FRASER VALLEY LANDS.

Large Areas of Prairie Lands and Sections of the Fraser River Valley Capable of Great Possibilities.

Major Hornby is a good judge of a horse. In the falls of '91 and '92 he judged at the Victoria exhibition and last year at the Royal City. That his judgment was appreciated, it may be stated that he has been asked to judge at both of these places again this season. He has also judged in England. Richard Ludlow is joining Major Hornby's farm to the north. He has 120 acres, with a clearance of 40. He has a grievance with the Great Northern Railway Company. When they were sold the right-of-way through his farm it was with the understanding that they put in flood gates. This they have not done yet. This seriously interferes with Mr. Ludlow's improvements. He is the Nicomekl postmaster. Further southward, just where the road turns to Kensington prairie, David H. Miller, who was once a resident of Chilliwack, has 180 acres. About 25 are cleared. It is a good place, with a large house and a young orchard bearing well. J. G. Barton lives close by on N. McDonald's farm. The Coast Meridian road, one mile to the west, passes some excellent farms on Kensington prairie. On the farm of Kennoth Mc-Kay I measured pea straw which was 12 feet 10 inches in length. In one oat head there were 110 grains. The oat crop which I observed partly cut and partly standing was as heavy as any I ever saw. Mr. McKay has 160 acres, 30 acres cleared. His buildings are large and neatly constructed. Jno. Keery, one of the Surrey councillors, lives opposite and has a good place. He informed me that the average assessment of the whole municipality is about $15 per acre. E. M. Carncross, tax collector, owns 160 acres near Kensington prairie. A Mrs. Carncross lives on the prairie and is engaged in the bee business. She made a very creditable display at the Royal City fair last fall, and is deserving of all the success she is meeting with. W. Collishaw, on the prairie, has 295 acres. He has two acres of onions, the best I have ever seen, and eight acres of roots. Last fall at the Royal show Mr. Collishaw won a number of prizes on his vegetables, and it is likely that he will be heard from again this fall. He has a flowing spring on his farm, the water rises fully three above the ground. If all the prairie farmers could have such a spring it would be a great blessing to them.

Proceeding northward the Kensington prairie school is passed. N. R. Hopkins is the teacher. I stopped with him for the night. Mr. Hopkins has a very good farm in Chilliwack, but he follows teaching. He was married a little over a year ago, and the parents' affections are all just now wrapt up in a fine baby boy. The 160-acre farm of Edward Parr is back of the school; his crops, like all the rest in the district, are fully better than they have been in former years. W. Preston, who was once a stage driver between New Westminster and Granville (now Vancouver) owns a farm at the south of the prairie. His buildings are on the foothills. To the north David Hake has a farm leased, with 120 acres under cultivation. J. W. Hollingshead, Chilliwack, owns 80 acres opposite, and the Mound farm of Wm. Smith, 240 acres, is off to the right. It is one of the best on the prairie, has good buildings and 200 acres in a good state of cultivation. It is leased by the Crandall family. Surrey Centre post office is kept by J. Churchland, who also keeps a general store and owns a farm. G. Boothroyd & Sons live opposite. They have a farm of 400 acres, about 85 of which are well improved. Mr. Boothroyd is an old settler. He took up his place 16 years ago. Rev. W. Bell, of Surrey Centre, is the Episcopal minister. He, too, has been a resident for 16 years. Some 14 years ago there were 31 people in the settlement; then three years later the number dropped down to 19, and at the present time there are about 400. Henry Laffere teaches the Surrey Centre school, which is nearly opposite Rev. Mr. Bell's place.

For lack of space I am obliged to make but brief mention of many places; and a number that I would like to mention are crowded out. For the present time I am done with Surrey, a section I have been very much interested in, and one that is fast coming to the front. It is really an excellent township.

DELTA MUNICIPALITY

is reached on the way westward. The Scott road, leading south from Westminster, is its eastern boundary. My time in Delta was limited, and I could only make a circuit from this part around by Boundary Bay, and thence to the Landing. Thos. Robertson's farm is the first to be passed. It is under a high state of cultivation. Jno. Weaver was busy cutting 50 acres of oats, a heavy crop. He has 154 acres. I drove north on the Kitson road to R. E. Kitson's farm of 80 acres, nearly all improved. Messrs. Foster and Shaw live opposite. Next I called on D. A. McKee, who has 320 acres, principally cultivated. All through this section the crops are very heavy. Mr. McKee has an extra neat Queen Anne style of a cottage. Sam Maclure was the architect. The only fault to find is that Mr. McKee has not yet found the bird for the neat little nest he possesses. Jno. McKee, sr., is close by. He and his four sons, including the above, own in all 1,423 acres. Mr. McKee is in his 80th year, and Mrs. McKee, his esteemed wife, is only 15 months younger. They are both hale and hearty. Mr. McKee is still a very busy man. A. DeR. Taylor, V. S., who is secretary of the Delta Agricultural Society, and S. Huff have farms off to the south. I met them on the trunk road, but did not visit their section. T. Wilson is west of the McKee's. He has 120 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. Wm. Sunley and Honeyman Bros. are next, with well improved farms. I stopped next at Jno. A. Patterson's, at the corner of the Benson road. Mr. Patterson was not at home, but I was informed by Mrs. Patterson that there is 1,600 acres in the farm, 700 of which are under cultivation. The farm buildings are among the best on the Delta. He keeps a good class of live stock; his horses especially are an extra good band.

THE DELTA CREAMERY

is located at the corner of the Trunk and Benson roads, opposite Mr. Patterson's, about three miles from the landing. It was built this spring at a cost of about $3,000 by the Delta Creamery Co., Ltd. The stock is owned by the farmers. It was started July 22nd, a very dry part of the season, but they were making 135 to 200 lbs. of butter per day, and of excellent quality. In the fall and spring they expect to increase the quantity to about 300 lbs. daily. The creamery has a capacity of 10,000 lbs. of milk per day. So far the record shows that 23 lbs. of milk has made 1 lb. of butter. I will give a short description of this concern. They use a 30 horse-power boiler and an eight horse-power engine. A pump used for washing butter, etc., throws a large volume of water. The water is good and within 18 inches of the surface, it is nearly equal to a flowing well, is cold and tests about 49 degrees. The factory is built and fitted out in the most modern manner. Everything is on one floor, excepting the weigh can, heating vat and skimmed milk tank. When the milk is received it is first pumped from the receiving vat into a small heating one, where it is heated to 85 degrees fahrenheat. From the heating vat it runs into an Alexandra No. 1 separator, with a capacity of 3,000 lbs. of milk per hour. But it will run through fully 3,500 lbs. The cream is run from the separator to the ripening vat, which has a capacity of 3,000 gallons. The skimmed milk runs into a can and is syphoned up to a tank, where it is heated to 212 degrees fahrenheat. From there it is conveyed by pipes to the cans, when it is taken back to the patrons for their use. The cream ripens in about 24 hours, and is then transferred into a trunk lid churn manufactured by Richardson & Webster, of St. Mary's, Ont., which has a capacity to churn 225 lbs. of butter at one time. The butter is put in 1 lb. prints wrapped in thin parchment paper, bearing a Dorset horned ram's head. I was mystified at such a brand being chosen, and when it was explained still more so. A Dorset ram is a strong butter; but the product of the Delta creamery is anything but strong. They have a cold storage room for storing the butter. Very little ice is used, as the nights are cool, and by leaving the doors open, it is kept quite fresh and cool. Each farmer's milk is tested. A little is put in a jar daily with some potassium bi-chromate and tested fortnightly. The farmers are then paid by the proportion of butter fat; or in plainer words the amount of butter made. A. A. King, the manager, holds a degree of B. S. A. from the Toronto university. He was at the Guelph college three years, and was for a time at the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, and at His Excellency's estate in the Okanagan. He has a butter maker by name of R. B. King, who took a full course in the art at Guelph and obtained a diploma. There are only two men employed and they make 200 lbs. per day so a comparison of the time occupied in making butter in the old way and the present should be considered by butter makers. There are 29 farmers delivering milk at the creamery. All who have seen the creamery have lost confidence in the old way of butter-making. One at least should be erected in every section, where dairying is carried on to any extent.

From here I went southward towards the Bay. W. P. Borden has leased 156 acres from J. A. Patterson. He cut 40 acres of oats and had just threshed 7 tons of timothy seed, Mr. Borden is a hard-working young man and understands his business. H. D. Benson's Broadview farm embraces 640 acres, 135 of which are cultivated. His land extends to Boundary Bay. He located there 20 years ago, and it has been occupied by Mr. Benson or others ever since. He was originally from New Brunswick, but claims to be a British Columbian—for he has been here longer than anywhere else. He has 110 acres of grain this year and 100 of hay. He never had better crops. Mr. Benson has been a successful exhibitor for many years. He has some 35 head of pure and half-bred short horns. He has good buildings on his land opposite to where he is living, and would either sell or lease a portion of his land. I stopped with him for the night. He has an estimable wife and a young family. Westward along the Bay W. B. Skinner has 347 acres of excellent land, 300 of which are under cultivation. On the road west of Benson's, Wm. Goudy has 214 acres all under cultivation. He has been on his farm for nine years, and has improved and raised some good live stock. His brother, Eli Goudy, lives alongside of him. He has 107 acres, all improved. He, too, is a fancy stock man and has 14 head of pure bred jerseys, a standard bred trotting mare and some Berkshire swine. The old Calhoun farm, of 800 acres, now owned by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, has 600 acres under cultivation. It is managed by E. W. Calhoun and W. R. Ellis is foreman. The Booth ranch is to the west of this and is leased by Geo. J. Dowding. There is 800 acres of it, 400 of which are under crop. Mr. Dowding threshed 900 sacks of oats in one day and moved the machine. It is his first year on the place. From here I next stopped at W. Arthur's farm on the road leading to Ladner's Landing. Mr. Arthur has 460 acres, 200 being under cultivation. He has an orchard of six acres now bearing. The Dooley farm of 255 acres is opposite, also managed by E. W. Calhoun. On the opposite side of the road F. T. Parmiter has 160 acres, all cultivated. He had just threshed 712 sacks of oats from 24 acres. Next is H. J. Kirkland's 160 acres. He cut 150 tons of hay from 55 acres. A seven-acre field yielded 30 loads as large as they could get in the barn. Opposite Kirkland's Rev. J. C. Cameron, Presbyterian minister, is occupying his neat place, owned by Jas. Nelson. Robertson Watson owns 10 acres here. E. S. Brown, Isaac Whitworth and Robert Mathison own small places along this road, all close together. North of H. J. Kirkland's farm is the celebrated

JUBILEE RANCH.

Owned by T. McNeely and E. Hutcherson. It is about one mile south of the village along the landing, or strictly speaking the Chel-Och-Ken slough road, consisting of 130 acres, of which 60 are planted with trees and small fruits. The oldest of the trees are 6 years. They are fruiting well. Some were set out two years ago, and a few of the varieties are fruiting now. The Mainland Nursery, and Jubilee Ranch are virtually the same. The nursery in extent covers 15 acres, on which are about 600,000 trees, shrubs, vines and plants. I was particularly impressed with the Yellow Transparent and Keswick codling trees two and three years old. Many of them were heavily laden with apples as they stood in the nursery rows. I counted as high as 40 apples on a single tree. For early fruiting varieties these, I should think, cannot be surpassed. T. McNeely has a very handsome residence, which was erected in 1833 by the well-known contractor, J. B. Elliott. It cost about $5,000. The grounds about the house were laid out in 1894, by Mr. Hutcherson; about three-quarters of an acre of beautiful lawn with circled driveway, made of shells and rolled very hard. The lawn has a border of the choicest ornamental and flowering shrubbery. On every side it is enclosed by a hedge of different varieties. Privet, English thorn, Norway spruce and cedar. On the opposite side of a circle driveway leading to the farm buildings is the home of Mr. Hutcherson. He was just changing his flower garden to a new plot, with circled hedges round it of English thorn, Norway spruce and red cedar. The latter is a very beautiful hedge, five or six feet high, and one that all farmers can obtain at a very small cost. Order is observable everywhere at Jubilee Farm. Even the chicken house is lathed and plastered, with a glass house in front for feeding the fowls, and where they can enjoy sunshine when the weather is chilly. Fruit from the Jubilee Farm always commands the highest price in the market. Mr. Hutcherson usually ships it in 20-lb. baskets. They grow many tons of strawberries annually, and all the best varieties of peaches, plums, prunes, pears, cherries, apples, etc. Those wishing good young trees from a nursery with a reputation, will never make a mistake in making their selection from a concern so carefully attended and looked after as to variety and every particular, as the Mainland Nursery is by Ernest Hutcherson. In live stock, Messrs. McNeely and Hutcherson have recently made an importation of seven choice shorthorns from Ladd & Reid, the well-known breeders of Portland, Oregon. They will be exhibited this fall, and will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves.

Frank Kirkland owns 130 acres, north of the Jubilee Farm, which is occupied by Mason Bros. The farm is well improved. North of this is the estate of the late John Kirkland, an excellent farm, and one which has been among the best producers in Delta.

Directly at the Landing, in fact the village of Ladner's Landing, is on a portion of W. H. Ladner's farm. The name of the post-office has recently been changed to Ladner. W. H. Ladner was the first settler in this section, he having pre-empted in 1868. For years he could not even get a steamer to call. When he went to New Westminster he had to row there in a boat. After Confederation the Government gave them a post-office; then the steamers made it a point for calling. As early as 1865 Mr. Ladner packed goods to the Columbia river from Kamloops, and before this he packed to the Cariboo country. He is a native of Cornwall, England. He crossed the Atlantic in 1848, and in 1852 crossed the plains with his brother, Thos. E., to California, from where Omaha now stands to Sacramento, the journey occupied five months and six days to accomplish it. He reached British Columbia in May, 1858. And he has not been further away than Salem, Oregon, since that time. He has 300 acres at the Landing, where he lives, and 400 acres at Boundary Bay. In all he has 550 acres under cultivation. He has a herd of prize-winning Durham cattle, and 222 sheep, besides a number of horses. His orchard looks well, and in it are a number of walnut trees very heavily laden with nuts. T. E. Ladner has 520 acres on the east side of Chel-Och-Ken slough, and 320 acres on the prairie, near Goudy's. The land is nearly all cultivated. He has one of the best houses in Delta. He owns some good Durham cattle and Clydesdale horses. Mr. Ladner is manager of all the Victoria Canning Company's canneries.

TOWN OF LADNER.

The principal business house in the village is the large general store of T. McNeely. It is the best country store in the Province; its size being 60x120 feet. He carries a $60,000 stock of goods. The post-office and telephone office is kept in the store. Wm. McBride, the manager has been with the firm for 10 years. He is a good business man and well liked by all. H. N. Rich is book-keeper, and has charge of the post-office and telephone office. He is also a thorough business man and a general favorite about the place.

The other business places which I will mention briefly are as follows: Harry Hutcherson, general store, in Gus Hanck's old stand; F. Stanton, blacksmith and pump maker; R. Moffat, blacksmith; J. Bowne, saddler; J. A. Moore, stoves, hardware, tinware, etc.; Robt. Runyon, Delta hotel; H. A. Hicks, hotel; Drs. Wilson and Sloggett; Alexander Hume, livery; Wm. McKee, butcher, livery, etc.; Jos. Jordan, livery; Capt. Oliver, livery; Delta Saw Mill Co.; Messrs. Grant & Kerr; J. A. S. Morrison, bakery; J. B. Elliott, contractor; Jas. McLaren, wagon-maker, carpenter, etc.; Guy W. Walker and W. McRae, tailors; A. E. Fawcett, druggist; J. Reagh, boot and shoe-maker; Andrew Clayson, watch-maker, and Robt. McMahon, barber. Rev. Jos. Hall is the resident Methodist minister. There are a number of good residences in the town; but I cannot make mention of these.

Close to the slough is the Wadham's cannery; to the west the Fishermen's Cannery Company, with hotel and general store in connection. On the opposite side of Canoe Pass is the Pemberton Farm, consisting of 600 acres, chiefly under cultivation. Farther west P. Swenson has 160 acres, all under cultivation. On the north side of Canoe Pass, on Westham Island, are the Drysdale and old Ben Young canneries, now owned by the A. B. C. Packing Company.

Westham Island, directly at the gulf, and opposite Steveston, has some 12 farms, including those of E. F. Kirkland, Harry Trim, Richard London and Alex. Ewen, in size from 60 to 500 acres. The land is all very rich and nearly all cultivated.

On the road running from Guichon's to the gulf, there are a number of settlers, including the Wellington Farm, owned by R. P. Rithet, Victoria, consisting of 590 acres, all under cultivation. Jas. McCallum is the manager. But this is only a very incomplete description of Delta, and covers only the sections that I took notes of on my trip.

The canning industry in the vicinity, and up to New Westminster can hardly be understood and appreciated by only a few. On Sunday night, Aug. 4th, I was informed that the Fraser river catch would for that night alone average 300 fish to the boat, at 20 cents per fish, would give $60 to the boat, and the 2,000 boats would total up to the immense sum of $120,000 that would be paid to the fisherman for one night's work, exclusive of what is paid as tugs, foremen, etc! This run was an exceptionally good one, and must not be taken as an average, but will serve to show that the fishing industry is an extensive one, and the money expended usually goes to hard working people.

LULU ISLAND.

From Ladner's, I crossed over the Fraser, on the steamer Edgar, to Woodward's Landing, on Lulu Island. After feeding my colt and likewise myself, I drove into Vancouver. But I went to make mention of Dan Woodward's cat crop; then I am done. Mr. Woodward has 103 acres all under cultivation, and improved splendidly. He has good, live stock, and they are all kept in fine condition. His oat crop this year was something extraordinary. The field was carefully measured by F. N. Mather, schoolteacher, and found to contain 11 1-2 acres. The 11 1-2 acres yielded 141 bushels and 3 1-2 pecks per acre. The straw would average 6 1-2 feet all over the field. Some of the oats were down and could not be cut, otherwise the yield would have been a trifle larger.

I hope at some period, not far remote, to make a visit to Lulu Island, Sea Island and South Vancouver, and Burnaby, and then up the north side of the Fraser, as far as Yale, the manager being anxious that the possibilities and capabilities of the famous Fraser river valley should be made known to a greater extent than it yet has been. I am aware that there are some important farms in the district, which I have not seen on my trips, but these in due time I expect to visit.

A CHESS GENIUS.

Henry W. Pillsbury Won the International Tournament.

Henry W. Pillsbury, as the wires briefly stated, won the international chess match at Hastings, Eng. He is an American, aged 32 years. There have been many international congresses, but never one before in which practically all the leading players of the world, and certainly all the world's greatest players, were participants. There have been many tournament winners, but never before one so young. In previous years the United States has been represented creditably in international contests, but this is the first time that a native American has won the honors that Henry N. Pillsbury has gained. The triumph that he has won over the greatest chess players of the world is unprecedented. Paul Morphy was 21 years of age when he went to Europe and, by defeating Loewenthal, Harrwitz and Anderssen won recognition as the greatest of living players. But Morphy played in but one tournament. The first American chess congress—and his competitors there were players of hardly more than local reputation. This triumph, great as it is, does not necessarily mean that Pillsbury is the strongest of the living players, and he cannot claim the title of champion. That title was help by Steinitz and was won by Lasker. To get it Pillsbury must beat Lasker. We have no doubt he will challenge him. The Pillsbury should win the title of champion from Lasker he might lose it to Tschigorin, or Tarrasch, or Steinitz. A set match between two players, with the opening move alternating, is quite a different thing from a tournament like the one now finished, where there are 22 players and the question of the move is somewhat a matter of luck. Henry N. Pillsbury, the winner of the Hastings tournament, was born at Somerville, Mass., in 1872. He was prepared for Harvard college at the Somerville High school. In 1888 he learned the moves at chess and being compelled to relinquish his plans of going through college, he gave considerable attention to the game. Talent for chess was soon apparent and Pillsbury resolved to devote all his energies to a comprehensive study of it. His progress was remarkable. While he was living in Boston Steinitz tried to give the odds of pawn and move, but Pillsbury defeated him. When Walbrodt visited America he was defeated on even terms by the Massachusetts lad. Pillsbury took up his residence in Brooklyn and joined the City Chess club. Then he won an international tournament in which, however, no famous players were represented; but in club contests and exhibitions he made a good showing against men like Lasker and Steinitz, and his game showed such brilliancy and strength that the club felt justified in sending him to Hastings as its representative. Now the Brooklyn players are over-joyed at his success, and will extend an enthusiastic welcome on his return. In person, Pillsbury is of medium height, with an intellectual head and clear-cut, classic features.

Safe, certain, prompt, economic—These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a standard external and internal remedy, adapted for the relief and cure of coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, lameness and physical pain

At a meeting attended by 40 representatives of manufacturers and dealers in bicycles from all parts of the Dominion held at Toronto yesterday, a Canadian cycle board of trade was organized. Members deny that the organization is a combine to keep up prices, but say that the object of the board is to promote trade.

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even those most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

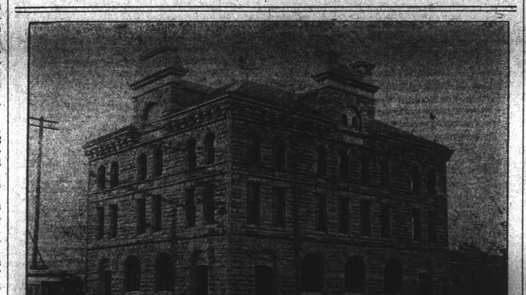
HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

POST-OFFICE, INLAND REVENUE OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE.

How the Business of Each in Vancouver has Increased—Interesting Notes About the Early Days of Each.

To get an idea of the amount of business that is being done in the grey stone Government building at the corner of Granville and Pender streets one has to go through it. After such a visit the person making it will never think that Civil Service employes have an easy time of it during business hours. Such a trip, however, is not permitted to everyone, because if it were the business of the office would be seriously interfered with. A World reporter went through the various departments the other day in a casual manner, and the way in which matters were being transacted on every hand led him to hark back; the memory of the past certainly made a strange contrast with the actualities. In the building, a view of which accompanies this article, are the post-office, the customs offices, the Inland Revenue office, the postal inspector's mainland branch office, in charge of John Rooney, and the office of the harbor master, and port warden Capt. Murray Thain.

The first post-office was established before there was a city or a town here, at



VANCOUVER POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS-HOUSE & INLAND REVENUE.

Hastings mill. On May 1, 1886, Vancouver was incorporated, and at the same time the post-office was moved from the Hastings mill to a small place on Carrall street, at the rear of Tilley's store. J. Miller was at that time appointed postmaster, he resigning from the service of the Provincial Government, in which he had been for 16 years, to accept the new position. On the same day he had to act as returning officer and, en passant, it may be mentioned that his is the only name that appears in the Vancouver city charter. The office remained in those quarters until the memorable June 13th, of the same year. The fire burned up the post-office, along with the other buildings that then constituted the town. Mail was received three times a week and that which arrived the day after the fire was opened and distributed in a field beside the Hastings mill office. A day or so after Mr. Miller got the use of a small office from the Royal City Mill Company. In that building it remained for a month, when it was moved to the premises now occupied by N. Caple & Co., on Hastings street. From there it was moved in 1888 to the Lady Stephen block, near the corner of Homer and Hastings streets, and there it remained till the quarters in the present building were ready in November, 1893. Mr. Miller had no assistants at first, but in the Caple building there were himself and two. Vancouver post-office was ranked as a city office in February of this year, and at that time F. E. Harrison, of Winnipeg, was appointed deputy-postmaster. Mr. Harrison is an old hand in the service. He was in the post-office at Stratford from 1878 to 1884. He was then transferred to the railway mail service on the Winnipeg division. During the rebellion in the Northwest, he was postmaster at Calgary. There are now on the staff the postmaster and the assistant postmaster, 10 clerks ad six carriers. J. O. McLeod, who is well known here, having been a railway mail clerk for years, is now in charge of the money-order department. The free delivery was inaugurated in February of this year, and it is the hope to have it extended to Mount Pleasant before long. The letter carriers are but poorly paid, and it struck a World reporter to-day that the street railway company might let them ride free when in uniform to their various divisions. It would be no loss to the company because the men cannot afford to pay fares anyway. Some statistics may show how the business of the office has grown. From the Postmaster-General's report it is learned that in the first year the revenue of the post-office here was about $56 a month. According to the last report the gross total revenue of the office for the year was $27,109.79; money orders issued, 11,515; amount of money orders issued, $166,244.80; commission received from the public, $1,640.79; amount of money orders paid, $117,576.78. The Vancouver office is now the exchange office for the Dominion for the parcel-post service with Sydney, Honolulu and Yokohama, and exchange office for the Province for the same service with Liverpool. The mail handled amounts to about 40 sacks a day and four dray loads of mail were seen taken down to the last Australian boat. In the post-office are suitably arranged apartments for the money orders, registration, delivery, street carriers and forwarding department. The office has the Harrison sack rack, but it cannot be said to be otherwise remarkably well-furnished. Some of the old furnishings from the former offices are still to the fore. The quarters are by no means too large for the amount of work that has to be transacted in them.

The building is well-equipped as regards light and heat, and in addition to the apartments mentioned the janitor has commodious quarters.

The names of the complete staff of the post-office are appended: J. Miller, postmaster; F. E. Harrison, assistant-postmaster; clerks, D. Grant, J. O. McLeod, Miss R. A. Wintemute, Miss M. Parker, Miss K. Barker, B. D. Garrett, Miss E. W. Stitt, W. Willis, Miss E. K. McLean, S. Stevens; carriers, S. C. Cornwall, D. R. Reid, M. E. Bolton, G. P. Carr, W. Shrapnel, E. A. Marshall; stamp vendor, Miss Bloomfield.

Vancouver Inland Revenue division was created in 1890. J. E. Miller, the present incumbent, was appointed collector at that time. He had his office first in the Thompson-Tatlow block. From there it was moved to the Thompson-Ogle block, where it remained until moved to the present comfortable quarters in the new building. Mr. Miller has now deputies at New Westminster, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Golden, Vernon, Nelson, Kaslo, and Rossland. The receipts of the Inland Revenue office each year since it has been open are as follows: 1891, $48,307.30; 1892, $90,855.32; 1893, $99,795.23; 1894, $97,123.84; 1895, $99,323.94. The staff in the local office numbers three, and there is plenty to keep them all busy. The office looks after the collection of the excise charges on spirits, malt, tobacco and cigars; inspects coal oil and gas, and collects hydraulic rents and moneys in connection with minor public works. Since he has been in office Mr. Miller—with the able assistance of a w. k. c.—has done good work in rooting out illicit distillers. The local staff comprises J. E. Miller, collector; E. A. Harvey, deputy collector, and E. B. Parkinson, excise officer.

Another department that has large and airy quarter in this building is the Customs. Its business also shows a wonderful advance in bulk. The first Customs office was on Water street, and was in charge of I. Johns. Vancouver was then only a sub-port. The port of Vancouver was created on July 1, 1887, and J. M. Bowell, the present Collector, was at that time placed at the head of the office. The first one was in a palatial structure, 10x8, on Abbott street. To this an addition was built to accommodate the safe. People wishing to transact business had to stand at the door, and talk in; there was no room for them on the inside. The same fall the office was moved to the corner of Hastings and Granville streets, where it remained until it was moved into its present quarters. At first there was a staff of four, now it takes 20 all the time hustling to keep up with the work. The revenue has grown from $63,000 to $275,000. The imports in 1888 were valued at $280,000. Last year's imports were valued at $1,200,000. The exports have grown from $520,000 to $840,000, and the number of ships entering from 2,659 to 10,424.

The general offices of this department are upstairs, but just as you enter the building from Pender street there is to the right the entrance to the customs parcel-office, where the genial John Turner by his personality, makes even the paying of duty a pleasure. Many odd and curious articles go through this office, but it is not for the public to know what the public gets through the customs. The complete staff of the customs department in Vancouver is hereunder:

Collector—J. M. Bowell. Chief clerk—C. A. Worsnop. Clerks—John Turner, John Rankin, T. F. Watson, H. K. Brown, F. Charman. Lockers—D. McRae, L. Springer. Chief landing-waiter—F. Bowser. Landing-waiters—J. E. Fagan, C. C. Ralston, W. Bajus, T. C. Alcock, E. A. Quigley, W. Barwick. Watchmen—G. Hutton, C. Thompson, E. White.

BOOM DAY INVESTORS.

What Editor Willison Thinks of Newcomers in the Northwest.

Editor Willison, in one of his letters to the Globe from Edmonton, thus writes: One of the first conclusions that one reaches in the west is that a vast amount of British capital has been unwisely employed—absolutely, ostentatiously squandered. In Manitoba one is told that the morning prayer of the boom era was "Give us this day our daily Englishman." The Englishman has been boom-stricken in paper towns, "beat" in railway enterprises, plucked in ranch investments and starved on irrigation homesteads. In the main it was his own fault. He was too arrogant, too omnipotent. He attempted to put into immediate practice in a country that he did not understand the methods of the old world, and a policy that could only succeed under wholly different conditions. He would not learn of "the native," he would not take instructions, he would not believe that he was at any disadvantage with the man of larger and fuller experience of the soil, climate and general conditions of the country. He failed, and as a general thing he bore his failure with philosophy, were ready in November, 1893. Mr. Miller had no assistants at first, but in the Caple building there were himself and two. Vancouver post-office was ranked as a city office in February of this year, and at that time F. E. Harrison, of Winnipeg, was appointed deputy-postmaster. Mr. Harrison is an old hand in the service. He was in the post-office at Stratford from 1878 to 1884. He was then transferred to the railway mail service on the Winnipeg division. During the rebellion in the Northwest, he was postmaster at Calgary. There are now on the staff the postmaster and the assistant postmaster, 10 clerks ad six carriers. J. O. McLeod, who is well known here, having been a railway mail clerk for years, is now in charge of the money-order department. The free delivery was inaugurated in February of this year, and it is the hope to have it extended to Mount Pleasant before long. The letter carriers are but poorly paid, and it struck a World reporter to-day that the street railway company might let them ride free when in uniform to their various divisions. It would be no loss to the company because the men cannot afford to pay fares anyway. Some statistics may show how the business of the office has grown. From the Postmaster-General's report it is learned that in the first year the revenue of the post-office here was about $56 a month. According to the last report the gross total revenue of the office for the year was $27,109.79; money orders issued, 11,515; amount of money orders issued, $166,244.80; commission received from the public, $1,640.79; amount of money orders paid, $117,576.78. The Vancouver office is now the exchange office for the Dominion for the parcel-post service with Sydney, Honolulu and Yokohama, and exchange office for the Province for the same service with Liverpool. The mail handled amounts to about 40 sacks a day and four dray loads of mail were seen taken down to the last Australian boat. In the post-office are suitably arranged apartments for the money orders, registration, delivery, street carriers and forwarding department. The office has the Harrison sack rack, but it cannot be said to be otherwise remarkably well-furnished. Some of the old furnishings from the former offices are still to the fore. The quarters are by no means too large for the amount of work that has to be transacted in them.

The building is well-equipped as regards light and heat, and in addition to the apartments mentioned the janitor has commodious quarters.

The names of the complete staff of the post-office are appended: J. Miller, postmaster; F. E. Harrison, assistant-postmaster; clerks, D. Grant, J. O. McLeod, Miss R. A. Wintemute, Miss M. Parker, Miss K. Barker, B. D. Garrett, Miss E. W. Stitt, W. Willis, Miss E. K. McLean, S. Stevens; carriers, S. C. Cornwall, D. R. Reid, M. E. Bolton, G. P. Carr, W. Shrapnel, E. A. Marshall; stamp vendor, Miss Bloomfield.

Vancouver Inland Revenue division was created in 1890. J. E. Miller, the present incumbent, was appointed collector at that time. He had his office first in the Thompson-Tatlow block. From there it was moved to the Thompson-Ogle block, where it remained until moved to the present comfortable quarters in the new building. Mr. Miller has now deputies at New Westminster, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Golden, Vernon, Nelson, Kaslo, and Rossland. The receipts of the Inland Revenue office each year since it has been open are as follows: 1891, $48,307.30; 1892, $90,855.32; 1893, $99,795.23; 1894, $97,123.84; 1895, $99,323.94. The staff in the local office numbers three, and there is plenty to keep them all busy. The office looks after the collection of the excise charges on spirits, malt, tobacco and cigars; inspects coal oil and gas, and collects hydraulic rents and moneys in connection with minor public works. Since he has been in office Mr. Miller—with the able assistance of a w. k. c.—has done good work in rooting out illicit distillers. The local staff comprises J. E. Miller, collector; E. A. Harvey, deputy collector, and E. B. Parkinson, excise officer.

Another department that has large and airy quarter in this building is the Customs. Its business also shows a wonderful advance in bulk. The first Customs office was on Water street, and was in charge of I. Johns. Vancouver was then only a sub-port. The port of Vancouver was created on July 1, 1887, and J. M. Bowell, the present Collector, was at that time placed at the head of the office. The first one was in a palatial structure, 10x8, on Abbott street. To this an addition was built to accommodate the safe. People wishing to transact business had to stand at the door, and talk in; there was no room for them on the inside. The same fall the office was moved to the corner of Hastings and Granville streets, where it remained until it was moved into its present quarters. At first there was a staff of four, now it takes 20 all the time hustling to keep up with the work. The revenue has grown from $63,000 to $275,000. The imports in 1888 were valued at $280,000. Last year's imports were valued at $1,200,000. The exports have grown from $520,000 to $840,000, and the number of ships entering from 2,659 to 10,424.

The general offices of this department are upstairs, but just as you enter the building from Pender street there is to the right the entrance to the customs parcel-office, where the genial John Turner by his personality, makes even the paying of duty a pleasure. Many odd and curious articles go through this office, but it is not for the public to know what the public gets through the customs. The complete staff of the customs department in Vancouver is hereunder:

Collector—J. M. Bowell. Chief clerk—C. A. Worsnop. Clerks—John Turner, John Rankin, T. F. Watson, H. K. Brown, F. Charman. Lockers—D. McRae, L. Springer. Chief landing-waiter—F. Bowser. Landing-waiters—J. E. Fagan, C. C. Ralston, W. Bajus, T. C. Alcock, E. A. Quigley, W. Barwick. Watchmen—G. Hutton, C. Thompson, E. White.

QUALITY Test of Cheapness
OKELL & MORRIS FRUIT PRESERVING CO., Victoria, has won against all competitors for Purity and Excellence three Gold Medals and 10 Diplomas of Merit.
Ask your grocer for their Jam. 358 3m

GREAT CÆSAR!
Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and banish it at once by using PERRY DAVIS'
Pain Killer
Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain.
DOSE—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.
Have you read "Dairying for Profit," by Mrs. E. M. Jones, Judge of Butter at World's Fair, Chicago? If not, you miss a treat, which would save you hundreds of dollars. Only 50c by mail. ROBT. BROWN, Agent, Box 224, Brockville, Ont., Canada; or The World office, Vancouver, where a supply is kept on hand.

It Has Reached the Summit of Fame,
And Bears a Bright, Untarnished Name.
'Tis a Heaven-sent Boon to One and All,
Who by Disease Around Us Fall.
Paine's Celery Compound, the Only Medicine that "Makes Sick People Well."

In the vast majority of cases, when sickness and disease lay hold of men and women, their first thoughts are connected with Paine's Celery Compound. This statement unvarnished and true is supported by thousands of letters from clergymen, medical men, business men, and our plain, every-day people.
We are quite within the bounds of truth when we assert, that in times of danger—when nervousness, insomnia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, debility, liver and kidney troubles or blood diseases threaten health and life—people think more of Paine's Celery Compound that shows its honor roll of marvellous cures, than they do of all the doctors around them.
A gentleman, who travels constantly in every part of the Dominion, says:
"Everywhere I go, I hear people talk about Paine's Celery Compound and singing its merits. Very rarely have I heard any other medicine spoken of."
This statement means that Paine's Celery Compound has been weighed, tested and tried by our Canadian people, and has accomplished more than was promised for it.
Paine's Celery Compound truly and honestly "makes sick people well." It is therefore to the life-interests of all sick people that they insist upon getting the only medicine that cures, when they ask for it. Some dealers are inclined to recommend something else for the sake of profit to themselves. This reprehensible practice of recommending something else will not save your life; you are only certain of health and new life when you use Paine's Celery Compound. No straightforward, honest dealer will offer you a substitute.

A MINISTER'S STRONG WORDS.
New York Declared to be the Most Godless of American Cities.
Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., the famous preacher, delivered the other day in the Academy of Music, New York, the first of a series of sermons on The Failure of Protestantism in New York City and Its Causes. In the opening sermon he dealt with The Facts of the Failure. "I state them with a sad heart," said he. "For the past six years these facts have forced themselves upon me. New York city is the metropolis of the nation—is, in addition to this, the ground of Protestantism; yet New York is, without exception, the most godless city on the American continent. In 1840 there was a church for every 2,000 inhabitants. To-day it has 1 church for every 4,500 of its inhabitants. There are vast districts in this city in which there are 50,000 souls and no church. New York city has 500,000 human beings, who, as far as any Christian knowledge, are heathen, and heathen not in name and form, but in heart and spirit. The number of men who attend church is not equal to one-half of those who register daily at the hotels in our city. In the Methodist church, which is the most aggressive church of our time, there was a membership in New York last year of 17,209, divided among 80 churches. These members subscribed last year $500,000 and there was $4,100,000 invested money besides. All this capital resulted in a gain of 241 members during the year. In the Baptist church the average gain is 24 members a year, with a membership of 18,000, an income of $500,000 and an invested capital of $4,000,000. The same state of affairs prevails in the Presbyterian church, notwithstanding its immense wealth and power. The men have destroyed the churches of New York. There are 1,000 secret orders in New York and they have not a single human member and 900 churches, the membership of which is three-fourths women. The pews dominate the pulpit so much in some of the New York churches, and the collar so tightly fastened on the pulpit, that when you p