

## SOCIETY'S SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

### WORK TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS

Delegates From Different Parts of the Province Attended Gathering in the City Hall.

The whole province was well represented at the second annual Anti-Tuberculosis Society held in the committee room of the city hall Thursday night. A. P. Proctor, of Vancouver, president of the society, occupied the chair, and Dr. C. J. Fagan was secretary. Among the representatives of municipalities and others present were: Dr. J. C. Arthur, of Nelson; Mayor George Rumberger, of Phoenix; C. W. Munro, M. P., of Chilliwack; Mayor Plante, of Nanaimo; J. R. Brown, M. P., of Revelstoke; Dr. Floyd, city clerk, Kelowna; H. Walker, New Westminster; William Davidson, M. P., of Slovan, City; W. H. Edmonds, of Kamloops; W. P. Edmonds, of Armstrong; Alderman Godwin, of Vernon; J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P., of Nanaimo; Dr. Davis, Dr. Hasell, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Proctor, in opening the meeting, explained how it was that the attendance, though representative, was so poor, mentioning the inability of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor Sir Henri D'Almeida to be present. He then read the minutes of the previous meeting.

A letter from Mayor Morley was read stating that His Worship was attending a meeting of the council, and was unable to be present. He added that the mayors of other cities were either present or were represented by a delegate.

President Proctor then addressed the meeting as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen: When I came over this afternoon at the invitation of Dr. C. J. Fagan, it was not with the idea of delivering an address—there are many others who would do that—but to show my interest and sympathy in the battle being waged against tubercular disease, and perhaps as president of what I believe to be one of the most, if not the most, humane of the public health societies in this province, it may be expected that I should say something of the objects to be achieved and the work being done by this association in its effort to eradicate this scourge from the province. The objects are briefly two: (1) The looking after those who are already affected by this disease; (2) its prevention.

I suppose the two diseases responsible for the present day of misery and disease are tuberculosis and alcohol. Few thinking men with their eyes open will deny this. Every physician will tell you that every year some nine thousand deaths in our Dominion alone from tuberculosis, and some two hundred in our own province. As only a small percentage of those who are affected die each year, this means that we have in our province a small army of those suffering from tuberculosis, most of them walking about, some of them trying to attend to their work and mingling with the people and spreading the disease broadcast—because if one thing has struck me more than another in my experience with these patients it has been either their almost criminal carelessness in spreading the disease, or else their absolute ignorance of the risks they are imposing upon others. Some, but very few only, have any intelligent idea of safeguarding themselves and others. This is the condition in our province to-day. What are you going to do about it?"

"Apart from our duty to those of us who are not affected, have we no responsibility towards these people who are sick and in need? I am not speaking here of the rich consumptives, except for the fact that he is a sufferer from this disease because he can go where he likes and get what attention he needs in the most appropriate place. I am speaking of the poor consumptive who, because of the need of some institution in a proper climate—a few necessary dollars—must remain under his present unhealthy conditions, after trying to make his living until the inevitable end of the struggle arrives at last. And yet we are told on the most unimpeachable scientific authority that consumption in the early stages, if treated under proper conditions, is usually curable—not always—but I believe generally. Consumption is in fact a most curable disease and tends to get better if given half a chance. We doctors know that what we see at post mortem examinations that a surprising number of people who have died from some other cause altogether, show in their lungs unmistakable evidences of having had some time tubercular disease, and yet better. So there you have unanswerable evidence as to the frequency and curability of consumption under ordinary conditions. How many more would be given back to their friends and to usefulness if placed under the best conditions?"

"Ladies and gentlemen, that such a condition of things should exist in our province, that we should still have a small army of tubercular patients in our midst, for whom little or nothing is being done, and this after the last twenty years of enlightenment as to the nature of the disease, the curability of this disease, I hold to be a thing disgraceful to our country and to the cause of humanity. We are even the guilty still. We have not even the excuse that the means of dealing with the problem are not before us. We have right within the borders of our province what I believe to be one of the finest climates for the treatment of this disease on this continent. I prefer to the dry belt of the interior. During the years I resided there I saw again and again excellent results in patients who came early—and this in spite of poor accommodation at hotels and boarding houses, and with little or

no treatment, except that of climate. Many who came too late of course died; but even then had their lives prolonged. You hear a great deal of nonsense, and see a great deal of written about climate not being essential in the treatment of this disease—that provided these patients get fresh air and sunlight, they stay anywhere. But there is a great deal more fine, clear weather and sunlight and dry air in some places than others, and you will find the greatest amount in the dry belt of our interior, more weather in which people can get out in the sunshine than any place I know of in the Dominion.

"What we need then is an institution in the best climate, where these early cases can go and be given the best possible chance for recovery. In the last two years I have had the opportunity of spending some time in Dr. Trudeau's sanatorium at Saranac, and Dr. Von Ruck's institution at Asheville, North Carolina, and it is an inspiration to see what can be done under proper conditions. A second place is needed where it might be anywhere, in which the hopeless and incurable cases can be looked after.

"I next come to the saving of those not affected—the prevention of the disease. I have already given one, perhaps the chief, means of prevention—the taking an intelligent care of those affected—so that they be no longer centres of an infection to those around them. Educating the public is perhaps of next importance. Teaching the people that it is not by standing idly and hopelessly while the disease spreads, but that by their intelligent and sympathetic co-operation the disease can be largely stamped out. Next, by improving the conditions under which too many of our people live. We know that the tubercle bacillus hates sunlight and fresh air. We should see to it then that these conditions are within the reach of each of our fellow-citizens. We should insist that our wage-earners receive such remuneration as will enable every one to have a decent place in which to live and work, with a sufficiency of good food and fresh air.

"Under a stringent health act, rigidly enforced, our people should have ensured to them a pure milk supply and good food, and overcrowding with its attendant disease and misery should be impossible. The fact is, that too often few of us, unless it is brought actually home to ourselves, realize the value of human life. An average life has been estimated to be worth as a producer to the state two thousand dollars, and yet we begrudge the paltry salary paid to our health officials, whose business it is to safeguard the health interests of our people, and who, without question, by the prevention of disease are saving valuable lives every day (Chicago and the milk supply). Too many people who seem interested only in questions of dollars and cents, forget, or do not realize, the enormous value of the public health.

"In closing, I have only now to ask Dr. Fagan to tell you what your association has been doing, and just here, before I sit down, I should like to say that you and I are fortunate in having so enthusiastic and energetic a secretary as Dr. Fagan. For the past few years he has been struggling almost alone and in the midst of an extraordinary amount of indifference, and a great deal of difficulty and discouragement, to wake up the people of this province to this great question, and to their responsibility in the matter. He has been doing this, and he has health officers that know the value of what he has been able to do with your support and sympathy on this great question."

"Dr. Fagan followed, recounting what had been done by the society since the last meeting. He pointed out that the society was not a charitable institution. It was not a movement for the poor but rich as well. He had met Hon. W. H. Edmonds, and that gentleman expressed much regret at not being able to attend owing to previous engagements. Mr. Templeman, however, had said: "You have the iron in your hand, and you do it to keep it hot. I will do whatever I can for the society." Dr. Fagan said he had made several visits to Ottawa and that he had been assisted a very great deal by Mr. Templeman. This was not a political speech. There were no politics in the society, but he thought it worth a great deal to have the support of a man in the position of Mr. Templeman.

Dr. Fagan at this stage submitted a financial statement showing that \$1,749 had been collected in the past year. He had spent much time in getting societies formed during the past year, and he hoped to continue this good work. Dr. Fagan read a letter addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier setting forth in a strong manner a plan for the establishment of a sanitarium and for a grant from the Dominion for the same. An answer had been received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that the society's communication would be received by the government's consideration. He had later seen Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Premier had expressed himself very much in favor of the movement, although the British North America Act now stood in the way of giving assistance. Dr. Fagan said also that he had been in the old country, where he had brought the matter to the attention of Lord Strathcona, who acknowledged his sympathy with the project. When pressed for assistance Lord Strathcona said that he favored a national institution, but while adhering to this stand he thought that the British Columbia climate was the best for the purpose.

Dr. Fagan then reported an interview he had with the president of the C. P. R. Company, who promised \$5,000 towards a sanitarium, but said that if the institution wanted for funds his company would not mind making the amount \$10,000. The president, however, before promising the assistance of the company would like to see that the society was in earnest and would put up good buildings.

Dr. Fagan in conclusion spoke of the difficulty of the work of the society. One thing done during the year was to arrange for a course of lectures. Mayor Plante moved: "Resolved, that this association heartily recommends the action of the executive in their effort to form local associations in the various cities, towns and districts throughout the province, having in view the following objects: (1) To collect funds for the maintenance of a consumptive sanitarium; (2) to look

after the interests of local consumptives; (3) to establish a course of lectures on consumption in public schools; (4) to ask for a municipal grant from local authorities towards the maintenance fund; (5) to ask city councilmen to devote one Sunday sermon each year to health matters; the collection to go towards the maintaining of the consumptive sanitarium.

Mayor Plante in a short address strongly commended the movement and promised that a society would be formed in Nanaimo.

Ald. Godwin, of Vernon, seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried.

C. W. Munro, M. P., thought it high time indeed that something should be done. He moved the following resolution: "That this association again commend to the attention of the Dominion and Provincial governments the urgency of immediate action looking to the establishment of a sanitarium for the care and treatment of consumptives; and further, this association appeals to the people generally, as a matter of vital public importance and mutual protection, to accord the movement their earnest support and liberal financial assistance."

If a sanitarium was established here would come from all over Canada and it would be perfectly reasonable that other assistance than that of the provincial aid should be given. He promised the meeting that they could rely upon the members of the provincial House in attendance doing some good missionary work.

J. R. Brown, M. P., of Greenwood, expressed himself also in thorough accord with the resolution. He promised to work for the movement both in the legislature and in Greenwood when Dr. Fagan visited there.

William Davidson, M. P., said that he had a note from Sloan to attend the meeting. He was much impressed with the movement, but thought that the society should go farther and do something to elevate the standard of living in British Columbia. Much of the misery described was due to poverty. It would be useless to place poor patients in a sanitarium and then to let them return to old conditions.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P., pointed out that all great movements emanated from the people, and he thought like Mr. Munro, that this one should also have the assistance of the legislature. If the legislature would suspend all business and do something in this one movement they would accomplish more than they have in the past four years. A great deal of the disease to be combated was due to bad living conditions, and he hoped that influence should be given the bill regulating the workshop hours before the House, as it would be a step in the right direction.

George Rumberger, mayor of Phoenix, moved: "Resolved, that the executive committee with the various municipal bodies in the province on the importance and need of co-operating in the work of the association, pointing out that the work now being undertaken, and asking them to support such work financially, and also, by lending their influence as public bodies entrusted with the public welfare."

The mover thought that municipalities as well as the cities should assist in the movement. He spoke of the trials Phoenix had just passed through, and he felt sure that that town would assist. Dr. Arthur, medical health officer of Nelson, spoke of the financial aspect of the question. The Federal government and Provincial government had annually expended in this department as much as \$700. The item was set down to \$800 per annum as a rule.

Ald. Hall moved that \$750 be provided for the tuberculosis hospital. Discussion revealed that the hospital had not been built nor has a site been decided upon. However, the motion passed.

The salary of the auditor was set down at \$1,080 per annum, and it was pointed out that this did not bind the council to employ any particular person longer than from month to month. The city clerk's office was set down at \$2,280 per annum. This passed.

The office of city solicitor and barrister was estimated at \$2,500. And it was suggested that the office of city clerk and city solicitor be combined, or city solicitor and city barrister. The estimate passed.

A sum of \$700 was asked for uniforms for the fire brigade.

Ald. Fullerton favored the vote. He looked upon the fire department as one of as much importance as the police. The men were not paid too well, and their losses in personal clothing was considerable.

Ald. Hall remarked that before the fire department was made a permanent paid staff it was argued that the move would result in cutting down expenses, and that insurance rates would be reduced. Neither result was as yet apparent, and he opposed the grant asked for.

Ald. Douglas supported the proposition warmly, and appealed to the council, if only for appearance sake, to provide the firemen with uniforms.

Ald. Stewart would be pleased to vote for uniforms, but he could not see that the city could afford it at present.

Ald. Yates opposed the grant. When the department was a volunteer one they had a greater number of men available, and the work was quite as efficiently done.

The mayor suggested that for the present it might serve the purpose to provide each man with a helmet and badge.

Ald. Fullerton said that the men were not even provided with gum boots. There was money voted by the council for which there was no shadow of law, and he would look after it in future. He moved that the vote of \$700 pass.

Ald. Douglas seconded the motion, which on being put to a vote was only supported by the mover and seconder.

Ald. Stewart suggested that the men be paid with gum boots and rubber badges.

A sum of \$400 was put down to harness and clothing, and this was raised to \$500, so as to provide rubbers, etc.

An estimate for a new fire hall at James Bay was struck out.

Public lighting passed at \$2,530, a reduction of \$360.

The estimate for the park was \$4,740, including \$1,500 for the building of a proper beach.

Ald. Yates thought that if the pit was not repaired and rendered safe the animals should be treated to powder and a bullet.

The item was allowed to stand over.

## YEAR'S ESTIMATES DULY SUBMITTED

### FIREMEN'S UNIFORMS NOT TO BE SUPPLIED

The Tourist Association Voted \$4000—The School Board Figures Reduced by \$2000.

There was a meeting of the City Council Thursday for the special purpose of considering the estimates for the current year. The mayor and all the aldermen were present with the exception of Ald. Fell, and several items in the list were vigorously contested. From the board of school trustees was received a more detailed account of the expenses to be met during the year, but yet the estimate as submitted was not considered satisfactory. It was reduced by \$2,000. Other items were also cut down and new grants vigorously opposed, including one for the repairs and alteration of offices in the city hall.

Ald. Yates contended that the council had very little control over the estimates, as they seemed obliged to pass the figures as presented, if the sum asked for was at date the amount required.

Ald. Hall moved that the salary list be reduced to \$50,000, which was a reduction of \$1,300 on the estimate. This would be a cut of \$1,000, leaving \$300 for living in British Columbia. Much of the misery described was due to poverty. It would be useless to place poor patients in a sanitarium and then to let them return to old conditions.

The mayor read the items in detail, among which was one of \$1,000 for stories for the boys' central school. There were also sums of \$300 each for grading the Boys' Central, North Ward and South Park schools. His Worship pronounced the "latest edition" of the school board estimate as a very peculiar and confusing document.

The mayor explained that the total estimate of the school board was \$82,038.60.

Ald. Hall pointed out that even after this reduction the school board had \$2,500 more than last year, besides which the city would have to make up the difference in the new capita tax.

The estimates for the city proper were then taken up item by item. To provide for a plumbing inspector a sum of \$1,140 was asked. A long discussion ensued as to whether this officer should be charged to the city engineer's department or the board of health. The result was that the amount is still chargeable to the engineer's department.

The "removal of garbage" \$900 a year was set down, and discussion elicited the fact that "the removal of garbage" is an officer, whose salary last year was \$700. The item was cut down to \$800 per annum.

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The item was allowed to stand over.

Ald. Stewart moved that a sum of \$1,500 be appropriated in accordance with the by-law passed last year re-naming and re-numbering the streets.

Ald. Yates opposed the motion. They

should try to get down rather than put extra on, otherwise the rates would have to be raised.

The motion carried, the amount being reduced to \$1,000.

Ald. Stewart called attention to the office of wiring inspector, suggesting that he be paid a regular salary.

The mayor said that the present inspector was paid by fees, 10c per light. Many complaints were made on the point, and as a matter of fact the office was doing wiring on his own account, and consequently inspecting his own work. This was unsatisfactory. The office ought to pay for itself.

The estimates for the city hall repairs and alterations were \$22,000. For the treasurer's office alone \$1,700 was set down.

The mayor favored the estimate. He declared the city hall, as at present, a disgrace to the city. The downstairs offices should be improved so as to make a more presentable appearance and afford accommodation. The police court was vile—positively unsanitary, and while money was being voted for schools, etc., the city hall was neglected.

Ald. Vincent moved that the item of \$1,700 for alterations in treasurer's office pass.

After a good deal of discussion the matter was allowed to stand over.

The next item to meet with opposition was the proposal to grant \$4,000 to the Tourist association.

Ald. Hall moved that the amount be reduced to \$2,000, and Ald. Fullerton did the same.

Ald. Yates would favor the grant if it were spent in advertising.

The mayor claimed that the Tourist association was doing good work for the city. He suggested that \$2,000 be granted now and the balance later on if needed.

Ald. Davey favored the grant, as did also Ald. Stewart, and after a long session of argument pro and con the sum of \$4,000 passed, Ald. Fullerton and Hall voting nay.

The repairs to the city market were estimated at \$1,576. This was laid over.

Several other claims were passed without opposition and the council adjourned until Monday evening.

### HOW TO MAKE BABY SLEEP.

The baby that cries half the night does not cry for nothing. It cries because it is not well, and the chances are the trouble is due to some derangement of the stomach or bowels, which would be speedily removed if a dose of Baby's Own Tablets were given the little one. These Tablets make children sleep soundly and naturally, because they remove the cause of crossness and "wakeness." They are a blessing to the little one, and bring relief to the tired, worried mother. Mrs. A. C. Abbott, Hudson's Heights, Que., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for stomach and bowel troubles, from which my little one was troubled. Thanks to the relief the Tablets have given my baby now sleeps quietly and naturally, and is in the best of health." And the Tablets are absolutely safe—they always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. They will cure the ailments of a new-born baby or a well-grown child. Sold by druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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## GAME OF PROVINCE A VALUABLE ASSET

### WARDEN ADVOCATES WIDER ADVERTISING

Gratifying Announcement Regarding the Importation of Birds From the Old Country.

A. Bryan Williams, Provincial game warden, visited Victoria a few days ago and, in conversation with a Times reporter, expressed himself as confident that the splendid sport to be enjoyed in British Columbia would soon attract large numbers of European and American big game hunters if it was properly advertised. He emphasized the necessity of most stringent legislation in respect to the protection of game during the close seasons. Since taking charge of the Provincial warden, he had done his best to enforce the regulations in all parts of British Columbia. Of course, it was a somewhat wide territory to cover, but so far his efforts had met with gratifying success, quite a number of convictions having been secured. He was assured that there was not nearly as much illegal hunting as had hitherto been the case. But there was still work to do, not only in the protection of the game against those who would shoot at any time of the year, and whose ravages would ultimately result in its extermination, but in making known to the outside the abundance of the sport this part of the west has to offer.

It is the hope of Mr. Williams that this matter will be taken up with more energy than heretofore. As an evidence of the revenue to be derived from a strict enforcement of the game laws and the judicious advertising of the sport, the fact is that in the Province of Ontario, where the experience of the authorities in the neighborhood of \$58,000 had poured into the coffers of the treasury directly from sources in connection with the fishing and hunting. If that was so, Mr. Williams thought every Victorian would agree that British Columbia was overlooking one of her greatest assets. While the Provincial warden believes in the enforcement of the laws he is a sportsman enough himself to understand the fascination of the rod and gun and to appreciate the sport in its proper season. He knows also how much the wealthy classes of Europe and America are willing to pay for just such sport as is common to the average British Columbian. Therefore, he favors more extensive advertising of the attractions of British Columbia from a sportsman's standpoint, and hopes to see more activity in that direction in the future.

Mr. Williams also made another rather important announcement. He stated that good progress was being made in collecting subscriptions for the fund necessary to import the capercaillie and black game it is intended to bring from the old country. An account of this project has already appeared in the columns. It might be well to explain, however, that the fund in question is being contributed in part by wealthy English sportsmen who have subscribed generously towards the encouragement of sport in Western Canada. The remainder is being raised upon the lower Mainland and Vancouver Island. Already, Mr. Williams says, the amount set aside to be secured in Vancouver, New Westminster and neighboring points has been promised so that all those concerned are waiting for it is Victoria's share of the fund; As soon as that is secured the birds will be ordered, it being the general desire

that the project be carried out without delay.

Asked concerning the action of the C. P. R. in withdrawing their offer to assist in the patrolling of the territory included in the land grant secured by that company with the E. & N. Railway, Mr. Williams was reticent. He knew that the C. P. R. had adopted this course because of the refusal of the Provincial government to convert the lands in question into an organized district. He thought their action was justified as it could not be expected that anyone would be willing to incur any expenditure in the employment of wardens when a person might secure a license chattering him to shoot all the year round by spending \$5 or thereabouts. Although he would say nothing definite, Mr. Williams inferred that it was not unlikely that conditions would change to such an extent during the next few months that the C. P. R. might be induced to reconsider their decision.

Mr. Williams, who was here on business with the government, has returned to the Mainland.

### A COUNTRY WEDDING.

Nuptials of H. A. Butler and Miss Alena Martindale at St. Stephen's Church.

On Thursday at St. Stephen's Church, South Saanich, Rev. Mr. Flinton celebrated the marriage of Hugh Arthur Butler, third son of the late Captain George Stephen Butler of the Seventeenth Regiment, and Mrs. Butler of Berry Farm, South Saanich and Miss Alena Martindale, youngest daughter of the late R. Martindale, of Mardale, Westmorland, and Mrs. Martindale, South Saanich, was consummated.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, J. W. Martindale, who gave her away. She wore a very pretty dress of cream tulle, veiling, trimmed with lace and satin ribbon. Her veil was held in place with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride carried a bouquet of carnations, roses and lily of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Martindale and Mr. Claude Butler supported the groom.

The church was prettily decorated with choice flowers and evergreens by friends, showing the popularity of the bride and groom.

When the party left the church Miss Grove, the organist, played the wedding march.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. A happy evening was spent and about 10 p.m. they started on their honeymoon amid rice, old shoes and the good wishes of the guests and friends.

The following is a partial list of the presents: From the groom to bride, a very pretty emerald ring and to the bridesmaid a gold chatelaine, engraved with her initials; Mr. Ferguson and family, half a dozen silver table and tea spoons; Mr