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## SHALL WE MEET AGAIN

**Rev. Edwin Whittier Caswell.**

United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, who has been senator for nearly thirty years, longer than any other living man, has recently given to the world a most interesting book, entitled, "Fifty Years of Public Service," in which he discusses the men and measures of his time.

In the concluding chapter of the work, he speaks of his advanced age, of his family and his future hope, saying, "I have survived both of my wives and all of my children. As I think of it now, I do not know where I have obtained the strength to survive all these sorrows. I have no great fear of death, except the natural dread of physical pain which usually accompanies it. I certainly wish, beyond any words I have power to express, that I could have greater assurance that there will be a reuniting with those we love and those who have loved us, in some future world; but from my reading of Scripture, and even admitting that there is a hereafter, I cannot find any satisfactory evidence to warrant such a belief. Could I believe that I should meet loved ones who have gone before, I do not know but that I should look forward with pleasure to the passing across.' Not having this belief, I am quite content to stay where I am as long as I can; and finally, when old Charon apepars to row me over the River Styx, I shall be ready to go."

Another man once said, "If I could be sure of a hereafter and know that I should meet the loved one gone before, I would crawl on my hands and knees from New York to San Francisco, just to gain that certainty."

Three thousand years ago, David exclaimed, by faith, rising like an incense out of his anguish, "I shall go to h im, but he shall not return to me." This passage has no sense unless it means that the meeting and knowing and loving the children who have gone away from us.

The grandest scene in the New Testament throws floods of light upon this question. When Christ was transfigured, His divinity was unveiled, and Moses and Elijah appeared, completing the picture of life as it is among immortals. A sample section of the innumerable company of officials was before the astonished gaze of the disciples. Peter, James and John knew Moses and Elijah, either by introduction of intuition, it matters not which. Earth and heaven, for the time, were united in sweet fellowship, holy worship and thrilling conversation, as they talked about the greatest event of all the ages—the decease which Christ was to accomplish at Jerusalem. The joy of the disciples was so rapturous, as they communed with their Lord and the heavenly visitors, that Peter exclaimed, "Let us build three tabernacles, that we may perpetuate this blissful joy, for it is good for us to be here."

Did those disciples ever doubt the fact of Christ's divinity or of heavenly recognition after that supreme hour? No, never. Thirty years afterward, Peter said, "For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, but were eye witnesses of his majesty."

Let us now turn to the words of the Apostle Paul, who was caught up into the third heaven, who saw and heard things impossible to describe, and who ever had a desire to depart and be with Christ. He says, "For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with a voice of the archangel and with the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then we that are alice, that are left, shall together with them, be caught up in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord. Wherefore, comfort one another with these words." What does the word "together" mean, if not the reunion, with all departed loved ones; "together" with converts whom ministers have led to Christ, who shall be their crown of rejoicing; "together" with all the holy of the ages, dwelling in a perfected society, in a glorious fellowship, forever with the Lord.

Our Lord's words, as recorded in the fourteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel, are full of comforting instruction on this theme. He says, "Let not your hearts be troubled. In my Father's house are many mansions; if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also." Could any words be more direct and literal than these? "Receive you unto myself!" The glory of the future life will be in knowing, loving and living with Christ and all the mighty family of God.

Heaven is not a solitude for strangers, but a home for all of God's faithful children.

In refusing to believe in future recognition or in a future life, we refuse to believe the words of the Son of God, and must therefore reject the Bible and become like a ship, drifting, without captain, rudder, star or compass—a mere derelict, floating to the Nowhere and Knownothing Gulf of Chaos and Oblivion.

When we lose faith in Jesus and His words, there is no other foundation, no Rock of Ages, no hope for the troubled spirit. Without Him, we can do nothing of immortal value and can know nothing of the eternal life.

Just before the martyr Stephen was stoned to death, the Bible says, "He, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God." And as the shower of stones fell upon him, he cried out to his Lord, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Millions since that hour have had similar visions as they were about to exchange worlds. Skeptical minds

(Continued on Outside Column)

# VANCOUVER

**A Retrospect—Is Our City Growing Better Or Is It Growing Careless?—Morals a Factor Worthy of Consideration.**

Whenever the question of a community's morals is raised there are always a large number of persons who immediately commence to scoff and ridicule the efforts of those who express a solicitude for the moral life of its citizens collectively. The cry goes up that each person has the right to choose his or her own moral course; one should have the liberty to do as one may desire so say the wise ones.

Why have we health by-laws? Why do we compel people to keep their yards clean? Why do we insist on immediate report to the health authorities of any case of contagious diseases? Why do we isolate such cases? Why—except to protect others? Is it right and proper (and no one will question it) to compel persons to protect against transmitting physical disease, then why is it so abnormally wrong to insist that moral disease and vice be suppressed? We do not suggest a paternal supervision of public morals, but we most emphatically condemn public connivance with personal vice.

The migration of the demi-monde from Harris Street to Alexander Street roused a storm of protest from a large section of the citizens, not simply because they moved, but because it was evident that the move was made as a result of a definite understanding with the authorities. There is no question on this point, it is admitted. The police commission and chief undoubtedly knew of the whole proposal, long before it was accomplished. It is the natural sequence of the policy adopted in treating social vice, viz., "toleration and segregation." With this policy we desire to take issue. There is not a city on the American continent or anywhere else, for that matter, where the policy of segregation is followed but has a more extensive practice of clandestine vice than the city which *suppresses* the evil wherever it may show itself.

It is argued that you cannot blot it out, that the social evil is peculiar in this respect and it is useless to try. It is useless to try and stop men from stealing or from murdering, but do we "segregate" it? Do we prescribe certain areas where crimes may be committed under the supervision of the police?

Because murder is a distasteful subject, do we permit murderers to walk at large and perpetrate further crimes? Not so. Every law-abiding city expends every possible effort to *suppress* crime, to detect and punish thugs, thieves and murderers, but when it comes to the *crime* of social evil, forsooth, we must pamper it.

It is not expected of the authorities that they will eliminate this vice, any more than it is expected that there will be no more murders, or burglaries, but we do feel that the decent citizen has the right to demand that the social vice, which is a violation of law, according to the criminal code, shall be dealt with in the same manner as other crimes, that it be rigorously *suppressed* wherever found.

It is not enough to say that some men holding high office are frequenters of these places and must be protected, because no man has the right to violate the law, nor has he the right to perpetuate, with impunity, a vice and crime against society, no matter how high the office he may hold. While we realize to the full the difficult and distasteful task set for the mayor and police commissioners in dealing with this problem, we are impelled to say it is their duty to enforce the law, public opinion demands it, and the moral welfare of the city requires it.

Looking backward for fifteen years, we feel we are justified in saying that vice is as rampant in Vancouver today as ever it was. It may not be as bad as many cities, but it might be much better than it is. The police force cannot be held responsible, they are the instruments of the commissioners, and if *ordered* to act, will do so. There is only one apology which can be offered by the commissioners, viz., that the problem is difficult and distasteful but that is not sufficient excuse for a violation of public trust.

## THE RACE MEET

Another unmitigated evil and curse is the present race meet in Minoru Park. Not the speeding of the horses, but the deceitful practices of those who operate. The clever, crooked gambling. The unmanly advantage that is taken of the foolish public.

The present meet will last about sixty days, a direct violation of the law. This is accomplished by running the meet under a number of different associations and clubs. The promoters have deliberately conspired to evade the law and have little reason to expect sympathy from the public. The present meet is frequented by some of the most notorious crooks on the continent, and are giving the police no end of trouble.

What interest have horse owners or horse lovers in a sportless old sport who brings a string of horses from some track in California or Kentucky? Everyone is aware that these race meets are simply a get-rich-quick game and void of all true sport. A real horse race is a noble sport, but these made-to-order gamester farces usually imposed on a willing but foolish public are a libel to the name "horse race."

Sir Montagu Allen says, "I do not know what the authorities are thinking of in Vancouver to permit a sixty days' meet. It means that *a gambling c rowd come in here from the United States and take away all the money they can secure. If a meeting lasts more than two weeks it degenerates into a betting proposition and the 'wise ones' carry off the public's money."*

Mr. Hugh Springer says, In 1909 the Montreal Jockey Club derived $76,000.00 from *American bookmakers and the sale of advance information to poolrooms."*

Both these gentlemen are experts and the above is what they say of each other's track. One is therefore quite safe in saying that race meets such as that in progress at Minoru is a disgrace to the community and steps must be taken to make such a meeting an impossibility in the future.

Again we say that Vancouver has made a retrograde movement in sanctioning such meetings.

## COMMENTS ON LIVING TOPICS

**(By Professor E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc.)**

### RASPBERRIES IN GRANDVIEW.

I have about one-seventh an acre in raspberries. On this ground over half a ton of splendid berries has been ripened this summer.

This would represent about three and a half tons to the acre. Here is room for good returns for labor on small areas. In my opinion one of the best methods is to plant the berrycanes far enough apart to grow, say three rows of potatoes between. Both crops do well, and they are easy to handle.

With a sprinkling of carrots, beets and parsnips, a man could make a good living on two acres of land intensively cultivated.

### FORESTRY A LUMBER PLANK.

As before stated, one of my planks for the next election is that of practical forestry. The Government should lead the way and set aside a few thousand acres in different parts of British Columbia, and show the people exactly how to cultivate, to the best advantage, a growth of the best timber trees.

Here is room for an enlightened course of public-spirited action. We have good men at the helm, and are of opinion they are alive to this question of growing interest and importance.

### AN ALDERMANIC MISTAKE.

The attempt to run through a bylaw that removes one of the best safeguards the city has, is a mistake, and must, if put into effect, work financial loss in the future.

Practically, money bylaws for local improvements, now depend on the decision as to whether it is financially wise and practicable to put them before the people.

No man has so clear a conception of all the intricate civic financial problems and the true financial status of the city as has the comptroller. When he shows the finance committee that it would be hurtful to run wholesale local improvement bylaws before the people, then the project should go slow.

The engineer is a most capable man, and naturally wishes to push forward all sorts of civic improvements. His is not the work of the financier. It is that of the engineer. But the expert financier, the comptroller, is as necessary to the success and safety of the city as the engineer is to public works.

By no means run a bylaw into force that, in effect, lessens the power and safe balance of the expert financier, and increases the liberty and spending power of the engineer and voters, who go wild to spend money.

### THE VANCOUVER LIE AND SILLY SAM.

A newspaper, generally referred to as "The Vancouver Lie," has connected with it a dirty mud-slinger, properly dubbed "Silly Sam."

Ever since his advent to Vancouver he has been one of the most debased characters on the Pacific coast. He has been, and is yet, a moral monstrosity, an immoral fool.

"Silly Sam, ex-sham-fireman," never was very wise at his best (while asleep), but when he joined with the would-be rioters (being true to his instincts) on Powell street grounds, he was well thumped on the head with a policeman's club.

Ever since then he has been raving against the police and the police commissioners, including the mayor.

His brain-box was somewhat cracked by the club, and so his course of late has been worse than formerly, if that be possible.

His paper, "The Vancouver Lie," is out for blackmail, so far as muck-rake Sam is concerned. Some years ago he was the tool of a clever public man, and he worked the blackmail somewhat successfully. This has encouraged him in a second attempt.

Apart from his own nefarious course, he is again the tool of a designing master, who uses the coarse mind and filthy heart of Silly Sam to prepare a political or civic opening in the near future.

The rottenest, foulest paper printed in Canada is "The Vancouver Lie," and all sound thinking readers say so.

The tobacco spitle, running down the chops of this rowdy journalist, is but an index to his dirty mind, and would mark him in any company as unfit to be associated with decent people. Should he continue to spew and splutter I shall give him some attention of a character somewhat pointed and drastic, and historic, too.

### SHALL WE MEET AND KNOW EACH OTHER?

(Continued from First Column)

have considered these revelations as the results of distorted imaginations, or illusive dreams, but, do we accept the Bible record regarding the departure of the holy Stephen? If we do, then recognition begins often before the spirit has left the body.

Abraham Lincoln, when he left his home in Springfield, Ill., starting for the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, knew nothing of the great future in governmental affairs, that awaited him, but he firmly and confindently trusted in the guidance and providence of Almighty God, and, going forth in that faith, he achieved immortal glory, in this world and in the world to come. So, every child of God, going out of the present life into the undiscovered country, "is sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust" in the promises of the infinite Creator and in eJsus Christ, his only begotten Son, who has brought life and immortality to light in His glorious Gospel, and by His triumphant conquest of death and the grave.

# CHURCHES

**BAPTIST.**

MT. PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Tenth Ave. and Quebec St
S. Everton, B.A., Pastor
250 13th Ave. E.
Preaching Services—11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. 10th Ave. and Laurel St.
Services—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.
Rev. P. Carton Parker, M.A., Pastor.
11th Ave. W.

**METHODIST.**

MT. PLEASANT CHURCH
Cor. 10th Ave. and Ontario.
Services—Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:00 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.
Rev. W. Lashley Hall, B.A.B.D., Pastor
Parsonage, 123 11th Ave. W. Tele. Fairmont 1449.

Trinity Methodist Church, Seven Ave. E., between Park Drive and Victoria Drive. Pastor, Rev. A. M. Sanford B.A., B.D. Public Worship, Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 9:45 a.m. during summer months. Midweek rally on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

**ANGLICAN.**

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH
Cor. Broadway and Prince Edward St
Services—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Sunday School and Bible class at 3:30 p.m.
Evening Prayer at 7:30 p.m.
Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m and 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a.m
Rev. G. H. Wilson, Rector
Rectory, Cor. 8th Ave. and Prince Edward St. Tele. Fairmont 406-L.

**LATTER DAY SAINTS.**

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF CHRIST
128 Scott Street
Services—Every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Sunday School at 3:30 o'clock.
I. McMullen, Elder.

# LODGES

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS**

MT. PLEASANT LODGE NO. 19
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in I.O.O.F. hall, Westminster Ave., Mt. Pleasant. Sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend.
J. G. Davis, N. G., 1231 Homer Street
J. Haddon, V. G., 2216 Main Street
Thos. Sewell, Rec. Sec., 481 Seventh Ave. E.

**LOYAL ORANGE LODGE**

MT. PLEASANT L. O. L. NO. 1842.
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m. in the K. of P. hall. All visiting brethren cordially welcome.
H. Birmingham, W.M., 477 7th Ave. E
C. M. Howes, Sec., 393 10th Ave. E

Mother! really think you'd be happier if you married a man who has less money.

Daughter—Don't worry, mother; he will have less in a very short time.—Boston Transcript.

# News in General

## A FEW CONCISE FACTS AS TO WHAT BOY SCOUTS ACTUALLY DO

F. M. Dukles, superintendent of the Rockford Boys' Club of Rockford, Maine, has summed up in a remarkably interesting way a few facts concerning the activities of his boy scouts in the last year. Here is what he says: "One hundred and eight boys passed the admission required in the tenderfoot test of learning the Scout law, the history of the American flag and the customary forms of respect due it and of tying four useful knots in a rope. Eight demonstrations in first aid to the injured and bandaging have been conducted and thirty-six boys have passed satisfactory examinations. Thirty-two have learned the Myer alphabet in signalling and five can send a message at the rate of sixteen letters to the minute. Forty-seven have been given and have passed observations tests. Forty-eight have learned the scout's pace that is necessary to carry a message at the rate of a mile in twelve minutes. Forty-four have been instructed in the proper use of a knife and hatchet and have passed this test. We have the assistance of a carpenter from the Carpenter's union for this instruction. Thirty-five have ben taught how to light, care for and put out after using, camp fires. Thirty have passed their test in cooking a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes over a camp fire. Forty-five have been given demonstrations in making hoe cake, biscuit, pancakes, hunter's stew, scrambled eggs, frying fish and baking a twist on a stick and five passed this test. Seventy-two have deposited money in the savings bank. Forty-seven have learned the sixteen principal points of the compass. Ten have enlisted and trained new boys to pass their tests. Nine have made willing trips of seven miles away and return and have written interesting reports of their observations and doings. Eighteen have identified and described ten species of trees in the woods. Thirty different kinds of trees were identified at camp this summer. Thirty-five have been members of the clay modeling classes which has been one of the most interesting features of the club for the smaller boys and kept their interest for two evenings a week for all winter. Sixteen boys have had lessons and demonstrations in electricity. Thirteen have been in the fife and drum corps class."

## MORE DRUNK AND SMOKED DURING THE PAST YEAR

**783,000,000 of Cigarettes Consumed—Canadians Drank Over Six Gallons of Beer Per Head, Too, Last Year.**

Ottawa, July 9.—The annual report of the Inland Revenue Department shows a great increase in the consumption of liquor and tobacco in the Dominion during the last full year.

The consumption of spirits last year jumped 1.03 gallons per head as compared with .959 gallons per head for the preceding year. Canadians drank 6.859 gallons of beer per head last year as compared with 5.434 gallons per head in 1910-11, and .114 gallons of wine as compared with .108 gallons for the preceding year.

Tobacco consumption last year was 3.011 pounds per head. Cigarette smokers are evidently increasing rapidly in numbers and smoking per capita of "coffin nails." The total number of cigarettes entered for consumption last year was 783,000,000, an increase of 196,000,000.

Cigars entered for consumption totalled 252,718,242, an increase of 25,000,000. Cigarette smokers of Canada it is estimated now consume on an average over 1,000 cigarettes per head per annum.

## EIGHTY MINERS KILLED IN PIT

**Met Death in Series of Explosions in Yorkshire Mine.**

Conisborough, England, July 9.—A double explosion in the Cadeby colliery in this district today caused the death of sixty-five miners. Many others are missing and officials think the total death roll will reach 80. Among the victims are three government mine inspectors.

Many of the men met death while attempting to rescue their comrades who were cut off in the galleries by the first explosion. During their search a second and more terrible explosion occurred which killed most of the rescue party.

The deaths were all instantaneous. Most o fthe bodies were mangled. An accumulation of gas, which was ignited by the firing of a shot i sbelieved to have been the cause of the disaster.

## WAR OR PEACE?

While the enormous expenditure of money and waste of industry involved in the vast standing armies of the world are to be deplored, and while these great armaments seem to postpone the era of universal peace, there is perhaps much force in the argument of Col. Roosevelt and others, that the best way to avoid war is to be prepared for it. There are other influences, also, that are operating to prevent great wars in the earth. It is pretty well understood that Japan's financial condition, for instance, would, if nothing else, restrain her from entering upon another formidable conflict with any nation. Now it is being said that Germany is neither prepared nor able to stand the exhaustive drain of a war with another leading power. This question hitherto has been studied and answered almost wholly from a financial standpoint only. Prof. Franz Frohlich, noted historian and military writer, in an article just published, calls attention to quite another point which is equally vital. He asks whether in case of war cutting off commerce at sea is Germany exposed to the danger of famine? After an exhaustive examination the professor comes t othe conclusion that the inevitable consequences of war would be famine unless Germany gathers a large store of provisions. Perhaps it will be a good thing if all the great nations are led to realize that in other ways than the direct results, war is undesirabl ead unprofitable.

## CHINA'S APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the father of the Chinese republic, who patriotically and unselfishly retired from the presidency in favor of Yuan Shi Kai, though living in retirement has by no means lost his interest in the welfare of his people. Recently he sent out an appeal to England for her aid in China's efforts to suppress the opium traffic—an appeal that is almost heartbreaking in its sincerity and earnestness. The appeal says: "Opium has been a great curse to China. It has destroyed more of our people than war, pestilence or famine. Under a republican form of government it is our earnest desire to thoroughly stamp out this evil and complete the work that has already been done in the opium reform. Since retiring from the office of provisional president of the republic I have given much thought to this question. While I realize that the most important thing is to stamp out the cultivation of opium in China, yet this is a very difficult task to do without at the same time prohibiting the sale and trade in the drug. With an opportunity to sell at high prices, the temptation to plant is very strong, and in such a large country, and under present conditions it is almost impossible to stop it while permitting the sale of opium. We must make its sale an dtraffic illegal and we can then stop its cultifation. At present we are hindered in this because of a treaty with your country. Remembering with grateful appreciation what you have done for me, and for my country in the past, I appeal to you for further help to stop this sinful traffic now at the beginning of our new national life. We ask you in the name of humanity, and in the name of righteousness, to grant us the right to prohibit, within our own land, the sale of this fearfully poison, both the foreign and the native drug. We believe, with the sale made illegal, we can soon put an end to the cultivation. I make this appeal to you, the British people, on behalf of my fellow countrymen." Will Christian England, for a little commercial advantage to accrue to a few of her merchants, and poppy-growers in India, refuse to listen to this pathetic plea? If she does, it will be to her everlasting shame. Incidentally, Dr. Sun's plea is a forceful argument for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in these Christian lands. "We must make its sale and traffic illegal," if we would wipe out the evil, is as true here and of the drink curse, as it is of the opium curse in China.

## WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW

Canal statistics—Length of canal 50 1-2 miles; Culebra cut depth 300 feet; locks in pair, 12; locks usable, length, 1000 feet; locks usable, width, 110; excavation estimated, total, 174,666,596 C. Y.; excavation by French useful, 29,908,000 C. Y.; concrete total estimate, 5,000,000 C. Y.; time of transit through canal, 10 to 12 hours; canal force actually at work, 39,000; canal company formed by the French, 1879; canal work begun by the French, 1881; eight years work by French, cost, $300,000,000; work begun by U. S., May 4, 1904; U. S. paid French Canal Co., $40,000,000; U. S. paid Republic of Panama, $10,000,000; cost of canal over $375,000,000; date of completion, January 1, 1915; shortening of route, New York to San Francisco, 8,415 M; a yearly saving of millions to the shipping world.

# News of the City

## VANCOUVER 3rd IN DOMINION

That Vancouver and other British Columbia cities are rapidly taking their places among the list of leading cities in the Dominion, is illustrated in the list of building permits issued by Canadian cities and municipalities compiled and appearing in the Financial Post of Canada for June 22.

The list covers the permits issued during the first five months of 1912, ending May 30.

Vancouver occupies an enviable position, being third in the whole Dominion of Canada. The permits issued exceed by $565,452 those issued in the eastern metropolis—Montreal.

Next comes Victoria, which ranks fourth in western cities and sixth for the Dominion with the surprising total of $4,029,740.

New Westminster also shows an exceptional increase, rising from the position recorded in the Financial Post in the statement issued by them some months ago by seventeenth in the western cities to twelfth and to the splendid position of sixteenth of the whole Dominion.

## BIBLES FOR HOTELS HAVE NOW ARRIVED

Bibles to the number of 5,000, and weighing two tons, have arrived in Vancouver this week from William Collins & Co., Glasgow, and will shortly be placed in the hotel rooms of the city with a suitable inscription on them. The funds for these Bibles amounting $1,250, were raised by voluntaer subscription by the Vancouver District Adult Bible Federation. Only one hotel refused to admit the Bibles. It is planned to have a parade when the Bibles are distributed through the hotels by members of the Federation. A committee meeting was called for Tuesday, July 16, in the Central Methodist church, to make final arrangements for distribution.

## SUMMER TEMPTATIONS IN FULL SWING

Summer amusements are in full swing and nightly the leading avenues to water and parks are crowded with the youth of both sexes, eager to spend the long evening, away from home. This annual recurrence of pleasure jaunts in the open, keeps the police officials at fever heat endeavoring to guard the innocent from the traps of sin, which are inviting at every turn, and girls and boys in their teens run into the jaws of danger, despite the warning of parents and friends, until the ever-recurring story of broken hearts, disgraced homes and wrecked lives add to the already long list caused through pleasure's temptations.

Parents are urged to keep their daughters at home, and if unable to curb the wayward inclinations of their offspring are advised to call in the help of the guardians of the law. This latter is a hard and extreme measure, but often it ha sbeen found effective in saving youth from damnation. Visitors speak with horrow of the number of boys and girls who parade the streets nightly.

## MAIL BOXES.

A dash of red—The Dominion government letter and newspaper boxes all over the city have been given their semi-annual repainting. In their new coat of brilliant carmine the mail boxes now add a redder dash of red to the appearance of prominent corners throughout the city. A deft fingered painter with several brushes and a big can of red paint is effecting a deeper glow on the somewhat faded blush of the mail boxes.

## HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Aged men appear to take delight in telling how to live long, and sometimes their advice is good.

The latest counsels come from Henry Moore Teller, five times senator of the United States from the state of Colorado, who recently celebrated his eighty-second birthday.

On his birthday he supplied these recipes for longevity, health and happiness:

"Don't drink; whisky is the curse of the world."

"Don't smoke; it is expensive, both as to health and pocketbook."

"Marry early if you can, but better late than never—marry sometime."

"Bachelors are an abomination; they are of no real good to themselves or to the community."

"Rise early; work hard, sleep well and plentifully; eat moderately."

The reflection on bachelors is gratuitous. What about maids who prefer independence to marriage, and who appear to be a growing quantity?

There is nothing the unbeliever honors like belief.—Philip Brooks.

## THE VANCOUVER LIE AND SILLY SAM

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The attempt to run through a bylaw that removes one of the best safeguards the city has, is a mistake and must, if put into effect, work financial loss in the future.

Practically, money bllaws for loan, imprisonment, now depend on the decision as to whether it is financially wise and practicable to put them before the people.

No man has so clear a conception of all the intricate civic financial problems and the true financial status of the city as has the comptroller. When he shows the finance committee that it would be hurtful to rush wholesale local improvement bylaws before the people, then the council should go slow.

The engineer is a most capable man, and naturally wishes to push forward all sorts of civic improvements. His is not the work of the financier. It is that of the engineer. But the expert financier, the comptroller, is as necessary to the success and safety of the city as the engineer is to public works.

By no means run bylaw into force that, in effect, leases the power and safe balance of the expert financier, and increases the liberty and spending power of the engineer and foolish voters, who go wild to spend money.

## FIRST TRIPLETS IN CITY HISTORY

**Three Baby Girls Born to Mr. William Heathcote This Morning—Children Are All Lusty Infants and Mother is Well.**

Three healthy girls were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Heathcote, of 2773 Triumph street, at 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 10. This is the first case of triplets being born in Vancouver on the records of the birth registry.

Both the mother and children are doing well and the indications are that each of the three little girls will live.

Mr. Heathcote is a carpenter and is well known in trades union circles.

## Burnaby School Board

In answer to an advertisement for school teachers, sixty applications were received. The following appointments were made:

Armstrong avenueMiss E. M. Crake, salary $65.

East Burnaby—Mill Lily Machenzie, salary $65.

Duthie—Miss M. F. Johnston, salary $65.

Inman avenue—Miss B. M. Campbell, salary $65.

Lakeview—Mr. Ray McLeod, salary $70.

Vancouver Heights—Miss M. Scott, salary $65.

Salt on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish will prevent slipping.


## Baby Go-Carts (Collapsable) $15 to $20 Values for $10.75

The cars included in the offering comprise all the newest and best features of their kind, and the materials employed are the very best. The cars are Fulton, Sturgiss and Gendron makes—three of the best known and most reputable makers of baby carriages in America. There are cars in black, green, brown and grey. Some nickel-plated, some with automobile hood and each car fulfills every up-to-date and comfort-imparting requirement in springs and padding as well as other factors of a sanitary tendency. The cars sell regularly at prices ranging from $15.00 to $20.00. Your choice for ..... $10.75

## Tents for Campers

People came yesterday and expressed their astonishment at Spencer values in tents which are a revelation for this part of the continent. Many people bought the small tent to put up on the lawn for the children. It is just the tent, too, for this purpose, made of 8-oz. duck, and measures 6x8½ feet with 2-foot walls, complete with guides, for ..... $6.75

OTHER SIZES—
8x10 ft. with 3 ft. wall ..... $ 9.75
10x12 ft. with 3 ft. wall ..... 11.50
12x14 ft. with 3½ ft. wall ..... 15.50
14x16 ft. with 4 ft. wall ..... 20.75

## 5000 yards of Natural Pongee Silk

**AT 25c YARD**

A 26-inch pongee of good weight, free of dressing and every thread pure silk. Suitable for waists, dresses, underwear, men's shirts and scores of other purposes, and at this price cheaper to use than ordinary gingham. Secure all you require during this sale at, a yard ..... 25c

## Brussels Squares, Popular Prices

Size 6.9x 9.0; price ..... $11.75
Size 9.0x 9.0; price ..... 14.50
Size 9.0x10.6; price ..... 16.00
Size 9.0x12.0; price ..... 19.50

There are some of the most pleasing and most practical patterns we ever saw on Brussels carpet. Conventional designs in combinations of brown, black and fawn are a feature.

## Scotch Wool Art Squares

These are the very best kinds and must not be mistaken for the cheap art squares that cost about half these prices. We stocked them to meet the demand of those who want a rug of the kind but of an improved quality. These rugs are all wool and considering this we think you will agree that they are extraordinary value. Conventional designs.

Size 6.9x 9.0 ..... $ 5.75
Size 9.0x 9.0 ..... 8.75
Size 9.0x10.6 ..... 10.50
Size 9.0x12.0 ..... 12.50

## 3000 yards of 34-inch Natural Pongee at 39 cents per yard

**Regular 75c Yard.**

Anyone who buys this silk at 39c a yard secures a bargain. It is a good weight silk, free from flaws in the weave. A nice bright finish and suitable for almost every purpose that pongee can be used for. Please note that it is the wider width, 34 inches. Sale price, per yard ..... 39c

34-inch dress pongees; regular 85c yard; sale price ..... 65c
30-inch dress pongees; regular $1.25 yard; sale price ..... 85c
30-inch coating pongee; regular $1.25 yard; sale price ..... 75c

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Hours 1:30 to 6 Consultation free

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To make glassware clear and sparkling, add a bit of bluing to the soapsuds when washing.

Marshmellow Fudge — If your marshmellows get a little stale before using up, try making marshmellow fudge. Put two cupfuls granulated sugar and one cupful milk in a saucepan and let the mixture come to a boil. Add one square and a half of chocolate grated, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook about ten minutes and then remove from the fire and beat until the fudge gets rather stiff, but not so stiff that it will not pour easily. Break marshmallows into several pieces, place in the bottom of a dish and pour the fudge over them.

# WEST CANADA NEWS LETTER

**Foresighted City Planning**

Lethbridge, Alta.—While Lethbridge building and industrial activities are going rapidly ahead this season, there is no lack of attention to municipal progress and development along other lines felt to be important from the standpoint of the city's future. In fact the growth of Lethbridge is being mapped out along comprehensive lines. Already there are in evidence the beginnings of an extensive park and boulvard system.

**Means Much to Tofield**

Tofield, Alta.—From day to day it becomes more and more apparent that the Tofield gas strike of a few days ago will mean much to the future of this section of the province. The pressure according to experts, is such as to insure a flow of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 cubic feet each 24 hours this strike having been made at a depth of 1054 feet by drillers who have been in the employ of the municipality for the past year or more.

**Uplift in Values Indicated**

Weyburn, Sask.—It appears that the G. T. P. line from Cedoux through Weyburn to the international boundary is now assured, according to recent statements of railway officials in interviews with prominent citizens.

**Where Street Railways Pay**

Lacombe, Alta.—Rapid progress is noted in the construction of the Barnett avenue electric line west to Gull lake. The company has laid out comprehensive plans for beautifying the pleasure grounds in the vicinity of the lake and beach, and will install a regular line of amusement devices.

**To Exhibit Cardston Products**

Cardston, Alta.—New exhibition grounds for the Cardston district are now assured after an energetic campaign to this end on the part of the local board of trade and the agricultural society. The movement has the unanimous approval of Cardston citizens; and upon the sale of the old grounds a new acreage of 40 acres will be secured in a more desirable locality.

**Canal Treaty to Stick**

Calgary, Alta.—In connection with the Panama canal conference, just brought to a successful close here, it is pointed out that whatever restrictions there may be upon the absolute power of the United States over the canal are found in the Hay-Pauncefort treaty alone, and that the abrogation of that treaty at any future time would render the canal a purely American waterway. It is for the reason that neither Great Britain nor Canada is likely to consider for a moment the abrogation of a treaty that means so much to Canada. In caring for the many delegates to the conference, together with the entertainment of the visiting manufacturers, local hotels have done a rushing business during the last few days.

**Profits Earned and in Sight**

Biggar, Sask.—Heavy transactions in real estate are the order of the day in Biggar just now, not only one day but usually six days every week, and sometimes seven. Local dealers are now citing the case of an investor who six months ago succeeded in buying a homestead for $2,700 with the intention of laying it out as farm land. Two months later he accepted an offer of $6,000 for the same acreage. Building operations will soon be given a decided stimulus through the opening of a new brick yard. Clay of over 50-foot depth is said to be available. To say nothing of the local market, there is a steadily increasing demand for brick and all kinds of building material along all branch lines running out of Biggar.

**The Boosting Process.**

Winnipeg, Man.—According to the real estate editor of Winnipeg Once-A-Week, the success of the recent campaign of Winnipeg real estate men at Louisville to bring the 1913 convention to Canada is merely a practical demonstration of the possibilities and results of well directed publicity. "We have witnessed in the last few days," he says, "what can be done for Winnipeg by a live real estate exchange. The same spirit of energy and optimism can be set at work and made to pay dividends for any other town or city in Western Canada. It makes little difference whether the boosters have organized themselves into a real estate exchange, a board of trade, a commercial club or a publicity committee—the methods and results for the growth of the city will be practically identical in any case."

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Elmer B. Myers, a San Francisco boy, with a companion, Clarence T. Bartlett, has discovered an improvement on the Marconi wireless system, it is claimed, which will revolutionize the invention. The young inventors say they will be able to use their apparatus in conjunction with all telephone systems of the country so that a person in his own home can call up the wireless sending station and be connected with ships 1,000 miles at sea and be able to carry on a conversation with passengers as easily as though they were in the next room. They figure on the telephone companies building huge sending stations along the coasts for this purpose. "The secret of our apparatus," says Myers, "lies in the transmitting coils. We have four of these instead of the ordinary two. When the four are all in use all other electric disturbances and other wireless messages are cut out and we can talk through absolute silence, thus insuring a perfect carrying of sound through any distance."

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**THINGS IN OUR MODERN HOMES**

J. H. P.

House carpets came from the East. The Babylonians made them away back in remote antiquity. Turkey and Persia had them long before they were known in England.

The Orientals also had rugs upon which they kneeled in prayer, or sat cross-legged. Carpets were not used in the United States until a little more than a century ago. Even then humble folk considered them a sin. Dr. Lyman Beecher shocked parishioners when he laid one on his floor. An old deacon called, and when the door was opened to him, he hesitated to enter. "Walk in, deacon, walk in," said the minister. "Why, I can't 'thout steping on it," was the answer. Then surveying it with manifest admiration, he gasped out: "D'ye think that ye can have al that and heaven, too?"

The illumination of dwellings has a history. The ancients had no tallow candles. Strips of papyrus soaked in pitch and covered with wax were used by some, and oil lamps by others. The Chinese made candles from seeds of the talow tree, mixing wax with it to harden it. In England in 1300 splinters of wood dipped in fat were used as candles.

The lamp used by the ancients had many shapes, but only a single wick, and gave poor light. The wick was made of a rush, and later of tow. Flat, braided wicks were first used in Germany in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Argand round-wick burner was invented still later by a Frenchman of that name. Lamp oils came into use in this order: Olive, linsed, lard, whale, camphene, petroleum.

Gas was first introduced as an illuminant by an Englishman named Murdock, in 1792. The word comes from the German giest, a ghost, and it was a German, Dr. Van Helmont, who first called attention to it as representing all air-like substances. This was at the end of the fifteenth century. Streets were first lighted with gas in 1807.

The Electric light produced by Thomas A. Edison, was first announced to the public in 1878. Sir Humphrey Davy in 1802 discovered how to produce electric light with carbon points, and numerous devices for regulating and perfecting light thus produced were at intervals given to the public. An electric lamp was exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1855. France illuminated eight light houses on her coast in 1861. Numerous electric lighting methods now claim practical merit.

The fountain as a dwelling adornment has long been thought desirable. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented 150 B. C. The largest fountain in London was constructed in 1845. Within fifty years private fountains without number have come into use, the people with delight witnessing "the splash and stir of fountains spouting up and showering down."

The household well is a modern convenience. The ancients were satisfied to carry water from common wells. The first well mentioned in Scriptures is "in the wilderness," on the way to Shur, where Hagar sat down when fleeing from Sarah. Artesian wells are so named because first dug at Artois, the ancient Artesium in France. The deepest artesian well in the world is in Germany out from Berlin, and is 4,170 feet in depth, four-fifths of a mile.

The cistern is almost as ancient as human thirst. In hot countries it has always been necessary to store up water for future use, especially as against the season of drought.

Coal as a fuel has been in use several centuries. In 1316 the English parliament sought to prohibit its use on the score of health, but the proclamation availed nothing. Coal was used in smelting furnaces as far back as 1705. American coal was not used much until about a century ago. It is said that the Indians knew of the "black stones" and made pipe bowls of them. Coal was for a long time difficult to sell, as people supposed that it would not burn. Signed certificates that "stone coal will burn" had to be given to intending purchasers. Hard coal was first successfully used in a Schuylkill furnace in 1814. The coal cost $28 a ton. The men could not ignite it. In exasperation they pitched a quantity of it into the furnace, shut the doors and went about some other work. Some hours later the furnace doors were found to be red hot, and the interior a mass of fire.

# THE POOL ROOM CANKER

Rev. Owen Bulkeley, A. K. C.

Why is it that when the indoor recreation of young men has to be catered for, those who undertake the providing of such, have no soul above proof rooms? This is a canker that is eating into the very vitals of youthful Canada, and rendering them unfit for all that tends to true manliness of character.

Protests by all the church representatives have been in vain, against the granting of a license directly opposite the South Hill schools; while a few hundred yards distant is another pool room, whic hhas been no very great success. Knowing the opposition of the churches, the promoters of this pool room circulated a petition to all who had business establishments on Fraser street, within the quarter-mile between Wilson and Ferris roads, and with what result? An almost unanimous vote in favor. Why? Within this short distance, there are six grocery stores, three barbers, two confectioners, three boot stores, several real estate offices, etc., all competing for business, and hardly able to make both ends meet; and I have it straight that no business man dare refuse or he would have been a marked man, and his business would have suffered; while the very men working on the roads were asked to put their names to the petition. The license was granted on the strength of such a petition, hardly worth the paper it was written on. Was it carefully scrutenized, and the name sof those not residing in the municipality erased; and was the strength of the opposition duly considered? I do not allude merely to Mr. Pye's petition against, but the well-known petition of all church congregations on this question.

There are few who have had to do with lads' and young men's recreation more than I have, always an ardent player at cricket and football, and referee for some years to one of the crack football clubs in the Old Country, and a gymnasium athlete; but I have never wasted my time and health in bending over a superficial green area, poking imitation ivory balls about with a pointed stick, swaggering about sucking a cigarette and cursing my bad luck.

No wonder the attempt to train young Canadians as sailors has turned out such a ghastly failure; if their fathers have been brought up to find their chief recreation in pool rooms and saloons; for we are told that "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation."

Now, the boys attending the South Hill school will have the edifying spectacle always before their eyes, of those they used to know as former scholars, going in and out of a pool room directly opposite to their school; and will learn that it is recognized by the municipal authorities that a pool room education naturally succeeds to a public school one; and so the evil will be perpetuated from one generation to another, and the youth of Canada instead of being clean-mouthed, manly and upright, will grow up effete, round-shouldered coarse and indifferent to all that makes for good and patriotism.

I wished to talk the matter over with the promoters, and to recommend the establishment of a gymnasium instead of a pool room, and all church people would have given such a scheme their heartfelt support; but as I have said above, the soul of the caterer for youthful recreation can not rise above this degrading pastime.

Just a few gymnasiums scattered here and there, are not sufficient. Our municipalities, instead of licensing an increase of the pool room canker, that all know is doing so much evil, should build and equip gymnasiums, and so by all means in their power encourage our young men to seek their indoor recreation, in a manly and health-inspiring manner.

Meanwhile, those placed in temporary authority here in South Vancouver, by the votes of their fellow citizens, should more fully realize the serious responsibility they incur, by granting a pool room license to premises in the direct view of the South Hill public schools. It is not for want of protest that this harm has been done; but there is still plenty of time before the school reopens for other premises to be insisted upon before the license takes effect.

It is time that Parliament took into serious consideration the whole question of saloons and pool rooms; for the city of Vancouver is rendered hideous and unsavoury in the sight of all who have Canada's future welfare at heart, by the piteous sight of Canada's youth continually passing in Canana's youth continually passing in and out of these places of resort.

---

Last winter 83,608,000 eggs were exported from Egypt to England. The price in Egypt was only nine cents per dozen.

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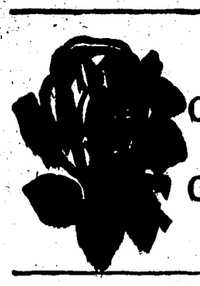

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A. F. McTavish was born and educated near Stratford, Ont. He came to Vancouver six years ago and at once became a member of The Dow, Fraser Real Estate and Fire Insurance Co. Of this well-known firm Mr. McTavish has been the president for the last four years. The well-known Mount Pleasant Livery acknowledges him as its proprietor and manager. On June the first he bought out the Jelly Express and Transfer business, which he now operates in connection with and from his livery barn on Broadway near Main street. Everybody knows this thorough-going business man of Mount Pleasant, who, while commendably interested in this section of the city, is at the same time alive to everything that promises good to Greater Vancouver.

To be wide awake for self and at the same time truly interested in others, is difficult for human nature, but A. F. McTavish is large enough in mind to encompass both one and the other—a feat somewhat unusual in business circles. His home is 15 Eleventh avenue west.

Salt on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish will prevent slipping.

## Local and Otherwise

### MT. PLEASANT BUSINESS MEN.

Readers of the Western Call will do themselves a kindness and save money if they examine the ad. columns of this paper. The best houses of Mt. Pleasant advertise with us. They have what the people need; they know this and wish the people of Mt. Pleasant to know. Our list of advertisers grows with each successive issue. Soon every firm of reputation on the hill will have a place in our Mt. Pleasant pages, for they are awake to the practical value of the Western Call as an advertising medium.

Peters & Co., the reliable shoemakers and repairers, are still at the old stand, 2517 Main street, rear of Bloomfield's cafe. Having low rent to pay instead of the high rents of prominent locations enables them to give their patrons the benefit of the difference as heretofore. This firm was established by its present manager, C. Peters, July 12, 1903, and now commands the largest trade south of False Creek, requiring four hands constantly, which is a guarantee of high standard workmanship. Their sewn-work is all done by hand which assures solid work and no ripping of inseams and welts common with machines.

Don't forget the place. It will pay you to walk a few steps off Main street for first-class work.

Christian Peters, head of this firm, was born in Berlin, Ont., and has been in Vancouver 19 years, being eleven years in business for himself.

The Toronto Furniture, 3334 Main St., is known far beyond Hillcrest. Mr. M. H. Cowan, the proprietor, has won the esteem of the citizens and built up a prosperous business from a small beginning. Five years in this store has demonstrated what can be done by a man of honor and integrity. During these years while his trade in furniture has been growing, many others have commenced and discontinued because they have lacked the elements which characterise him.

This store is filled to its utmost capacity with furniture of all kinds, but oak and mahogany parlor and dining room suites are particularly noticeable, also a large variety of brass beds. Careful buying enables him to sell at low prices without loss.

Mr. Cowan was born in London, Ont., and came to Vancouver six years ago where he is well and favorably known.

Mt. Pleasant business houses that are leaders in their particular lines and on whose word patrons can rely. On Main street are the following:

Owen's Hardware, 2337.
Lougheed & Co., real estate, 2343.
P. Paris Shoe Repair Shop, 2436.
Mt. Pleasant Confectionery, 2440.
The Sanitary Market, 2516.
Band's Cafe, 2611.
The Don—Ice Cream, 2648.
Darling's Drug Store, 2652.
Keeler's Nursery, corner Fifteenth avenue.
McBride's Hardware, Sixteenth avenue.
The Toronto Furniture, 3334.
Mt. Pleasant Livery, Main and Broadway east.
F. T. Vernon's Feed Store, corner Broadway and Westminster Road.
Progressive Boot Repairing Shop, 232 Broadway East.
MacLachlan Boot and Shoe Repair Shop, 3330 Main St.
Rosio & Jones, Wall Papers, 2440 Main St.
Main Transfer Co., 2421 Scotia St.
Trimble & Norris, Real Estate, corner Broadway and Westminster Road.
Peters & Co. Shoe Repair Shop, Main, back of Bloomfield's Cafe.
Arthur Frith's Furnishing Store, corner of Broadway and Main.

All of the above are thoroughly interested in Mt. Pleasant's forward movement and consistently patronize "Home Industry." One call on them will insure another.

Wm. MacLachlan, proprietor of the leading boot and shoe repair shop in Hillcrest, was born in Scotland, where he was educated and where he worked at repairing for twenty years, the last ten as proprietor and manager of a shop. One year ago he came to Vancouver and after a few months' experience down town came to Hillcrest and commenced this business which now keeps him fully employed six days each week. Mr. MacLachlan is thoroughly modern and pleasingly wide-awake. Persons calling at 3330 Main St. will find him agreeable and ready to do work to their satisfaction.

## WEDDING BELLS

At the home of the groom's parents 983 Pender street east, the marriage took place on July 5 of Miss Margaret Langlow and Mr. Peter Hughes, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Fraser. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Hughes, Mr. John Wittis performing the duties of best man. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will reside in the city.

A quiet wedding took place on Monday evening of last week, when Miss Dary Ducloss of St. Johns, N. B., became the wife of Mr. Joseph L. Burr, son of Chief Constable Burr of Ashcroft, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. Burr will reside in Clinton.

A quiet wedding was solemnized Thursday at Wesley Methodist church, Rev. F. B. Stacy officiating, when Miss Annie Cummings of Burnaby Lake became the bride of Mr. Edward Owen of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Owen have left on a short honeymoon trip and on returning will take up residence in Vancouver.

Mr. Henry Thomas Barnett and Miss Emma I. DeBroder were quietly married on Thursday evening of last week in the parsonage, Ferris road, the Rev. John Pape officiating. The bride has been a faithful worker in the Ferris road church Sunday school and Epworth League. Some appreciation of her services was shown by her Sunday school class who presented her with a silver sugar spoon and butler knife, and the pastor, officers and teachers of the school with a Bible. The young couple left by the night train Saturday for Old England, where they propose to make their future home.

A large number of friends gathered on Thursday morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart to witness the marriage of Miss Mary A. Murphy, 1343 Harris street, to Mr. James A. Curtin of New York, which was performed by the Rev. Father McNeill. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very dainty and girlish in a becoming costume of cream cloth and large white hat and was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret Murphy, who made a charming bridesmaid. The duties of groomsman were fulfilled by Mr. William A. Corrigan, to whom the groom gave a tie pin set with pearls, the bridesmaid receiving a gold brooch in token of her services. Following the ceremony the bridal party sat down to a wedding breakfast served at the home of the bride's father, and immediately afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan left for the Great Northern station, where they boarded the train for New York, their future home. Both bride and groom are well and favorable known in the city, their popularity being testified to by the numerous gifts received and the large number of friends who gathered at the train to wish them Godspeed.

Mount Pleasant Baptict church was the scene of an interesting and pretty wedding on the evening of July 10 when Miss Virginia Louisa Baham of Cedar Cottage and Mr. Sydney John Hollis, formerly of Toronto, were married by a former pastor of the church, Rev. S. Overton. The bride is a native daughter of Vancouver, her father, Mr. A. J. Banham, being a former resident of this city and now located on his ranch at Pitt Meadows. She was given away by her grandfather, Mr. G. Adams of Cedar Cottage, and was attended by Miss Lillian Hart as bridesmaid and a small cousin, Miss Lillian Adams, as flower girl, while Mr. Millar supported the groom, the bridal music being rendered by Miss Katherine Black. A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's grandparents, 3887 Victoria road, when the young couple received many good wishes and the guests were permitted to see the collection of beautiful presents which had been received. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis will take up their residence at the corner of Westminster road and Commercial drive, Cedar Cottage.

Cedar Cottage Presbyterian church, Rev. J. C. Madill pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject: "Deliver us from evil." Evening service at 7:30 o'clock, subject: "The Man on the Other Side of the Street."

Mr. Thomas R. Whiteside, D. S. A., Toronto, and Miss Whiteside are guests for the summer of Mrs. G. N. Whiteside, North Vancouver.


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| Sirloin Roast | 20c |
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| Sausage, specially selected, Beef and Pork, 2 lbs. for | 25c |
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Choice Table Butter, 3 lbs. for $1.00
Fresh Eggs, 3 dozen for 85c
A full assortment of Fresh and Smoked Fish

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## President Dominion Alliance Coming

Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, President of the Dominion Alliance, will speak at Welsey Methodist Church on Tuesday morning, July 25th, and address a Mass Meeting at 4 p.m. at the same place.

Mr. Spence is considered the best and strongest speaker on his subject in the Dominion.

The Border Tailor has recently moved in larger quarters to accommodate the business which because of excellent work is growing beyond the capacity of a small shop.

The present place of business is in a new building in a prominent place on the B. C. E. car line a few doors north of where the city cars turn in Cedar Cottage. Ladies or gentlemen wanting good work of the latest styles should find this house.

You are cordially invited to the services in the Mount Pleasant Methodist church, corner Tenth and Ontario St., Sunday next, July 21. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and Glad Tidings Bible class at 3:30 p. m. Rev. Dr. M. P. Burns, District Supt. of the M. E. church Minneapolis will preach at both services. Subject for the morning, "The Church, its usefulness and perpetuity." Subject for the evening, "The Business Man and the Church.

Wm. C. Thomson Company, Limited, recently moved from 319 Pender st. into more accommodating quarters in the Labor Temple, corner of Homer and Dunsmuir Sts. The rooms, which are immediately on the corner, are filled with samples of STRUCTURAL SPECIALTIES, among which we noticed "Plastergon," "Utility," and "Wanda" Wallboard; Hayward's Prismatic Pavements; Steel Casements and Sashes; Floor and Wainscot Tiling; "Non-pariel" Cork Tiles; Fireproof Asbestos; Lumber, Slates and Shingles; Marble, Granite and Terra Cotta; Mosaic and Terazzo, Grates and Mantels and other Builders' Specialties.

Mr. Thomson, the head of this house, was ten years in a similar business in Cape Town, South Africa. He came to Vancouver three years ago and by good management has built up a large business requiring several storehouses to store his stock.


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**LAND ACT.—FORM NO 9.—FORM OF NOTICE.**

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN W. McDONELL, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the intersection of the South boundary of Lots One (1) and Two (2), Block One (1), Subdivision of District Lot One hundred and eighty-four (184), in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, with the high water mark of Burrard Inlet, which high water mark is one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet more or less from the Southeast corner of the said lot; thence North sixty-two degrees fourteen minutes west (N. 62° 14' W.), distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence North forty-one degrees and twenty-nine minutes East (N. 41° 29' E.), distant two hundred and thirty-four feet; thence south thirty-seven degrees and fourteen minutes East (S. 37° 14' E.), distant one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, to the high water mark at the intersection of North boundary of Lot Two (2) produced; thence following the high water mark of the shore of Burrard Inlet to the point of beginning in a southwesterly direction.

JOHN W. McDONELL.
Per SYDNEY A LAKE,
Agent.

Dated 17th May, 1912.

### A COWBOY'S IDEA OF RELIGION.

A converted cowboy is reported to have given this idea of what religion is: "Lots of folks that would really like to do right think that servin' the Lord means shoutin' themselves hoarse praisin' his name. Now I'll tell you how I lok at that. I'm workin' here for Jim. Now if I'd sit around the house here tellin' what a good fellow Jim is, and singin' songs to him, and gettin' up in the night to serenade him, I'd be doin' just like what lots of Christians do; but I wouldn't suit Jim, and I'd get fired mighty quick. But when I buckle on my straps and hustle among the hills and see that Jim's herd is all right, and not sufferin' for water and feed, or bein' off the range and branded by cattle thieves, then I'm servin' Jim as he wants to be served."


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First-class Repairing a Specialty
Boots and Shoes made to order.
P. PARIS, Prop.
Also Corner of 5th Avenue


## Social and Personal

Edited by Grace E. Noble. Phone Seymour 4297. Note—News meant for this column should be mailed or phoned to the editor early to insure insertion.

Mrs. Stewart Hull, 2541 Eaton street, accompanied by her son Norman, have left on an extended trip to Europe. They expect to be away four months, returning by way of New York.

Miss Alma Wood, Fourth avenue, Grandview, spent the week end at Bowen Island.

Miss Mae McDonald of Winnipeg, is visiting in town as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McKim, Eighth avenue east.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Gibson of Fairview have returned home from Nanaimo, after a pleasant holiday motor trip.

Miss Nita Elderkin is spending the summer vacation with her father, Mr. C. W. Elderkin, Tenth avenue west. Miss Elderkin is studying at Acadia University, Wolfeville, N. S., and will complete her course next year.

Mrs. E. Irwin Martin, second avenue east, left Saturday for a short visit to Calgary.

Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Carter, of 2135 Eighth avenue, accompanied by their niece, Miss Sardis, left on Saturday for a short stay in Seattle.

Mrs. R. C. Smith of Seattle is the guest of Mrs. John Moscrop, 1938 Parker street.

Mrs. E. P. Rogers entertained a number of friends informally on Friday evening at her pretty home in Fairview. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Wainwright of Quebec, who has accompanied her to the Coast, and will spend the coming year in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson of Penticton were guests in the city last week.

Mr. Robert W. Service, author of "Songs of a Sourdough," arrived in the city from Dawson on Monday, last week.

Mrs. A. G. Ferrier, of Edmonton, is the guest of Mrs. Charles C. Cody, Triumph Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shillingford of Gravely street, Grandview, have left for an extended trip in Eastern Canada.

Mrs. H. S. Barnard, accompanied by her three small children and nurse, left on Thursday for Esquimalt, where they will spend the summer.

The Misses Stella and Edna Mooney of Edmonton have arrived in the city and will spend the vacation here.

Rev. Thos. M. Dadson, B. A., of Orillia, Ont., has arrived in the city and is the guest of his cousin, Mr. J. E. Dadson, 119 Tenth avenue east. Mr. Dadson will occupy the pulpit of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church during July.

Mrs. Robert Duncan of Kong Moon, South China, is the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Lifton Villa, Shaughnessy Heights.

Rev. R. S. Laidlaw, pastor of St. Paul's church, Brandon, who has been visiting in the city for the past few weeks, has left for his home.

Mrs. Owen of Toronto is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. C. C. Owen, Seventh avenue, Grandview.

Mrs. John MacKenzie of Toronto, accompanied by her daughter, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alex Munro, 1760 Parker street.

Mrs. George Moscrop, 1906 Trafalgar street, has as her guest, Mrs. T. D. Carlyle of Calgary.

The Rev. David Long officiated at a quiet wedding at his residence, 1540 Salsbury drive, on July 6, when he united in marriage Miss Alice Ada Ashton of Wellington, Somerset, England, and Mr. Henry Lock of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Lock will reside at 3493 William street, Grandview.

Mrs. T. J. White of Winnipeg is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Curtis, 12 Fourteenth avenue east.

Mrs. L. S. Messinger and her daughter, Mrs. Hart, entertained at the tea hour Tuesday last, in honor of their guest, Miss Grace Martin of Kelowna. The house was fragrant with pink and white sweetpeas and a bowl of the same blossoms centred the tea table, which was presided over by Mrs. J. S. Reekie, who poured tea, and Mrs. C. I. Margeson, who cut the ices. Among those present were: Mrs. A. T. Fuller, Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, Mrs. W. E. Banton, Mrs. P. L. Denton, Mrs. C. M. Woodworth, the Misses Reekie, Mrs. Clarence Smith, Mrs. J. A. Foster (Westminster), Miss Hart, Mrs. Burpee Witter, Mrs. Harold Witter, Mrs. Hardie, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. McQuarrie (Westminster), Mrs. E. E. Crandall, the Misses Crandall, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. McCready, Miss Higgins, Miss Currie, Mrs. A. Wellesly Davidson, Mrs. E. Duff Murray, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. H. Margeson and Mrs. R. J. Sprott.

Mrs. Harvey Fitzgerald, Tenth avenue east, accompanied by Miss Muriel, left on Sunday for London, Ontario, to visit for the holidays.

Mrs. James McIntosh, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Leach and her little daughter, Miss Wanetta, have left for Ottawa for a holiday trip.

Dr. G. D. Foster of this city has gone on a month's holiday to Prince Rupert and Northern British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Craney of Brandon, Man., are recent newcomers to the city and have taken up their residence on Second avenue west, Kitsilano. Their daughter, Miss Ruth Craney, who has been spending the past two years at school in Toronto, and since the close of the summer term, has been visiting friends in Montreal, is expected in Vancouver in the course of a few days and will remain with her parents during the summer months.

Mrs. Drew of South Vancouver entertained a merry party of children on Tuesday afternoon in honor of the tenth birthday of her little son. Games of all kinds were indulged in on the spacious grounds and tea was served on the lawn, the tables being prettily decorated with flowers. Mrs. J. Wearn, Mrs. Wallis, Miss Evelyn Wallis and Miss Wiggin assisted the hostess in entertaining the young guests. Among those present were Doris Wearn, E. Fay, Baby Wallis, Earl Saunders, Harold Saunders, Hilda Ramsey, Annie Neil, Edna Rogers, Jack Bird, Mary Girling and several others.

### INTERNATIONAL GAMES GREAT BRITAIN THIRD PLACE

Stockholm, July 9.—The fourth day of the athletic section of the Olympic games began in dull weather and with rain in prospect.

**American Team Leads.**

The United States led by five points in all the events contested at the Olympic games, including swimming, athletics, shooting and all other kinds of sport up to this morning, according to the list compiled by the officials here. The score reads:

United States, 59; Sweden, 54; Great Britain, 36; France, 17; South Africa, 11; Germany, 11; Denmark, 10; Finland 8; Norway, 7; Italy, 5; Hungary 4; Russia, 3; Austria, 3; Greece, 3; Holland, 1; Austria, 1.

The officials of the British team predict that this meeting will cause a revolution in British athletic methods. British followers of the Olympic games declare that the team lacks discipline and that some of the men, including the university athletes, have broken their training as they were unable to resist the attractions of Stockholm.

June 15, 1912.

To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the boot and shoe repairing business known as the Ideal Shoe Shop, 250½ Westminster Road, owned by us, has this day been sold to M. R. Thoms, who is now the sole proprietor.

Peters & Co.

The Buffalo Grocery keeps step with the improvements—the Buffalo Park and is building up a large and lucrative business. T. P. Sinclair was most fortunate in getting this fine location at the corner of Commercial drive and Fourteenth avenue.

Mrs. Henderson has a family of nine children, and the skeleton in her house in the shape of a stocking basket which is never emty. In response to a question from her maid as to what she supposed there would be to do in the next world, she said playfully. "Well, for one thing, I am quite sure we shant't have to darn stockings after ten o'clock at night, Bridget." "Sure, an' that's thrue for you, ma'am," replied the sympathetic Bridget, "for all the pictures av angels that iver I saw was barefutted."


## 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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## WALLPAPERS

IN EVERY SHADE, GRADE AND STYLE.

A large shipment of This Season's Specials Has just arrived.

Prices range from 5c to $2.00 per roll.

Painter's Supplies
Ready Mixed Paints
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Most reliable Boot and Shoemaking in Mount Pleasant.

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**2648 Main St. 2d store from 11th Av.**

Is the coolest Parlor in Mount Pleasant.

Call and try our Ice Cream, Sundaes, Sodas, Cider, Soft Drinks, etc.
We get our Sweet Cream, Milk, Butter and Buttermilk fresh daily.
Large selection of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos.
Agents for Woman's Bakery.

## BAND'S CAFE

W. C. Band, Manager J. W. Monroe

It's Just Like Home

The most up-to-date place in Mount Pleasant.

Clean, Tasty and Quick Service.

Our chef, Mr. Levers, late of the Hotel Elysium, is second to none.

All Fruits and Fish in season.

We cater to Balls, Parties, etc.

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Sliding Lawn Settees for verandahs or lawns.

Hammocks for home and campers.

National Electric Irons, 4 and 6 lbs., guaranteed one year; burn only half any other on the market.

Coal Oil and Gasoline Cookers.

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Send 25c for a receipe (easily made up at home) for a preparation which is a positive relief for Falling Hair, Dandruff, Itching of the Scalp and other scalp complaints. Receipe mailed on receipt of price. Address

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Vancouver, B. C.



# NERVOUS, LIFELESS
## DEBILITATED MEN

YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, the victims of early indiscretions and later excesses, who are failures in life—you are the ones we can restore to manhood and revive the spark of energy and vitality. Don't give up in despair because you have treated with other doctors, used electric belts and tried various drug store nostrums.

Our New Method Treatment has snatched hundreds from the brink of despair, has restored happiness to hundreds of homes and has made successful men of those who were "down and out." We prescribe specific remedies for each individual case according to the symptoms and complications—we have no patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success as our treatment cannot fail, for we prescribe remedies adapted to each individual case. Only curable cases accepted. We have done business throughout Canada for over 20 Years.

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READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"Boyhood, Manhood, Fatherhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

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NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat our patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.



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Haney Factory Sites have waterfrontage and trackage, are only twenty-six miles from Vancouver and on the main line of the C. P. R. Port Haney already boasts of a sawmill and brick yard, so that in moving your factory to Haney you are not pioneering. Lots vary in size from one to five acres with from one hundred to two hundred feet of waterfrontage. Prices from $25 per foot.



# Houses to Rent

3136 Sophia street, 6 rooms, modern. $31.50 per month.

935 17th Avenue east, 6 rooms. $25 per month.

19th and Ontario, 8 rooms, new and modern. $40 per month.

2420 Victoria street, 11 rooms, newly decorated. $45 per month.

14th Avenue near Ontario street, 8 rooms. $35 per month.

Corner 7th and Main, 8 rooms. Rent $40 per month.

John street near 18th Avenue, 6 rooms, new and modern. $25 per month.

743 15th Avenue east, 6 rooms. $25 per month.

Store on Main street near Broadway, fitted up for real estate office. $80 per month.

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# FARM NOTES

## THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

### A New Appointment in the Live Stock Branch.

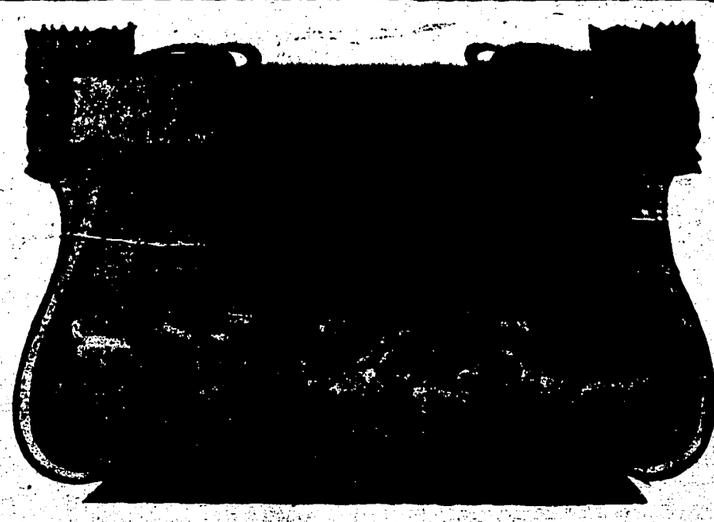
Two years ago the prospect of any extension of sheep raising in Canada appeared very remote. Except in the case of breeders of pure bred flocks, the prevailing attitude regarding the possibilities to be attained through a development of the industry was largely one of indifference and unconcern. Today, however, a very great change in point of view is manifested, particularly on the part of farmers interested only in the breeding and rearing of market sheep. This change has doubtless been brought about on the one hand by the increasing domestic consumption of mutton and lamb. On the other hand, however, it has with equal certainty been hastened and confirmed as a result of the investigations of the Sheep Commission of the problems confronting the sheep farmer in this country and of the manner in which a decadent but Government was further strengthened by the suggestive lectures delivered by Mr. Ritch during the early months of the present year at meetings attended by him in the Maritime provinces and later at meetings attended by Messrs. Ritch and MacRae in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. "The Government is doing something," was the appreciative comment of a Western sheep man, after the conclusion of one of the recent lectures, and this statement is expressive of the temper of sheep growers, both in the East and in the West, who are gratified to know that in their interests something definite is now being undertaken.

An announcement has already been made regarding the action of the Minister in making provision for a special sale, during the months of September and October next, of pure bred rams and grade ewes in the Maritime provinces and in British Columbia. It has been ascertained that these provinces have need, not only of selected sires, but also of female stock to serve as the foundation of grade flocks for the production of markable lambs. The co-operation of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association has been secured to assist in this work and a grant of $15,000 has been made direct to the association, to be expended for this purpose, in accordance with certain conditions imposed by the Minister. The responsibility for the expenditure of this grant has been delegated to a special committee of the association, in conjunction with the secretary, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, and the members of this committee, acting in association with officers of the Live Stock Branch, are at present engaged in selecting the most suitable centres for the holding of the proposed sales. They are also personally interviewing the farmers of these districts, with the view of securing thier interest and co-operation in connection with the sale of sheep. Subsequent to the distribution of selected breeding stock in different localities, it is proposed that the appointment of one or more experienced sheep men shall be arranged for who shall spend their time in visiting the farms of those to whom the sheep are sold, in order that the latter may have the benefit of competent advice regarding the management of their flocks, the care of wool, marketing of the clip and disposal of their lamb crop. As the result of this policy, it is believed that these centres will ultimately become distributing points for high-class breeding stock and influential agencies in bringing about an extension of sheep keeping in the different provinces.

In consequence of the work initiated by the members of the Sheep Commission, the Minister is now in receipt, from time to time, of requests for special assistance in connection with certain problems relating to both the sheep and wool industries. The final disbanding of the commission has made it necessary that definite provision be made for the effective administration of the policy to which the Department is now committed to further the development of the keeping of sheep in Canada. The Minister has, therefore, considered it advisable to arrange for the appointment of a sheep expert to assume charge, under the Live Stock Commissioner, of the work to be undertaken in furtherance of this policy.

He has been fortunate in securing for this position Mr. T. R. Arkell, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the New Hampshire Agricultural College. Mr. Arkell is the son of Henry Arkell, Esq., Arkell, Ontario, the well-known breeder of Oxford Down sheep. He received his primary education at the Guelph Collegiate Institute and is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. His early training has made him familiar with every phase of the breeding and management of sheep, and, since his appointment to the position of Professor of Animal Husbandry in the New Hampshire College, he has devoted himself especially to experimental work in feeding and breeding and has made a study, under very advantageous conditions, of problems relating to the production and marketing of wool. He has organized, amongst the farmers of New Hampshire, a co-operative scheme for the sale of their wool clip, and, in addition, has undertaken considerable extension work which has given him very valuable experience. He is now recognized in Canada and in the United States as a specialist in sheep husbandry and has won for his work the attention of some of the most eminent experts in breeding and experimentation.

Mr. Arkell is to join the staff of the Live Stock Branch before the middle of the current month and will proceed immediately to the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta to advise with the woll growers regarding the handling of their present season's clip and to make preliminary arrangements for the undertaking of an extensive experimental shipment of Canadian woll to Great Britain in 1913. A systematic collection of wool samples will also be commenced immediately to provide for illustration exhibits of wool, requests for which have already been received from several of our Agricultural Colleges and Winter Fair Boards. A comprehensive effort to systematize and improve the methods employed in connection with the production and sale of wool will, undoubtedly, greatly assist in encouraging sheep farmers throughout the Dominion and in stimulating a wider interest in the business. This work, therefore, will receive Mr. Arkell's first attention and will constitute the primary step in an active and energetic propaganda which it is hoped may promote the organization of a prosperous and progressive industry.



## CROPS AND LIVE STOCK IN CANADA

### Report for the Two Months Ended May 31, 1912.

From reports of correspondents at the end of April it was estimated that about 31.50 p. c. of the area sown to fall wheat had been winter-killed, the proportions being 28.72 p.c. in Ontario and 38.50 p.c. in Alberta. This represents a total deduction from the area sown of 326,000 acres (226,000 acres in Ontario and 100,000 acres in Alberta), and leaves the area now under this crop at 781,000 acres for the whole of Canada.

In the Maritime provinces spring seeding on April 30 had only begun here and there, most of the ground being still under snow. Very little progress had been made by the same date in Quebec, the amount of seeding done representing not more than about 3 or 4 per cent. In Ontario about 15 p.c. of the total seeding had been completed, but this applied chiefly to the western and southern parts of the province. In the Northwest provinces the wet condition of the ground, coupled with cold weather and the Alberta 61.26 p.c. of the seeding of spring wheat was completed by the end of April; and of total seeding done the percentage proportions were Manitoba 36.63, Saskatchewan 49.30 and Alberta 51.50.

Hay and clover meadows in Canada were reported on April 30 to have been winter killed to the extent of nearly 14 p.c .

The report for April 30 on the condition of live stock showed a high average for the Dominion, being over 90 p.c. of a standard. West of Ontario the figures exceeded 90 for all descriptions of live stock, ala Ontario for milch cows and other cattle, in Quebec for horses and milch cows and in Prince Edward Island for milch cows and other cattle the percentage figures of condition fell below 90, the range being from 83 to 88.

According to the reports made by correspondents on May 31, the spring this year throughout the greater part of Canada has been cold, et and backward. Continuous rains, especially in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, have greatly interfered with the spring seeding, and at the end of May large areas in these three provinces, and in parts of Ontario, particularly on low lying lands, were still unseeded. It is impossible therefore to base upon small amount of fall ploughing completed last year, caused seeding operations to be backward. In Manitoba 50.13, in Saskatchewan 71.54 and in the data at present available complete estimates of the areas sown to this year's principal field crops, and consequently the figures of 1912 in Table III. represent only preliminary estimates which are subject to revision at the end of June, when fresh returns after completion of the seeding will be made by correspondents of the Office.

Condition at the end of May, as measured against a standard of 100 representing the promise of a full crop is hoigh for all the products reported on excepting fall heat, the per cent condition of which, viz., 71.46, compared with 72.62 on April 30, is lower than that of any of the three previous years at the same date. This crop suffered from the exceptionally severe winter in Ontario and from the lack of sufficient snow protection in Alberta, whilst the cold, wet spring has been adverse to recovery and good growth. The condition of spring wheat is 94.21 against 96.69 last year, oats 91.67 against 94.79, barley 91.08 against 93.49, rye 87.24 against 90.26, peas 83.85 against 92.15, mixed grains 87.72 against 93.84. The condition of hay and clover is 96.10, compare dwith 74.63 at the end of April and 91.45 at the end of May, 1911. Alfalfa, where grown, shows this year an average condition of 90.65. For the three Northwest Provinces the areas, as estimated on May 31, are: Wheat 9,122,000 acres, oats 5,097,000 acres, and barley 837,000 acres. The condition of these cereals in the Northwest provinces is over 95 p.c. of the standard, except for fall wheat in Alberta, where it is 76.62 p.c. In Saskatchewan the area under fall wheat is estimated at 53,000 acres, and its per cent condition on May 31 was 93.28.

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Census and Statistics Office,
June 14, 1913.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# The Diamond Cipher

## A Baseball Romance

By W. A. Phelon

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A stalwart officer rushed up, took in the apparent situation at a glance, and laid a detaining hand on Brockett's shoulder.

"What's the trouble, sir?" the policeman queried.

"Vy," answered Baron Zollern, "dis young man adempted to rob me. He tried to seize de diamond pin in my tie, and he snatched a bocketbook from out my coat. See, here it iss!"

The baron's hand shot lightning fast into Brockett's inside pocket, and emerged clutching a small, thin wallet. Baron Zollern was not only a Hercules and an able general, but something of a master in the art of legerdemain.

"Dere iss my bocketbook, officer. Und, if I vas not mistaken, he has also taken from me some bapers—an enfelope, vich gontains documents of much imbortance. Vill you hold him, und lock oudt for his frent, vile I recover my bapers?"

Solano was already moving forward, with a vague notion of an attack upon the policeman, when there was another clatter of feet from the rear. A second policeman was coming up. Halting about twenty feet away, this officer took stock of the conditions and, grinning cheerfully, awaited the call of his partner.

Brockett had to do the fastest thinking of his life. An explanation to the policemen—who seemed a zealous but particularly thick-headed pair—would be worse than useless. They would simply arrest the boys and, undoubtedly, permit the baron to go upon his way with whatever plunder he could find upon his captives. The baron's searching hand was again thrusting eagerly into his inside coat-pocket—which, as it chanced, contained nothing but a few letters and wholly worthless objects. He would find nothing there, but his search, aided by the policeman at his side, would be a thorough one.

"I'll give you your papers, sir," spoke up the prisoner. "Will you let me off if I hand them over?"

The baron smiled benevolently. "I fear dot I would be gombounding a

felony," he purred. "Still, I vould be easy mit you if de case efer came to a drial. Vere iss my bapers?"

Brockett began fumbling in his waistcoat. Baron Zollern, smiling broadly, stood by with extended hand, and the officer dropped his paw from the captive's shoulder. Brockett delved through his vest pockets for a moment, brought up his empty hand, and then, with the speed of a pouncing leopard, flung himself to his knees, seized Baron Zollern's ankles, and pulled savagely.

The huge German, with a roar of surprise and helpless rage, toppled backward, landing on the base of his spine with a crash that fairly shook the street. Brokett, regaining his feet at once, made a half turn, and darted off, while the astounded policeman, making one wild clutch in the air, managed to catch his toe against the prostrate form of the baron, and fell heavily upon him. The grunt with which the baron hailed the advent of the officer upon his stomach was a fitting anti-climax to the thud of his earlier fall.

Solano dashed after his friend, but the second policeman sprang eagerly to intercept him. Brockett, glancing back in full flight, saw the predicament of the Cuban, and, halting for an instant, shouted, "Slide, Ramon, slide!"

Solano went to the pavement in a compact, moving mass, and shot along the stones, feet first. The oncoming shoes caught the policeman on the legs. He rose like some light and joyous bird, shot through the air with a howl of dismay, and joined the popular assembly on the stony ground. Before any of the three fallen men could pull his senses together or even struggle to his feet, Brockett and Solano had turned the nearest corner, dodged up an alley, and headed down a side street. As they ran they heard hoarse bellowings, the shrilling of whistles, and the thudding of clubs upon the pavement, but the sounds grew fainter, fainter, faded to a whisper and died away. The boys pulled up in the shadow of a flat-building, and regained their wind.

"I'm sorry for the big German," remarked Brockett. "That bump will keep him in bed a week, if it doesn't cripple him for life. It's a vicious trick, a devil's own bit of work, but I couldn't see any other chance. What

on earth was the idea in that big fellow's head, I'd like to know?"

"If your top-piece isn't solid ivory," returned Solano, "you know well enough. It's a dollar to a crushed lemon that our Japanese friend was waiting round the next corner to grab the papers, and I'd risk a little something that those policemen were planted ahead of time where they could come forward in a hurry."

"You slid beautifully, Ramon," laughed Brockett as they resumed their march, jogging along at a fairly rapid gait. "If you had only slid home that way when we needed it on about ten afternoons I could mention, we could have saved a flock of games."

The Cuban flushed, and then laughed back at his friend.

"This was a different occasion, Harry. I felt more as if I were sliding at an umpire this time. Somehow or other I never could bear the idea of spiking an infielder, and that's why I slowed up so often when I should have hit the grit."

"This time, though," Brockett chuckled, "you slid for keeps. I shudder to think what would have happened to that policeman if you had only had your spikes on."

Solano stopped, and lifted one foot. Something flashed keenly, venomously, from the sole and heel.

"I had them on," confessed the Cuban, "and that officer must have the worst-looking pair of shins that were ever taken to a hospital. Honestly, Harry, I'd feel like a brute if it wasn't for the circumstances and for the value of the work that we have set ourselves to do."

Silently Brockett shook the Cuban's hand, and the youngsters, fully rested from their run, jogged onward to the railroad station.

### CHAPTER VIII.

The journey north was made without special incident, and the time was spent in figuring out as complex and ramified a route as possible. With railroad maps and time tables, the boys outlined a tour that would twist and turn like a collection of S's, and yet, even with due allowance for delayed trains and possible intervals on foot or on horseback, would land them at Rancho Nogal within the time-limit set by their superiors. Neither of the youngsters was so optimistic as to expect a smooth, uninterrupted journey, and each, as he speculated upon the chance of trouble, was mentally thankful for the presence of the strong, nervy, capable youth beside him.

Brockett, with a good-sized map in hand, drew out a pencil, and began marking down a few lines of connection, when the Cuban, with one quick jerk, wrested the pencil from his hand.

"Harry, you need a guardian. Your mentality is just about fit for the dotty-house."

"Why, what's agitating you?" queried Brockett, astounded and somewhat jarred. The Cuban smiled derisively.

"You should know better, Harry, than to mark out our real route on any map or sheet of paper. We don't believe, of course, that there is anyone on this train who is on our track—and yet our best policy is to believe it up to the minute we reach Jersey City. Just for an experiment, we'll say, I have an idea."

"Why not have it toasted, with mayonnaise on the side? I'm hungry enough to eat it."

"Well, the African brother just announced that lunch an now served in de dining cah ahaid.' Let's go in and punish the provender. And now—watch, please, without appearing to do so. Notice the way I lay these maps upon the seat. Notice, also, that I take this little postage stamp, fold it, and gum it with one-half on each page of this time-table. Anyone who opens the time-table tears the postage stamp. Now, let's go and attend to the rations."

The boys did full justice to their lunch, and sauntered back to their seats. Their maps and papers lay apparently undisturbed, but Solano contracted his black eyebrows significantly as he examined the time-table. It had been opened, and the binding stamp had been torn in two.

"Still after us, old man," remarked the Cuban. "No, no, don't fasten any Sherlock Holmes gaze upon the other passengers. Don't show a sign of surprise or worry. That would be playing right into their hand. Listen, now: when we reach Jersey City, let's make a lightning exit without waiting for the train to reach the west-shore terminals. Let's take a chance on getting our clothes dusty. If anyone is fool enough to rush out after us, we have him spotted—if he stays on the train we have a lot more chance to get away before he can land in the station."

"Wish we had hopped off at Philadelphia," sighed Brockett. "In a city of that size we might have made a better escape, and I happen to know the streets of the burg pretty well. We'll have to make the best of it now, though. The moment we hit the sod we'll run so fast we'll discover several new streets in Jersey City."

Solano was silent for a few minutes, and then his features lighted up.

"Do you happen to have an Eastern league schedule about you?" he demanded.

"Think I have. Got one with schedules of twenty leagues in it—this notebook. What's the idea?"

"Is Jersey City playing at home today?"

"Yes—playing Newark. Some fun there. That's old Iron Man McGinnity's team."

"Good stuff. Well, how's this for a supplement to our first idea, then; go right out to the ball park, buy bleacher seats, and mix in with the crowd. It's hard, awfully hard, to locate anybody in a ball park, and the task would be twice as hard for some foreigner, who wouldn't even know how to find his way around the stands. We wanted to kill time in Jersey City till evening—where could we kill it more pleasantly or more safely?"

"Some of your ideas, dear Ramon, denote almost human intelligence. It listens good to me. But, say—we are just rolling into Jersey City now. Wait a bit—she'll slacken a little—NOW!"

The boys sprang from their chairs and bolted down the aisle. An astonished negro tried to intercept them with a cry of "Hold on boss—we ain't in de station yet!" but only received a shoulder and an elbow as reward. Solano unhesitatingly leaped, struck on a gravelly spot, went to his knees, and then shot forward on his palms. Brockett swung off a shade more carefully, landed fairly on his feet, and, after staggering a dozen yards, regained his balance.

"Any bones broken, Ramon?"

"Nothing but a suspender and my pet pipe. Little gravel in my knees and hands. I'll bet they think we are a pair of escaped crooks, but they can't back up the train. Hurry—let's get a vigorous move on!"

Twenty minutes later the messengers of state were buried in a mass of howling fans at the Jersey City ball park, where ancient rivalries with the Newark team were being settled. They picked a position halfway from the front of the bleachers, and the swarm of fanatics all around them formed a veil that would have baffled a Vidocq and an X-ray to pierce through. Here, safe from pursuit or treachery, they gave themselves up to their favorite delight, and enjoyed the battle to their hearts' content. Both, of course, were absolutely non-partisan when they entered the park—the troubles of Newark and Jersey City were nothing to them. Before the game was half an inning old, however, they had become rabid "bugs," and were abusing each other in the glorious fashion that only lovers of the game can know. Solano became an ardent admirer of the Jersey City club; Brockett allied himself with Newark, and each cast virulent aspersion on the other's judgment, opinions and personality.

Newark, to the intense delight of Harry Brockett, drew ahead and won out, while Solano, after declaring that his friend was a base-born idiot, that the umpires were a porch-climber and a door-mat thief, respectively, and that the Jersey City manager was solid stone above the shoulders, calmed down, smote a fat man two rows ahead of him with a bag of peanuts, and looked innocently at the setting western sun. Then the boys, vastly refreshed and cheered by the afternoon's diversion, mingled with the outgoing myriads. As they poured across the field in the ruck, they crossed the track of the Newark players, bearing their bats triumphantly away. A gray-sleeved arm reached out from the group of victors and caught Brockett by the shoulder. The boy turned and looked into the grim, weather-beaten face of Iron Man Joe McGinnity.

"You're young Brockett, the college slugger, aren't you?" growled the Iron Man, in what he meant for an amiable and conciliatory tone. "Uh huh. I thought so. You see, son, I don't often forget faces, specially when they belong to kids who did what you did to my pitching two years ago. I rather expected you'd take up the game when you left college."

Scores of curious fans were staring sweetly into Brockett's eyes, he spoke in his soft, pleasing voice, with its curious idioms and use of English words.

"I must assure honorable Mr. Brockett," said the Japanese, "how I regret with much solicitude that I accomplish transaction so unpleasing to him and to his amicable friend. Not for anything, not even for wealthiness, should this have to be uncomfortably so, except for the facts he is honorably acquainted in—with—of. Yes, yes, it is 'of' I should make usage. I saw, with much particular attention, that no injury was done to honorable Mr. Brockett or to honorable Mr. Solano."

"No special damage done, as yet," Brockett answered. "But why are we down in this little dungeon? What's all this trouble between you and me, Mr. Yazimoto?"

"Surely," purred Mr. Yazimoto, "Mr. Brockett knows most capaciously of the differences now between us. Mr. Brockett is custodian of knowledge much necessary to Mr. Yazimoto. Mr. Brockett is not of ignorance in such particular."

"I think I understand you, Mr. Yazimoto," returned Brockett, "but why don't you come down to facts, and tell us just why we are here, and just what you want of us?"

"I will proceed to elucidate," explained Mr. Yazimoto. "Mr. Brockett has, one time already, politely declined the acceptance of money proffered for the interpretation of a certain code, a most meritorious cipher. Mr. Brockett also, one time already, has given repulse to Mr. Yazimoto in effort to obtain much-desirable knowledge by force. Now, Mr. Brockett should be more amiably accommodating."

"Tell him to go to blazes," interjected Solano, viciously. Mr. Yazimoto turned his gentle smile upon the Cuban for a second.

"Mr. Solano speaks with rudeness, most impolite. He should be chided for his expressiveness. Now, then, I am all prepare to make the honorable Mr. Brockett another proposition. He has with him cipher dispatches—that is very well indeed. I could take them from him instantaneous, with able help from honorable Mr. Kelly." And the Oriental nodded lightly toward the stocker of the Italians.

"You are a fine-looking guinea to be called Kelly," snarled Solano, as the broad-shouldered young man turned toward him for a moment. Mr. Kelly flashed his white teeth in a mocking reply.

"Kelly is a nice name, pal," said he. "My original name was way too long, and it tickled my teeth to say it."

"But," resumed Mr. Yazimoto, "I need the key to those dispatches, ah, ten times more than I require the dispatches themselves. Here, too, are a few little things—what you would call odds and ends—that I get from esteemed friend in Washington. With the cipher key, these all of much importance. Without, what value on this earthly? None, unpleasingly, none. Mr. Brockett, therefore, will give to me the full key of the cipher, and, that we may be sure Mr. Brockett keeps honorable faithfulness, we will translate these little scraps of paper, and the dispatches that Mr. Brockett carries."

"You won't get anything from me, you yellow sneakthief," snapped Brockett, setting his jaws sullenly. Mr. Yazimoto smiled, waving his slim brown hand in a deprecating way.

"Mr. Brockett negatives too expeditiously. If Mr. Brockett will favor Mr. Yazimoto in this little instance, Mr. Brockett can have his dispatches back, and go upon his mission. None shall ever obtain information. Moreover,

Mr. Brockett shall have $10,000, now in the pocket of Mr. Yazimoto. See, Mr. Brockett? I spread out the actual and honorable money."

"Nothing doing," negatived Brockett. "You can't buy me."

"If Mr. Brockett declines of unwarrantable obstinacy," Mr. Yazimoto went on, "gentle compulsion must be applied to Mr. Brockett. I should regret of exceedingness that such compulsion should be utilized, but, with the assistance of honorable Mr. Kelly, it must be transacted."

Honorable Mr. Kelly flashed his white teeth again, and then, tapping lightly on the table with his forefinger, spoke briskly:

"Let's understand you, Mr. Yazzy. You give me $500 to get these two ducks down here into my cellar, and $300 more for my brother and Kid Levin to split between them. That's right, isn't it, Mr. Yazzy?"

"With exactitude. You have receive the money."

"Sure thing we have. And you paid for the Chink riot out in the street. That's all right so far as it goes. And you told me, Mr. Yazzy, that these two were holding out something the Jap government needed—something you have a right to get, and that we might have to give them a third degree to get it out of them. Correct?"

"Of preciseness, Mr. Kelly. Why the questioning?"

"Because," smiled Kelly, focussing his black orbs upon the slanting eyes of the Japanese, "because you are a rotten liar, Mr. Yazzy. These two boys are government messengers, and you are a Japanese spy. Cut them loose, Kid."

The Jewish youth calmly bent over Brockett and severed the ropes that held his arms, and then performed the same service for Solano. Mr. Yazimoto, his smiling face transformed to a brown mask of astonishment and horror, sprang back from the table, and stood hissing and spitting like some gigantic cat.

"I—I—you thief—you big Italian dog"—he screeched, and then came a flood of Japanese exclamations and asperaions. His right hand flew to his back, and like a pair of wolves Kelly and his brother pinioned him in practiced grasp. The Jewish young man thrust sinuous, greedy hands into Mr. Yazimoto's pockets, and the packet of money, the little scraps of paper, and a small, black, automatic pistol, were laid upon the table.

"Better be on your way, Mr. Yazzy," said Kelly, pressing sharply on the wall. An opening, perhaps two feet wide and six feet high, seemed to appear from utter blankness, and Mr. Kelly politely waved his hand toward the exit.

Mr. Yazimoto was no longer the courteous little brown man, purring

(To be Continued)

### FORESTRY A LUMBER PLANK.

As before stated, one of my planks for the next election is that of practical forestry. The government should lead the way and set aside a few thousand acres in different parts of British Columbia, and show the people exactly how to cultivate, to the best advantage, a growth of the best timber trees.

Here is room for an enlightened course of public-spirited action. We have good men at the helm, and are of opinion they are alive to this question of growing interest and importance.

"Thomas," said mother, severely, "some one has taken a big piece of ginger-bread out of the pantry."

"Oh, Thomas," she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you!"

"It ain't all," replied Tommy, "part of it's in Elsie."—National Monthly.

## GRANDVIEW

The Grandview Methodist Sunday school held its annual picnic at Central Park Thursday of last week. The attendance was large, refreshments abundant and delicious, while the games were such as captivate children and were enjoyed by the entire company, who from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. kept the joy bells of childhood life ringing without intermission.

Central Park is an ideal place for grounds and a delightful place to tired people to rest.

### RASPBERRIES ON GRANDVIEW.

I have about one-seventh an acre in raspberries. On this ground over a half a ton of splendid berries has been ripened this summer.

This would represent three and a half tons to the acre. Here is money for good returns for labor on small areas. In my opinion one of the best methods is to plant the berry canes far enough apart to grow, say three rows of potatoes between. Both crops do well, and they are easy to handle.

With a sprinkling of carrots, beets and parsnips, a man could make a good living on two acres of land intensively cultivated.

Grandview can boast of a good jewelery store as well as many other good things. Arthur Wismer, 1146 Commercial Drive, has made for himself an enviable reputation as watch maker, jeweler, optician and repairer by careful, painstaking attention and skill. His business, now in new quarters close to the old stand, is growing much to his satisfaction, giving him a quick step and magnetic smile that is contagious and healthful.

This inviting store is in the remodelled Jones store, near Grant street, on Commercial Drive, and should be looked up by residents of Grandview who need work or goods in his line.

Grandview is well represented in business by the following houses on Commercial Drive:

Alex. Crawford, Tailor 1015.

Grandview Stationery, 1130.

The Royal Pharmacy, corner Thirteenth avenue.

The Buffalo Grocery, corner Fourteenth avenue.

Model Confectionery, 1900.

The Border Tailor, Cedar Cottage.

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### SOCIALIST DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP

Federal Judge Cornelius P. Hanford of Seattle, Wash., has been brought into the limelight by his action, some two months ago, in depriving Leonard Olsson of citizenship because he is a Socialist. Olsson's citizenship seems to have been challenged because of his local prominence as a Socialist agitator. On his trial he was asked by Judge Hanford if he was "devotedly attached" to the constitution of the United States. He replied that he had "no superstitious reverence" for the instrument, but was willing to abide by the laws of the country. He was also asked if he believed in organized government and he replied "yes." He also declared in response to questions that he would abolish political government, as the latter would be useless when socialism had established an industrial government through revolution by the ballot. He also avowed himself a member of the Socialist Labor party and of the Department of the Industrial Workers of the World. Judge Hanford decided that Olsson was not a good citizen, and revoked his citizenship papers. The attorney-general does not agree with him and has asked the federal attorney at Seattle to assist Judge Hanford in re-opening the case. Moreover Congrassman Victor Berger has presented an impeachment resolution against him in the house of representatives. A committee of congress is investigationg the case.

### HIS CHANCE.

"What do you men know of women's work?" fiercely queried the lady orator. "Is there a man here," che continued, folding her arms, "that has day after day got up in the morning, gone quietly downstairs, made the fire, cooked his own breakfast, sewed the missing buttons on the children's clothes, cleaned the pots and kettles, and swept the kitchen? If there is such a man in this audience, let him rise up; I should like to see him." In the rear of the hall a mild-look-ing man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons, timidly arose. He was the husband of the eloquent speaker. It was the first time he had ever had a chance to assert himself.

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### SYNTHETIC RUBBER AT VERY LOW COST.

London.—Sir William Ramsay, in the Morning Post, discussing the announcement by Professor W. H. Parkin that he and a group of other chemists have discovered a process by which synthetic rubber may be placed on the market at 24 cents a pound, says:

"The problem of how to prepare synthetic rubber is one on which a group of us have been working for two years and a half. Professor Fernbach has succeeded in finding a bacterium that transforms starch into one-third acetone and two-thirds butyl alcohol.

"Moreover, acetone is essential to the manufacture of smokeless powder, which at present we derive from Germany. The greatest advantage of he discovery is that the starch cannot be cornered."

Professor Perkin said last night: "Synthetic rubber can be produced at 24 cents a pound. It is obvious that this can compete with the natural rubber at 62 cents a pound but it may be as well to say that there is so great a demand for rubber that it will be a considerable time before the natural product is affected."

**Brokers Skeptical.**

The Morning Post's financial editor says: "The attitude of the brokers toward the announcement is one of respectful attention, with an inclination towards skepticism."

The Times says: "From a commercial viewpoint much more information is needed before the process of manufacturing synthetic rubber can be definitely started."

### A POIGNANT STORY.

(A letter in the London Spectator.)

A letter under the title "Mother! Mother!" which appeared in your last week's issue recalls to my mind a story told in connection with the late Miss Florence Nightingale, which I have always thought one of the most poignant and touching stories of its kind. Those of your readers with whom it is unfamiliar may be glad to make acquaintance with it. An old Crimean veteran, the tale runs, was asked by a lady if he had known Miss Nightingale out in the Crimea. "Know her?" he answered, "I should think I did. If ever there was an angel, she was one, I'm sure. I was wounded in the battle of Balaclava and lay all night in the field, the snow falling that fast I was nearly covered. Then I heard a boy calling out in such a piteous voice, 'Mother! Mother!' I managed to raise myself on my elbow to look where the voice came from, and there lay a little drummer chap with half of his face shot away. And then, what do you think I saw?—a light coming towards us. It came nearer and nearer, and when I saw it was a woman who was carrying it. At first I really thought it was an angel—it's a fact, I did. She had heard the poor lad's cry, and was making straight for him. Then she knelt down right there in the snow and put her arm under his poor head, and I heard him say, 'O mother, I knew you'd come!' And there, fast folded in her loving arms, his bleeding face on her breast, he died."

A Protestant parson in a small town not many hundred miles from Milwaukee recently became infected with the germ of ritualism to such an extent that he decided to introduce a vested choir into his otherwise Protestant services. But the good gentleman's knowledge of ecclesiastical terms was more limited than his ambition, and he electrified a churchwoman who happened to be calling at the house where the Ladies Aid Society was meeting by telling those present that the choir would wear "hassocks and bibs!"—The Living Church.

### RAILWAY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The Bureau of Railway Economics has completed the second of its comparative studies of railway conditions in the United States and the principal countries of Europe. This relates to the wages paid railway employees and the cost of living, and is based on the latest years for which comparative data are available.

The average daily compensation of railway employees of all classes for the year 1910 was in the United States, $2.23; in the United Kingdom, $1.05; excluding supplementary allowances negligibly affecting the average, it was in Prussia-Hesse 81 cents, and in Austria 89 cents. The lowest paid railway employee in the United States, the ordinary trackman, receives a greater compensation than many of the railway employees of France, even those of higher grades and with responsible duties. The compensation of railway employees is from two to three times as high in the United States as in Italy.

A recent report of the English Board of Trade on railway wages shows that the average weekly pay of enginemen in the United Kingdom in 1907 was $11.17; of firemen, $6.67. In the same year enginemen on American railways received an average weekly compensation of $25.80, counting six days to the week, and firemen $15.24. Recent returns make it clear that in 1912 enginemen and firemen in the United States are compensated at rates of pay for specific runs that are two, three and four times as high as the corresponding rates on representative English railways: The annual compensation of enginemen in the United States, as reported by two representative railway companies now ranges from $1,100 in switching service to over $2,800 in passenger service, and of firemen from $700 in switching service to over $1,700 in passenger service.

For Continental Europe official returns in requisite detail are not available for a later year than 1908. The salaries and allowances of the typical engineman in Germany amounted for that year to $646.88, in Austria to $870.80; of firemen in Germany to $424.59, in Austria to $532.03. The annual compensation of engine men on two of the principal railways of France ranged in 1908 from $505.66 to $906.91, and of firemen from $324.24 to $595.98. In Italy enginemen received in 1908, salary and allowances included, from $581.10 to $812.70 a year; firemen from $330.30 to $475.05 a year. In these Continental countries the maximum compensation is received only after many years of service.

The average annual compensation of enginemen in the United States in 1908, on an estimated basis of 300 days' service, was $1,335; of firemen, $792. In this country the rate of compensation to these employees does not depend on length of service.

In Belgium enginemen received in 1907 from $23.16 to $38.60 a month; firemen, from $17.37 to 23.16 a month; conductors and station employees, from 46 cents to 96 cents a day. In the United States, in the same year, 1907, enginemen averaged, on the basis of 25 days' service, $167.50 a month; firemen, $63.50 a month; conductors, $3.69 a day; station employees, from $1.78 to $2.05 a day.

The rental of a three or four room house or flat is almost as high in Berlin, Paris, or London as throughout the United States, but in England and on the Continent it generally runs from thirty dollars to ninety dollars a year less. The quantity of food and fuel estimated by the Board of Trade of England as the standard consumption of a typical workingman's family costs in the United States 17.8 per cent more than in France or in Germany; 35.3 per cent more than in Belgium, and 38 per cent more than in the United Kingdom.

It is well within the truth to estimate in a broad and general way that while the cost of living of a railway employee in the United States is less than fifty per cent higher than that of a corresponding employee in the United Kingdom or on the Continent, his compensation averages over twice as great.

### NOT BLIGHT, BUT FROST

**Analysis of Parts of Trees Said to Be Infected with Pear Blight Has Fortunate Result.**

Penticton, July 2.—As a result of an analysis of samples of portions of trees said to be affected with pear blight, which were sent to the laboratory, it has been found that the trouble has resulted in reality from freezing of the sap in the young buds earlier in the year. In the belief that the Summerland and Okanagan orchards were infested with pear blight local agents of the Provincial Department of Agriculture summoned essrs. Thos. Cunningham from Victoria, and Prof. Thornber of Pullman College, Wash., to investigate, with gratifying results.

### ALL FARMERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE WORLD'S GREATEST AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

All farmers are invitd to attnd and participate in the World's Greatest Agricultural Convention, and the Seventh International Dry-Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, October 21-26, inclusive, 1912.

This Congress of Farmers will consist of Nine Sectional Conventions, as follows:

**Conference of Soils, Tillage Methods and Machinery**

Discussions on soils, their diseases and treatment, the building of soils, conservation of fertility and moisture, tillage methods for all soils, climates and crops; special uses of machinery; comparison of machines and results.

**Conference on Crops and Crop Breeding**

A study of home breeding of seeds; seed selections; discussions on crops and commercial profits, forage, fertilizers, etc.

**Conference on Agricultural Forestry**

A matter of vast import to the modern farmer is the establishment of windbreaks, protection for stock, beautification of the home, fuel supply, etc. What is being accomplished by governments for farmers and by farmers for themselves in many parts of the world will be covered in discussions, and methods of establishing shade and fruit trees under sub-humid conditions will be studied.

**Conference on Livestock and Dairying**

The recognized necessity of basing agricultural wealth upon diversified farming has made this section of the Congress of vast importance. Every phase of loss and gain in the production, breeding and maintenance of livestock for power, transportation, market, food and dairy supply will be covered.

**Conference on Agricultural Education**

This is the day when every progressive farmer realizes the value of educating the boys and girls to love, enjoy and profit by the farm. Much public discussion of the subject has shown the futility of expecting results without being able to present to congresses, parliaments, legislatures and political powers generally some concrete plan whereby intelligent and practical laws may be uniformly adopted looking to the establishment of vocational education in the public schools. This Conference will give opportunity to organize influence in this behalf.

**Confrence on Farm Management**

The vital and deciding point in the consideration of the profitableness of farm life is the bank account. Scientific business management is as necessary on the farm as in the mercantile establishment. The farmer who knows how to stop the leaks, drop money-losing crops, take on money-making crops, utilize his power, stock, feed and help to the best advantage, should have no fear of failure. These are all matters to be considered in th discussions bfore this section.

**Conference on Scientific Research**

To scientific exploration of the earth's surface the modern farmer owes most of the drought resistance plants. To scientific breeding and investigation the farmer is deeply indebted for increased acreage yields and crop improvment. This conference will be devoted to the work of research and will be of value to the scientifically inclined farmer.

**Conference of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations**

This will be the second conference of the men who are giving their lives to the cause of agricultural science both in college and field. From every part of the world will come representative thinkers and teachers to discuss the problems confronting these workers in sub-humid districts or where drought is frequent. Sessions will be open to all delegates who wish to hear the addresses.

**International Congress of Farm Women (Rural Home Section of the International Dry-Farming Congress)**

Farmers are asked to bring their wives; women farm owners are asked to attend and participate; agricultural colleges are asked to send their home-economic workers, field directors, etc., to assist. Some of the most noted rural home nurses, sanitation experts, domestic science, garden and poultry experts on the continent have accepted invitations to attend and participate, and every problem confronting the women on the farm will be freely discussed along practical and helpful lines.

One ingenious housewife who used to complain of the precious moments wasted in watching the clock while baking, has hit upon the plan of setting the alarm clock at he time scheduled to remove bread or cake or pie from the oven. The warning ring never fails to call her from wherever she may be.—The Continent.


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