare:

> No memory stone preserves our fame,
> Nor sky-aspiring pyramids our name;
> The memory of him for whom this stands,
> Shall outlive marble and defacers' hands."

NOTES OF THE WEST

South Vancouver has provided the sensation of the week by the unsparing expose of Mr. Spencer Robinson, who has neatly slipped his moorings and left for parts unknown.

That Robinson was alone in his defalcations is impossible of belief—and the probe is good and hard and deep enough we shall hear some very "tall revelations" unless I am much mistaken. This sort of thing is rather hard lines upon those of his colleagues who are guiltless and in their interest the matter should be thoroughly cleared up.

The Vancouver School Board are just as one-sided and unfair as they make 'em and I promise my readers to get after this bunch of "Brydone-Jackers" in due time. Meantime, if only for his Hindoo tricks and ways that are vain, Flummerfelt must certainly go.

Mrs. McNaughton is no better, and to my mind absolutely unsexed herself by being in the Harvie-Murray-Kyle surveyor deal, wait and see.

But what would you of a Clubb but a very wooden-head—striped at that. Most remarkable! Poor young Clarke's death was a sad contretemp, but for one I hold great culpability rests on the Young Clarke seemed to have needed—

An article in one of the evening papers dealt with this and it is clear there is great room for improvement in manners in our elders as well.

This city is no longer a backwoods town and its inhabitants should learn to bear themselves as gentlemen.

Not long ago I was kept waiting at a certain lecture for the chairman, who, at the end of a thirty-five minute wait glanced in from the hall and was kind enough to remark there were quite a few "people" there.

Dear people! Of course they got an apology for the chairman's lateness. Not a bit of it, the "dear people" were scanned through a tortoise runner eye-glass, and in a most perfunctory way the meeting proceeded.

Of course the chairman was a fool or he would have had better manners—yet he is considered a leader in Vancouver Socity—capital "S", Mr. Printer—please.

In the office, on the street, in the club, or hotel bar, the manners are no whit better—men will elbow you out of the conversational circle with the greatest ill-breeding and nonchalance. I am going to say Englishmen are just as bad if not the worst offenders.

What a rare bother the C. P. R. are making over a few inches of ground for the Georgia-Harris viaduct, after having grabbed 100 square miles from Montreal to the coast, this is just one of these stupid contentions that do the Company vast harm in public opinion, as I pointed out last week, the time is fast approaching when their rivals will be fully in the field and the C. P. R. can no more afford to ignore the public's opinion than the least amongst us. It will cost them dear in the end if they do.

Why cannot the Company do the handsome thing and even if they do give away a few inches of land let them do it with a good grace and smile "quo dat instanter; bis dat."

Public Demands Drastic Action

APPARENT PROTECTION OF MUNICIPAL PLUNDERERS—THE SPENCER ROBINSON EPISODE *Makes Rigid Investigation Imperative—Must be Exhaustive—Public Opinion Outraged at Apparent Laxity.*

The recent frauds perpetrated in South Vancouver by Spencer Robinson and his fellow conspirators, and his dramatic escape read more like a romance, than a crime carried out before the very eyes of the authorities.

The successful frauds have awakened in the public mind a demand for a rigid investigation of the affairs of the municipality which have frequently been the subject of severe criticism during recent years. The demand for a public audit of the municipal books has never been supported very strongly by public opinion up to the present time, but now the demand is general, many realize their mistake in opposing the move on former occasions and are doubly strong in their pronouncements at this time. The probe should be thorough and deep and none should be spared who have had any connection with the rascality which it is evident has been going on for some time.

The exoneration of Spencer Robinson, by Judge McInnis, from all guilt in the first public charge brought against him, came as a surprise to the average disinterested onlooker, although it was made the occasion of celebration by his friends and supporters, but the astounding revelations which have since followed are causing a great deal of sober thinking on the part of impartial citiens who ask for simple justice, and who have no desire to shield any guilty persons, no matter what his position may be.

The following brief facts are worth pondering and suggest the question of, why was Spencer Robinson protected? or, who gave him the tip? and why was he not apprehended before he got away? Some one should be made to explain these questions which are current in the minds of all.

THE STORY IN BRIEF.

Spencer Robinson's friends celebrate his honorable discharge by Judge McInnes.

Reported that School Board and members of the council suspected his guilt.

Wed. May 1st. Representative from Education department commences examination of books and documents at request of Board.

Contractor Cocroft makes his confession of guilty conspiracy with Robinson to defraud municipality. Robinson is immediately apprised of this, although done behind closed doors. Who gave the tip?

Wednesday evening and night spent by Robinson in making out the transfer of his property to his wife, and preparing for his escape, fully aware of all that was going on.

Wednesday evening SPECIAL SECRET meeting of the School Board at which revelations of Robinson's guilt were made—no action taken.

Wednesday, midnight—Robinson completes arrangements for escape.

Thursday, 1.45 a.m.—Robson phones New Westminster thru Collingwood Exchange presumably for auto connections.

THURSDAY, 2 a.m.—Robinson leave for parts unknown, but generally understood to have gone to Mexico.

Thursday forenoon.—Rumor persistently spread that Robinson had gone to Victoria to consult Dr. Young, Minister of Education. Public indignation gradually rising and evidences of impatience at delay on part of Board in taking action.

FRIDAY NOON.—Vancouver Daily Province publishes story of newly discovered fraud—but which was known to the Board on preceding Wednesday, but refused to papers.

Friday, 1 p.m.—Daily Province knew that Robinson was not in Victoria, still the authorities despatched Chief of Police Jackson and a constable to Victoria to seek him.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, one of South Vancouver's police force was asked to assist in serving a warrant on Spencer Robinson, he (the officer) refused to go and stated to party who asked him, "You know perfectly well that Robinson left here Thursday morning and is not now in the Province."

The above is briefly the story of Robinson's escape. It is absurd to ask reasonable persons to believe that he managed it without help or advice as to what was going on.

It is reported that telegrams were sent as far south as Portland, but this was after Robinson had had two days' start on his way to Mexico, where it is generally understood he has gone.

We believe that we are justified in criticising the moderation shown by the Board in taking action. At least they should have placed Robinson under police surveillance, if not arrest, and prevented his escape. The frauds are not merely a single "break" from the path of rectitude on the part of an individual, but bear all the ear-marks of being a systematic scheme to plunder the public coffers and must necessarily have been extensively and carefully planned.

It is scarcely conceivable that one man could carry them out, but in all probability others are implicated and it only requires that the iron hand of the law be laid on Spencer Robinson in order that the whole problem may be laid bare in all its hideousness.

It is therefore imperative that an exhaustive investigation be held, at once, by impartial and disinterested parties. It also is clear that the investigation should not be limited to school board matters, but that the long-called-for "public audit" of municipal affairs should be included and once for all clear away the stigma which has been hovering over the fair name of South Vancouver. This course is in the interest of all honest persons, as no doubt many innocent persons are suffering unjustly the aroused public suspicion, and all will welcome the clarifying of the atmosphere.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE TRIUMPH BANQUET FOR CITIZENS OF COLLINGWOOD OF MUNICIPAL VIRTUE.

Music By Central Park Band.

MENU (Suggested)

Potage a la Robinson (in the Soup)
Cotelette de Veau C-er-ft
Roti de Boeu McArth-r
Soufflee de Pomme Appl-by
Glace Notarial Br—tt
Vin: Chateau McG-nn-s

To be given on the return from Mexico and second vindiction "with honor'" of the ex-Chairman of South Vancouver School Board.

B. C. WESTERN CATHOLIC

Prof. X. Odium, M.A., D.D.

The Western Catholic says that The Western Call, of Vancouver, is a [illegible] to the [illegible] as a mischief maker. This is not [illegible] ness on the part of the Reverend [illegible] the editor. He must have been in a [illegible] and lost his head. If so, he should [illegible] and urged to keep control of himself for [illegible] ture. He, as a reverend "Father," [illegible] pattern of gentleness and truthfulness.

He quotes a small part of a [illegible] The Western Call, and adds the [illegible] lie, of course." He says: "It is a vulgar lie."

Here is the short quotation he makes [illegible] quotation in The Western Call: "Many [illegible] are to be forbidden by the secular arm, [illegible] authority of the Church, even to war and [illegible] shed," and then adds: "Such are some of the words to be found in The Call." Here follows the Reverend Holy Father's cogent and gentlemanly remarks: "The man who says that is quoting from a Catholic paper is telling a vulgar lie, and that is all there is to it."

Now I am of opinion the Rev. Editor deserves chastisement, a gentle lashing administered in kindness. The public good and good morals require that he receive the rod, as have such [illegible] given in mercy.

Reverend and Holy Father, let me ask you how do you know that the above words are not "copied from a Catholic paper"?

Have you read all the Catholic papers published on this and other continents? If you have not, and you know you have not, then how do you know the above words are not taken from a "Catholic paper"? You do not know, and every sensible, intelligent reader in British Columbia knows that you ventured too far when you [illegible] the words: "The man is telling a vulgar lie."

Now let me teach you a bit [illegible] Every man, intelligent man, knows that [illegible] man [illegible] the [illegible] he is telling in the realm of [illegible] You, most Reverend Sir, assert, positively [illegible] a lie. It is a vulgar lie." And you [illegible] assertion, knowing that you do not know that it is a lie, or [illegible] it.

You were short-sighted when you let your bitterness and bad temper [illegible] for. Bear in mind that you are not INFALLIBLE, and until you read all the numbers of all the Catholic papers published, you are not in a position to call a man a liar when he gives what purports to be a quotation from a "Catholic paper."

Again, let me ask you, holy father, if you have read all the numbers of "Catholic World"? If not, you are unable, honestly, to repeat your assertion. Later on, if necessary, I shall take up other parts of your editorial, directed against The Western Call, and especially against the man of whose words you said "It is a lie."

However, before closing, I wish to ask you if you told the truth, or made a bad slip when you used the following words? Here are the words to which I now refer: "We admit that in this the Pope made one mistake." Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip. Here is room and cause for another stroke of the pen-point goad.

Do you mean to tell your readers that the "Infallible Pope" has made a mistake, just "ONE MISTAKE"? You used these words. Do you tell the truth in these words? If so, the Pope is not infallible, and therefore in his claim to infallibility he is not telling the truth. But if he be infallible, then he cannot, and did not "make a mistake." Hence you have not told the truth in this statement. If not the truth, then what did you tell?

The first, as I have shown, is a statement outside the realm of truth, and this latter sets forth that you, Holy Father, or the Right Reverend Pope, has falsified, and if he, then his Councils, Cardinals and the whole list of dignitaries of your most "holy mother," the Roman Church.

Do not get angry, and go slashing around in a wild, barbaric manner, or I shall give you another pen-prick.

The Katala Oil Fields are now attracting much attention. The Amalgamated Development Company, owning 9280 acres with Beckman & Elliott Financial Agents 1208 Dominion Trust Bldg., have something of unusual value to interest such as wish to invest where every dollar will bring good returns. For particulars see last page of this issue.

All articles, items of news, notices and advertisements intended for publication in The Western Call, should be in this office on Tuesday, in no case later than Wednesday morning.

ANNEXATION.

The cumbersome, primitive methods of municipal administration possible under the Municipal Clauses Act, and now in vogue in South Vancouver, must lead to chaos, and will inevitably lend itself to rascality, wherever there is such rapid development as is going on in our municipality; hence the imperative necessity of early annexation to the Greater Vancouver, which is the only way to settle present disturbed conditions.

GRANDVIEW AND VICINITY

All church notices, notices of births, deaths, marriages and items of general interest inserted free. Readers are invited to contribute to this page.

To insure insertion, all copy should be sent to the "Western Call," 2408 Westminster Road, corner Eighth, not later than Tuesday of each week.

District Fire Alarms

121—Heap's Mill, Powell Street.
124—Burns' Abattoir.
126—Powell and Woodland.
127—Pender and Salsbury.
128—Oxford and Templeton.
129—Vernon and Powell.
137—Salisbury and Powell.
139—Hastings and Victoria Drive.
141—Powell and Raymur, Sugar Refinery.
142—Hastings and Vernon.
143—Hastings and Lakewood.
151—Powell and Eaton.
513—Graveley and Park.
514—Fourth and Park.
515—Gravelev and Woodland.
516—Charles and Clark.
517—Williams and Woodland.
518—Parker and Park.
519—Venables and Cotton.
521—Venables and Clark.
522—Campbell and Harris.
523—Harris and Woodland.
524—Second and Park Drive.
525—William and Park Drive.
526—Bismark and Park Drive.
527—Third adn McLean.
612—Keefer and Victoria.
613—Parker and Victoria.
614—Williams and Victoria.
615—Bismarck and Lakewood.
616—Second and Victoria.
617—Sixth and Victoria.
618—Lakewood and Barnard.
2113—Kamloops and Hastings.
2132—Powell and Clinton.
2136—Eaton and Clinton.
2138—Slocan and Pandora.
2145—Dundas and Renfrew.
2323—Windemere and Pender.

WHEN PA IS DRESSED FOR CHURCH.

I tell you, folks, I'm mighty glad when Sunday morn is passed,
And Ma and I have got Pa dressed and safely off at last;
'Cause Pa is kind o' nervous, and if something goes awry,
He always growls and fidgets so, it almost makes me cry.

Oh, he could fix himself I guess, and would, too, as a rule,
But I don't want my Pa exposed to public ridicule
By buttoning his collar wrong, with necktie upside down;
The news of Pa's absurdity would reach all over town!

And so ,on every Sunday morn, when other work is through,
And Ma and I are tired out, we know there's yet to do
A complicated series of trotting up the stair
To gather up Pa's Sunday clothes and pile them on a chair.

If putting on his coat and vest were all there was to do,
Then Pa would be a lucky man, 'cause then he'd soon be through;
The hardest part of the whole show is finally to come,
For when Pa brings his collar out, then things begin to hum.

Of course, his collar always is about a size too small,
And if he'd do it all himself, 'twould not go on at all;
But I have long seemed to possess some fine hypnotic power,
For I can get his collar on is less than half an hour!

With collar on, and neecktie, too, I tell you Pa looks swell;
Oh, pshaw—the razor made a gash that shows off none too well!
But then a few allowances we always must concede,
And notwithstanding that rude gash, Pa surely takes the lead.

Hit hat and cane we've yet to add—Ma finds them in the hall;
A little brushing of his coat, andl then —I guess that's all.
We watch him till he clears the steps and opens the front gate,
And then Ma turns to me and says: "I'll bet you Pa'll be late!"

—Nellie M. Bloes.

TO SUSPEND A RING.

An old English book tells how a light finger ring may be suspended bp a thread, after the thread has been burned. Soak the thread in common salt and water or alum. Attach it to tho ring. Then apply the flame of a candle to the thread, and though it burns to ashes it will hold up the ring.

BORDER TAILOR
BEST OLD COUNTRY
BLUE SERGE "TRAFALGAR"
Just Arrived.
Suits made to measure $22.00
CEDAR COTTAGE
Right where the car stops.

Alex Crawford
LADIES TAILOR
3013 COMMERCIAL DRIVE
Imported Suitings in Blue, Grey and Brown lined with Skinner's Guaranteed Satin; at $40 per suit

The regular meeting of Lodge Grandview, No. 299, S. O. E. B. S., was held at the hall on Commercial Drive on Wednesday last, May 1st. A report from the Advisory Board stated that the District Church Parade would take place at North Vancouver on May 26th and that the new by-laws for the district had received the assent of the Grand Lodge and would go into force on July 1st. Arrangements were made to send two carpet ball teams to play other teams in the district following "Merrie England" Lodge meeting on May 10th. Congratulations were given the committee who had in hand the matter of arranging for the deecoration of the hall. A great improvement in appearance has taken place, the floor being carpeted, walls tinted and a leatherette wainscot put in. A comfortable appearance has therefore been given the place; and the provision of an organ in addition to the piano previously used, has completed the furnishing.

PAVING OF CLARK DRIVE.

At the meeting of the Ward V. Ratepayers' Association the improvement works being carried out at the east end of the ward was dealt with at considerable length. Ald. Baxter stated that he had been able to get the engineer to recommend that a portion of Clark Drive be paved, and tenders would be called for shortly.

The uestion of the high cost of living having been introduced by Dr. Dewar at a previous meeting, it was decided that he would be invited to prepare a paper on the subject for discussion at the next meeting.

The chairman, Mr. A. P. Black, referred to the importance of a matter which is to come before the central executive in regard to the Harbor Commission, and it was decided to ask Mr. H. W. Stephens, M. P., to address the association on the subject.

The next meeting of the association will be held the first Wednesday in June, when several matters of importance will be discussed.

COMMERCIAL STREET EXTENSION

Among the many miles of street improvements which the South Vancouver Board of Works have decided to carry out this summer are some which should prove a material benefit to Cedar Cottage and the vicinity. Commercial Street, which has been the cause of much complaint, on account of the dust in the summer and the mud in the winter, has come in for its share of discussion. The proposition which is mooted for the extension of this street from Fifteenth Avenue right across the city boundary to connect with the South Vancouver strets, is one which, if adopted, will make for the building up of the business section of Cedar Cottage, and should advance property values throughout the district. A huge bank at present intrvenes between the city end and the and the South Vancouver end of Commercial Street.

Mr. G. Scott, the Border Tailor, Cedar Cottage, reports that business has been very brisk during the past month. Toward the end of March he received a consignment of Scotch tweeds and suitings diretc from the factory. This supply has been exhausted and a new shipment is on the way, which should arrive in the course of a few days.

No trace has as yet been discovered of the marauders who entered the Nelson School, Grandview, last week. From the traces which were left behind it is thought that boys were responsible.

Mr. Edmonds, of the Grandview Stationery, reports that the consignment of inks, which he received last week, is being rapidly diminished, and those who contemplate laying in a stock while prices are low will have to hurry or they will be too late.

"SKY SCRAPERS."

"Sky scraper" buildings are peculiar to America. It is indeed strange that such "rank and weedy" species of buildings should find a place in roomy America. Such over-centralization means increased transportation problems in cities, poorer sanitary conditions, and less light and fresh air for the toilers in city offices. Canadian cities would do well to check such abnormal methods of building.

Many fires are started each year by the careless burning of rubbish accumulated in yards and alleys during the winter. The burning of this rubbish is too often left to the children, which annually not only costs a large number of lives or serious inpury, but results in the total destruction of many thousand dollars of property.

MILK AS A FACTOR IN INFANT MORTALITY.

Use of Modified Milk—Results in Rochester.

Clean milk is a mighty factor in the conservation of infant life. Infantile mortality statistics for Canada are lamentably incomplete, yet it is known that thousands of Canadian infants die every summer as a result of being fed diseased, dirty, germ laden milk. This is a national loss of very serious magnitude, and one that demands the immediate application of preventive measures.

The greatest danger occurs during the hot summer months. Milk constitutes a most favourable medium for the development of germ life. Two main points, therefore, require special attention. (1) Absolute cleanliness should characterize every part of the process of producing and distributing milk. In this way germs may be largely kept out of the milk. (2)By holding the milk at low temperature the germ life that does gain access to it can be kept from developing.

Modified Milk for Infants.

The preparation of modified milk for infants in cities, is usually not a good commercial investment, although it has been produced at a profit in some large American cities. But the saving of child life is a matter of vital importance to the municipalities and to the country, and if private interests will not undertake this service, then the municipal authorities must, if they are to escape the ignominy of posterity.

A number of Canadian cities are already partly supplied either by private citizens or by the direction of the Municipal Boards of Health. But there is need for a very much more general adoption of this principle. The cost need not be very heavy, as can be seen from the really excellent milk service provided by the Board of Health of the city of Rochester, N. Y. The initial cost for the eulpment was only about six hundred dollars, for a population of 200,000. Dr. Goler, who has had charge of this work, has made his city world-famous, on account of the results by these milk depots.

Results in Rochester.

The following statement illustrating something of what has been accomplished by Dr. Goler in Rochester, is taken from Mr. John Spargo's work, "The Common Sense of the Milk Question": The Rochester depots were first established in 1897.

"During the nine years, 1888 to 1896, inclusive, there were 1,999 deaths of children under five years of age in the months of July and August (in Rochester); but during the period 1897 to 1905, following nine years, distinguished by the work of the infants' milk depots, the number of deaths in the same months was only 1,000. The number of deaths was just half, notwithstanding that the population had increased something like 20 per cent I know of nothing to equal this record in the history of any city in the world. And the cost of this great work to the city has been barely a thousand dollars a year; less than the salary of a good inspector."

THE MAY ROD AND GUN.

Every sportsman interested in the welfare of Canada's fish and game resources should read the May number of Rod and Gun in Canada published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., which contains the first chapter of the Final Report of Mr. Kelly Evans of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Commission. Mr. Evans has spent two years in the preparttion of this report and the information contained therein and the recommendations which Mr. Evans makes as to a broader policy of administration should be read by every sportsman. "An Ideal Canadian Holiday" will appeal to those who already have visions of a summer outing. Trap-shohoters will find their interests particularly well looked after in this month's issue, which contains in addition to the usual department news and scores a specially illustrated article by "Canuck" on the Easter Inter-Club Shoots between Montreal and St. Hubert clubs.

The Hamburg-American line is building a new steamer, the Europa, which will be the largest vessel ever floated. It will be 881 feet long and will have cabins for 4,250 passengers. It will be equipped with a device to prevent rolling, thus doing away with seasickness.

Canada has, it is estimated, water power capable of being developed, totaling 25,000,000 horse-power. Of this, 17,000,000 is in the province of Quebec, with only 50,000 developed. Ontario has 3,000,000 available horse-power, with 330,000 developed.

MODES OF LOCOMOTION.

J. H. P.

The velocipede was first made in Mannheim, Germany. by Karl von Drais. in 1817, and was propelled by the rider touching his feet on the ground. The bicycle beca emknown in France as early as 1820. It was constructed of two wooden wheels of nearly equal size. The bicycle was considered a more appropriate vehicle for ladies to ride. The crank velocipede first appeared in 1867. The automobile is so new that children can remember the date of its first appearance.

Flying machines have long been dreamed of. In 1679 a plan was published for making an air ship to be propelled by oars or sails. It was to be an air-tight brazen vessel so light that when the air was pumped out of it it would float of itself. As the designer did not reckon with the pressure of the atmosphere, he never saw his machine rise.

The first balloon ascension was made by Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes, November 21, 1783, in a montgolfiere. When air balloons were first heard of, some one flippantly asked Dr. Franklin what was the use of it. The philosopher replied by asking, "What is the use of a new-born infant? It may become a man." Nevertheless, up to date, aerial navigation is still in its infancy.

The first street car was built by John Stevenson, and was first used in New York City in 1832. The patent for this car was signed by President Andrew Jackson. Electricity was first applied as a motive power to street cars in Cleveland, Ohio. in 1884.

Water craft get no mention from Moses, but Solomon had a ueet. Boats are freely mentioned in the New Testament, and sea invasions were made by the Greeks and Romans to Syria.

The boat now known as a schooner got its name in 1714. when Capt. Andrew Robinson, of Gloucester, Mass., built a vessel with two masts and sloop sails. At the launching, an onlooker cried out, "Oh. how she scoons!" Captain Robinson exclaimed, "A schooner let her be!"

Steam was not applied to water navigation until after it had been used for other purposes. A man named Symington made a sort of voyage in a steam vessel on the Forth and Clyde canal in 1789. Fulton launched his steamboat on the Hudson in 1807. The first steamer on the lakes was the Walk-in-the-Water, launched at Black Rock May 28, 1818, and making her first trip to Detroit in forty-four hours and ten minutes, arousing astonishment at every port she touched, and filling the Indians along the river shores with superstitious amazement. The first steam vessel crossed the Atlantic in 1819. The first foreign mail was despatched by steamer in 1830.

The original steam engine was constucted in 1770. The steame road engine of Watt was patented in 1784. The first steam railroad was opened betwixt Liverpool and Manchester in 825. George Stevenson startled the world with his nineteen-mile-an-hour locomotive, "Rocket," in 1829.

The first American steam railway was projected by Gridley Bryant at Quincy. Mass., in 1826, but a short quarry railway had been used on Crum Creek, Pa., prior to that time. The railroad from Albany to Schenectady was begun in 1830.

The locomotive steam whistle owes its origin to an accident in which hens' eggs were smashed. The tin horn, at first in use, failed to warn an old farmer of Thornton, who, in 1833, while going to market, was crossing a railroad track just ahead of a train. The engine struck the wagon and with it destroyed over 900 eggs and fifty pounds of butter, for which the railroad had to pay. This prompted one of the directors to go to George Stevenson and implore him to invent something that would give adequate warning. The quick result was the shrill steam whistle, which has never been silent from that day to this.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN CANADA.

In 1911, the total consumption of coal in Canada amounted to about 24,400,000 tons, made up as follows: 9,800,000 tons of coal produced in in Canada and 14,600,000 tons of imported coal. According to the figures Canada produces only 40.2 per cent of the coal which it consumes. It must be noted, however, that if all the coal mined in Canada had been used in the country, it would have constituted over 46.2 per cent. of the consumption.

The consumption of coal in Canada has increased from 3,480,111 tons in 1886, to 24,400,000 tons in 1910. During the same period the coal consumption per capita has increased from 0.758 tons to 3.389 tons.

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

MRS. GOODWIFE—"Hello! Mr. Beresford. I was visiting Mrs. Wisdom and she said you supplied her new wallpaper and did all the work in connection with re-papering her house. Have you any more paper the same?"

MR. BERESFORD—"Yes, Mrs. Goodwife. I was expecting a call from you. Nearly every house in Grandview has Beresford's Wallpaper, put there under my directions. When I have papered your house there will be very few left."

MRS. GOODWIFE—"Well, I'm not surprised considering the great satisfaction you give. It pays to deal with you."

MR. BERESFORD—"Come in and see my goods at—"

J. W. BERESFORD
1725 PARK DRIVE PHONE: Seymour 8785

Where it Pays to Deal — Honest Prices for Honest Goods
The GRANDVIEW STATIONERY
J. W. Edmonds, Prop.
FLAGS FLAGS FLAGS
A grand showing of flags of all nations in preparation for Dominion Day. How are our prices?
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We carry the largest stock of
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In Grandview.
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And we will do the rest. You will find our price right.

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HOES, RAKES, FORKS, MOWERS and SHEARS
Is now in, so that we are now in a position to fill your requirements.

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The Kind that Please.
Vegetables, Provisions, Eggs Butter, etc., at Lowest Prices.
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Rastus was honest and industrious, but in the opinion of the new minister, unsociable.

"Neighborliness, my dear friend," said the dominie, "is brotherliness. Do you take the trouble to see much of your neighbors?"

"Ah reckon ah sees as much of them as dey sees of me," Rastus replied.

"Perhaps," said the clergyman, "but do you love your neighbor as yourself?"

"Ah reckon ah does, pahson," Rastus replied, "but you know suh, I ain't p'tic'larly stuck on mahself neither."—Success.

THE WESTERN CALL.

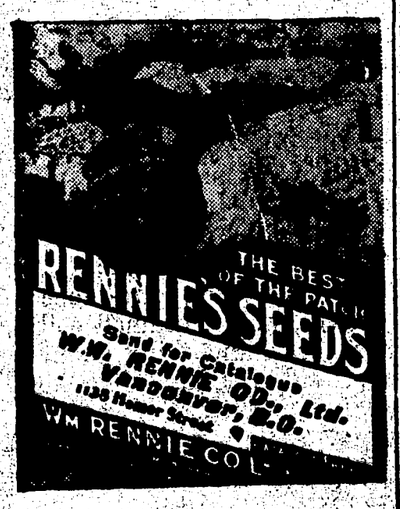
Issued every Friday at 2408 Westminster Road, one-half block north of Broadway. Phone Fairmont 1140.

Editor, H. H. Stevens; Manager, Geo. A. Odlum.

Subscription: $1.00 per year, 50 cents per six months; 25 cents per three months.

Changes of ads. must be in by Tuesday evening each week to insure insertion in following issue.

Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free of charge.



REFERENCES.

This is a very popular English pastime, and deserves a more general recognition in this country. The requisite is a blank book lying on the parlor table, in which each guest is requested to write out answers to the following questions:

Who is your favorite king in history?

Who is your favorite queen in history?

Who is your favorite American president?

Who is your favorite hero in history?

Who is your favorite heroine in history?

What is your favorite gentleman's given name?

What is your favorite lady's given name?

What is your favorite flower?

What is your favorite color?

What is your favorite play or recreation?

What is your favorite book?

What is your favorite poem? etc.

The owner of the book can extend these questions to suit his pleasure. When once it is filled it becomes an article of great personal value, compared with which a common birthday book is trivial.

"What does ferment mean?" asked the teacher of the juvenile class.

"It means work," answered Freddy.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Tommy, you may write a sentence on your slate containing the word."

A few minutes later Tommy handed up the following: "Tramps don't like to ferment."

For CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS you want a man of integrity, experience and ability. That man is Johnston; secrecy guaranteed. Vide press. The Secret Service Bureau.

310 Pender

CARIBOU BROTHERHOOD

Incorporated at Victoria, Feb. 5, 1912.

The Caribou Brotherhood was organized at Ashcroft, B.C., on Jan. 31, 1912, in order to preserve and perpetuate the history of the Cariboo District, as the early participants in the rush to the Cariboo gold fields in 1862 are rapidly dying out, and without some organization to record and preserve the many important events which occurred during that period, they would be lost to posterity.

Foundation, Objects and Aims

The Caribou Brotherhood therefore, is founded on actual happenings, collected from eye witnesses and actual participants, and documents now in the possession of the officers; the objects and aims of the order are to inculcate patriotism, loyalty to the Canadian Flag, Canadian Ideals and Institutions, and to extend a helping hand to all Brothers. Every member of the order will be expected, and he will be pledged to assist a Brother, if worthy, to the limit of his ability, under all circumstances; in this way it is hoped to build up one of the most powerful and widely extended secret orders in Canada.

Educating Possibilities.

Owing to the fact that the Province is rapidly filling up with people from the East and South who have very little knowledge of the past history of British Columbia, it is felt that the Caribou Brotherhood is an organization which fills a crying need. It is realized that as the the discovery of gold in the Cariboo was the cause of the opening up, not only of British Columbia, but also of the wonderfully fertile territories lying to the East, and was also indirectly the cause of the building of the first transcontinental railway, the history of the incidents, tragic, pathetic and comic, attending the discovery of gold should not be lost sight of, and it is one of the chief aims of the Caribou Brotherhood to collect and preserve in its archives, and later to issue in book form, the wonderful story of adventure in which the pioneers of the Cariboo participated.

There will be in each subordinate lodge an officer called an Historian whose duty it will be to collect and compile such incidents in the lives of the pioneers or their descendents as might be of interest to future generations, and which might never be brought to light, but for the instrumentality of this order.

It is intended, after the organization shall have reached a sufficiently advanced stage, to appoint lecturers whose duty it will be to visit the different subordinate lodges and deliver illustrated lectures, which will prove intensely interesting on account of the unlimited amount of material in existence which can be collected for the purpose.

Mr. Jas. A. Teit of Spences Bridge, B.C. the well known author of numerous works on Ethnology, and whose appointment as Field Ethnologist of the Dominion Government is about to be gazetted, has given his unqualified endorsation to this new society, and has accepted the office as Supreme Historian of the order. He has also expressed his willingness to edit all data which may be collected by the historians of the subordinate lodges to the end that the same may be properly compiled for future publication in book form.

Many societies of late years have been brought to the notice of the public, which have had nothing of interest to attract the members after monies had been off and whose names merely represented a collection of zoological designations.

The Caribou Brotherhood, while it bears the name of a quadruped indigenous to British Columbia, is not intended to represent an animal, but the district in which the incidents occurred which the order designs to perpetuate and preserve, and the emblem therefor of the order consists not of an animal's head, but of the working tools of the miner, prospector and rancher, who inhabit this wonderfully productive district.

Any student of the history of British Columbia recognizes the fact that the principal cities of the province owe their earlier success to the gold which the Cariboo miner brought down and dispensed with a princely hand. In those early days there were no authors to chronicle passing events or to describe either in prose or verse the romantic story of the greatest stampede for gold in the early history of Canada, and it therefore behooves country, to do all in our power to preserve the wonderful narrative of the hardships and perils undergone, and the successes achieved by the pioneers who did so much to open up this marvellously rich province to the world.

The Colonist of Victoria, the oldest newspaper in the Province, in culling from its files of fifty years ago, gives daily evidence of the marked influence exerted on the growth and development of the whole province by the discovery of gold in the Cariboo. We quote the following letter, written evidently from Quesnel, as published under date of April 14, 1862.

From Colonist of April 14, 1862. A letter from Cariboo says: The winter so far has passed pleasantly enough. Up to the last week in December there was but little cold weather, but since that time to the present the cold has been intense. Things begin to look business like here. The miners are preparing to leave for their claims. On the 14th of this month five hand-sleighs left here for Williams Creek. Each sleigh had on it about 200 or 300 pounds of grub, etc., and only one man to haul it. The miners are using sleighs on which to haul their provisions to their claims pretty extensively now. It costs about one-half what an Indian would charge for packing of the back. Dogs are very valuable animals here; they work them in sleighs. One dog hauls from 250 to 300 pounds and travels about twenty miles each day. Trains of dogs next winter will make fortunes for their owners by hauling provisions over the snow. There are a good many men on the north and south forks of the Quesnel getting ready to work and in two weeks more they will all be in working order. There are a good many digging on both forks of the Quesnelle. The miners are buying provisions here daily. Christmas and New Years pased off quietly. No quarrelling or trouble of any kind. In a short time you will hear of some new discoveries. Go around amongst the boys and almost every one of them has got a new creek to prospect and they leave every day for that purpose. Alder and Barry's bridge over the south fork has been undergoing great improvements for the spring travel. They have apparently saved no expense in making it substantial. It is now almost complete and I must say that it makes a very fine appearance and will prove of great benefit to the travelling public.

Women's Auxiliary.

As soon as the Order shall have reached a state of development which will warrant it, the promoters intend to organize an auxiliary branch for the ladies. As pioneers, they were fully the equals of the men and contributed just as much, in their own way, to the success of the old pioneers. Many tales are told of hardships and perils cheerfully endured by the women, who braved the burning summers and ghastly winters, to be with their loved ones in their search for the enticing yellow metal.

One of the principal features of this society is the creation and maintenance of a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased brethren. A fair proportion of every initiation fee will be set aside for this purpose.

Interim Certificate

For the benefit of any persons who are so situated that they cannot attend lodge meetings, or who are travelling, or living in foreign countries, where there are no lodges of the Caribou Brotherhood, a means has been devised whereby such persons may become members.

This may be accomplished by applying to the Supreme Secretary for an interim certificate, particulars of which may be obtained by corresponding with Mr. H. Koelkenbeck, Supreme Secretary, whose office is located at the headquarters of the order, Ashcroft, B. C., where all visitors will be made heartily welcome.—The Ashcroft Journal.

WATER DIVERSION AT CHICAGO

What Canada and United States May Divert from Great Lakes.

The Sanitary District of Chicago has been endeavoring to secure permission to divert 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan. This water, instead of going by way of the St. Lawrence river, would reach the sea through the valley of the Mississippi. The water already diverted at Chicago has caused serious loss to navigation and other interests by virtue of the fact that the levels of the Great lakes have beeen lowered. There is, however, another aspect of the result which would follow if Chicago were granted its request to take 10,000 c.f.s. from waters which essentially belong to boundary waters. Some 160,000 horsepower is imported into the United States from Canada, under the Burton Act. This is equivalent to about 12,000 c.f.s. Consequently, Canada would only have the benefits from thee 36,000 c.f.s. alloted her under the Boundary Waters Treaty, less the 12,000, or 24,000 c.f.s.; whereas the United States would have the benefits from 20,000 c.f.s under the Boundary Waters Treaty, the water equivalent of the imported power, viz., 12,000 c.f.s. and, if the United States obtained the additional 10,000 c.f.s., this would make about 42,000 c.f.s. as compared with the 24,000 mentioned for Canada. Let there be equality.

"Here's to the army," was a toast drunk long ago at a military celebration. "May it never want—and may it never be wanted!"

BEFORE MODERN HOUSES WERE BUILT

J. H. F.

The dwellings of the first herdsmen, like Abel, who was "a keeper of sheep," were tents or portable coverings which could easily be moved from place to place as the pasturing of flocks required.

The more permanent habitations must have been rudely constructed, perhaps of mud walls, reeds and rushes, which accounts for an early saying that certain disreputable persons "dig through houses." (Job. 24:16).

Later on stones and mortar were used. Lev. 14:33-45. Still later dried brick, which were not durable (Job

The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans all made brick which were very durable.

Wood was not much used in Palestine, except for doors, beams, etc. Metals were not used for the first few hundred years.

The houses were small, had few rooms and people slept a dreat deal in the open air. Curtains were used largely instead of doors, and the windows had lattice work instead of glass.

The Egyptians, however, made glass nearly five thousand years ago, and the Phoenicians soon acquired the art. The process was lost and was not again discovered until modern times.

The cottage is one of the early forms of modern dwellings. It originally meant a residence without land belonging to it. Under old English laws, no man could build a house proper unless "he laid four acres of land to it." A cottage, however, he could build.

Strange as it may seem, stone houses were not built in England until 674 A. D., and few pretentious dwellings existed in America until after the Revolution. There were no professional architects in the United States until about 1784. Plans for churches and other large buildings had to be obtained abroad. The dwellings were extremely plain, and had few accommodations.

Until 1200 A. D. chimneys were hardly known, even in England. The houses were wattled and plastered over with clay. The fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued out of the door, roof or window. In 1589 a tax of two shillings was levied on chimneys.

Until 1700 sash windows were unknown, for a long period were considered luxuries, and were very expensive.

Window glass was first manufactured in London in 1557, but the poor could not afford to buy it. Even after they did begin its use, they would when leaving their houses alone take out the window sashes and pack them away to prevent their being stolen.

Stairways are modern. The first straight flight of stairs came with Elizabethan architecture. The old-fashioned English staircases were always circular.

Bath rooms are a recent device. The first public bathing house in England was not constructed until 1844, but such conveniences were known in Rome in Agrippa's time.

The manufacture of licensed [illegible] began in London in 1784, and no licenses were put on doors until a few years before that time.

Around the modern dwelling is the law. This was first called "grass sward," from sward, the Anglo-Saxon term for skin, i. e., the skin or covering of the front yard.

The garden is as ancient as the house. Shakespeare says, "God the mighty first planted a garden." This valued enclosure has ever been held sacred to the possessor. Only the entrance to an old garden was thus described:

"Let no rash hand invade these sacred bowers,
Irreverent pluck the fruit or touch the flowers;
Fragrance and beauty here their claims combine,
And e'en Hesperia's garden yields to mine;
For though no golden apples gilded round,
A dragon yet more furious guards the ground."

The old Romans had a heating apparatus called the "stuba," a square box made of brick, tile, soapstone, or slate, and was, of course, immovable. The English also used this device. In 1745 Dr. Franklin invented the stove, a base burner. In 1875 Count Rumford added the oven and cooking apparatus. In 1837 Jacob F. Walter, of Philadelphia, secured the first patent on a cooking stove. Very few private residences were equipped with them until several years later.

"The spare room" comes with the commodious house. Prior to that time, guests were provided with beds literally made for the occasion, hence the phrase," making up the bed". The guest bed was made in the hall on a bench, as the host was able. Spring mattresses were not known until about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The ancients slept on skins. The Romans first used feathers for beds.

Mosiac floors are ancient. The Egyptians made them, 2200 B. C.

The impassioned orator at the Milwaukee Tramps' Convention paused and wiped his perspiring brow.

"Brothers," he said, "this is hard work."

Then they expelled him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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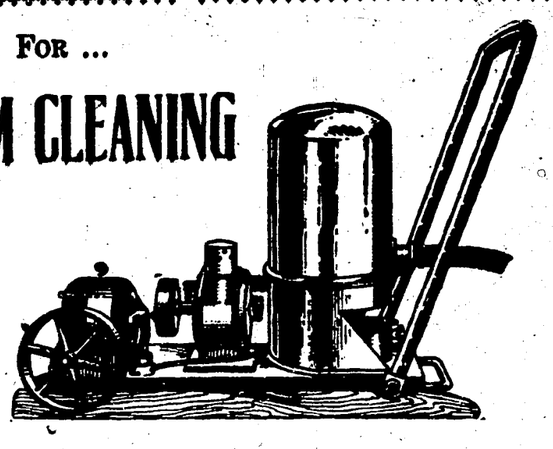

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Mt. PLEASANT

The premises which were lately occupied by the B. C. Cafe, 2611 Main Street, are to be reopened as a cafe of a higher class, by Messrs. W. C. Band and J. W. Monroe. The cafe has been redecorated and finished in brown, with pictorial designs. Brass chandeliers have been installed and altogether the refitting and decorating are calculated to have a very pleasing effect. Messrs. Band and Monroe are fortunate in having secured the services of a first-class chef in the person of Mr. Levies, late of the Hotel Elysium and the Ritz. See ttheir advertisement.

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PHONE: Fairmont 845 STAND: Broadway and Main
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ALWAYS IN MOUNT PLEASANT.

Local and Otherwise

A large gathering attended the meeting the the Scott Street Property Owners' Association the other evening, when it was decided that this association would work in conjunction with the Fraser Avenue Association for the making of a main thoroughfare from Ladner to Burrard Inlet.

The Scott Street Improvement Association was formed at this meeting, with Mr. J. Thompson as president.

Dr. T. V. Hunter, in his address to the mothers at Lord Selkirk school, told of the very small ailments of children, which if neglected lead to serious illness later on, beside subjecting the little one to untold irritation and inconvenience. He pointed out the necessity of keeping the teeth clean.

In the matter of purity, if the Government would cause this subject to be taught the boys by the doctor and the girls by the nurses it would do away with the necessity of a segregated district and its attendant evils.

Mrs. M. McCleland will address the mothers at Lord Selkirk school next Thursday at 3:30.

Objection is being taken to the use of asphaltic mixture in the paving of Westminster road. It is not the style of paving that the ratepayers of this district require. Westminster road is a main thoroughfare between different municipalities and the city, and asphaltic mixture is unsuited for the paving of such a highway. It is also thought that the city should pay a larger portion of the cost, which is $173,913, of which the city proposed to pay $110,912. Those who oppose the style of the improvements urge that the matter should be deferred and a fresh tender called for, as the present one would meet with serious opposition.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Grace Methodist Church, Sunday, May 12th, 1912.

The pastor will preach at both services. Lord's Supper in the morning. Evening subject: "Keeping Too Near the Line"—last of series on "Some Very Practical Questions."

WM. ELLIOTT,
Pastor.

The third anniversary of Grace Methodist Church, Sunday, May 5th, was one of exceptional interest and inspiration. The speakers for the day were the Revs. C. W. Brown, New Westminster, and E. A. Henry, Chalmers Church, Vancouver. Their sermons were of a very high order, and much appreciated by as many people as the church would seat. The offerings for the day amounted to about $380.

In the afternoon Messrs. Brown and Henry both got into close touch with the heads and hearts of the boys and girls, in addresses thoroughly adapted to their age and needs.

On Tuesday evening the Annual Congregational meeting was held. The very fine weather gave a chance for a first rate social time on the church green. After enjoying this, and the cheer of well-filled tables—a fine banquet, provided and managed by the Ladies' Aid—the people were called to order in the church, and encouraging reports given from the various departments of work. There was a thankful and hopeful tone in them, and the outlook is very promising.

The question of building a new church was freely discussed, its urgent need fully recognized, and a representative committee appointed to look closely into the matter and bring in an early report.

The anniversary service of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church will take place on Sunday next, May 12th, and on Monday evening following. Sermons will be preached by Rev. Dr. Spencer at the Sunday services, and the choir will render special music, reinforced by the chorister friends. "The Building of a Church" and the "Building of a City" will be the morning and evening themes of the acting pastor. On Monday evening, a platform meeting will be held when Rev. N. A. Harkness will deliver an address with others. The choir and soloists will give special music, Miss Heather will recite, and a general good time will be held. Supper will be provided from 6:30 to 8:00 o'clock at a cost of 35c per head. These anniversary services will be of a special character and we have no doubt that friends of the neighborhood will show sympathy with this work. Dr. Spencer will be specially glad to see his many temperance friends present on this occasion.

The south shore of False Creek is rapidly becoming an industrial centre. The Dominion Bed Company, a firm with its headquarters at Kent, Washingtton, are building a huge fireproof factory on a site 100 feet by 170 feet, next to the Vancouver Brewing property, near the foot of Prince Edward Street, and will employ from fifty to one hundred men. Many other concerns contemplate operating in this locality, including a cabinet making works; a mattress works; a can factory and a foundry for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

The improvements to Main Street at the two ends of the bridge are going forward apac. The roadway has been widened, and concrete sidewalks are being laid. When complete, this, the main approach to Mount Pleasant, will be one of the best roads in the district.

General satisfaction is being expressed by the merchants and other residents of Mount Pleasant at the action of the management of the "Western all" in devoting the main portion of the paper exclusively to Mount Pleasant. The buying public are being stirred to a realisation of the fact that the building up of the district depends upon them, and upon the extent to which they patronize local merchants, and merchants are beginning to see that if they let the people know what they have to offer and that their prices are no higher than those of a city store, the people are only too willing to save themselves the expense an dtrouble of a journey into the city.

Amongst other recently issued building permits are: Mr. A. B. Scott, for a house at 1017 Thirteenth avenue east, to cost $2,500; Mr. G. W. Wilson, for two houses at 3341 and 3347 Seventh avenue west, to cost $2,500 each, and Mr. H. A. Binmore, for two houses at 965 and 967 Eighth avenue west, to cost $3,000 each.

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ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT Room; telephone, bath, etc. Very suitable for student on string or reed instruments. Reasonable rental. Cowan's Academy of Music, 2348 Westminster Road. Telephone Fairmont 1567.

SATURDAY CLOSING
The Public of Mount Pleasant and district are respectfully notified that this store will be closed at 1 p. m. on Saturdays, commencing May 4th. Kindly place your orders early.
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2471 WESTMINSTER RD.
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You will be under no obligation. You will be treated courteously and, should you have any dealings with us, you will find our business methods honorable and our prices reasonable.
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No. 2
Rent Stopper No. 2—5-room house on 26th Avenue, near Nanaimo; has all modern conveniences, on a full 33-foot lot, facing city, and has splendid view; one block to fifteen-minute car service. Only $3000, $300 cash, balance $30 per month, including interest.

No. 3
Rent Stopper No. 3—6-room house with full basement and every modern convenience; half block to cars; on good lot. Only $3800, $500 cash, and $40 per month including interest.

Four-room bungalow on 25th Avenue; fireplace, furnace, beamed ceiling in living room; every modern convenience. Only $2700, $300 cash, balance monthly.

Six-room house, near Earles Road; furnace; modern; on fine lot, cleared and fenced and in lawn. Price $2800, $500 cash, balance $35 per month.

Mount Pleasant Bargain—Six-room house in excellent location, splendid view; two blocks from Main Street; garden in fruit. Exceptional value at $4500, $700 cash, balance as rent. See this!

Why pay rent when you can secure a 4-room cottage on good view lot, close to Main and Fraser? Chicken house. Price only $2500, $200 cash, balance $20 per month.

Lougheed & CO.
2343 Main Street
Phone: Fairmont 497

The Heart of Vancouver

If You Help Your District You also Help Yourself

At a recent meeting of the Knight Road Improvement Association the question of the car service came in for much discussion, it being felt that the present service is altogether inadequate. The association decided to send a delegation to wait upon Mr. Roosevelt's successor in connection with the matter.

Much dissatisfaction is being expressed by the residents along the Victoria Road carline at the action of the company in suspending the through service from the district to the city on Sundays. The transfer from one car to another, which is thus made necessary, is a cause of much inconvenience and unnecessary delay to those who must use this service.

The Point Grey council has asked the South Vancouver Board of Works to clear and grade the road from Bridge street east to Ontario street, and to provide a highway between the two municipalities. The Board of Works has ordered the work to be carried out.

Messrs. McLachlan & Morgan, who recently took over the two boot and shoe repairing businesses at 3300 Main Street and at the corner of Thirteenth and Main Street, are well satisfied, and report that business has shown a steady increase right from the first.

This week the Sanitary Meat Market is offering a choice selection of beef, mutton, pork and young fowl, and a fresh supply of halibut, ling cod, sole, and other fish will be on hand for Saturday.

CONNAUGHT AND KERR JOIN IN MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS

Moved by the same high public spirit and the single purpose of bringing the roads of Canada up to a standard that will be a credit to the nation and an example to the world at large, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and W. J. Kerr, hold the two highest positions in the gift of the Canadian Highway Association, that of patron and president respectively.

The Canadian Highway will be an accomplished fact within the next few years, and the outside world will then know that in this broad Dominion there is a road more than 3000 miles long over which an automobile can travel from coast to coast in safety and with comfort. The country that offers the wealthy tourist the splendid roads that Canada will have, the magnificent scenery and exceptional opportunities of investment, will reap a large harvest from its visitors.

Patron and President of the Canadian Highway Association

This association was formed in New Westminster, B. C., last November, and it was at this meeting that Mr. Kerr, a wealthy resident of the coast and the principal mover in the convention that resulted in the formation of the association was elected president. Some time later the Governor-General of Canada, whose activity in the cause of good roads is well known to those interested in this work, was approached and requested to permit his name to be used as that of patron, the following resolution being forwarded to him after a meeting of the executive of the association:

Moved by President W. J. Kerr, Seconded by Vice-President A. E. Todd,

"His royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, having in many ways shown his interest in good roads, and more particularly by his speech from the throne at the last formal opening of parliament; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, that the secretary extend to His Royal Highness the thanks of the officers of the Canadian Highway Association for lending his influence to the cause of roads improvement; and further,

"That the secretary respectfully inform His Royal Highness that it is the earnest desire of the members of this association that His Royal Highness should consent to become Patron of the Canadian Highway Association."

The following reply was received a few days ago by P. W. Luce, secretary of the Association:

"Government House, Ottawa.

"Dear Sir,—

"I am desired by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to inform you in reply that his Royal Highness will be pleased to become Patron of the Canadian Highway Association, as requested by your Executive Committee.

"His Royal Highness is much interested in the subject of good roads, and wishes your association every success. I am,

"Yours faithfully,

"Arthur F. Sladen,

"Private Secretary."

The Duke of Connaught has long been interested in good roads and has shown in many ways that he is strongly in sympathy with any movement that will tend to better the transportation facilities of this or any other country. Travelled man as he is, and trained in observation of thing that make for the public weel, His Royal Highness has put to practical use the knowledge gained in Canada, England, on the continent, and in foreign countries, and he believes he has acted wisely in allowing his name to become associated with the entehprise fathered by the Canadian Highway sAssociation.

"Good roads are a social and economic necessity, and good roads we will have all over Canada before I am ready to acknowledg that the work of the Canadian Association is finished," says President W. J. Kerr. And he means every word of it.

The funeral of the late Mr. George A. Lang took place on Wednesday, from the familp residence, 1618 Twelfth avenue east. Mr. Lang was for several years chief ranger of Court Burrard, Vancouver (Foresters, and was also prominent as an Orangeman. He came to this city eight years ago, and until his death he was manager for the B. C. Vinegar Works.

A fine assortment of cut flowers, ferns and palms, seeds and bulbs, etc., will be found at Van Ufford Bros., 999 Broadway West, this week.

Messrs. G. E. McBride & Co. are just in receipt of a shipment of spring goods, and can offer screen doors and windows, general garden goods, etc., at prices below the usual.

FOR SALE—A new bicycle, used only twice; complete with horn, carbide lamp, pump, New Departure coaster brake, mud guards, motor cycle seat, tool bag and tools, steel rims, Warwick Roadster tires, etc. Cost $50. Will sell for $45. Owner leaving city. Call at 139 Eleventh Ave. W., Mt. Pleasant.

PHONE FAIRMONT 510

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FANCY DRY GOODS STORE

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Best Grade of Goods and Moderate Prices will merit your Patronage.

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IS NOW

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The Cafe has been re-fitted throughout. Everything New and Up-to-date.

BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH 25c

BREAKFAST 5 to 11:30 a. m. — LUNCH 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. — SUPPER 5 to 8 p. m.

SHORT ORDERS AT ALL HOURS

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2611 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN 10th and 11th

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Screen Doors and Windows

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Lawn Roller for Rent

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For Rent to make Spring House Cleaning a delight.

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Of all kinds by the roll or yard.

PRICES THE LOWEST POSSIBLE.

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Our Saturday's Specials

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	Per Lb.		Per Lb.
Rib Roast, rolled	18c, 20c	Fresh Spare Ribs	15c
Legs Local Lamb	22c	Choice Young Fowl	25c
Loins Local Lamb	20c	Swift's Bacon	25c
Legs Pig Pork, any size	20c	Swift's Premium Hams, whole or half	22c
Fat Roast Beef	12½c, 15c		

Specially selected Haddock, 30c and 35c each.

FISH

Fresh Halibut	8c	Fresh Linn Cod	8c
Fresh Spring Salmon	18c	Finnan Haddie	10c

Fresh Ground Bones, 5 lbs. for 20c.

2513 Main St., near Broadway

The Place that treats you right.

This is an Independent Market.

2436 MAIN STREET (BETWEEN 8th and BROADWAY)

First-class Repairing a Specialty

Boots and Shoes made to order.

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Only the Best kept

C. A. BARBER 655 Broadway W

Our Opinion on the Range Question

We know we have your confidence and we have made ourselves worthy of it by handling the very best merchandise in our line.

We are familiar with the good qualities of every stove and range on the market. In our opinion

The South Bend Malleable Range is the best of them all and the range in service will back us up in every good thing we can say of it. If there was a better range made, we would advise you to buy it. Will you not come and see it? We are sure we can convince you inside of five minutes that what we say about the South Bend Malleable is true.

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2337 Main Street - Phone Fairmont 447

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CABBAGE, CELERY AND TOMATO PRODUCTION.

P. E. FRENCH, B.S.A., Assistant Horticulturist.

Cabbage.

There are three groups of cabbage commonly grown: the Red, White and Savoy types. The Red Cabbage is commonly used for pickling. The White Cabbage is commonly used as a vegetable, while the Savoy Cabbage, which is of the best quality, is little cultivated because production is not so abundant as with the common kinds. The three types of cabbage as to shape are the pointed, round and flat. The pointed are early, the round medium, while the flat are late varieties.

Soil and Manure. The best soil for cabbage is a rich loam, moist, yet well drained, and in fine condition. Early cabbage usually need richer soil than late cabbage. It is a good plan to occasionally change the land. Cabbage are gross feeders and need lots of rich manure. A small quantity of hen manure placed around each plant and mixed with the soil, will give very good results, especially with early cabbage.

Early Cabbage. Seed should be sown in the greenhouse or hotbed, about the middle or end of February. If only a few plants are required they can be grown in shallow boxes in the house. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant them into flats, placing the plants one and one-half to three inches apart, depending whether they are to be transplanted once or twice before setting in the field. The ground should be plowed in the fall and well prepared in the spring, and the plants should be hardened off before setting them in the open ground.

It is important that early cabbage should be planted out as early as possible in the spring and set deep enough to bring the base of the leaves below the ground. Cabbage plants will grow at a low temperature. They may not show much increase in the leaf at first, but they form roots rapidly. The distance apart for planting depends somewhat on the variety grown, but the usual distance for early cabbage is eighteen inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. If there is very hard frost after planting, the plants may be covered with earth for two or three days, but should immediately be uncovered if the weather turns fine. Cultivation should begin as soon as possible and be continued every week or ten days, and after every rain until the heads are well formed.

The crop should be ready for market from July first on. If the land is at once plowed when the early cabbage is harvested, it can be used for some late crop, as beans, spinach, or celery in some district. If the market is over supplied the heads may be retarded by pulling the plant to one side and so breaking off some of the roots.

Late Cabbage. The seed for late cabbage is sown in a seed bed in the open ground. Sow the seed four to six weeks before you want to transplant to the field, in a well-prepared seed bed. Sow in rows about twelve inches apart. The ground should be well prepared before planting. If necessary, late cabbage land may be used for some early crops, such as peas, in the spring. If horse cultivation is to be employed, set the plants not less than two feet apart in rows three feet apart. During the fore part of the season the cabbage may be cultivated both ways. If this is done very little hand labor is required.

Harvesting and Storing Late Cabbage. Late cabbage may be harvested and sold at once, or stored for marketing during the winter. They are usually marketed with the outside leaves trimmed off and are shipped in crates.

Cabbages will stand ten degrees or more of frost, but severe freezing or repeated freezing and thawing is injurious. They are seldom injured very much unless the stump is frozen solid.

Cabbages are generally stored in cellars or specially constructed pits in the field. If stored in the cellar they are placed on shelves, and the cellar should be cool and moist, but not wet. The pits are made by constructing an A-shaped wooden structure, which is covered over with earth. This is made about eight or nine feet wide at the bottom and the point about six feet high. A false door is put in to keep the cabbage off the earth and to allow the air to circulate through the cabbage. While in storage cabbage should be well ventilated and kept as cool as possible without freezing.

Soft cabbage may be stored for the winter by setting them in a trench, roots upward, and covering the years with about six or eight inches of soil and mulch to prevent hard freezing. The roots will show above ground. Soft cabbages stored in this way will harden up by spring.

Raising Seed. For raising seed, cabbage are placed together, in a trench about eighteen inches deep, head upwards, and covered with soil and mulch to prevent severe freezing. Hard heads give a good quality of seed, but a small quantity. Medium hard heads give a fair quality and a medium quantity, while soft heads give a poor quality and large quantity.

Celery.

Soil. Celery can be grown on any fertile, well drained soi, but best results can be obtained from a loose, rich sandy loam or a black much soil. Well drained swamp land is often excellent soi for the commercial growing of celery. Special attention should be given to the maintenance of humus in the soil for the commercial growing of celhausts the chemical fertility of the soil, but also injures its physical condition. This is not so important in the case of swamp lands, where there is generally an extra large supply of humus. The maintenance of humus in the soil can be accomplished by the application of large quantities of barn yard manure, or by planting the land every third or fourth year to some leguminous crop, such as clover.

Fertilizers. Where fresh manure is used, it should be plowed under in the fall at the rate of about twenty tons to the acre. Well-rotted manure may be applied as a top dressing a short time before planting, and harrowed into the soil. If the manure is plowed under, the land should be replowed a short time before planting, in order to bring the manure near the surface.

Many growers are getting excellent results from the use of commercial fertilizers at the rate of 600 to 700 lbs. per acre. The best results seem to be obtained by making a furrow where the plants are to be set. Then scatter the fertilizer in the bottom of the furrow and mix it well with the soil and then set the plants on top. Nitrate of Soda might be applied in light applications during the growing season just before cultivating. When celery is grown on the large scale, it is advisable for the grower to experiment with different mixtures of commercial fertilizers, and find out what gives the best results with his own particular soil.

Raising the Young Plants. Celery seed loses its vitality very quickly and is practically worthless when kept over until the second year. Order your seed early, before the supply of the best is exhausted, and there will be very little difficulty in getting good seed. One ounce of seed will give about 5,000 plants. Celery seeds are slow in germinating, and the temperature of the seed bed should be kept low. The seeds for the production of early celery are sown about the end of February or beginning of March, in hotbeds or flats. Where grown in flats there is less danger of damping off if the seeds are covered with sand.

For late celery the seed is sown in an old hotbed, cold frame or in a well but all later cultivations should be prepared seed bed. The seeds should not be covered to a greater depth than one-eighth of an inch. Watering should be attended to very carefully and the bed should not dry out. After the plants are up care should be taken that the bed does not become too wet and the plants damp off. A better root system and a stronger plant can be obtained when transplanting into flats is practiced, but this is seldom done when celery is grown on a large scale. The cost of labor is too great to recommend two handlings for commercial celery production. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to prevent overcrowding.

Transplanting to the Field. The ground should be well plowed, harrowed and smoothed before the plants are set out. The seed bed should be thoroughly soaked with water before the plants are dug. A portion of the top is generally trimmed off the plant when transplanted. When raised on a large scale celery is grown in single or double rows, 4, 5 or 6 feet apart with plants 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Most of the growers in this Province prefer the double row system. Early celery is generally planted closer together than late celery. If the weather is warm after setting the plants in the field, they should be shaded for a few days.

Cultivation. The young plants should be frequently cultivated, but at no time should deep cultivation be practised, as the roots are to be found very near the surface of the soil. As soon as the plants attain considerable size, the leaves should be drawn up and a little soil compacted about the base of the plant to hold it upright.

Blanching. Early celery is usually blanched by means of boards, as there is less danger of disease during the warm weather. Late celery may be blanched by the use of boards, or by banking up with earth. There is much less labor required when boards are used for blanching, but if the celery is to be left in the ground late in the fall, there is more danger from frost than when it is well banked with earth.

Digging and Preparing for Market. In the field the celery should be loosened only as required for removal to the storehouse or washing house, as a short exposure to the sun after the roots have been disturbed is very injurious and detracts from its keeping qualities. When ready for market the celery is washed free of adhering soil, the outside leaves are removed and the roots trimmed, and it is packed in boxes or crates. A lining of paper is usually placed in the box before packing the celery.

Storage. When only a small quantity of celery is kept for winter, it may be well banked in the field and covered with straw, or put in a trench and covered. This method is, however, too laborious for application on a large commercial scale.

Celery may be safely stored in cellars or storage houses provided the temperature is kept low and plenty of ventilation maintained. Make bins 3 or 4 feet wide, 2 feet high and any desired length and put in about 5 inches of strong soil. Plant the celery, leaving the roots on, close together in rows about 3 inches apart. After the plants are set in water heavily without putting any more than necessary on the tops. Leave the bin open until the plants are dry and then cover.

Varieties in Order of Maturity. Golden Self Blanching, White Plume or Chicago Giant, Paris Golden, Giant Pascal, Evan's Triumph, and Winter Green.

Tomatoes as A Field Crop.

Growing the Plants. Tomato seed should be sown in hotbeds or flats about the middle of March. It requires about one oz. of seed to produce enough plants for one acre. When the second leaf shows the plants should be transplanted about 2 inches apart each way, into flats, and allowed to develop in these quarters until they have attained a height of 4 to 6 inches. They are then transplanted to about 4 inches apart each way in flats or into berry boxes, pots, etc., and from these quarters to the field. In growing the young plants it is very important to keep the temperature fairly even, and not allow drafts to strike the plants. The less water used as long as the plants are growing well the better. It is very important that the plants should be well hardened off before set in the open ground.

Soil and its Preparation. Tomatoes if given proper treatment, can be grown on almost any well drained soil which is in good condition, but probably a rich, sandy loam will give the best results. The treatment of the soil previous to planting is very important. Tomatoes do well after clover sod. The ground should be plowed in the fall or early spring and deeply cultivated in the spring.

Fertilizers. Barnyard manure may be applied in the fall and plowed under, or if well-rotted it might be applied as a top dressing in the spring and worked into the soil. Since the tomato belongs to the potash consuming class of plants, the fertilizers used should be especially rich in potash.

Setting and Cultivating the Plants. The plants should be set in the field as soon as all danger of frost is over. If the plants are transplanted from flats to the field, cut the soil in the flat into cubes two or three days before removing the plants. Soak with water two or three hours before transplanting. If the plants are to be allowed to run over the ground, they should be set about four feet apart each way. If trimmed and tied to stakes they may be planted in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches apart in the rows.

Tomatoes need thorough cultivation, shallow, as the tomato is a surface feeder.

Pruning and Training. Tomato plants under field cultivation are generally allowed to run over the ground in any direction. For early market it will pay not to leave more than three sets of fruit. Even for the main crop it will pay to take off all the small fruit and cut back the young shoots about the middle of August, especially if the plant is growing rapidly.

Selection. Tomato seed should be saved from the best tomatoes, from vines producing a large amount of fruit. The crown setting is always the best for seed purposes.

Varieties. A good variety is one which bears medium-sized, smooth spherical fruits, which ripen evenly and have small seed cavities and thick walls. Sofe of the common varieties grown in Canada are: (Red) Earliana, Bonny Best, Wealthy, Chalk's Jewel, Success, Livingstone, Baltimore and I. X. L.; (Pink)—June Ping and Globe.

Harvesting and Marketing. The fruit should be gathered two or three times a week if the tomato is grown as a truck crop. If used for canning purposes the harvesting periods need not be quite so close. For home markets the fruit should be allowed to ripen upon the plant. If the fruit is to be shipped long distances it should be harvested just as the ripening process begins. Only sound fruit should be ffarketed. In packing tomatoes for the market the fruit should be graded and those that are symmetrical in form and uniform in size and of a like degree of ripeness packed in any one receptacle.

When the news of the death of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who was the father of the present head of the family, became known at the Rothschild city offices, an old and very shabby Hebrew burst into loud wailing and began weeping bitterly. His distress finally touched the heart of the porter, who tried, so a writer in the St. James' Budget states, to comfort him.

"Don't take on so, old man," he urged. "It isn't as if you were one of the family."

"Ach, that's why I cry!" groaned the man, with a fresh flood o ftears.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Latest Fabric For Bath Robes Is Corduroy.

There is a kind of cotton corduroy which is very warm and eminently suitable for winter bath robes. It can be bought for 35 cents a yard, and only about seven yards are required for a robe made in kimono style. A charming model, one to make any woman jealous, was seen recently, made of pale pink corduroy. The ends of

SATISFACTORY BATH ROBE.

the sleeves and the front edges of the gown were cut in shallow scallops and bound with inch wide satin ribbon.

Ribbed serge is used for smart frocks, braid and oriental hued embroidery imparting the decorative note.

The bath robe that is simple in cut and at the same time has good lines is all that is required in this garment. Such a robe is pictured.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut in three sizes—small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40 and large 42 or 44 bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 7231, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery. When ordering use coupon.

No..... Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

HERE AND THERE.

Maggie Effects In Neckwear Very Smart.

The vogue for black and white extends to neckwear, and there are models of every description fashioned from black and white materials.

In frills and bows to be fastened at the throat and worn with separate stock, collar, etc., there is an infinite variety. Here again fineness of material and dainty work add to the cost. The prettiest of the frills in which real lace and handwork are combined are exceedingly expensive, and one may spend a hundred dollars upon such trifles without having very much to show for the outlay. Luckily there are models less costly, though none of real fineness and daintiness is actually cheap.

The most common form of the frill is one long plaited ruffle attached to a band of lace or tucked material at the left side. The outer edge is usually tucked and lace trimmed. This model, however, is not becoming to every one.

BREAKFAST CAPS.

It may be too flat on the right side, and something fuller and fluffier may be more desirable.

Up to date women are wearing dainty caps of lace and lawn at breakfast. Very charming are the models used for this purpose seen in the cut.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

These May Manton patterns come in one size only. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 7239, and they will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery. When ordering use coupon.

No..... Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

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ONE DAY AT A TIME.

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that is the hardest fate;
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them late.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme—
A good one to live by:
A day at a time.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches
Knows only too well how long that can seem;
But it's never today which the spirit breaks:
It's darkened future without a gleam.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme—
A good one to live by:
A day at a time.

One day at a time! A burden too great
To be borne for two can be borne for one;
Who knows what will enter tomorrow's gate?
While yet we are speaking all may be done.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme—
A good one to live by:
A day at a time.

One day at a time! When joy is at height—
Such joy as the heart can never forget—
And pulses are throbbing with wild delight,
How hard to remember that suns must set!
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme—
A good one to live by:
A day at a time.

One day at a time — but a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length;
And there's a bit of precious Scripture to say
That according to each shall be our strength.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme—
A good one to live by:
A day at a time.
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

"'Ere, Bill, wot's the matter? You're lookin' worried."

"Work—Nothing but work from mornin' till night."

"'Ow long 'ave you been at it?"

"I begin tomorrow."

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In ultimate results which use our electric power service. The factories or office buildings which operate private power plants are under a big expense for maintenance. A trifling accident may disorganize their whole system — more serious disturbance, with attendant heavy losses involved, are not preventable. Stave Lake Power is undeniably cheaper and more reliable than private plant operation. See us for particulars and rates.

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WALL BOARD

Used as a substitute for lath and plaster has more than justified its pretentions. The best of all is "UTILITY" Board which can be either painted, kalsomined or papered; and costs less than 4 cents per foot for quantities. "WANDA" Board is the best of the wood fibre productions and costs 3 cents per foot.

Send for samples and sizes to

W. C. THOMSON & CO.

319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3394

A TENDERFOOT'S WOOING

—BY—

CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

(AUTHOR OF "GOLD, GOLD IN CARIBOO," ETC.)

Supplied Exclusively in Canada by The British & Colonial Press Service, Limited.

"But Jim did not come. Though they watched for him from hour to hour; though even an ordinary rider in ordinary haste might have been back before the second night fell. The dark came again, and with it no Jim Combe.

Neither did morning bring him, and it was not until late afternoon on the fourth day that two men walked slowly before their led horses into the corrals.

Kitty, whose impatience was devouring her, saw them come. Jim was smoking, of course, and staring about him as he slouched along without a sign of haste, without a shout to tell that he had come. Surely never any man walked as slowly as Jim Combe, never any man looked less like the express messenger returned.

"He doesn't seem in a hurry," said Kitty, and there was a world of disappointment and bitterness in her tone. She expected every one to show his excitement as she did hers.

"Did you ever expect Jim to look as if he hurried?" asked Mrs. Rolt, who was leaning over the girl's shoulder at the window. "Did you want Jim to boil up a gallop at the finish like the driver of an Irish jaunting car? Look at the horses."

They indeed told a tale of haste in the past, haste of which they were no longer capable, and possibly any man with a view to effect might have dragged his limbs as the horses dragged theirs.

Jim only walked slowly and limped a little, stopping to speak to one of the boys and to help him off-saddle the roan. Then he walked quietly to the house with the doctor, not stopping to hear much of what old Al had to tell him.

But he managed to take in a great deal in those quiet glances which Kitty resented so much.

"Any one hurt?" were his first words to Al, before the old man had time to open his mouth.

"Two of them hurt badly," pointing to the fresh earth. "None of our folk scratched."

"Didn't try to rush the ranch then?"

"Broke the store-house and got the guns while we were at the stacks."

"Might have known that they would try that. What did you all want to go to the stacks for? Didn't calculate to blow them out, did you?"

Al hung his head. It is dispiriting when you have a great story to tell, to have it understood and sentence pronounced before you have had time to open your lips.

"How many Injuns were there?"

"About fifteen, I guess."

"More than that," said the man who had not been there; but he did not stop to argue or hear any more details. He remembered the two bands which he had seen on his way to Soda Creek, and he knew all that it was vital to know, so he followed Protheroe quietly to the house.

The doctor's report was a good one and soon made. When sober he was a capable man, and Anstruther's injuries, however painful, were sufficiently simple.

"A bundle of nerves, fine bred and high strung," was Protheroe's comment. "A steer who had had the same smash up would have gone on feeding. Three ribs broken, badly shaken up, and bruised a bit, of course; but the ribs have knit already. You did the right thing, Mrs. Rolt. These are your bandages?"

"No, they are Jim's."

"Of course. I ought to have known Jim's packing; effective, but a trifle severe. Here, let me loosen them a little," and his deft fingers, which were as delicate as a woman's and as strong as a man's, played about Anstruther with astonishing rapidity.

"That's better, isn't it?"

Anstruther sighed. "Yes. I can move now, I think, without fainting."

"But you must not; at least, not much. Jim was on the right track, but he certainly did not give you much play. You don't drink much, do you?"

"No; not much."

"And you're not twenty-five. Lord! Lord! What could hurt a man who doesnt drink and isn't twenty-five? Your case was not worth the ride, but perhaps we may have others," he added cheerfully, "now that old Kheiowna has broken out."

As soon as the doctor's inspection was over, a council of war was held in the dining-room, whilst Jim and the doctor cut themselves vast chunks from the boiled salted beef on the table.

"Pity that the boys did not overhaul some of them," said Jim.

"Yes, it would have saved a hull lot of trouble," agreed Al, "we could have given them their medicine right there. Now we've got to take it to them."

"You think that we can't afford to leave things as they are," asked Rolt.

"I don't think about it. I hain't knowed Injuns since I growed grass high for nothing. When Injuns start on a racket of this kind, they've got to be wiped out or they'll come back like chickens to a doughnut. Ain't that so, Jim?"

But Jim was busy eating and listening. He was not much of a gas bag any way, the men said.

But at last even his appetite was appeased, and he turned from the men to the Boss.

"I'm afraid that it has got to be Rolt. There are more Indians o' than the boys think, and it's a vas deal more serious than I like. I saw two bands coming this way on pride to Soda Creek. I met Kheiowna and I'm afraid he has raised the whol country side."

"That's so," put in Al. "There ain't so much as an old klooch left at the rancherie since the burning."

"How do you know, Al?"

"I sent one of the breeds to prospect."

"Where is he?"

"He never came back. I didn't calculate as he would, but I thought he'd be better with them than with us if that was the kind of swine he was. Then I sent Dan here and he says they've all vamoosed. Don't you, Dan?"

"Every last hoof of them."

For a few moments there was a dead silence in the room, the men puffing quietly at their pipes and staring into the log fire. After so many years of undisturbed peace, it seemed impossible to believe in a general rising amongst B. C. Indians. It was almost as if the cattle had turned on the cowboys.

"What are we to do, Jim?"

"Well, Rolt, if these Indians were not Chilcotens, I should say that we had seen the worst of it and it might all blow over, but they are Chilcotens, and Chilcotens are not like other B.C. Indians."

"Oh, them Coast Indians is like a pack of wet hens," put in Al. "There fellows are mean as wolves. They wiped out that survey part yon Bella Coolaa pretty clean."

"That was a long time ago, and all the ring-leaders were hanged."

"That's all you know, Boss. Kheiowna was one of the ring-leaders, and he wasn't hung, worse luck. None of the ring-leaders were hanged. The fellows they gave up were slaves, that's all. There wasn't a Chilcoten amongst them. Government knowed it, but couldn't do nothing."

"Do you remember, Doc, that smoke that I thought I saw late yesterday evening?" asked Jim.

"In the timber towards Grouse Creek?"

"Yes."

"I remember, but you don't think that that is where they are? If they had been there they would have se n us and cut us off."

"I'm not sure of that. They might have been scared that one of us would break back to Soda Creek. It would be safer for them to round us all up here at the ranch."

"You think that they have cut off our communications then?"

"With Soda Creek and Faircloughs; yes. That's what I'd try to do if I was in their place. Al's plan is the right one. We had better go after them. The first blow is worth a dozen later on, and it won't do to let them think we are scared, but we must leave a strong guard with you and the ladies."

"Yes, I mean to," said the Boss, waking up and taking command. "Pick your men to stay Combe."

"How would it be if the doctor, old Toma, two of the breeds, and the Fa rclough boys stayed with you and Anstruther. I'm afraid about the Fa rcloughs. I doubt if they will ever g t here."

"They're in the corral now. Won't believe a word about the rising, and think as we're scared at our own shadows."

"Go and bring them in, Al."

Al went out and returned presently with two fair-headed young Engli h men, beef-fed giants, with gaiters and other relics of the Old Country still clinging to them. Until now they had been looked upon with a certain amount of disfavor at the Risky as not belonging to quite the same class as most of the English importations and as intruders whose small hay meadow hardly justified their existence and the presence of their herd upon the range, but in the straits to which the Rolts had been reduced, the Faircloughs were accorded a very hearty welcome, although their obvious scepticism and too loudly proclaimed indifference to anything that "a pack of mangy Indians" could do, was a little trying to the old hands.

"The Chilcotens have not been near your place yet, Al tells me."

"No, sirree! I guess they know better," replied Bob Fairclough, handling a new Winchester with meaning.

"I hope so, indeed, Mr. Fairclough, and I daresay that we exaggerate the danger having ladies and an invalid to take care of. Would you mind staying with us for a day or two? Half of us are going out to try to round up Kheiowna and his band, and your presence and your brother's would relieve the tedium of our absence for the ladies, and give them a greater sense of safety."

"Why, certainly. Delighted, I am sure, unless you would like to have us along with you and leave two of your men behind. Jack is a capital sh t, you know, used to shoot at Wimbledon, and I can beat him a bit most times."

Rolt smiled at the ingenuous statement, but he wanted men who could hit something more difficult than a target at a measured two hundred yards from a rest. That style of shooting would do from the ranch windows, but if it came to shooting off-hand from the saddle, he preferred to trust some of his boys who had never heard of Wimbledon.

"Thank you, very much. But I think you must be content with the place of honor. It will be good to know that two such shots are watching over the ladies' safety. I'll take the trail to-night, Jim."

"Better let me go instead, Boss."

"One of us two must stay, Jim, and you have had your share of fun."

Jim hesitated, and prepared to argue.

"Besides, I don't want the wife to think that there is any serious danger, and if you stay behind she will not think so much of my going. She will argue that if there was anything really to be done, I should take my best man with me. See?"

Finally it was arranged in this way, and in the dark, long after the ladies had retired to rest, Dick Rolt stood for a minute looking down at the face he loved, so white and calmly lovely in the moonlight.

It was too white, he thought, and then a hideous vision came to him of how that face might be when he next saw it.

"What a fool I am," he muttered to himself, "and all because a parcel of white livered Siwashes burned my stacks. Even that was rather heroic for them."

But when he reached over his horse's shoulder for Jim's hand, which he gripped hard, his voice had a queer ring in it.

"You won't let any harm happen to her, Jim."

"Not whilst I'm alive," and if "her" meant Polly to one man and Kitty to another it made no difference since the two were together.

Then Rolt turned away from the corrals and rode silently with his men through the night, believing that he had spared his wife the pain of parting and hidden from her the risk which he was running, not knowing, kindly fool that he was, that she had read him like a book; that her heart had yearned to him as he stood silently praying over her, marking but not guessing the cause of her paleness and that she, not he, was the one who had spared the other the pain of that which they knew could not be avoided.

A rancher's wife, like a soldier's, is obliged sometimes to take chances even with the life of her best beloved. If not there would be no ranching.

CHAPTER XIX.

"What is your programme, Al?" whispered the Boss, when the ranch lights had died out behind the hog's back.

"I was calculating to make for that gulch as leads into Grouse Creek. We could leave our horses there, and do a sneak down it to Kheiowna's camp."

"How do you know he is camped there?"

"It's the nearest water to the place where Jim saw the smoke. He might not be there, of course, but it's worth trying. We might get the drop on the whole outfit if we did a good sneak at night."

"We might, as they won't dream of our assuming the offensive, but it isn't likely. They aren't white men and the woods talk."

"That's so, but if they spot us before we get the drop, it's only three to one. They'll run, sure."

That is the spirit of the West. Three to one is about a fair match in the eyes of the Western man, if the one is white, with rather heavy odds on the one, and history has proved that the handicap is not too heavy in most cases, although some "cool white," as Al would have put it, may sometimes "get left."

The Boss, at any rate, seemed satisfied, and the five went on silently in the darkness, which was of the kind which absolutely obliterates everything. A chinook wind was blowing, one of those curiously soft warm winds which occur in British Columbia, cutting the snow off the hills in a few hours like a red hot knife. By their ears they could tell when they were riding over prairie, for then there was only the whisper of the grass at their feet, or through timber, for then the soughing of the trees made weird music for them, but in that solid damp blackness you might have burst your eyeballs in trying to discover the outline of a pine, or the edge of the timber against the sky, and your efforts would have been in vain.

And yet with the instinct of a homing pigeon, old Al led them steadily on, never complaining of the darkness, never hesitating, or asking questions, and his companions felt their way after him, trusting implicitly to his guidance and to the instinct of their horses.

"Better get off here, Boss," Al said at last. "It's bad going. Hold on to your stirrup leather and let your horse come along after me," but he himself remained in the saddle.

It has to be more than bad going to persuade an old cowboy to foot it.

"Who's that blundering idiot?" he hissed a minute later as some one broke a stick. "can't you move your hoof without knocking the trees down. If they ain't deaf they'll hear that in Sody Creek bar."

Though the old man's language was more picturesque than accurate, a good many things seemed to have heard that unlucky stick. Until it broke, but for the solemn soughing of the trees, the dumbness of the woods had matched the darkness of the night. You would have thought that woods and prairie were alike untenanted, had you not remembered that all those who move in them by night, are stalking or stalked, seeking the life of another or shudderingly trying to save their own. As the stick cracked, there was a rustling in every bush, a stir in every tree, unseen feet pattered, unseen wings fluttered for a moment, and then again all was still,—listening.

As the five paused with all their senses on the alert, a tiny bright red star showed for a moment in the gloom ahead of, and above them.

"Gosh! I didn't know that we were that close," muttered Al. "If that fool hadn't have touched his fire I'd have blundered right into them. Lie low, boys."

For a quarter of an hour the five men lay motionless, and so still was everything that before the fifteen minutes had passed, the Boss felt convinced that the light which they had seen must have been born of their imagination. It could not be that there was any live thing in such a silence as that. But Al did not share in this feeling.

"It's a mercy none of the cayuses whinnied," he whispered, "but it won't do to trust them any longer. Let me git past you, Boss. Now foller me back. Go easy, and for the love of life, don't break any more trees, Dan," and so saying he led them back by the way they had come.

At last he stopped. There had crept into the sky the faintest suspicion of light. Black darkness it would have appeared to most men still, but to these whose eyes had become accustomed to the utter dark it sufficed to show a hollow land.

"We'll tie the horses here, and wait a bit. When we can pretty nigh see our sights, we'll begin our sneak. They're a blanked sight nearer than I thought they was."

As he spoke his words were justified.

The black belt of gloom which surrounded the hollow in which they lay, was suddenly starred in a dozen places by quick red jets of flame, and the silence shattered by the ringing reports of as many rifles, after which the darkness came back again and the silence, but for the screaming of a wounded horse.

"Guess they beat us on the sneak," muttered old Al coolly. "Get into cover, boys, quick."

Probably no white man but Al could have led the ranch posse through those woods at night as silently as he had done. They had stirred no heavy beast to precede them and carry a warning to their foes. There had been no fluttering of disturbed wings in front of their advance, except that once; but a warning need not be printed in large type for an Indian to see it.

Ever since Dan "broke that tree" the stalkers had been stalked without suspecting it.

When the volley was fired Dick Rolt had had his eye on the exact spot in which one of the red stars of light had burst. He had heard the bullet sing past him, and for a fraction of a second had seen the prone figure of the man who fired the shot. But he had not replied to it.

(Continued Next Week.)

B. C. FALL FAIRS.

Dates of Provincial Fairs Announced —Kamloops' Fixed for September 18-19-20.

A complete list of the British Columbia fall fairs has been compiled and the dates assigned.

Kamloops' exhibition will take place Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 18, 19 and 20.

Following is the list of fairs:

Arrow Lakes—October 4-5.
Alberni—September 13.
Armstrong—October 16-17.
Burquitlam—September 28.
Bella Coola—October 30.
Cowichan—September 20-21.
Comox—October 3.
Coquitlam—September 21.
Chilliwack—September 19-20.
Central Park—September 12-13.
Cranbrook—September 18-19.
Delta—September 20-21.
Grand Forks—Sept. 26-27.
Greenwood—September 30.
Golden—September 24-25.
Islands—September 18.
Kent—September 12-13.
Kamloops—September 18-20.
Kelowna—September 26-27.
Kaslo—October 15.
Langley—September 25.
Mission—September 24-25.
Maple Ridge—Sept. 25-26.
Matsqui—September 26-27.
Nanaimo—September 17-19.
N. and S. Saanich—Oct. 4-5.
Nicola—September 25.
North Vancouver—Sept. 7.
New Westminster—Oct. 4-5.
Nelson—September 23-25.
New Denver—October 2.
Penticton—September 29.
Revelstoke—October 8-10.
Richmond—September 25-26.
Shawnigan—September 18.
Salmon Arm—Sept. 27, 28.
Summerland—October 30, 31.
Surrey—September 24.
Trail—September 25-26.
Vernon—October 23, 24.
Vancouver—August 10-17.
Windermere—Sept. 20-21.
Victoria, (provincial exhibition—September 24-28.

ILLINOIS INTERESTED.

Bankers and Farmers to Send Large Delegations to Lethbridge Congress.

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, May 1.—Illinois bankers and farmers are deeply interested in dry-farming and propose to send large delegations to the Congress at Lethbridge next October with a view to studying the methods pursued in the provinces of Western Canada.

Mr. W. E. Taylor, agricultural expert for the John Deere Plow Company, and Executive Secretary-Treasurer John T. Burns, of the Dry-Farming Congress, held a conference with Governor Deneen last week in Springfield, Illinois, the outcome of which was that the Governor promised his heartiest co-operation in securing a very large representation at the Congress, and also an exhibit of products of the state grown under dry-farming conditions.

Governor Deneen, being unable to attend because of the press of business just before election in the States, will appoint a personal representative, and he will urge the bankers who have taken up the propaganda of redeeming worn-out soils and reducing agricultural waste to take a special interest in the dry-farming movement, realizing that upon this modern method of cultivation and conservation of moisture depends to a great extent the hope of reducing the cost of living.

"They tell me that Jim Muggins is one of the directors in a big city corporation now," said the grocer.

"Yes, I seen him las' time I was down to town," said Mr. Meddgrass. "He directs the envelopes f'r the firm."

PLAN CONSERVATION OF FOOTSTEPS

Figures Gathered Here Estimate that Country Wastes 3,000,000 Miles of Travel in Useless Footsteps Annually—Time Lost Equal to 3,640,000 Working Days, Valued at $7,280,000—Belief that Saving Can Be Made—Kissing Gallery for Railway Stations the Latest—Another Blow at Decent Civic Government.

(From Press Service Bureau.)

MONTREAL, May 3.—What is undoubtedly the oddest and at the same time one of the most important conservation movements yet developed in this country is now taking form here in an investigation looking to the conservation of footsteps. Unimportant as such a project may seem at first glance, it assumes extremely significant proportions when it is realized that the footsteps wasted here every day are equal to 20,000 miles of travel for one person, or 7,200,000 miles every year. In obtaining these figures it is estimated that every individual in the city takes at least one thousand useless steps of two feet in length each day, or 2000 feet of wasted travel; that is, more than one-third of a mile. Even if the average rate of walking be placed as high as four miles an hour this means that Montrealers throw away each day 166,666 hours in useless travel, 61,000,000 hours each day. Reduced to working days of eight hours each, this means that in this city alone the equivalent of 20,833 are thrown away every day, or 7,625,000 working days annually. Figuring on a value of two dollars for each working ray, the figures show that New Yorkers alone are losing something like $15,250,000 a year for lack of scientific conservation of footsteps. For the whole country the figures become so enormous as to be almost incomprehensible. The amount of travel wasted throughout the whole country annually is 3,00,000 miles if it is estimated, and involves the loss of hundreds of dollars worth of shoe leather. Of course, it is not expected by the originators of the footstep conservation idea that all this can be saved, but it is believed that as a result of the realization of the enormous loss involved in useless footsteps a certain part may be conserved with a resultant profit both in time and dollars.

For Fond Lovers.

A kissing gallery is the latest word in railroad terminal building and according to Chief Engineer Sullivan of the new Windsor terminal, the big station nearing completion here is to fill this long-felt want. The railroad is not entirely unselfish in its intention to provide the thousands of commuters and other travellers with a specially designed oculatory hall since it is admitted that at times Graeco-Roman work on the part of temperamental couples has impeded traffic. In design and construction everything has been done to insure the success of the innovation, acoustics have been considered and the gallery provided with sound-proof walls and roofs. Some of the rules which it is said will be posted in conspicuous places are, however, of such a nature as to cause some dissatisfaction. For instance, those who meet by chance in other parts of the station than the "kissing gallery" will be under the watchful eye of attendants who at the first sign of an affectionate embrace will politely request that the soul kiss parlors are the proper place for that sort of thing. There is some fear that in the case of impetuous young people this may lead to trouble. An anxious inquiry by one commuter as to whether married folks would be compelled to live up to the high standards of the Romeo and Juliet room was relieved by the explanation that a spot on the floor indicated the space especially allotted to the performance of perfunctory greetings for the sake of appearance only. The rules will also exclude outsiders who might, if the idea becomes popular, so fill up the room that those legitimately entitled to use it would be forced out.

Opposition Against Honesty.

The enemies of good government in Montreal have not yet been routed. Undismayed by the check which they received in the Controllership elections, they have appeared in the field with a new weapon.

This is to be called the "Independent Citizens' League."

The men to whom the election of Mr. Godfrey was a body blow have decided that they must try to put the regular orthodox original Citizen's Association "out of business," knowing that it was the work of this association which had a good deal to do with Mr. Godfrey's overwhelming victory.

So they have decided to form an opposition league, the sole object of which will be to fight and block the operations of the other association.

The names of the men who are behind this new association are being kept quiet for the present, but the forming of it has been definitely decided.

The men behind it pose as saviours of the city. They call the present Citizens association the Tammany Hall of Montreal, and profess that they are going to take the city out of its clutch by the same kind of an organization as that with which William Randolph Hearst overthrew the New York Tammany Hall.

These men also profess that the majority of the citizens are in reality opposed to the Citizens' League, as it now exists, and that there will be strong support from English and French speaking electors alike for the counter organization.

It is claimed that the new association will have a majority of the city council in its favor, the organizers declaring that many of the aldermen, while favoring the Board of Control, are opposed to the Citizens' League.

TO TOUR PACIFIC SLOPE.

Daniel Morgan, Spokane, on an Important Mission for Dry-Farming Congress.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 5.—Daniel Morgan, the well-known banker and one of the largest land owners in dry farming, has accepted an invitation from the Canadian Board of Control of the Seventh International Dry-Farming Congress, to be held at Lethbridge, Alberta, October 21-26, to make a tour of the Northwestern and Pacific Slope states as field commissioner.

Mr. Morgan plans to leave for Lethbridge and Edmonton, Alberta, in company with the prominent Canadians who are so actively promoting the interests of the great Dry-Farming Congress and Exposition, and then to make a visit to the capitals and the important cities and towns of Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico, and possibly Utah and Arizona. He will call upon the governors of each state and enlist their aid in securing a large representation of delegates and exhibits of dry-farmed products at the Lethbridge Convention and Exposition, and he will also address the leading boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and agricultural societies, telling them of the wonderful results the Canadians are making to attract people to the great dry-farming districts, and showing that it behooves the farmers of the West to get busy early in the spring in order to take to Lethbridge grains, grasses and vegetables to compete for the valuable prizes offered.

In Lethbridge Mr. Morgan will be the guest of Fred W. Dorner, Chairman of the Canadian Board of Control, and in Edmonton he will be the guest of George Harcourt, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Chairman of the International Board of Governors of the Dry-Farming Congress, and will also confer with Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta and Honorary Chairman of the International Board of Governors of the Congress. Mr. Marshall will very likely make a tour of the middle Western States on a similar mission to that of Mr. Morgan, it depending largely upon the requirements of his office, he being one of the most active Agricultural Department directors in the world, in view of the vast amount of money being expended in developing the new agriculture in Alberta.

MINNESOTA IS IN LINE.

Governor Eberhardt Arranges for a Big Display of Dry-Farmed Products at Lethbridge.

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, May 1.—Governor Eberhardt last week met in conference at Minneapolis the Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the International Dry-Farming Congress, Mr. John T. Burns, and Mr. Daniel E. Willard, Industrial Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railway, and it was later announced by his excellency that Minnesota will be represented at the Dry-Farming Congress in this city next October by a large and representative delegation of farmers and bankers, and also by one of the largest and best exhibits the state ever sent out. He has commissioned Immigration Commissioner Maxfield to arrange for the collecting of the exhibit and the installation of it at the big exposition buildings here.

The Governor stated that the bankers of Minnesota were particularly interested in the dry-farming movement, because of the future agricultural success depending so much upon it, and he had recommended to their organization that they make a special effort to have a large and representative delegation at the Congress.

Mr. Willard and Mr. Maxfield will appear before the state land board at its next meeting and urge its co-operation in the making of the exhibit and in selecting progressive farmers as delegates to represent the state.

They evidently were spending their first night at the concert, and the young man was telling the young lady all about it. They talked loudly, for the young man was trying to make an impression on all within a ten-foot radius. He always anticipated the performers, and finally held his hand to his mouth as he said in an undertone:

"Dearie, did you ever try to listen to music with your eyes shut? It's heavenly."

Thereupon a man two rows behind leaned forward and said: "Young man, try it with your mouth shut. It will be a relief."

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KATALLA, ALASKA

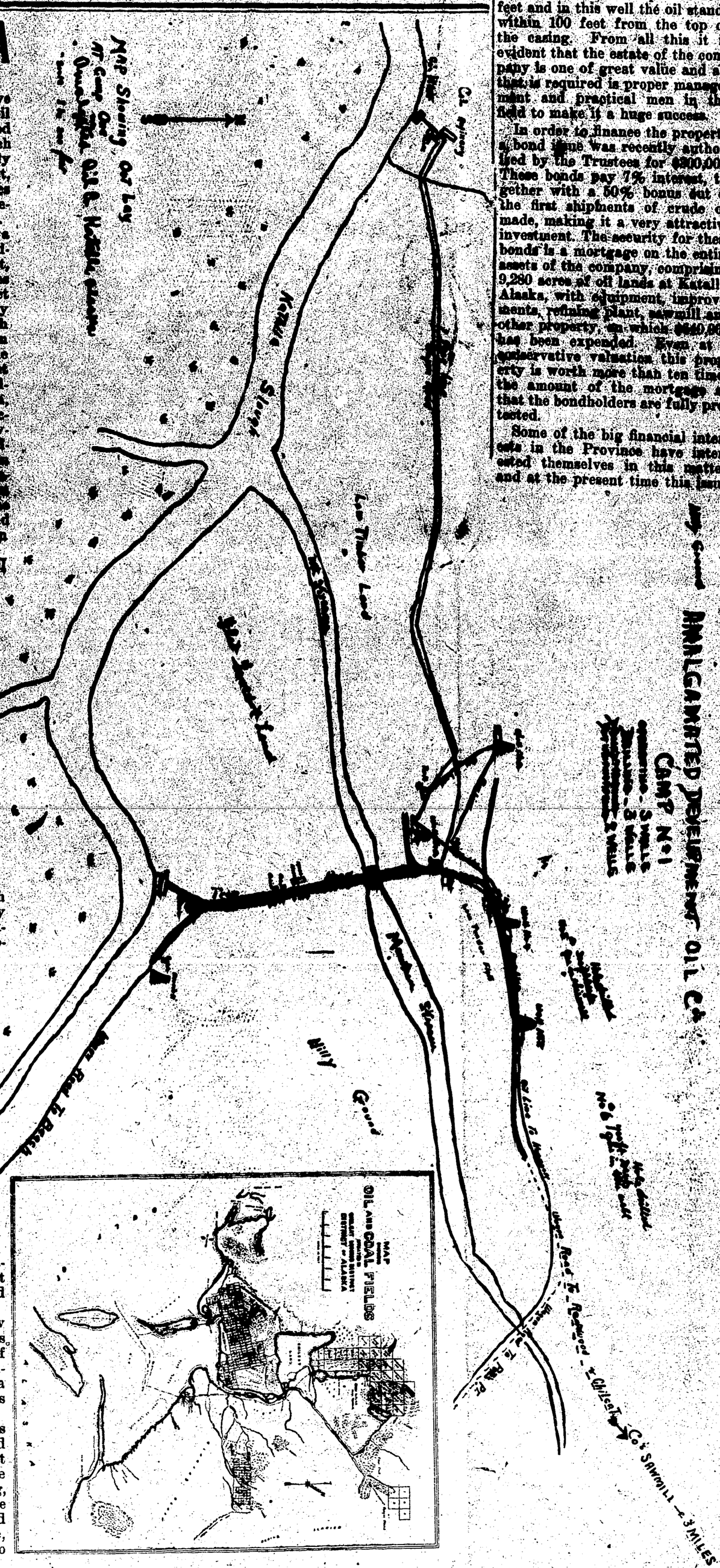
Remarkable developments have taken place in the Katalla oil fields recently. The Amalgamated Development Company which owns 9,280 acres of practically proven oil land in this district, under the management of James A. Kelliher is doing extensive development work on its property.

Drilling was commenced on a new well on April 4 and recent advices from the Superintendent, Mr. Malcolm N. Murray, states that this well is now down 451 feet and from 80 to 270 feet they passed through an oil strata with a strong flow of oil and gas. An oil strata of this size is remarkable as the usual width is 6 or 10 feet in the other wells. They are drilling down to the second strata, which is considered more productive and it is believed that a flowing well will be brought in. Drilling has also been commenced on two wells which had been discontinued for some time, one of which is at a depth of 300 feet and the other at the depth of 700 feet and these wells will be carried down to the sands.

One feature of the Katalla oil is the fact that it is of a very high gravity, being superior to any other ever discovered with the exception of oils found in certain localities in the State of Pennsylvania and the Island of Sumatra. It is an ideal refining product and commands a big price.

The company has its own saw mill and refining plant. This has a capacity of about 600 gallons of gasoline and 800 gallons illuminating oil per day, which finds a ready market with the merchants and canneries of Alaska.

On nearly all the company's claims seepages are found and other oil indications showing that this is one of the most extensive fields in the world. Mr. F. L. King, an expert oil man, who was in the North last month and examined the property for the second time, states he never saw anything to equal it in the initial stages.



In a letter of date of April 25, he gives it as his opinion that if the company will sink to 2300 to 3000 feet they will get wells of 1500 to 2000 barrels per day capacity. This seems very probable as in many of the oil fields they secured big gushers by drilling through first sands and sinking to the lower oil stratas. This was the case with the Lakeview in the Midway field.

A great many noted oil experts haxe examined this property and they have all given it as their opinion that there are large deposits of most valuable petroleum underlying this territory and that Katalla will ultimately take rank with other large oil fields as a producer. There are over 900 shareholders in the Amalgamated, nearly all being in Vancouver and Victoria. The Amalgamated will always be the dominant factor in this field as its holdings cover over 14 square miles of territory along the anticline, embracing the best showings there.

On this property there are five producing wells, two of which are located close to the refinery and all of which are on a producing basis. One of the wells have been cleaned out to the depth of 1000 feet and in this well the oil stands within 100 feet from the top of the casing. From all this it is evident that the estate of the company is one of great value and all that is required is proper management and practical men in the field to make it a huge success.

In order to finance the property a bond issue was recently authorized by the Trustees for $300,000. These bonds pay 7% interest, together with a 50% bonus out of the first shipments of crude oil made, making it a very attractive investment. The security for these bonds is a mortgage on the entire assets of the company, comprising 9,280 acres of oil lands at Katalla, Alaska, with equipment, improvements, refining plant, sawmill and other property, on which $640,000 has been expended. Even at a conservative valuation this property is worth more than ten times the amount of the mortgage so that the bondholders are fully protected.

Some of the big financial interests in the Province have interested themselves in this matter and at the present time this issue is being rapidly subscribed for. This issue is being handled by Messrs. Beckman & Elliott, Financial Agents, 1208 Dominion Trust Building, who invite the most thorough investigation of the proposition.

Oil lands are extremely valuable and have been sold as high as $10,000 per acre or even higher in California, Texas and Oklahoma fields and will unquestionably bring much greater prices at Katalla on account of the high grade oil found here. Millions of dollars have been taken out in oil in recent years in these other territories and it is evident that Katalla will be no exception and that large fortunes await those who interest themselves in this field at the present time. The Amalgamated, with its great holdings and equipment practically ready will be the great marketing company for this field. It is the intention of the management to place the company in position so that it will be able to control the situation and handle the oil for the smaller companies. The Panama Canal will be another factor of great importance, for when this is completed, tank steamers can be loaded from the company's pipe-lines and crude oil shipped direct to England and to the foreign markets.

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