The Western Call

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Sir Wilfrid, Outwitted, Stoops to Conquer

British Columbia Gains Much from Underwood Tariff Bill Without Surrendering Fiscal Independence

Valuable Tables and Statistics for Readers of the Western Call

CANADA PROFITS BY THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF

Underwood Bill Reductions Gives Everything Granted Under Reciprocity and Without Surrendering Our Fiscal Independence

When the reciprocity pact was under discussion at the election of 1911 the contention of the Conservatives was that the Democrats would grant to Canada through a reduction of the tariff all the advantages of the reciprocity treaty without the Dominion necessarily giving anything in return and without our surrendering our fiscal independence and tieing ourselves up to a foreign nation.

Events have proven absolutely the contention of the Conservatives. The new Wilson tariff bill was signed recently, and has now gone into force and under it not only has Canada got all that the reciprocity treaty ever granted, but much more, and in addition the Canadian home market is preserved for the Canadian farmer.

There are many articles either reduced or placed on the free list now which the old reciprocity pact did not touch. All this is secured without any compensation, and still gives Canada its home market for the farmers of the Dominion, and places any future tariff changes not in the hands of a foreign nation, but of Canada alone.

One criticism which is levelled against the present tariff changes is that Canada alone will not enjoy the advantages of the reduced tariff, but it will be thrown open to all countries. However, it must be recalled that even under the American reciprocity pact, the twelve favored nations, Canada's most important rivals, were all to receive the advantages, if any, which would accrue from the passing of the treaty.

One province particularly which will gain by the new tariff bill, and which was practically isolated by the reciprocity agreement, is British Columbia. Under the new tariff, coal, lumber, fruit and fish are put on the free list, and these main products of British Columbia will have free access to the American market.

COMPARISON OF TARIFFS.

The articles free by the reciprocity agreement which are free by the final draft of the new United States tariff are cattle, swine, sheep and lambs, rye, buckwheat, corn, fresh milk, fresh cream, eggs, grass seeds, oysters, lobsters, shrimps and other shell fish, all other fish except in oil or in tin packages, salt, asbestos, crude barbed wire, extract of hemlock bark, cream separators, typesetting machines, coke, timber (hewn, squared or sided), sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber pickers and palings, wooden staves.

Wheat will be free if Canada removes the duty on wheat, wheat flour and other wheat products; otherwise the duty will be 10 per cent. instead of 25 cents per bushel. Potatoes will be free if Canada removes the duty; otherwise 10 per cent. instead of 25 cents per bushel.

Here is a list of articles not mentioned in the reciprocity agreement which are to be made free by the final draft of the new United States tariff:

Acid, acetic, average 27 per cent., free.
Acid, sulphuric, ¼ cents per pound, free.
Alcohol, wood, 20 per cent., free.
Sewing machines, 30 per cent., free.
Typewriters, 30 per cent. free.
Cast-iron pipe ¼ cents per pound, free.
Cement, Portland, 8 cents per 100 lbs., free.
Coal, bituminous, 45 cents per town, free.
Flax straw $5 per ton, free.
Flax, not hackled or dressed, 1 cent per lb., free.
Flax, hackled, 3 cents per lb., free.
Fulminates, 20 per cent., free.
Explosives for mining, etc., 2 cents to 4 cents per lb., free.
Hoop or band iron or steel for baling purposes, $6 per ton, free.
Pig iron, $2.50 per ton, free.
Iron in slabs, blooms, etc., $8 per ton, free.
Leather for boots and shoes, 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., free.
Leather boots and shoes, 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., free.
Harness, saddles and saddlery, 20 per cent. to 35 per cent., free.
Condensed milk and cream, 2 cents per lb., free.
Cut nails and spikes, 4-10 cents per lb., free.
Horseshoe nails, 1½ cents per lb., free.
Wire nails, 4-10 to ¼ cents per lb., free.
Horse, mule or ox shoes, ¾ cents per lb., free.
Railway bars or rails, 7-40 cents per lb., free.
Sheep dip, 20 per cent., free.
Sheep skins, wool thereon dutiable at 10 cents per lb., free.
Steel ingots, blooms, slabs, billets (ordinary), $6 to $10 per ton, free.
Wire, galvanized, such as is commonly used, 1 cent per lb., but not for fencing, less than 35 per cent., free.
Wire fencing, certain gauges, 45 per cent., free.

Vancouver Shylock Caught in the Act

Wool raw, 11 cents per lb., free.
Wool, washed, 22 cents per lb., free.
Wool, scoured 36 cents per lb., free.

Here is yet another list showing articles mentioned in the reciprocity agreement which are to be made free by the final draft of the United States tariff:

Meats, fresh or salted, 1¼ cents per lb., free.
Bacon and hams, 1¼ cents per lb., free.
Meats, canned, 20 per cent., free.
Tallow, 40 cents per 100 lbs., free.
Lard, 1¼ cents per lb., free.
Buckwheat-flour, 50 cents per 100 lbs., free.
Cornmeal, 12½ cents per 100 lbs., free.
Rye flour, 50 cents per bbl., free.
Biscuits and cakes, without sweetening, 20 per cent., free.
Biscuits and cakes, with sweetening 25 per cent., free.
Farm waggons, 22½ per cent., free.
Agricultural implements, 15 per cent. and 20 per cent., free.
Laths, 10 cents per M, free.
Shingles, 30 cents per M, free.
Sawed boards, planed on one side, 50 cents per M feet, free.
Sawed boards, planed, tongued and grooved, 75 cents to $1.50 per thousand feet, free.
Iron ore, 10 cents per ton, free.
Slack coal, 15 cents per ton, free.

Wheat flour, bran and other wheat products will be free if Canada removes duty on wheat, wheat flour and other wheat products; otherwise the duty will be 45 cents per bbl. on wheat flour and 10 per cent. on bran and other products of wheat. Under reciprocity, wheat bran and other offals of grain used for animal food were 12½ cents per 100 lbs.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STATISTICS

"The American people . . . smoked more cigars and cigarettes, and chewed more tobacco during the fiscal year 1913, than in any other yearly period of the nation's history, according to the record-breaking internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30.

"Smokers used 7,707,000,000 cigars and 14,012,000,000 cigarettes. This was 217,000,000 cigars and 2,790,000,000 cigarettes more than ever before. Patrons of the pipe smoked 403,200,000 pounds of tobacco."

THE GRAIN MARKET

The world's wheat crop for 1913-14 Broomhall estimates at 3,792,000,000 or 154,000,000 increase over 1912-13, when the total was 3,648,000,000 against 3,408,000,000 in 1911-12, 3,544,000,000 in 1910-11 and 3,608,000,000 in 1909-10, showing four years' average 3,552,000,000. Against this indicated large wheat yield there is a deficiency of 1,000,000,000 of feed crops in the United States compared with a year ago, and of 104,000,000 rye in the world's total which is a European bread-making grain.

ONTARIO'S WHITE PINE

The Ontario Government has just issued a handbook of Ontario resources which claims for Ontario the most valuable pine forests on the Continent. "The forest wealth of the Province," it states, "is an asset that must not be overlooked. The forest area of Ontario, not counting Patricia, the newly added district, which alone has 100,000 square miles, is the most valuable on the Continent of America. The quantity of pine still standing on licensed lands is estimated at 7,000,000,000 feet and on unlicensed lands 13,500,000,000. The total revenue of the Province from woods and forests in 1912 was $1,985,662."

LAURIER POLICIES GALORE

In 1909 Laurier declared himself in favor of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with the Imperial navy both to be **under one control.**

In 1910 the Laurier Naval Service Act was so framed as to provide **complete separation** of the Canadian from the Imperial navy. The Canadian navy was to be **absolutely neutral** in time of war.

In 1910, contrary to the advice of the Admiralty, Laurier refused to supply even **one** fleet unit.

In 1912 Laurier declared **two** fleet units were necessary. Why, then, the refusal of **one** in 1910?

SIR WILFRID'S LATEST

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in Chateauguay the other day, declared he was in favor of lowering the Canadian tariff, thus returning to the people the $50,000,000 surplus the present government has accumulated during its two years of office.

The people of Canada well know how little sincerity is behind such a statement made only in the vain hope of catching votes. When the present government lowered the duty on cement in order to assist the people of the west, Laurier and the members of his party raised a great outcry against any such action.

Sir Wilfrid's recent statement will be further discounted when it is remembered that he came into power a pronounced Free Trader, but immediately developed into a strong Protectionist.

COSTLY FINANCING.

The modern method of Civic Financing—in fact, of all public financing—is undoubtedly a most expensive method.

On the average 30-year loan much over double the amount received is returned in principle and interest.

An opportunity here presents itself to some enterprising economist to devise a new method of dealing with this troublesome problem.

LAWYERS UNNECESSARY AS MAKERS OF THE LAW

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

The passing of the Underwood Tariff Bill in the United States is bringing unstinted praise to President Woodrow Wilson. The measure is very largely the creation of his own brain and to him very largely is due the credit for its speedy passage through the two houses. His work in this connection, as well as throughout his administration is a direct refutation of the claim that a lawyer is necessary to administer the affairs of a nation. President Wilson was a school teacher, then a professor and then a university president before entering into the realm of politics. He acquired a theoretical knowledge of politics probably unequalled by anyone in the United States and is now proceeding to put those theories into practice. His excellent work has in a very large measure called fresh attention to the desirability of having business men or trained students and thinkers as law makers instead of so many lawyers.

In both Canada and the United States and to a lesser extent in Great Britain there is a growing tendency on the part of the electors to reject lawyers when they present themselves at the polls. It is felt that lawyers spend too much time in hair splitting controversies and end up by making law so involved and complicated that it requires another set of lawyers to interpret the measures which have been placed on the statute books. Apparently there is need in both countries for more business men and fewer lawyers in our legislative halls. In Canada, there are 75 lawyers and 7 notaries or a total of 82 professional law makers out of a total membership of 221, or over 37 per cent. In the United States, lawyers number 220 out of a total membership of 391 in Congress and 39 out tof 91 Senators, or over one-half in each house. In the British Parliament, lawyers number less than one-seventh of the total membership, which may account for the reputation the British House of Commons, possesses of being the "finest deliberative body in the world." We, in Canada, could get along with fewer lawyers in Parliament and more practical business men.

OCEAN TRAGEDIES OF NINETEEN YEARS.

	Lives Lost.
1893—June 22, H.M.S. Victoria	359
1895—January 30, Elbe	334
1896—June 16, Drummond Castle	247
1896—December 7, Salier	281
1897—June 9, Aden	92
1898—July 2, Burgogne	571
1898—October 14, Mohegan	107
1899—March 30, Stella	105
1901—February 22, City of Rio de Janerio	122
1901—April 1, Aslan	180
1902—May 6, Govermorta	739
1904—June 15, General Slocum	1,000
1905—September 12, Mikasa	599
1905—November 19, Hilda	130
1906—August 4, Sirio	350
1907—February 12, Larchmont	131
1907—February 21, Berlin	141
1907—February 24, Imperatrix	137
1908—March 23, Mutsa Maru	300
1908—July —, Ying King	300
1908—November 6, Taish	150
1908—November 25, Sardinia	150
1909—August 24, Columbia	80
1910—February 9, General Chanzy	200
1911—February 2, Abenton	70
1911—April 23, Asia	40
1911—September 5, Tuscapel	81
1911—April 2, Koombana	150
1912—April 14, Titanic	1,503
1913—October 11, Volturno	136

The above is only a partial list. It does not include the Condor, the Colone or the Venture and many others. It does, however, give some idea of the fearful toll of death from travel.

CAR FARES

The action of the B. C. Electric in increasing the "car-fares" has resulted in much indignation and criticism on the part of the public. Some say let us walk—that is easy, if one happens to live close in, but to those living out in South Vancouver it is a "horse of another color." Others say "why do the Council not make the company reduce its fares?" The Council cannot, simply because the agreement or franchise does not expire until 1919.

The B. C. Electric are giving more now than they agreed to give. Their franchise permits a charge of five cents, it also permits a ten-minute service on Robson and Davie lines, and a twenty-

(Continued on Page 8)

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Candied Peel - 20c
Shelled Walnuts 40c
Shelled Almonds 45c
Nabob Coffee - 40c
Nabob Tea - - 40c
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Grandview

Thanksgiving evening was celebrated at Trinity church with a turkey supper. An orchestra was present, and there was a good programme.

• • •

The Epworth League of the Trinity church gave an excellent programme at their recent social evening, and everyone present voted the affair a success.

• • •

A surprise meeting was given by the Dorcas Circle to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harkness on their return from their wedding trip, and Mrs. Harkness was presented with a doily roll full of doilies as a token of the esteem of the circle.

• • •

Mr. Allan Urquhart, of Mount Pleasant, has bought the brick block formerly owned by Messrs. Brown & Griffin. This block is on the corner of Commercial drive and Graveley street, and the first floor is occupied by the Gent's Furnishing Store of W. J. McRae and by the office of Charles E. Smith, real estate broker.

• • •

Mr. John Johnson, of Norway, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, arrived in Vancouver recently, and are residing at 1621 Salisbury drive. Mr. Johnson, who is really a very old timer of Vancouver, having arrived here on the first C. P. R. train coming into the place, has large property interests here which he has come out to look after. He expects to be here for six months.

Mrs. B. Witter, of Lakewood drive, spent several days of last week in Victoria, where she was present at the third quarterly meting of the Baptist Mission Board.

• • •

The report of the early part of this week re the extension of Venables as a paved street, gives all the property owners fronting on the street, agreeable to the matter, pleasure.

• • •

Mr. B. Dial, a prominent business man of Saskatoon, has been in Vancouver on a business and pleasure trip. Mr. Dial reports wheat at a fair price when considering there is such a quantity on the market.

• • •

The auxiliary of the Women's Missionary Society of the Grandview Methodist church were addressed on the occasion of their recent social afternoon by Mrs. Spencer, missionary, and by Rev. Mr. Lett. Music, refreshments and a social hour were other features of the meeting.

• • •

The Dorcas circle of Kings Daughters meet today at the home of Mrs. Riggs. At the recent annual meeting of this society the officers elected for the year were: Mrs. (Dr.) Goostrey, president; Mrs. (Dr.) Danley and Mrs. A. Byrnell, vice presidents; Mrs. (Dr.) Bishop corresponding secretary; Mrs. McIntyre, treasurer, and Miss Alice Horner, secretary. Miss Pearl Long was appointed organist.

Cedar Cottage

Rev. J. C. Madill entertained the Elders of the cuhrch to dinner at the manse on Friday evening.

• • •

The Girl Guides had their regular meeting on the evening of September 16th. Sewing was the programme of the evening.

• • •

Resulting from the collections of the Thanksgiving services of the Cedar Cottage Presbyterian church on the 12th inst. and the annual dinner on the evening of the 13th, about $150 were added to the church funds.

An "At Home" was given in the Robson Memorial church on Monday evening.

• • •

Rev. Mr. Boulton, Wilson Heights church, preached in the Robson Memorial church on Sunday evening. His sermon was especially for the Epworth League.

• • •

On her way to the Presbyterian church on Victoria road recently, Miss Flett lost her hand bag, which was of white crochet, containing a purse with a Free Mason emblem. The emblem which had the symbols in blue enamel, was sewed to the purse. Other contents of the hand bag were a pair of gold spectacles and $12 in money. Miss Flett, of Los Angeles, and formerly of Cedar Cottage, donated $50.

• • •

The organization of a young ladies' Mission Circle, connected with the Methodist church, took place at the home of Mrs. W. MacPhie on the evening of September 16th, when the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. McPhie, honorary president; Miss Amy Gunn, president; Miss Hulda Manual, recording secretary; Miss Rose Whelan, corresponding secretary, and Miss Isabella Crowe, corresponding secretary.

• • •

On the evening of October 16 the Women's Missionary Society of the Robson Memorial church gave an "At Home," at which several missionaries were present. Rev. Mr. Morgan of Collingwood, who was a missionary in China for a number of years, and Mrs. Spencer, who spent a number of years with the Indians in Skitegatt, were guests. Mr. Morgan spoke on the signs of the times in China, and Mrs. Spencer spoke on the Indian problem with reference to the white man. Mrs. Holmes, district organizer, was present. Mr. Heskett, choir manager, and Mrs. Leslie Manual gave appropriate solos.

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Four Gallant Englishmen

How a British Force Was Cut Up—Wild Dervish Onrushes.

(Overseas Mail.)

A thrilling story of cool and unflinching gallantry, worthy of the highest traditions of theBritish Empire, is unfolded in the prosaic pages of a Blue book on Somaliland affairs, issued on Tuesday night and dealing principally with the reverse to the Somaliland Camel Corps, which, on August 9, was cut up by Dervishes at Dul Madoba, about fifty miles from Berbera, on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden.

The gallant feat of Mr. Geoffrey Archer, the Acting Commissioner, in going out to the relief of the survivors of the Camel Corps, with a mere handful of men, gains added lustre from his own modest reports on the incident. But with his must be ranked the names of the three men who defended the zareba or fenced enclosure of the Camel Corps against the onrushing hordes of Dervishes.

Capt. Summers, of the King's African Rifles, Mr. Dunn, of the Camel Constabulary, and Mr. Corfield, the Commandant of the Camel Corps, who were killed.

Penalty With His Life

"It is evident," says the Colonial Secretary, in a dispatch to the Acting Commissioner, "that the whole responsibility for this ill-advised action must rest with the late Mr. Corfield. He has paid the penalty with his life, and I have no desire to dwell on this aspect of the matter. But I am compelled, if only in justice to the other officers concerned, to record my opinion that the disaster was due to his complete disregard of the instructions issued by his Majesty's Government, by Mr. Byatt, Commissioner for Somaliland, and by yourself."

But both Mr. Archer and Capt. Summers pay high tributes to the commandant's bravery. "A rash act has involved the Government of the Protectorate in a severe set-back," writes Mr. Archer in one dispatch, "and in the circumstances in a politically disastrous withdrawal from Burao. For this Mr. Corfield, who had previously done such excellent work, has paid the penalty with his life. It can only be said that he allowed his attribute of great personal bravery and the complete confidence he had in the men under his command to outweigh his better judgment. The action of Dul Madoba should never have been fought."

2,000 Dervishes.

After a discussion with Mr. Corfied, Mr. Archer ordered a strong reconnaisance in the direction of Ber, and instructed Capt. Summers, who had accompanied him from Berbera, to go with the force with a view to advising Mr. Archer later on the military situation. The Camel Constabulary—116 rank and file, with Mr. Corfield as commandant, Mr. Dunn as assistant commandant, and Capt. Summers attached—moved out of Burao at 3 p. m. on August 8, and that evening arrived within four miles of Idoweina, where the Dervishes' fires were seen to be illuminating the sky. Scouts sent forward reported that the enemy were assembled in force, and estimated their numbers at 2,000, with 150 horse.

"Had the commandant," says Mr. Archer, "at this juncture fallen back and reported to me on the situation, a valuable service would have been rendered, even though some risk had been incurred. . . . Contrary to orders, however, the commandant decided to engage the Dervishes and to place his force in such a position as to intercept on the morrow their line of retreat with their stock into the Ain. I need scarcely comment on the hazardous nature of such an undertaking with the force at his disposal."

Mr. Corfield was, however, clearly determined to operate against the Dervishes. At 4:30 a. m. on August 9 the Camel Corps stood to arms.

The friendly tribesmen fled at the first shot. The Dervishes advanced in a series of determined onrushes and enveloped the right flank. The Maxim gun was soon put out of action by rifle fire. Mr. Corfield was shot and died instantly at about 7:15 a. m. The rank and file showed regrettable want of steadiness. On the first retirement of the Dervishes they rose to pursue them, and it was only with difficulty that Mr. Dunn got them back to the main body.

"About 10 a. m.," Capt. Summers says, "Mr. Dunn and myself and our few remaining men found ourselves surrounded on all sides by Dervishes, but we had contrived to construct a small zareeba of dead ponies and camels. At noon the Dervishes, who had run out of ammunition, retreated." Capt. Summers was wounded, and all the responsibility in the final stages of the action, he says, devel-

(Continued on Page 3)

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Four Gallant Englishmen

(Continued from page 2)

oped on Mr. Dunn, who also made all arrangements for removing the wounded and retreating on Buroa.

G. M. C. for Mr. Archer.

About eighteen miles from Burao the remains of the column fell in with Mr. Archer with water and supplies. The casualties amounted to Mr. Corfield and 32 rank and file killed, Capt. Summers and 15 men wounded. Mr. Dunn says that the rushes of the Dervishes brought them right into the zareba, one man getting so near as to lay his hands on the disabled Maxim gun, while Capt. Summers shot another right inside the lines.

"Twice I anticipated that nothing could save the situation, but on both occasions the Dervishes retired at the critical moment. Had they brought up their spearmen nothing could have saved us."

Tuesday night's London Gazette contained the official announcement of Mr. Archer's appointment to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

30 DAYS' CAMPAIGN.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, are making an urgent appeal to their present subscribers to send in renewal subscriptions during October and relieve the enormous rush at the close of the year. It is a reasonable request from a newspaper in such great demand, and subscribers have nothing to lose by complying. The Family Herald and Weekly Star is looking for a bigger season than ever before. It is indeed a big dollars worth.

Mt. Pleasant Evangelistic Meeting

Main St. and Sixth Ave.

Sunday School and Bible Class.....2:00
Bible Address 3:15
Gospel Service 7:30

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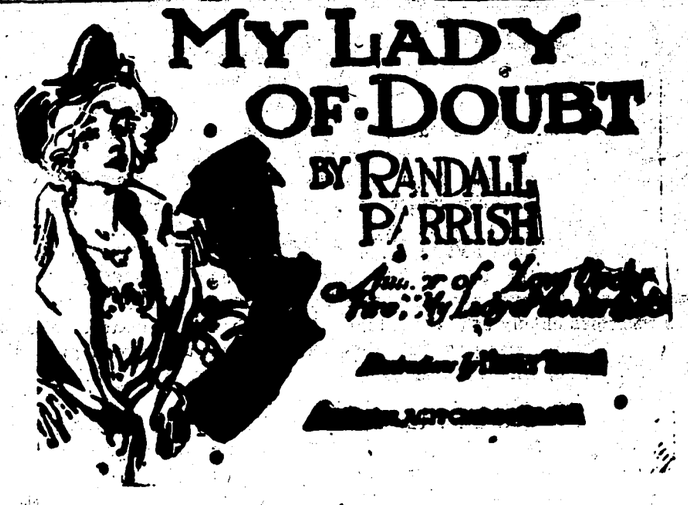

Under the smoke of several batteries, whose shells were ripping open the side of the hill, the British were advancing in double line, the sun gleaming on their bayonets, and revealing the uniforms of different corps.

"Steady, men! Steady!" voice after voice caught up the command. "Hold your fire!"

"Wait until they reach that fallen tree!" I added.

Every man of us had a gun, officers, all. Coatless as though we came from the haying field, the perspiration streaming down our faces, we waited. The rifle barrels glowed brown in the sun, as the keen eyes took careful sight. We were but a handful, a single thin line; if the reserves failed we would be driven back by mere force of numbers, yet before we went that slope should be strewn with dead. Crashing up from the rear came Oswald with two guns, wheeling into position, the depressed muzzles spouting destruction. Yet those red and blue lines came on; great openings were ploughed through them, but the living mass closed up. They were at the fallen tree, beyond, when we poured our volleys into their very faces. We saw them waver as that storm of lead struck; the center seemed to give way, leaving behind a ridge of motionless bodies; then it surged forward again, led by a waving flag, urged on by gesticulating officers.

"The cavalry! The cavalry!"

They were coming around the end of the morass, charging full tilt upon the right of our line. I saw that end crumble up, and, a moment later, scarcely realizing what had occurred we were racing backward, firing as we ran, and stumbling over dead bodies.

Maxwell rallied us beyond the causeway, swearing manfully as he drove us into position behind a low stone wall. Again and again they charged us, the artillery fire shattering the wall into fragments. Twice we came to bayonets and clubbed guns, battling hand to hand, and Wayne was forced so far back upon the left, that we were driven into the edge of the wood for protection. But there we held, out front a blaze of fire. It seemed to me the horror of that struggle would never end. Such heat, such thirst, the black powder smoke in our nostrils, the dead under foot, the cries of the wounded, the incessant roar of the guns. Again and again it was hand to hand; I could scarcely tell who faced us, so fierce the melee, so suffocating the smoke; I caught glimpses of British Grenadiers, of Hessians, of Queen's Rangers. Once I thought I heard Grant's nasal voice amid the infernal uproar. Stewart and Ramsey came to our support; Oswald got his guns upon an eminence, opening a deadly fire; Livingston's regiment charged, and, with a cheer, we leaped forward also, mad with the battle fever, and flung them back, back down that deadly slope. It was not in flesh and blood to stand; we cut the center like a wedge, and drove them pell-mell to where Lee had been in the morning. Here they rallied, flanked by thick woods and morasses. Too exhausted to follow, our men sank breathless to the ground.

It was already sunset, and our work done. The artillery still already, and I could see long lines of troops—Poor's and the Carolina brigade—moving to the right. Night came on, however, without more fighting, and, as soon as we had recovered sufficiently, we devoted ourselves to the care of the wounded.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Road to Philadelphia.

It must have been 10 o'clock, and, if I had slept at all, I was scarcely conscious of it. All about me the men lay outstretched upon the ground, still in their shirt-sleeves, as they had fought, their guns beside them. The night was clear and hot, scarcely a breath of air moving. Here and there against the sky-line passed the dark silhouette of a sentinel. There was no sound of firing only an occasional footfall to break the silence of the night. The wounded had been taken to the field hospitals at the rear; down in our front lay the bodies of the dead, and among these shone the dim lights of lanterns where the last searching parties were yet busy at their grewsome task. I was weary enough to sleep, every muscle of my body aching with fatigue, but the excitement of the day, the possibility of the morrow, left me restless. I had received no wound, other than a slight thrust with a bayonet, yet felt as though pummelled from head to foot. The victory was ours—the army realized this truth clearly enough; we had repulsed the red-coats, driven them back with terrible losses; we had seen their lines shrivel up under our fire, officers and men falling, and the remnant fleeing in disorder. It meant nothing now that a force outnumbering us yet remained intact, and in strong position. Flushed with victory, knowing now we could meet the best of them, we longed for the morrow to dawn so we might complete the task.

I reviewed the vivid incidents of the day, looking up at the stars, and wondered who among those I knew were yet living, who were dead. I thought of others in those lines of the enemy, whom I had known, speculating on their fate. Then along our rear came a horseman or two, riding slowly. A sentry halted them, and I arose on one elbow to listen.

"Lawrence? Yes, sir, Major Lawrence is lying over there by the scrub oak."

I got to my feet, as the first rider approached.

"This you, Lawrence?" asked a voice I instantly recognized as Hamilton's. "You fellows all look alike tonight. Where is your horse, major?"

"I have been on foot all day, sir," I answered saluting.

"Ah, indeed; well, you will have need for a horse tonight. Wainwright," turning to the man with him, "is your mount fresh?"

"Appears to be, sir; belonged to a British dragoon this morning."

"Let Major Lawrence have him. Major, ride with me."

We passed back slowly enough toward the rear of the troops, through the field hospitals, and along the edge of a wood, where a battery of artillery was encamped. We rode boot to boot, and Hamilton spoke earnestly.

"The battle is practically won, Lawrence, in spite of Charles Lee," he said soberly. "Of course there will be fighting tomorrow, but we shall have the red-coats well penned in before daybreak, and have already captured ammunition enough to make us easy on that score. Poor, and the Carolina men, are over yonder, while Woodford is moving his command to the left. At dawn we'll crush Clinton into fragments. Washington wants to send a despatch through to Arnold in Philadelphia, and I recommended you, as you know the road. He remembered your service before, and was kind enough to say you were the very man. You'll go gladly?"

"I should prefer to lead my own men tomorrow, sir."

"Pshaw! I doubt if we have more than a skirmish. Sir Henry will see his predicament fast enough. Then there will be nothing left to do, but guard prisoners."

"Very well, colonel; I am ready to serve wherever needed."

"Of course you are, man. There should not be much danger connected with this trip, although there will be stragglers in plenty. I'm told that Clinton lost more than three hundred deserters crossing Camden."

Headquarters were in a single-roomed cabin at the edge of a ravine. A squad of cavalrymen were in front, their horses tied to a rail fence, but within Washington was alone, except for a single aide, writing at a rude table in the light of a half-dozen

"Pardon Me, Sire, but There Are Horsemen Ahead."

candles. He glanced up, greeting us with a slight inclination of the head.

"A moment, gentlemen."

He wrote slowly, as though framing his sentences with care, occasionally questioning the aide. Once he paused, and glanced across at Hamilton.

"Colonel, do you know a dragoon named Mortimer?"

"I have no recollection of ever having met the man, sir. I have written him orders, however; he is a scout attached to General Lee's headquarters."

"Yes; I recall the name. He is the one who brought us our first definite information this morning of Clinton's position. I remember now, you were not with me when he rode up—young, slender lad, with the face of a girl. I could but notice his eyes; they were as soft and blue as violets! Well, an hour ago he came here for a favor; it seems the boy is a son of Colonel Mortimer, of the queen's rangers."

"Indeed; Wayne reported the colonel killed in front of his lines."

"Not killed, but seriously wounded. The son asked permission to take him home to a place called Elmhurst near Laurel Hill."

"I know the plantation, sir," I said, my interest causing me to interrupt. "It is on the Medford road."

"Ah, you have met the lad, possibly, major," and he turned his face toward me. "The boy interested me greatly."

"No, sir; I endeavored to find him at Lee's headquarters, but failed. I have met his father and sister."

"A lovely girl, no doubt."

"To my mind, yes, sir."

His grave face lighted with a sudden smile.

"I sometimes imagine, Colonel Hamilton," he said quietly, "that this unhappy war might be very pleasantly concluded if we could only turn our young officers over to the ladies of the enemy. Would such a plan meet with your approval, major?"

"I should prefer it to the present method."

"No doubt, and Mistress Mortimer? —But let that pass, until we hold council of war upon the subject. Just now we shall have to be content with the more ordinary plans of campaign. I gave the boy permission to remove his father, and they are upon the road ere this. I would that all the British wounded had homes close at hand. You have informed the major of his mission, I presume, Hamilton, and there is nothing I need add."

"He understands clearly, sir."

"Then I will complete the letter. Be seated, gentlemen."

He wrote for several minutes steadily, once pausing to consult a map, signed the paper, and enclosed it in another sheet, across which he scratched a line of address.

"You will deliver this to General Arnold in person, major; do not spare horse-flesh. You were in the action today?"

"With Maxwell's brigade."

"That was a hard fight along the stone wall; you came out unhurt?"

"A slight bayonet wound, sir; nothing to incapacitate me from duty."

"Very well; take ten dragoons as escort. Hamilton will write you an order. I have told Arnold our victory is practically complete. Clinton may slip away in the night, for he is a wily old fox, but he has lost his power to injure us in the Jerseys. I hope to bottle him up before morning, so that any retreat will be impossible, but even if he succeeds in getting his army to the transports at Sandy Hook, he has lost prestige, and the victory is ours. Good-bye, major, and the Lord guard you on your journey."

Ten minutes later, mounted on a rangy sorrel, my dragoon escort trotting behind, I rode south on the Plainsboro road, as swiftly as its terrible condition would warrant.

The evidences of war, the wreckage of battle, were everywhere. Several times we were compelled to leap the stone walls to permit the passage of marching troops being hurried to some new position; several batteries passed us, rumbling grimly through the night, and a squadron of horse galloped by, the troopers greeting us with shouts of inquiry.

We took to the fields, but, as there seemed no end to the procession, I turned my horse's head eastward, confident we were already beyond the British rear-guard, and struck out across country for another north and south road. We advanced now at a swift trot, the sound of our horses' hoofs on the soft turf almost the only noise, and, within an hour, came again to parallel fences, and a well travelled road.

This was the road running a mile, or so, to the west of Elmhurst. It led as straight as any, toward Philadelphia, but whatever stragglers the British army had left behind would be found along here. However, they would probably be scattered fugitives, unwilling to interfere with as strong an armed party as this of mine. If I was alone it would be safer to turn aside. Then, it was a strong temptation to me to pass thus close to Elmhurst. It would be after daylight when we reached there; I might even get a glimpse across the apple orchard of the great white house. Would Claire be there? It seemed to me quite probable, as Eric was taking the wounded colonel home for nursing. The girl's face rose before me against the black night, and my heart beat fast. When I came back, I would ride to Elmhurst—surely she would be there then.

The sergeant touched my arm.

"Pardon me, sir, but there are horsemen ahead."

"Indeed? I was lost in thought, Conroy. Coming this way?"

"No, sir, they seem to be traveling south slowly. I noticed them first as we turned the corner back there; I could see outlines against the sky."

"How large a party? They form merely a lumping shadow to my eyes."

"Not more than three or four, sir, with a covered rig of some kind. They're halted, now; heard us coming, I reckon."

I could perceive the little group, but merely as a black smudge. Then a mounted figure seemed to detach itself from the darkness, and advance toward us.

"Halt your men, sergeant," I said quietly. "I'll ride forward and learn what the fellow wants."

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Escort.

The figure of the man approaching was hardly distinguishable, as he appeared to be leaning well forward over

(Continued on Page 7)

AROUND VANCOUVER

SOUTH VANCOUVER

A baby girl arrived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Shaw on Friday morning.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Blight, Davie Street, spent Thanksgiving day with Mrs. Blight's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pill, 232 Thirty-ninth Avenue East.

• • •

Mrs. Pew, of Twenty-eighth Ave., who has been very ill, is progressing very favorably under the care of Miss Winnie Betts, trained nurse.

• • •

The service of St. Peter's Anglican church will now be conducted in the unoccupied store of Mr. Bunting, corner of Main street and Thirty-fourth avenue.

• • •

The Voters' League will hold a meeting in Pender Hall on Monday evening, at which residents of Vancouver, who are ratepayers in South Vancouver, will be present.

• • •

Mountain View Methodist Church had a new feature in the league of Monday night. It was a pronouncing contest, and Mr. Sheridan, president, held the dictionary and acted as judge. The prize was won by Miss Millie Pill.

• • •

Mrs. Betts is having an extended trip to the East. After visiting the W. M. S. convention, held in Toronto, she proceeded to Nova Scotia to visit the relatives of her late husband, the Rev. Mr. Betts, who was pastor of the Mountain View Methodist Church.

• • •

The Central Parliament met Tuesday evening and listened to the King's speech. The election of officers was postponed till next Tuesday owing to the unavoidable absence of a large number of members. All accounts due from last session were passed for payment.

• • •

As a result of a recent meeting in Staples Hall, Ward V. Conservative Club have sent invitations to the following speakers to address a public meeting to be held October 31st: Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General; H. H. Stevens, M.P.; A. MacGowan, M.P.P.; G. Tisdall, M. P. P.; H. H. Watson, M. P. P.; F. L. Carter Cotton, M. P. P., and Dr. McGuire, M. P. P.

• • •

The opening services of the Ruth Morton Memorial Church, the new Baptist church of South Vancouver, near the confines of the city, took place on Sunday, and were continued during Monday and Wednesday evenings. The Sunday services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Litch, who preached appropriate sermons. Rev. Horace G. Estbrook offered the dedicatory prayer. Special music was rendered at both the morning and evening service. The church was filled even into the Sunday school room on both occasions.

Monday evening's meeting was a fraternal meeting, at which the Baptist ministers of the city and neighboring ministers of other denominations spoke. On Wednesday evening the service was of a missionary character, and prominent missionary workers were present.

• • •

Miss Jessop, of Seattle, a survivor of the wrecked "State of California," after having lost all her intimate friends, is visiting her sister at 57, Fortieth Avenue, South Vancouver. Miss Jessop thus describes her experience in the wreck:

"It was a beautiful Sabbath morning, and we were about three miles from land in Cambia Bay. I had risen earlier than my friends who had stayed up the night before to see the ship go through the Narrows, and having taken my breakfast alone I stepped up on the hurricane deck. Everything was calm and bright. Almost as soon as I had looked and breathed a breath of the clear air, the ship gve a lurch so that I had to take two or three steps sideways to keep my balance. I did not think anything had happened till I heard a rising murmur from below, and I ran down to find the ship had struck on a rock. Two boats had been launched. One was immediately swamped and the other was borne down beneath the smoke stack with the occupants terribly mutilated. The other boat was being launched, and I ran round to the cabin to warn my friends. When I returned the boat had gone and the ship gave another lurch and sank. The whole time which had elapsed since I had noticed the first lurch was two and a half or three minutes. I tried to escape from the ship now that she was flush with the water, but was flung back by the shock of some floating thing wrenched from the ship. When I went down under the water I thought it was the end. I was perfectly conscious and calm, and did not move even my arms. A brief prayer coursed through my mind, and I was conscious chiefly of the fact that I had not told my sister, in my hurried embarkation, where I was going, and she would never know what had become of me. I waited for the sensation which I have always heard comes to the drowning, and hoped that I might not be conscious of any terrible struggle. I cannot tell the length of time I was under the water, but was much distressed. Then I saw it was getting light and I moved my arms above my head as if to swim, though I don't know how, and my hand was grasped from above and I came to the surface and seized hold of some floating debris and saw a man beside me grasping the same piece of float. The ship's boats were nowhere in sight, but the swamped one had righted and picked up a number of passengers. We were rescued by boats from the canning factory at this point. Ten bodies were recovered, nine of whom were women. Some bore the marks of the fierce mutilation they had received from the falling smoke stack of the ship. In all, the passengers must have numbered near eighty."

Miss Jessop will shortly return to Seattle.

COLLINGWOOD.

A son was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. H. MacAllister.

• • •

Mrs. Chambers, wife of the druggist, has had a severe attack of pleurisy.

• • •

Mr. Edwin Read, eldest son of Charles Road, left this week for Kamloops

• • •

The little daughter of Mr. J. D. Brinnen, Joyce Road, has been dangerously ill.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll of Kingsway left for California last week to spend the winter.

• • •

Commencing on Tuesday, October 28th, Mr. R. Griffiths will conduct a class for "first aid" for boys. They will meet in the Baptist church.

• • •

Mrs. E. Carter, with her children, Eva Verna and Lissie, left this week for Alberta. Mr. Carter preceeded them and obtained a good position.

• • •

Mrs. McGregor was "at home" to her friends on Wednesday and will be at home in the future on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

• • •

The congregation of Knox Presbyterian Church have arranged for a grand concert to be given on Thursday evening, October 30th, in Carleton Hall.

• • •

The Methodist church have developed the league along literary lines and at the next meeting they will discuss the life and works of James Whitcomb Riley.

• • •

The B. C. E. R. Co. have had a gang of men at work raising the bridge, one and one-half feet over the subway, at the station at West Collingwood, to provide for the passage of larger vehicles and loads.

• • •

Thanksgiving services were observed in the Collingwood Churches on Sunday, Rev. O. M. Sanford, preached in the Methodist Church in the morning and Rev. J. K. Bradshaw, B.A., occupied the pulpit in the evening. Rev. Mr. Pringle of Knox Presbyterian Church preached in his own church at both services.

• •

The Collingwood parliament have set to work to so amend the constitution that matters of current interest affecting British Columbia can be discussed. It has set it's hand to a reform in the immigration laws. If the party in power has it's way no immigrant will be admitted into the country without passing a test of reading, and writing in English.

• • •

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, a thanksgiving entertainment was given in the Methodist Church on Monday evening. Rev. Dr. Sipprell, lectured, taking as his subject, "Today and Tomorrow." The presence of the male choir of the Kitsilano Church, and a number of excellent singers were other attractions of the evening. Refreshments were served.

• • •

Sketching their history from the early times, Rev. Mr. Pringle, speaking to the Collingwood Business Men's Association, recently, showed the connection of hospitals with religion, even though they originated before the time of Christ. Church, private and general hospitals were compared as to management and efficiency in all departments, and the speaker gave it as his opinion that the hospital owned and controlled by the government was the best and would be the one largely adopted in the future.

Another matter taken up by the association was the complaint of the local bakers because Vancouver bakers were allowed to sell bread from house to house without a license.

• • •

Mr. T. Scott, president of the Columbia Bitulithic Company, in lecturing to the Young People's Guild of Knox Church, gave a thorough talk on modern road building. During the lecture he said there has been a good deal of nonsense talked concering the old Roman roads being such wonderful constructions. The fact was that they were made under conditions of construction which could in no way be compared with modern conditions. Instead of having to deal with men fortified by trade unions, the roads were made with slave labor, and the cost of them bore no proportion whatever to the traffic which was a great consideration in modern road building. They also had no traffic whatever with the heavy traffic vehicles. The lecturer paid a high tribute to Telford, Macadam and Wade, great road builders of their day, but he said the modern automobile demanded an entirely different surface from the macadamised roads, which were almost ideal in their day for the stage coach. He advocated more attention paid to road making and a more intelligent appreciation of the need of roads by governing bodies and by the government itself. The road, said the speaker, is a great function in the development of the community and a factor that is seldom appreciated at it's proper value. Although the lecture was of a thoroughly practical character, it was enlightened by some admirable touches of humor and some apt literary illustrations, the lecturer quoting from "The Broad Highway" and from Dickens' description of Tom Pinch's ride into London, and also the splendid laudation of the road which Kipling put into the mouth of a Romany gipsy. Mrs. Robertson and other ladies added some charming vocal numbers.

CENTRAL PARK

Mr. Alex. Boyd, of Vancouver, spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. William Boyd.

• • •

Miss M. Wright has returned from California, where she has been spending her vacation with her parents.

• • •

The Central Park Presbyterian Church will hold special thanksgiving services on Sunday, October 26.

• • •

Prayer meetings will be held every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Central Park Presbyterian church.

• • •

Mrs. J. McMaster and family, who have recently been under quarantine for scarlet fever, are out and around again.

• • •

Mr. David Gillett, of Gillett & Staley, grocers(, has moved from his home in the city to the residence over the store.

• • •

A whist drive and dance will be given by the Central Park Cricket Club in the Agriculture Hall on the evening of October 31st.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. T. Doman and family have returned from their summer cottage at Gibson's Landing, Howe Sound, and are living in Collingwood East again.

• • •

Rev. Dr. McLean, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Jubilee, has received a call to the St. Paul's church, Victoria. Dr. McLean, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis in the hospital, is now at home convalescing rapidly, and will be able to resume his duties by the first of November.

Alfred Buckley, M. A., of the Progress Club, addressed the Women's Institute at Central Park at their last regular meeting on the subject of "British Columbia Produce for British Columbia People." The speaker pointed out the difficulties the farmers had in marketing their produce, and the necessity of a sympathetic co-operation among the urban population and a co-operation among the farmers themselves, such as in the Cowichan Creamery and the Chilliwack Produce Association and others. Mr. Buckley stated that the isolation of the farm life was one of the worst agriculture disabilities of British Columbia, and that the very life of the industry depended on a more effective co-operation among the farmers themselves.

POINT GREY

Kerrisdale

Mr. Chalmers is building a new house on Thirty-seventh avenue, west of the boulevard.

• • •

Point Grey football team met on Wednesday at the noon hour for the purpose of choosing their colors.

• • •

Kerrisdale Methodist Church team will play the Point Grey football team tomorrow at the Wilson Road Park.

• • •

Mr. Abner Taylor has sold his house on Forty-second Avenue, and intends leaving for Kamloops.

• • •

Mrs. F. E. Hardie was at home on Tuesday afternoon to the ladies of Kerrisdale, who were former residents of Kelowna.

• • •

The Point Grey football team defeated the team of the Good Templars on Saturday at the Wilson Road Park, when the score was 4 to 2 in their favor.

• • •

The Royal Bank defeated the Kerrisdale Methodist Church in football, Monday, the score resting 5 to 2 in favor of the visitors. The game was played in the park on Wilson Road.

• • •

The B. C. E. R. Co. have been busy putting up the overhead wire on Wilson Road, east of Kerrisdale. As the rails have been laid for a considerable distance on the grade toward Main Street, they are able to make good progress.

• • •

Mr. Harris, who is in the employ of the McLean Co., which company has the contract for sewerage in Point Grey, was knocked down on Granville Street while wheeling a barrow near Townsend Road, Monday afternoon, by an automobile. Mr. Harris was unhurt.

• • •

The second anniversary of the opening of the Kerrisdale Presbyterian church was celebrated Monday evening with an excellent supper and programme. Among the speakers was Rev. Mr. White, who safely piloted the little mission of several years ago into the now prosperous church.

Eburne

Mrs. C. H. McFarlane received from 4 to 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

• • •

Mr. George R. Burnett visited Vancouver Thanksgiving Day.

• • •

The W. C. T. U. held their regular monthly meeting on the 16th inst.

• • •

Mr. Gordon, secretary of the school board, has returned from his trip to the east.

• • •

Mrs. Ernest Murray of Townsend Road, held her post nuptial reception on Wednesday afternoon.

• • •

The congregation of the Presbyterian church spent a pleasant social evening in the church on Wednesday.

• • •

Mr. William Mellis and a party from Terra Nova spent last week at Langley Prairie shooting.

• • •

Mr. Osborne Forbes and a number of other gentlemen, who accompanied him, were very successful in pheasant shooting Monday.

• • •

Mr. E. B. Severance and Mr. Roy Campbell spent the week end in Sumas, where they were very successful in duck shooting.

• • •

Mr. C. A. Griggs of California, and formerly a large property holder in Eburne, accompanied by Mrs. Griggs, paid a visit to the city on Tuesday.

• • •

The anniversary services of the Presbyterian church took place on Sunday, Rev. R. J. Wilson preaching in the morning and Rev. Leslie Pidgeon in the evening.

• • •

Mr. D. F. Burton has taken a position on the Vancouver police force.

The Eburne Gravel Co. last week began the construction of their wharf on the south side of Sea Island, just over the bridge The deck will require 100,000 feet of lumber. This lumber is being supplied by the Eburne Saw Mills.

• • •

Handling gasoline which had been used for cleaning purposes caused an explosion of the ignited fluid, recently, in the home of Mr. W. Ridley, who lives in the apartments over the Eburne Dairy. Mrs. Ridley, who was trying to put the fire out, was severely burned, her clothes having caught fire. The fire department arrived on the spot, but their services were not necessary.

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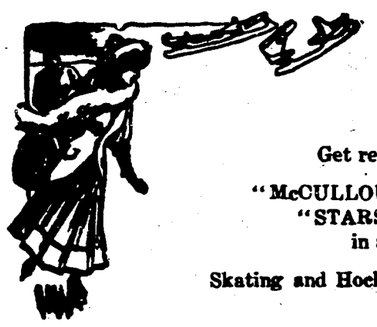

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Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the following: Peter Byrne, Esq., Indian Agent, New Westminster; A. M. Tyson, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Vancouver; Edson B. Shock, Naval Architect, 448 Seymour Street, Vancouver; and W. E. Ditchburn, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Victoria, B. C.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on the chartered bank, made payable to the Honorable the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, for Five per cent. of the contract price, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into the contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheque of deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

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Trimble & May

Corner Broadway & Westminster Road

MOUNT PLEASANT

Mr. E. P. Queen was in Chilliwack during the Thanksgiving holiday on a hunting excursion.

• • •

Mr. G. A. Petrie and Mrs. Petrie of Portland, have taken up their residence at 471 Eleventh Ave. E.

• • •

The senior League of the Mount Pleasant Methodist church held a consecration service on Monday evening. Miss Fleming and Mr. Gregg took charge of the meeting. Mrs. Dr. Turnbull gave a solo.

• • •

Mr. A. W. Goodrich, A. R. Goodrich, and Mr. William Brodwick left on Friday for a hunting trip, which covered sections in Cloverdale and Port Kells. They returned bringing back the full allowance of game. Each party are allowed by law to bag six pheasants.

• • •

The annual banquet of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church, given under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society, took place last Monday evening. From four to five hundred were present. Supper was served in the gymnasium room from 6 to 8 o'clock. The concert took place in the Sunday School building. There was a lengthy program. The proceeds will assist in the fund for the support of the church's missionary at Fraser Lake, B. C.

• • •

MEAT MARKET.

Trimble & May is the name of a new meat market in Mount Pleasant at the corner of Broadway and Kingsway.

The proprietors, Alderman Trimble and Mr. May, are both well-known in Vancouver and are men of large experience in the handling of meat. They propose to run the market on the most approved modern plan. Sanitation will be a prominent feature and will conform to latest and most advanced methods and requirements.

A large stock of well assorted meats will be kept to accommodate the public.

• • •

Some interest was manifested at the opening sessions, on Tuesday, of the fourth annual convention of the British Columbia Sunday School Association, held at Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, at which some 150 delegates were present, including many from outside districts. The formal opening took place in the afternoon, at which Mayor Baxter attended to welcome the delegates. From his personal knowledge of the work in Vancouver, he pressed the need for adequate leadership. Departmental conferences were addressed in the elementary, secondary and adult classes respectively by Miss S. E. Spencer, of Victoria, Mr. J. L. Alexander, of Chicago, and Mr. Albert Stabler, of Vancouver.

Rev. Dr. Sipprell addressed the gathering in the evening. The presidential address was delivered by Mr. H. J. Knott. Mr. J. L. Alexander gave the third address of the evening.

The following committees were appointed: Nomination committee, Messrs. B. F. Castleman, W. Manson, A. J. Passage, Noah Shakespeare and Mr. Martinson; resolutions committee, Rev. C. W. Whittaker and Messrs. McInnes and A. Maines; future policy (finance) committee, Messrs. A. Callender and all male delegates at the convention.

CITY ITEMS

Mr. William Turnbull of Hartney, Manitoba, is visiting his sister, Mrs. T. Walker, 174 Eleventh Avenue W. Mr. Turnbull intends to make his home in this city.

• • •

Rev. J. K. Baillie, D. D., pastor of the Phoenix Presbyterian church, Oregon, spent the week-end and Thanksgiving Day in Vancouver with his son, Mr. J. K. Baillie, real estate broker, and renewed his acquaintance with old friends in the city.

• • •

Among those present at the Baptist Mission Board held last week in Victoria who are well known in the city were: Dr. E. Sawyer, president of the Baptist college at Summerland, Dr. MacIntyre of Winnipeg, and Dr. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. J. S. Reekie, Rev. G. R. Welch and Mrs. E. E. Crandall of this city.

• • •

GRANDVIEW

Grandview school children were very enthusiastic in gathering thanksgiving gifts for the Children's Home in Hastings Townsite, and their excitement ran high when Mr. Haywood's team appeared at the schools on Friday and the goods were packed to send out.

• • •

Mr. Robert Howard, who brought home the body of his brother, Mr. Ross Howard, 1843 First Avenue East, yesterday, states that the latter met his death while on the banks of the Sumas river with a fishing party, consisting of his 13-year-old son, Albert, and a friend, Mr. E. C. Walsh. In stepping over a gun to assist Mr. Walsh in landing a trout, Mr. Howard stumbled, discharged the weapon and fatally shot himself in the forehead. He died in four hours in the hospital at Sumas. Funeral services will be held at Messrs. Armstrong and Hotson's undertaking parlors, 304 Dunlevy Avenue, at 7.45 o'clock this evening. Rev. H. St. G. Buttrum will officiate.

LODGE MEETINGS

LOYAL TRUE BLUES.

A very pleasant evening was spent with the Loyal True Blues in the Main Orange Hall on Tuesday evening. Wor. Bro. Prof. E. Odlum in the chair, there were a number of members and friends present as well as a number of the members of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association. A good programme was presented and a very pleasant evening was spent.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY, No. 544.

....Star of the West R. B. P. No. 544 held a degree meeting on Wednesday evening, with Sir A. B. Campbell in the chair. There was a large attendance of Sir Knights, the committee re winter entertainments reported progress and stated that the annual banquet would be held on the second meeting in December.

L. O. B. A. of B. A.

No Surrender Lodge, No. 90, of this city will hold a public meeting on Friday evening, November 7th, in the Orange Hall, Hastings St. The chair will be taken by the R. W. Grand Mistress of B. A., the committee will spare no pains to make this one of the best meetings ever held in the city.

Arrangements are being made for the annual 5th of November sermon. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Crummy, in the Georgia St. Methodist church, notice later.

Rescue Home Opens

A Rescue Home for unfortunate women was opened on Wednesday afternoon of last week under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The Home consists of two separate but contiguous buildings on Gladstone avenue, the Gladstone station of the B. C. E. Railway.

A genuine interest in the event was clearly evinced by the large number of ladies present from all parts of the city, as also from Eburne and New Westminster, and by the deeply earnest and spiritual tone of the whole proceedings.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. P. Wright, of Kitsilano, who, after invoking the Divine blessing on the intensely important work that was being inaugurated, read an appropriate passage and gave short address. Professor Pidgeon then led in prayer, earnestly supplicating that God's blessing might abundantly rest on this effort to restore the fallen, and that the workers and the work may be divinely guided to promote social purity and virtue.

Professor Taylor, convener of the Synod's Committee on Social Service, gave an interesting account of the genesis and development of Rescue work under the auspices of the Presbyterian General Assembly. The Home now being opened, he said, is the sixth in number, the others being located respectively in Sydney, C. B., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary. The financial response to appeals made on behalf of the Home had surpassed expectations, and fully equalled the need. These Homes are provided and furnished b ythe Presbyteries or communities in which they are placed, while the salaries of the workers are met by the General Assembly's social service department. The Professor's short address was optimistic and encouraging.

Rev. J. S. Henderson of New Westminster, who has been appointed by the Assembly to take the general charge of its social service and evangelistic work in B. C., then gave an earnest and helpful address, well adapted to encourage the workers and stimulate general interest in the sacred cause of either preventive or redemptive social work.

Miss Gordon, matron of the Calgary Rescue Home, was present and spoke a few cheering words, testifying that it accorded with her experience that of all the joys that could flow into the human soul, there was none that could compare with the joy that comes from the consciousness of being used to lift up and restore to a virtuous and useful life women who had been lost in the mad, wild life of sin.

After singing "Rescue the Perishing," Dr. Wright dismissed the meeting with a short prayer.

The matrons in charge of the work are Miss Hall and Miss Wark, ladies known to be eminently qualified for the delicate and responsible duties assigned them.

PAVING VICTORIA ROAD

South Vancouver Thoroughfare May Be Widened Before Permanent Work is Commenced

South Vancouver, Oct. 21—A bylaw for the permanent paving of Victoria Road, from Kingsway to Number One Road, was given a preliminary reading by the council this afternoon. Councillor Dickinson objected to the work being done, however, before the thoroughfare was widened from 66 feet, as at present, to 80 feet.

Councillor Thomas gave notice of motion to amend the Trades Licence Bylaw as it applies to dance-halls. The councillor expressed the belief that these places should be licensed for only one month at a time.

An offer of street allowances giving proposed industries access to the North Arm of the Fraser, was received from Mr. R. M. Robson, a large property-owner on the water-front. The subdivision of his land will be discussed at a special meeting of the council Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SOUTHERN ROUTE FOR GRAND TRUNK

GRAND FORKS, B. C.—The belief long current that the Grand Trunk Pacific must eventually secure a southern routing through British Columbia appears on the point of being verified in view of current reports to the effect that the proposed line is now definitely planned for, and that construction work will start early the coming spring. The new line, it is stated, will run direct from Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat through the Crow's Nest Pass, tapping the rich agricultural and mining territory of Southern British Columbia.

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Choice Pot Roast	12½c-15c	Sirloin Roast	25c
Choice Rolled Roasts,	20c to 25c	Extra Large Rabbit	25c each
Fresh Spare Ribs	15c	Best Table Butter	3 lbs. $1.00
Good Lard	2 lbs. 25c	Ranch Eggs, 35c doz.,	3 doz. $1.00

Seal Shipt Oysters -30c Pint

Chicken Halibut	10c per lb.	Kippers	5c per pair
Fresh Salmon	12 1-2c per lb.	Finnan Haddie	per lb. 15c
Smoked Halibut	10c per lb.	Fresh Smoked Salmon	25c per lb.

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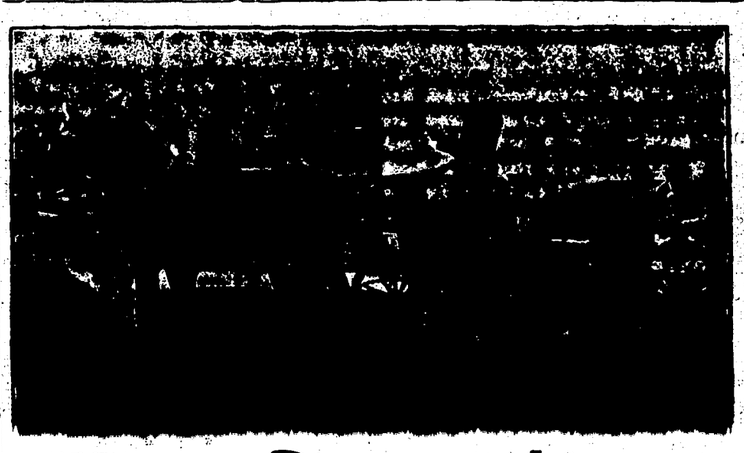

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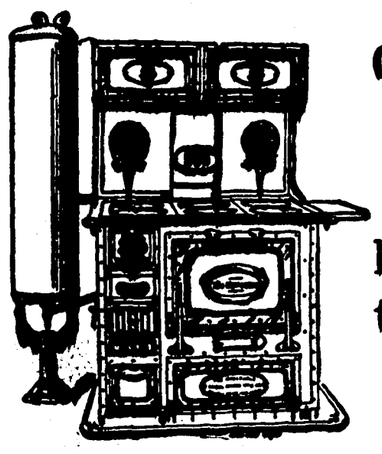

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Phone Fair. 447 — 2337 Main Street

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE VANCOUVER HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

(Preserve this for future reference)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as "The Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Act."

INCORPORATION.

2. The commissioners appointed in accordance with this Act are incorporated under the name of "Vancouver Harbour Commissioners," hereinafter called "The Corporation."

INTERPRETATION.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—(a) "commissioner" means a member of the Corporation; (b) "bylaw" means any bylaw, rule, order or regulation made by the Corporation under the authority of this Act;

(c) "vessel" includes every kind of ship, boat, barge, raft, dredge, elevator, scow or other floating craft.

(d) "raft" includes any raft, crib, dram or bag boom of logs, timber or lumber of any kind, and logs, timber or lumber in boom or being towed;

(e) "goods" includes all moveables other than vessels; (f) "rates" means any rate or toll leviable under or imposed by the authority conferred by this Act;

(g) "the harbour" means the harbour of Vancouver as defined by this Act.

4. For the purposes of this Act, the harbour shall include Burrard Inlet, with the North Arm and Port Moody, False Creek and English Bay and all other tidal waters lying east of a line drawn from the Point Atkinson Lighthouse southerly to the most westerly of Point Grey.

5. The Corporation may erect land marks and float buoys to indicate the westerly boundary of the harbour, which land marks and buoys shall be held to determine the said boundaries.

COMMISSIONERS.

6. The Corporation shall consist of three commissioners, appointed by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and they shall hold office during pleasure.

2. Two commissioners shall be a quorum. If a quorum be present and act, vacancies in the Corporation shall not prevent or impair the effect of such action. It shall not be necessary for more than two commissioners to sign any debenture, bond or other security that may be issued by the commissioners.

3. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, appoint one of the said commissioners as president of the Corporation.

4. The president and the other commissioners may be paid, out of the revenue of the harbour, such remuneration for their services as the Governor in Council determines.

7. A commissioner may resign his office by notice in writing to the Governor in Council of such resignation.

8. Before any commissioner enters upon the execution of his duties as such, he shall take and subscribe an oath that he will truly and impartially, to the best of his skill and understanding, execute the powers vested in him as a member of the Corporation, which oath shall be filed of record in the office of the Corporation.

9. A certificate, under the seal of the Corporation, that any person named therein is chairman or presiding officer, as the case may be, shall be conclusive evidence of such fact.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

10. The Corporation may appoint a harbour master, deputy harbour masters, port warden, deputy port wardens, shipping master, deputy shipping masters, and such other officers, assistants, engineers, clerks and servants as is deemed necessary to carry out the objects and provisions of this Act, and may, by bylaw, allow them such compensation or salaries as it deems proper, and require and take from them such security for the due and faithful performance of their respective duties as it deems necessary.

2. The said harbour master, port warden and shipping master and their deputies shall have the same powers as if they were appointed under The Canada Shipping Act.

GENERAL POWERS.

11. The Corporation shall, for the purposes of and as provided in this Act, have jurisdiction within the limits of the harbour.

12. The Corporation may acquire, expropriate, hold, sell, lease and otherwise dispose of such real estate or personal property as it deems necessary or desirable for the development, improvement, maintenance and protection of the harbour, or for the management, development and control of the property vested in the Corporation, and may acquire, hold, possess and build such moveable property, vessels, plant and machinery as it deems necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties devolved upon it by this Act, and may dispose thereof, and may take out registers for such vessels.

13. The Corporation may take and accept from the Government of the Province of British Columbia, or from any other Government, corporation or person, such rights, powers, privileges and revenues as may be allowed it, and the revenues arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes and with the restrictions set out in this Act.

14. All lands and interest in lands within the limits of the harbour, and heretofore vested in His Majesty in the right of Canada, shall, by virtue of this Act, be vested in and held by the Corporation for the purposes of this Act; and the said lands shall be held subject to any lease or other rights granted by His Majesty, and subject to all riparian or littoral rights of frontage owners, and the Corporation shall, with respect to the said lands or interest therein, have all the rights and powers now vested in His Majesty, whether by virtue of any lease, license of occupation, quit claim or otherwise: Provided that, at the expiration of every term of five years, commencing from the date of the passing of this Act, His Majecty in the right of Canada may become repossessed of the said lands and interest in lands, or any part thereof, upon the passing of an order in council to that effect; provided that no such order in council shall take effect unless and until six months' notice thereof in writing is given to the Corporation; and thereafter the said lands and interest in lands, or such part thereof as may be described in such order in council, shall be deemed to be revested in His Majesty in the right of Canada; provided further that such revesting shall not in any way affect any conveyance of or dealing with the said lands, or interest in lands, by the Corporation under the powers conferred upon it by this Act.

2. The Corporation may, if authorized by the Governor in Council, convey any portion of the said lands or interest in lands, but no such conveyance shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years.

3. The Corporation may institute and defend all suits, actions and proceedings in any court of justice in respect of said lands, and all other lands that may be acquired by it in the harbour, as fully as can be done by or on behalf of His Majesty in respect of the bed or foreshore of the harbour.

15. The revenue derived from all water lots leased or otherwise disposed of to any persons by the Governor in Council shall, after the passing of this Act, be paid to and retained by the Corporation, and form part of the general revenue of the Corporation.

16. The Corporation may, either by itself or in co-operation with others:

(a) construct, maintain and operate such harbour and branch and other railway and tramway tracks as are required for the satisfactory conduct and development of the business of the harbour, or may acquire such tracks by purchase, lease or otherwise;

(b) enter into an agreement with any railway company for the operation by any motive power by such company of the tracks of the Corporation so as at all times to afford all other railway companies, whose lines reach the harbour, the same facilities for traffic as those enjoyed by such company;

(c) make arrangements with railway companies for facilitating traffic to, from and in the harbour; for making connections within the harbour between companies' railways and those of the Corporation for the maintenance, management, control and working of tracks of the Corporation by the parties to such agreement severally, or any of them jointly, and for the use by any party to the agreement of any real or personal property of any other party thereto for the purpose of facilitating traffic to, from and in the harbour.

17. The Corporation may own and operate, by any motive power, all kinds of tracks, appliances, apparatus, plant and machinery for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the harbour or facilitating traffic therein.

18. Buoys and marks within the harbour may, with the authority of the Governor in Council, be placed and maintained by the Corporation.

BY-LAWS.

19. The Corporation may make bylaws for the following purposes:

(a) The direction, conduct and government of the Corporation and of its property, real and personal;

(b) To regulate and control navigation and all works or operations within the harbour and to appoint constables and other officers to enforce the same or to enforce the provisions of any statute or marine regulations;

(c) The restriction of the use of such portion of the harbour as the Corporation deems expedient to vessels of deep draft, and to establish fair-ways and special anchorages which shall be recognized and noted on Admiralty charts and office plans for the harbour for the information of mariners, including fair-ways or prohibited anchorages, anchorage for explosives and quarantine anchorage when and so soon as the latter shall be established in Vancouver;

(d) The regulation of the construction of docks, piers, quays and buildings within the harbour;

(e) The good government, improvement and regulation of the harbour;

(f) The prevention of injury to and encroachments and encumbrances on channels, harbours and waters generally within the limits of the harbour; the regulation or prohibition of the deposit of ballast; and the removal of material of a nature to cause injury, encroachment or encumbrance;

(g) To regulate the ordering, anchoring, mooring, riding and fastening of vessels and rafts;

(h) The regulation and control of the use of lights and fires;

(i) The regulation and control of the landing and shipping of explosive or inflammable substances and of vessels containing the same;

(j) The boiling, melting, and use of pitch, tar, turpentine, resin or other inflammable substance or substances;

(k) The allotment of berths to vessels or to any regular line of vessels, either on each trip or for the whole business season;

(l) The allotment, letting or leasing of any lot, space or portion of wharfs, piers or vacant ground under its control within the harbour;

(m) The regulation of the powers of the officers of the Corporation in respect of enforcement of their lawful directions and orders, and in respect of any force, aid or assistance required by them for that purpose;

(n) The regulation of all machinery and appliances used in loading or unloading vessels;

(o) The regulation of railway and other traffic on the quays and wharfs of the Corporation in the harbour, and the prevention and removal of obstructions, impediments or hindrances to traffic;

(p) The enforcement of arrangements made or to be made under the powers given by this Act with railwith the harbour;

(q(The expropriation and acquisition of such real property as the Corporation deems necessary for the construction of wet and dry docks, warehouses, elevators and railways, or otherwise for the general purposes of the Corporation;

(r) The matters of order and regularity and the prevention of theft and depredation;

(s) The fixing of rates upon all goods landed or shipped in the harbour, moved by rail on the harbour tracks or deposited within the harbour, except arms, ammunition and military accoutrements and other munitions of war for the use of the Government or for the defence of Canada;

(t) The imposition of such tolls, rates, fees and dues (other than pilotage dues, sick mariners dues and steamboat inspection fees) as would be payable in the case of a harbour to which The Canada Shipping Act applies;

(u) The collection of all rates and penalties imposed by this Act or by any bylaw made under the authority of this Act, and may, for such purpose, include in any such bylaw regulations requiring the collector of customs or other proper officer to refuse clearances to vessels;

(v) The imposition of penalties upon persons infringing any bylaw which the Corporation is hereby authorized to make, but such penalty shall not exceed five hundred dollars or sixty days' imprisonment; and, in default of payment of such pecuniary penalty and of the costs of conviction, a period of imprisonment with hard labour, to be fixed by bylaw but not to exceed thirty days, nor to continue after such payment is made.

20. No bylaw shall have force or effect until confirmed by the Governor in Council and published in The Canada Gazette, and, upon such confirmation and publication, any bylaw made in accordance with this Act shall have the same force and effect as if specially enacted in this Act.

HARBOUR RATES

21. The Corporation may levy such rates as are fixed by by-law, and may commute any rates authorized by this Act to be levied, on such terms and conditions and for such terms of money as the Corporation deems expedient.

22. The valuation of goods on which ad valorum rates are imposed shall be made according to the provisions of The Customs Act, and the said provisions shall, for the purposes of such valuation, be held to form part of this Act as if virtually embodied herein, and the collector of customs at Vancouver shall direct the appraiser to attend and make such valuation at any place and time needful on application being made to him to that effect by the Corporation or its authorized agent, and the said appraiser shall act herein without taking any new oath of office for the purpose.

23. The rates on goods landed or shipped from seagoing vessels shall be paid by the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of such goods, and goods shall not be removed from any dock or wharf within the harbour until such rates are fully paid.

2. The rates upon goods landed or shipped from seagoing vessels shall be paid by the master or person in charge of the vesel, saving to him such recourse as he may have by law against any other person for the sum so paid, but the Corporation may demand and recover the said rates from the owners or consignees or agents or shippers of such cargoes if it sees fit to do so.

24. The Corporation may require the collectors of customs at Vancouver and New Westminster to collect on its behalf such portions of the rates authorized by this Act to be levied in the harbour as it deems expedient, for the convenience of trade, to collect through them.

2. Every collector so required to make collection on account of the Corporation shall pay over tho the Corporation on the first day of each month all moneys collected for it, and shall make monthly returns in detail, specifying the date of each collection, the name and tonnage of each vessel, and the name of the commander or master thereof.

EXPROPRIATION OF LANDS.

25. Whenever the Corporation desires to acquire any lands for any of the purposes of this Act, should the Corporation be unable to agree with the owner of such lands as to the price to be paid therefor, the Corporation shall have the right to acquire such lands without the consent of the owner, and the provisions of The Railway Act relating to the taking of land by railway companies shall, mutatis mutandis, be applicable to the acquisition of such lands by the Corporation.

BORROWING POWERS.

26. For the purpose of acquiring land and purchasing, constructing, extending and improving wharfs, dry docks, elevators, warehouses, railways, bridges and other accommodations and structures in the harbour, in such a manner as the Corporation deems best calculated to facilitate trade and increase the convenience and utility of the harbour, and for the purpose of repaying the principal of money theretofore borrowed, the Corporation may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, borrow money at such rates of interest as it finds expedient and may, for the said purpose, issue debentures for sums not less than one hundred dollars or twenty pounds sterling, payable in not more than forty years, which debentures may be secured upon the property vested in or controlled by the Corporation. Such debentures may be sold at such rates and on such terms as the Corporation deems advisable.

27. The principal and interest of the sums of money which may be borrowed under section 26 of this Act shall be repaid out of the revenue arising out of the rates and penalties imposed by and under this Act for and account of the harbour or out of any other revenue vested in or coming to the Corporation, and the lawful charges upon the said revenue shall be as follows, and in the following order, that is to say:

(a) The payment of all expenses incurred in the collection of the said revenue and other necessary charges;

(b) The defraying of the expenses attendant on keeping the harbour clean, and on keeping the wharfs and other works vested in the Corporation in a thorough state of repair;

(c) The payment of interest due on all money borrowed under this Act, without priority or preference;

(d) Providing a sinking fund for paying off all money borrowed or the liability for the payment of which is assumed by the Corporation;

(e) The cost of operating docks and wharfs, and otherwise carrying out the objects of this Act.

RECOVERY OF DUES AND PENALTIES.

28. All money due and penalties incurred under this Act, or under any bylaw made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered in a summary manner under Part XV. of The Criminal Code.

29. The Corporation may, in the following cases, seize and detain any vessel within the limits of the Province of British Columbia:

(a) Whenever any sum is due in respect of the vessel for rates or for commutation of rates and is unpaid;

(b) Whenever the master, owner or person in charge of the vessel has infringed any provision of this Act, or any bylaw in force under this Act, and has thereby rendered himself liable to a penalty;

(c) Whenever any injury has been done by the vessel, or by the fault or neglect of the crew when acting as the crew, or under orders of their officer, to any property of the Corporation;

(d) Whenever any obstruction whatever has been offered or made to the operations of the Corporation by the vessel, or by the fault or neglect of the crew while acting as the crew, or under orders of their superior officer.

2. In a case coming within paragraphs (c) or (d) of sub-section 1 of this section, the vessel may be seized and detained until the injury so done has been repaired by the master or crew or by any other persons interested, and until all damages therby directly or indirectly caused to the Corporation, (including the expense of following, searching for, discovering and seizing such vessel) have been paid to the Corporation; and for the amount of all such injury, damages, expenses and costs, the Corporation shall have a preferential lien upon the vessel and upon the proceeds thereof until security has been given to pay the amount of such damages, whether direct or indirect, and of such injury and costs as may be awarded in any suit resulting therefrom, and the owner, charterer, master or agent of such vessel shall also be liable to the Corporation for all such injury and damage.

3. The Corporation shall have a special privilege upon any vessel and upon the proceeds thereof in preference to all other claims and demands whatsoever (saving and excepting the claims for wages of seamen, under the provisions of The Canada Shipping Act) for the payment of any rates or penalties due and payable with respect to such vessel or of the acts of the master, owner or person in charge thereof, or of commutation of rates.

4. Such vessel may be seized and sold under any writ or warrant of execution or of distress issued by any court or by any magistrate upon any judgment or conviction at the suit of the Corporation against the master, owner or person in charge thereof.

5. Such vessel may be so seized and detained, or so seized and sold, while in the possession or charge of any person whatever, whether in the charge or possession or the property of the person who was proprietor when such rates or commutation thereof or penalties or pilotage dues accrued, or in the charge or possession or property of any third person.

6. The rights conferred by this section may not be exercised after one year from the period when such rates, penalties or commutation accrued and became exigible.

30. The Corporation may seize and detain any goods in case:

(a) any sum is due for rates in respect of such goods, and is unpaid; or,

(b) any provision of this Act, or any bylaw in force under this Act, has been infringed in respect of such goods, and a penalty has thereby been incurred.

31. Every lawful seizeure and detention made under this Act shall be at the risk, cost and charges of the owner of the vessel or goods seized until all sums due or penalties incurred, together with all costs and charges incurred in the seizure and detention, and the costs of any conviction obtained for the infringement of any provisions of this Act, have been paid in full.

2. The seizure and detention may take place either at the commencement of any action or proceeding for the recovery of any sums of money due, penalties or damages, or pending such suit or proceeding, or as incident thereto, or without the institution of any suit or proceeding whatsoever.

3. The seizure and detention may be effected upon the order of:

(a) any judge;

(b) any magistrate having the power of two justices of the peace;

(c) the collector of customs at any port in British Columbia.

4. The said order may be made on the application of the Corporation, or its authorized agent, or its solicitor, and may be executed by any constable, bailiff or other person whom the Corporation entrusts with the execution thereof, and the said constable, bailiff or other person is hereby empowered to take all necessary means and demand all necessary aid to enable him to execute the said order.

32. Service of any warrant, summons, writ, order, notice or other document, when personal service cannot be effected, may be made upon the owners, or upon the master or other person in charge of any vessel, by showing the original to and leaving a copy with any person found on board the vessel and appearing to be one of the crew.

2. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the service of any summons, or the execution of any warrant, on board any vessel in His Majesty's service.

APPLICATION OF RATES AND PECUNIARY PENALTIES.

33. Every pecuniary penalty recovered for violation of this Act, or, of any bylaw in force under this Act, shall be paid over to the Corporation by the court or magistrate before whom the peualty has been recovered.

34. The Corporation shall apply all sums collected by it for rates, or received by it as such pecuniary penalties, to the payment of the charges upon its revenue.

35. Whenever any person is required by or in pursuance of this Act to take an oath, any commissioner, the secretary of the Corporation, the harbour master of the harbour or any justice of the peace, may administer such oath.

ACCOUNTING FOR MONEYS.

36. The Corporation shall keep separate accounts of all moneys borrowed, received and expended by it under the authority of this Act, and shall account therefor annually to the Governor in Council in such manner and form as he directs.

LIMITATION OF SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

37. In the case of any violation of this Act, or of any bylaw in force under this Act, no complaint or information shall be made or laid under Part XV. of The Criminal Code after two years from the time when the matter of complaint or information arose.

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LAND NOTICES

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Allen S. Wootton of Vancouver, B. C., occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted two and one-half miles north of Herbert Point and four miles east of coast, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

ALLEN S. WOOTTON.

Dated Sept. 11, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that William S. Rawlings of Vancouver, B. C., occupation park superintendent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted three and one-half miles east from Herbert Point, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM S. RAWLINGS.

Dated Sept. 8, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that William T. Sinton of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted three and one-half miles east from Herbert Point, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM T. SINTON.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

Dated Sept. 8, 1913.

TAKE notice that Arthur V. Hutchinson of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one and one-half miles east of Herbert Point, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ARTHUR V. HUTCHINSON.

Dated Aug. 29, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Harry J. Painter of Vancouver, B. C., occupation assesor's commissioner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one and one-half miles east of Herbert Point, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

HARRY J. PAINTER.

Dated Aug. 29, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Arthur B. Cather of Vancouver, B. C., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile north and one mile east of Herbert Point, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ARTHUR B. CATHER.

Dated Aug. 28, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Fred Howlett of Vancouver, B. C., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile north and one mile east of Herbert Point, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres.

FRED HOWLETT.

Dated Aug. 29, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Charles H. Bonnor of Vancouver, B. C., occupation secretary, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile north and one mile east of Herbert Point, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

CHARLES H. BONNOR.

Dated Aug. 28, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Harry W. Nye of Vancouver, B. C., occupation watchmaker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted seven miles north of Herbert Point and two and one-half miles east of Coast, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

HARRY W. NYE.

Dated Aug. 18, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Margaret T. Nye of Vancouver, B. C., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted seven miles north of Herbert Point and one mile east of Coast, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

MARGARET S. NYE.

Dated Aug. 12, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Lewis Soul of Vancouver, B. C., occupation laundryman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted seven miles north of Herbert Point and one mile east of coast, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

LEWIS SOUL.

Dated Aug. 12, 1913.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Percy Soul of Vancouver, B. C., occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted seven miles north of Herbert Point and one mile east of Coast, thence 80 chains north, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

PERCY SOUL.

Dated Aug. 12, 1913.

2-10-13—22-11-13

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Terminal City Press

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(Continued from Page 3)

the saddle pommel, yet my eyes caught the glimmer of a star along a pistol barrel, and I drew up cautiously, loosening my own weapon.

"Who comes?" he questioned shortly, the low voice vibrant. "Speak quick!"

"An officer with dispatches," I answered promptly, "riding to Philadelphia—and you?"

"We are taking a wounded man home," was the reply, the speaker riding forward. "Are you Continental?"

"Yes. Major Lawrence, of Maxwell's Brigade."

"Oh!" the exclamation was half smothered, the rider drawing up his horse quickly. I could distinguish the outline of his form now, the straight, slender figure of a boy, wearing the tight jacket of a dragoon, the face shadowed by a broad hat brim.

"Unless I mistake," I ventured cordially, "you must be Eric Mortimer."

"Why do you suppose that?"

"Because while at General Washington's headquarters he mentioned that you had asked permission to take your father—Colonel Mortimer, of the Queen's Rangers—to his home at Elmhurst. You left, as I understand, an hour or two ahead of us. Am I right?"

"Yes, sir; this is Colonel Mortimer's party."

"Then we will pass on without detaining you longer, as we ride in

"Merely That Tom Claire Mortimer," and Lifting the Hat, the Young Rider Was Revealed as My Lady.

haste. I met your father once; may I ask iw his wound is serious?"

"Serious, yes, but not mortal; he was shot in the right side when Monkton fell. His horse was hit at the same time, and the animal's death struggles nearly killed his rider. The surgeon says he may be lame for life."

I reached out my hand, and with just an instant's hesitation, he returned the clasp warmly.

"My father is suffering too much for me to ask that you speak to him, Major Lawrence," he said a little stiffly. "Perhaps later, at Elmhurst—"

"I understand perfectly," I interrupted. "I am very glad to have met you. We shall ride within a short distance of Elmhurst. Shall I leave word there that you are coming?"

"Oh, no," quickly, his horse taking a step backward, as though to a sudden tug of the rein. "That would be useless, as there is no one there."

"Indeed! I thought possibly your sister."

The lad shook his head, glancing toward the carriage. The slight motion made me think again of the wounded man we were detaining, and reminding me as well of my own duty.

"Then good-night, sir. Sergeant, we will trot on."

The lad touched my sleeve, even as I pricked my horse with the spur, and I drew the rein taut in surprise.

"What is it?"

"Could you send your men forward, and ride with me a moment? You could catch up with them easily within a mile or two. I—I have a word I wish to say to you—alone.

The voice was low, tremulous; the request one I saw no reason to refuse.

"Why, certainly. Sergeant, take your men down the road at an easy trot. I will join you presently."

They went by us like shadows, leaving a cloud of dust behind. The boy spoke a brief word to those in charge of the carriage, and it also began to move slowly forward.

"We will go ahead," he said, suiting the action to the word. "What I wish to say will not take long."

Within a minute, riding side by side, our horses walking rapidly, we were out of sight of the lumping shadow of the ambulance. I glanced aside curiously at my companion, noting the outlines of his slender, erect figure, wondering vaguely what his message could be. Had Claire spoken to him of me? Was he going to tell me about his sister? We must have ridden a quarter of a mile before he broke the silence.

"Major Lawrence," he began, and I noticed the face was not turned toward me. "I am sure you are not deceived, although you act the part well."

"I hardly understand."

"Oh, but I am sure you do. I—I could not permit you to go away despising me."

"But, my boy, this is a mystery—"

"Do you mean to insist you do not know—have not recognized me?"

"I—what can you mean?"

"Merely that I am Claire Mortimer," and lifting the hat, the young officer was revealed in the dim light as my lady. "Surely you knew?"

"But I did not," I insisted, earnestly, recovering from my surprise, and leaning forward to look into her face. "Why should I? General Washington told me it was Eric who came for his father. Why should I suspect in this darkness?"

evident distress of the girl riding beside me, whose tale, I felt sure, would fully justify her strange masquerade in male garments, her risk of life and exposure to disgrace in midst of fighting armies, held me neglectful of all else. I realized that, whatever the cause, I had unconsciously become a part of its development, and that I was destined now to be even more deeply involved. Whatever the mystery, I must solve it for her sake. My hand again sought hers, holding it in firm clasp. There was a sound of hoofs on the dusty road behind us.

"It is Peter," she whispered. "What can have happened!"

The rider barely paused, turning his horse's head even as he spoke hastily.

"Captain Grant is with the ambulance, Mistress Claire," he reported. "He came up alone about five minutes ago."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Before General Arnold.

I felt her hand withdrawn quickly, and the swift intake of her breath, yet there was no sharpness in the voice.

"Captain Grant, Peter? What can the man want here?"

"He claimed to be hunting deserters," returned Swanson, as calmly deliberate of speech as ever. "But that was false. He knew we were on the road, and asked for you."

"For me? And you told him—"

"Merely that you rode ahead to see that the road was clear. Then I left at once, fearing he might join you."

She sat a moment in silence, her head bowed; then looked across into my face.

"This arrival must end our conference, Major," she said soberly. "Captain Grant must not know that you are with me—that would mean fighting."

"Surely you do not wish me to run away?"

"Yes, this time, for my sake as well as your own. If I could have completed my confession you would realize the necessity. However, the fact that you are the bearer of dispatches should be sufficient; your duty to the Colonies is more important than any private quarrel. You will go?"

"Yes—but you? Are you safe with him?"

"Perfectly. I wish I might be clothed in my own proper dress, but with Peter and Tonopah on guard, Captain Grant alone is not dangerous. Besides, I wish to learn his purpose in seeking to join us." She hesitated. "You must not fear for me, but—but I wish to tell you all, and—and I am sure I shall need your help."

"You mean I am to join you again—at Elmhurst?"

"Is that asking too much?"

"Clair," I whispered, bending toward her, so Peter could not overhear, "nothing shall keep me from coming, dear. I will ride back the moment my dispatches are in Arnold's hands. But tell me, first, if you are not afraid of Grant himself, what is it you need me for?"

"Eric," she answered swiftly. "He has disappeared, dead or deserted. Oh, I cannot believe the last is true. It was to save his reputation that I dressed in this uniform, performed the work assigned him. I feel sure Grant knows where he is, what has become of him. I went to him in Philadelphia, but he only sneered, and said the boy had doubtless run away. I know better; that is not like a Mortimer. But I cannot search for him; I must stay with my father. But if I can only be assured you will come."

"You can be assured."

"Mistress Claire," broke in Peter, "some one is riding up the road."

"Yes, Peter, yes. Major, wait here! Don't move. We will go back and meet him."

I held my horse steady, although he made an effort to follow. Voices came back to me through the darkness—Grant's loud enough to be clearly heard.

"What, is this you, Claire?" he laughed gruffly. "By all the gods, I thought it must be Eric. I never ex-

"Special Service, Sir! But You Are Not Assigned to My Command!"

pected to find you togged out in this style. By Jove, I wish it was daylight."

Whatever she replied must have sobered the fellow.

"Everything I say you take wrongly. Of course it's all right, for the country is full of stragglers out of both armies. Lord, I don't care what you wear, as long as it suits you. My business? Oh, I explained all that to your putty-faced servant—Saint Anne! that fellow! But I'll review the matter again. I'm drumming up Clinton's deserters, but now I've met you I'm tempted to go along with you as far as Elmhurst."

"Become a deserter yourself?"

"Oh, no, or at least only tempora-

"I—I represented myself as Eric," she stammered.

"And was it you also who rode into our lines yesterday, telling of Clinton's whereabouts?"

"Yes," hesitatingly, her eyes lifting to my face.

"But you must listen to me, Major Lawrence; you must learn why I did so unwomanly an act."

"First answer one question."

"Gladly."

"Is there an Eric Mortimer?"

"There is," she answered frankly; "my brother. It was for his sake I did all this."

A moment I sat in my saddle silently, our horses walking side by side through the night, while I endeavored to grasp the meaning of her confession. I knew that she was riding bareheaded, her face turned away.

"Go on," I said at last, "tell me the whole story."

"I will," firmly, her head uplifted. "I was tempted to do so at Elmhurst, but something seemed to seal my lips. There is now no longer any excuse for silence. I—I wish you to know, and, then, perhaps, you may feel more kindly disposed toward me."

"Your father is aware—"

"No, not even father. He is scarcely conscious of what is going on about him. Peter knows, and Tonopah," with a wave of her hand into the dark shadows.

"They are with you, then—keeping guard over him?"

"Yes; they have known from the beginning; not everything, of course, for that was not necessary. Peter is an old servant, silent and trustworthy. He would never question an act of mine, while the Indian has reason to be grateful and loyal to me. Whatever indiscretion, Major Lawrence, I may have been guilty of, I have gone nowhere unaccompanied by these two. You will believe that?"

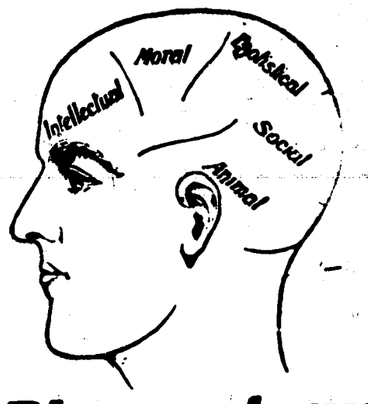
"Yes, and whatever else you tell me."

(Continued Next Week.)

VIOLATION OF SEED CONTROL ACT

A case of general interest to farmers and others throughout British Columbia was recently brought under this Act when The Sylvester Feed Company of Victoria was convicted of selling cabbage seed of low vitality without indicating the percentage of germination of the same. Under section 10 of the Dominion Seed Control Act all farm and vegetable seeds which germinate lower than two-thirds the standard vitality of good seed for that particular variety, must be labelled with the percentage of germination.

It is the intention of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to strictly enforce all the provisions of the Seed Control Act of 1911, and anyone handling seeds should see to it that their seed complies with this Act. The Dominion Seed Laboratory at Calgary, Alberta, is at the service of anyone desirous of having seed tested either for vitality or weed seeds. Copies of the Act and information as to the same may also be obtained from the same address.



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CAR FARES

(Continued from Page 1)

minute service on Fairview lines. Their agreement has outlived its usefulness. It cannot be appealed to by the Council because its enforcement would be worse than the actual conditions —the company would not dare to limit their service to conditions for business reasons. The agreement, therefore, is useless. The company have the "whip hand" in this matter until 1919, and even after that date unless the city prepares to purchase the system. This, however, we would suggest, that an effort be made to secure a low fare within certain zones—say, a **three** cent fare from the centre of the city to its present limits, not to carry a transfer privilege, and a **five** cent fare to be unlimited.

Without question five cents is too much to pay to ride a few blocks in the city and the company could well afford to make this discrimination.

THAT OLD SUSSEX JAW-BONE

By Prof. E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc.

Here again millions of years have been postulated. And not a man in or out of Sussex has one single unit of time, or of geological strata by which to proceed into the millions, or even into hundreds of thousands of years. A certain learned man, Dr. Woodward, "thinks the Piltdown Man (who is believed to have been a woman) had a low brain capacity of only 1070 cubic centimetres.

Another learned man, Professor Keith, contends that the individual had a brain capacity of 1560 cubic centimetres, CORRESPONDING TO A MODERN BRAIN CAPACITY; that the features were human in character, and that articulate speech was visible." The above is good. Dr. Woodward makes from the old jaw-bone the basis for an APE; but Professor Keith will have none of this apish business.

Now I would like to ask these and the other staring learned paleontologists, many of whom are most credulous, even worse than the believers in witches, warlocks, and long-nebbed things that hide among the heather—I would like to ask how they get units of time in Sussex to run the date of that Jew back back to ages and ages ago, into millions of years since?

Perhaps it is the jaw of some poor idiot, or of some black slave who had to serve one of the legionary generals of Claudius, or a servant of Robin Hood when he was a Gentleman Forester. Can any living man prove that this jaw is more than 1913 years of age? If so, bring on the proof. We shall be delighted to read it, and when satisfied, announce our conversion to the argumentation.

A VERY LONG TIME AND A HOARY MOON

(Prof. E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc.)

Some would-be astronomer has been guessing about the age of the moon. He had, and has, no idea of what its age may be, but as he is out guessing and making pabulum-packing for young and ignorant newspaper scribblers, he guesses on a gigantic scale. He might as well. It costs little to talk big. But when the newspapers and magazines publish the "guess-stuff," as though it has any sort of a scientific basis, they make themselves laughing-stocks of a class more despicable than the wild guesser.

Some man down in Kansas, or in that country where astronomy has a huge attraction for vivid and magnificent imaginations, we are told that "the Arcadians must count back 57,000,000 years *to have lived before the moon.*"

This is tall enough for the Kansas alkali plains. Perhaps the Alka-lie tends to make them lie. At all events the Kansas guesser might just as well have said 1,000,000 years, or 1,000,000,000 years. In each and any other case he has no foundation data to build upon, and he knows he has none. And furthermore, not a single astronomer, white, black, red or blue, has any data on which to construct a moon, or any moon even 1,000000 years old.

The long-period writers talkers and praters presume much on the ignorance of their listening or reading audiences, and are all a little too insolent to be respected, even if they be Professors, or Ph.D.'s, or experts in any of the sciences. There is not, and never was, a geologist, an astronomer or a conjecturer, or a paleontologist furnished with a single measuring rod with which to measure the age of any of the moons, suns, or stars in any part of the heavens.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Western Call:

Dear Sir,—That there is something radically wrong either with the City Council, the B. C. E. R. company or the city ratepayers is plain on the face of present developments. The B. C. E. R. Co. have thrown down the gauntlet to the City Council, and to the city ratepayers. If not very manly, they have done it very fearlessly. That the company is able to fight their own battles is an open fact. For the ten years I have been in Vancouver the company have shown themselves masters of the situation. I am surprised to see anyone championing their cause, for they have shown themselves in the past able, strong, and mighty to down any opposition brought against them.

In the Western Call of Oct. 10th my learned friend Professor E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc., with whom I agree in most things, put up an apology for the B. C. E. company for raising the fares on their city lines. I agree with the professor in his contention that the company like all other corporations (soulless as they all may be) should get a fair remuneration for their investments. This all common-sense men must allow. I take for granted that the professor is looking for information. I regret very much that I am not well enough versed in B. C. E. and Vancouver city finances to enlighten the professor in anything regarding them, but I am fully confident the professor is perfectly able to enlighten me and the people of Vancouver on the few questions I am going to ask later on. When the B. C. E. connected the light with our house over two years ago we had to pay three dollars for the privilege of burning their light at 15 cents per kilowatt and pay 20 cents per month meter rent; over five years ago I rented my store. I had to deposit three dollars on meter on which I have been paying 5 cents per month rent. I have now paid over $13, including interest, on the meter and the company have the use of my three dollars for nothing for over five years and by all appearances will continue so, until I give up the store, when they say they will refund me the three dollars.

When a man begins his apprenticeship on the B. C. E. cars he has to work three weeks for nothing. After this he works 23 days out of which he gets 15 days' wages, the other 8 days is kept back until he takes or gets his discharge, maybe a year or ten years' hence. All this is money for the company to work on.

First question: How many such cases as I have mentioned are in Vancouver and surroundings contributing dead money to themselves but which must be living power to the company?

Second: How much money, in this way, have the B.C.E. in their possession?

Third: Does the B.C.E. company keep this money in their vaults or do they run their system with it?

Fourth: If the B.C.E. earns no dividend who is at fault? For years I have travelled on every branch of their road. I very seldom got a seat except on special hours in the day when everyone is at lunch or at work he cannot leave. Every day I can count from fifty to seventy-five standing in the vestibule and passage of the cars packed like cattle and the distracted conductor calling move forward, please. He has two carloads in one and he and the motorman are each compelled to do two men's work. Still the company is losing money accommodating the public!

Any man who does not give his seat to a lady on the car is not a gentleman, for courtesy's sake every man gives his seat up to a woman. As a matter of fact we are obliging the B.C.E. company and discomforting ourselves at the same time. The woman says nothing but thank you, which is all that can be expected. She got the seat from the hard-working man who for eight or ten hours had mentally and physically worked himself almost to a state of collapse trying to make an honest living for himself and his family.

If the B.C.E. company is giving the public the accommodation which they agreed to give when they got their franchise the company is not to blame. If not, the city council is the guardian of the ratepayers' interests and should bring the company to time or vacate their seats and make room for better representatives to protect the ratepayers and public interest.

Yours respectfully,
MALCOLM MATHESON.
3432 Sophia St.

CANADA'S FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY

"The Forest Products Laboratory now being established at McGill has for its object the utilization of the bye-products or waste incidental to lumbering operations. At present over seventy-five per cent. of a tree is wasted either in the form of stumps, cull logs and tops, or as slabs, edgings and saw-dust. The work to be accomplished by the Laboratory will be Conservation in its broadest and most practical aspect," writes Mr. A. G. McIntyre, Superintendent of the Dominion Forest Products Laboratory in this week's issue of the Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

What they hope to do is well expressed by the following:—"Instead of a sawmill only, there will be a group of plants in which wood will be converted not only into lumber, but into alcohol, paper and other staples of commerce. From it in some cases would also be secured turpentine, rosin and other valuable oils and gums."

KAMLOOP SHIPPERS SEE TRADE REVIVAL

KAMLOOPS, B. C.—In view of the heavy increase of traffic this year in Southern British Columbia, it is believed that the new branch line of the Great Northern over the Hope mountains from Kamloops to Vancouver, will work important benefits to business conditions in the Kamloops district. Large shippers say that an important distributing centre is certain to be developed at this point.

Carnegie Free Library Branch No. 7 is located in Gordon's Drug Store, Cor Main St. and 17th Avenue. Cards from the Main library honored here.

FOR SALE CARDS HERE

Law the Druggist Wants to See You

Another winter season is on us again, after a few fine days. No, we certainly have not had much fine weather this year, and we have not had the chance we ought to have, to store up a supply of strength to carry us through the winter. What are you going to do? You will have to build up your system by other means.

TAKE A TONIC

What to take—that is the question. We would recommend the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. This is the best system builder we can tell you of. This will put the force in you that will carry you through the winter, so you can throw off colds, and always feel like life is worth living.

GET IT AT LAW'S

Lee Building, Broadway and Main

For Sale and For Rent Cards

10c each 3 for 25c

WANTED

$4,000 on agreement of sale. Enquire at 2408 Westminster Road.

Grain Yield

Ottawa, October 18th—A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce, gives a provisional estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops and also the average quality of these crops at harvest time.

During the month ended September 30, ideal weather for the ingathering of the grain crops prevailed over all Canada. In the greater part of Ontario and in the Western provinces, harvesting operations were well completed by the middle of September and only in parts of Quebec and the Maritime provinces, where the spring opens later, was harvesting carried on during the latter end of the month.

The estimates given a month ago are slightly greater than those now issued which may be presumed to be based more or less on results of threshing. The final estimates based altogether on threshing results and calculated on corrected areas will be issued as usual on December 15th.

For spring wheat the estimate for the end of September is 188,468,000 bushels, as compared with 182,840,000 bushels last year. For fall wheat the estimate is 19,107,000 bushels as against 16,396,000 bushels last year and 18,481,000 bushels in the preliminary estimate this year. The total estimated wheat production this year is therefore 207,575,000 bushels, as compared with 199,236,000 bushels last year, an increase of 8,339,000 bushels or 4 1-4 per cent. The yield per acre for all wheat is 21.15 bushels as compared with 20.42 bushels last year. Oats show a total yield of 391,418,000 bushels and an average yield of 40.57 bushels as compared with 36,733,000 bushels and an average yield of 39.25 bushels. Barley gives an estimated total yield of 44,348,000 bushels and an average of 31.00 bushels per acre as compared with 44,014,000 bushels and an average of 31.10 bushels in 1912. For this year the total production of rye is 2,559,000 bushels, of peas 3,974,000 bushels, of buckwheat 7,600,000 bushels, of flax 14,912,000 bushels, of mixed grains 17,178,000 bushels, of corn for husking 14,086,000 bushels, of beans 989,500 bushels as compared with a total yield last year for rye of 2,594,000bushels, for peas of 3,773,500 bushels, for buckwheat of 10,193,000 bushels, for flax of 21,681,500 bushels, for mixed grains of 17,952,000 bushels, for corn husking of 16,569,800 bushels, for beans of 1,040,800 bushels.

For the three Northwest provinces, the total yield of spring wheat is estimated at 183,852,000 bushels, of fall wheat at 5,264,000 bushels, of oats at 239,595,000 bushels, of barley at 27,904,000 bushels, of rye at 686,000 bushels, of flax at 14,808,000 bushels.

The average quality of these crops measured upon a per cent basis of 100 as representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc., is as follows: Spring wheat, 89.17; oats 90.52; barley, 88.25; rye, 85.41; peas, 81.71; beans, 78.48; buckwheat, 73.40; mixed grains, 90.59; flax, 82.68, corn for husking, 75.16. Of these wheat, oats, barley and rye are above the average quality for either of the last two years.

The potato an rdoot crops continue to show good figures, as representing average condition during growth. The condition of potatoes is 83.59, turnips, 82.62, mangolds, 83.64, sugar beets, 82.63.

NORTH VANCOUVER

Indians of Seymour Reserve No. 2 have entered into negotiations with the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company for the sale of right-of-way across their reserve, and, through the agency of Mr. Peter Byrne, the Indians have given a sixty-day option. The right-of-way will take but 11½ acres, and for this the Indians will receive $44,500 and $4,824.48 for houses which must be taken away and damage which will be done to gardens.

If the deal is consummated the Indians will receive 50 per cent. in cash, which will be divided among them, and the balance will be ehld in trust for them by the government, and they will be paid semi-annually interest of 3 per cent.

The right-of-way will destroy Chief Jimmy Harry's house and in the agreement he must be paid $2,874.50. Other houses that must be paid for are Seymour Jim's, $866.66; Seymour George, $156.16, and Jim Aleck, $924.16.

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Miss Margaret Philip, daughter of Mr. George Philip, was married to Dr. King, optician, Vancouver, on Saturday. The wedding took place in Victoria. Dr. and Mrs. King will reside in North Vancouver.

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The North Vancouver Debating Society met on Tuesday evening.

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The Knights of Pythias Club gave a dance on Monday evening. The produce of the soil was represented. The illumination was effected by placing small candles inside a number of little pumpkins with suitable openings. Pumpkin pie was a strong feature of the refreshments. About sixty couples were present at this, the inaugural ball of the club.

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Miss Philip was the recipient of a miscellaneous shower, in which linen figured largely, held at the Russell House previous to her wedding.

Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. G. W. Dawson, whose death took place so recently in California, has returned to North Vancouver, and will probably spend the winter here.

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The following new elders were ordained in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Sunday by Rev. Ronald MacLeod: Mr. John Barclay, Mr. A. Law, Mr. Clark and Mr. J. H. Whyte.

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PEOPLE TO BE ASKED TO BUY FERRY ASSETS

North Vancouver Council Decides to Put Bylaw to People

Attorney-General's Reply to City's Question

North Vancouver, Oct. 21—"That a by-law be prepared for the city to purchase the ferry assets from the present ferry company; that the matter be referred to the city solicitor, and be dealt with by the bondholders as required; and that information with respect to the amount of consideration for the purchase be obtained from the directors—the amount to be sufficient to cover the present indebtedness of the present company." This resolution was carried unanimously at the meeting of the city council tonight, Mayor Hanes presiding.

Ald. Vance reported that he, the Mayor and Ald. Allen had waited upon the Attorney-General and asked him if a special act could be passed whereby the city—if the company ran behind—could vote money for general ferry expenses. Mr. Bowser agreed that they could do that. But when they asked him if they could have a clause inserted whereby the city would not be liable for damages in the case of an action brought against the company, he replied that they could not have it both ways.

Alderman Allen—What he said was that we were asking for privileges to run a fake company. (Laughter.)

The Mayor mentioned that if the people voted for the by-law, the debts of the company would be immediately paid, and there would be no risk of getting tied up. If they turned down the by-law they would be asking the directors to continue a company which had not sufficient to pay its way.

The city treasurer reported that the taxes collected to date for 1913 amounted to $221,571, being 62½ per cent. of the total of $359,977, as against 75 per cent. collected at this time last year.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE

The first annual congress of this institute will be held in the Aberdeen School Auditorium (Barclay and Burrard streets) on Saturday, the 25th October. There will be two sessions of great interest, the programme is given below:

Afternoon Session

Chairman, Dr. E. S. Rowe.

2:30 p.m.: Address — "Municipal Housing," H. H. Stevens, Esq., M.P.

3:00 p.m.: "Work, Rest, and Recreation, as Factors in National Efficiency," Miss Alice Ravenhill, F.R. San. I.

3:45.: "Inter-relation of Physician, Citizen, and State, in Public Health," J. W. McIntosh, B.A., M.B., M.C.P. & S.

4:30 p.m.: "Meat Inspection," E. A. Bruce, V.S.

Evening Session

Chairman, H. H. Watson, Esq., M.P.P.

8:00 p.m.: "Public Health a Purchasable Commodity," F. F. Westbrook, M.A., M.D., L.L.D.

8:45 p.m.: "Some Aspects of the Milk Question," C. S. McKee, M.B., M.C.P. & S., M.R.San.I.

9:15 p.m.: "Preservation and Protection of Food in the Home," Miss Alice Ravenhill, F.R.San.I.

9:45 p.m.: "Work and Objects of the Royal Sanitary Institute," F. T. Underhill, M.D., D.P.H., L.R.C.P. & F. R.C.S., Edin-, M.R.San.I.

Discussion. Resolutions.

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Fresh Kippers.....10c per lb.
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SPECIALS THIS WEEK

Local Lamb, Legs 25c Loins, 25c Shoulders, 15c
Fresh Loins Pork, 22c Shoulder Roast Pork, 18c
Prime Ribs Beef, 20c Sirloin Roast, - - 25c
Choice Pot Roast, 12½c to 15c
Extra fine New Zealand Butter, 35c to 40c

A fine line of Fresh Cooked Meats of all kinds.