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made to the directors at the Hudson's Bay House in London.

The staple furs are bear, otter, mink, fox and muskrat. Many others are secured but these are the principal sales ones. Although there are other fur companies in North America and sales in the cold regions of Russia, yet the Hudson's Bay company handles and markets more furs than any other company in the world.

Skins at \$1,500 Each.

The silver fox skin is the most valuable fur on the market and skins of that animal have been secured which were worth \$1,500 each. In securing the furs and transporting them to London, the world's greatest fur market, a great deal of labor is entailed. Some dragged on dog sledges, some in canoes and paddled long distances along the northern lakes and streams and others are carried in sail and steamboats. The company has a large number of steamers on all the large waters of the north which carry supplies to the north during the summer and in return bring back the winter catch of furs.

When the railroads were opened up through western Canada the only place where supplies could be obtained was at the stores of the Hudson's Bay company, and with the influx of settlers the trade rapidly grew. The increase of trade the stores grew in size and number until now the company has departmental stores in all the important centres of the west. The largest store is in Winnipeg.

In addition to the many other lines of work taken up by the fur-trading company they have shown the possibilities of the Peace River district and a wheat raising country and at Fort Vermilion, fifteen hundred miles north of the United States boundary located a flour mill where all the flour samples of it have taken prizes when placed on exhibition at the great fairs of the world. It is found much cheaper to manufacture the flour in the north than to import it. In some of the northern forts electric plants have been installed and all modern conveniences have been utilized on land and river to prosecute the work of the company. The history of British North America has been inseparably associated with the history of the Ancient and Honorable Hudson's Bay company.

FARMING IN FRUIT

(Continued from Page Nine)

toba is growing faster than the orchards that supply them. In addition, the old-time settlers of the Western prairie are steadily improving in financial conditions. They have more money to spend than in early days. The 250,000 people in the new provinces must depend on this paradise of the West for products of the orchard and can utilize much more than can be produced by their cultivation. They do not come to fruition in a year; bringing about a full crop is a comparatively slow process.

This brings up the question—who should come here to engage in this industry and what should he do when he does come? First and foremost, the most indispensable requirement is adaptability. A proposed settler is not a practical fruit grower; able to pay for competent help; or willing to bring ordinary application to the industry to the business of growing fruit, he should not engage in it. But given this requirement a long step is made towards success.

Capital is also an absolute necessity. The average cost per acre to bring an orchard to bearing is about \$150, outside the value of the land, but it is to an orchard coming to full fruition some part of the income, at least, may not be forfeited. The fruit industry is a majority of capable horticulturists grow small fruits between the rows

the orchard comes into full bearing. With the two indispensable requisites—industry and a moderate amount of capital—no one need fear failure if engaging in the fruit growing industry near Victoria.

Questions are often asked as to how much land can be successfully looked after by one man. This is hard to answer without entering into a large number of details that cannot be included here. A few general suggestions may not, however, be out of place. One man can make a good thing of a five or ten acre patch, but as a commercial proposition 30 to 40 acres is a much better area. The latter can be handled much more economically in proportion. Labor is always a difficult matter to handle in a small place, but much of the trouble can be obviated if the large orchard is cultivated. It was stated some short time ago, and the statement is now reiterated, that comparative small areas are the best at present around Victoria, not only because they are more suited to the great variety of soils, but also because a large variety of the Northwest markets. As before emphasized, that market requires a large load of mixed fruits that cannot be supplied economically from large orchards.



Passenger Ca



orchards that are generally confined to a few varieties. All the towns in the prairie provinces, with very few exceptions, will, for many years, be farm marketing centres, pure and simple, that will not be able to utilize the large consignments that meet the necessities of large cities.

Advertising to this question of labor it will be seen that the requirements removes a large amount of trouble. With a large variety of fruits under crop, coming each in its successive season, the orchard helper will have almost, if not quite, continuous employment, either at cultivation, pruning or picking. Labor steadily employed is much more liable to be satisfied than transient, and in this fact alone lies one of the most important recommendations that can be given to the vicinity of Victoria as a fruit-raising centre.

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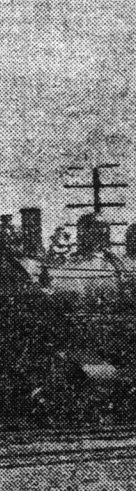
To Clean Light Cloth Suits

To clean light cloth suits buy two blocks of the best magnesia, lay a sheet on the table, spread the skirt of your suit on it, rub into the skirt as much magnesia as it will take. Treat the jacket the same way. Let the suit lie in the sheet for a week or more when it will be ready to brush and press. White felt hats cleaned in this way look like new.

leaves shortly for England. The beautiful garden which is now at its best was one blaze of color. The house was decorated with every description of hot house flowers, and the tea table sweetly arranged with everything of Iceland Poppy. Some of the invited guests were: Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. W. C. Ward, Miss Wade, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Dumont, Miss Nellie Dupont, Mrs. Hassell, Miss Green, Mr. Warner, Mr. J. H. Todd, Miss Todd, Miss Wight, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, Mr. Hedden Gillespie, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Luxton, Mrs. J. W. Laing, Mr. Dennis Harris, Mrs. Hannington, Mrs. Hannington, Miss Cambie, Miss Thelma, Mrs. Plumerfelt, Mrs. Irving, Mr. Barclay, Mrs. Laundry, Miss Cridden, Mrs. Audain, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mr. Robin Dunsmuir, Captain and Mrs. Flett, Mrs. Walker, the Misses Walker, Mrs. Fleet, Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Laneley, Mrs. Beanlands, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Eberts, Mr. H. Barnard, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Helms, Miss Eberts, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mrs. Helms, Mrs. Hena, Mrs. Shalldress, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. Arthur Croase, Mrs. Croase, Mr. Hoyer, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Gurney, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Prior, Miss Perry, Mr. Lital, Miss Little, Mrs. Freeman.



Finishing Shop.



The Finishing Shop.

H. Harris, the Bishop and Mrs. Peter Pitts, Misses Pitts, Mrs. McKaye, Mrs. Baker, Miss Chapman, Mrs. and Mrs. Galletty, Mrs. Charles, Mr. Atkins, Miss Musgrave, Mrs. and Mrs. Keefe, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Peter and Miss Helen Peters, Mrs. Garnet, Mr. Bridgeman, Bishop Cridge, Rev. C. Peters and Mrs. Cooper.

Mrs. Charles A. Vernon will leave shortly for England to visit her daughter Mrs. Blandy.

Mr. Harvey Coombe and Mr. Mainland-Douglas left for Scotland Tuesday to visit relatives.

Miss Joan Walker, returned last week from the Okanagan, where she has been spending the winter months.

Miss Alice Pooley has arrived from Enland, where she has been spending the last eight months.

Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Esquimaux road, gave a very smart little luncheon in honor of Miss Ellen Ward (England). The table and house were beautifully decorated for the occasion in white with soft greenery. The invited guests were: Mrs. Harri Pooley, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Miss Vera Mason, Miss Doris Mason

ing a few weeks at the Stratford hotel, Shawmigan lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and family spent the week end at their summer house at Sooke.

Miss Tatlow and Miss Cambie were for Vancouver during the week.

Miss Finlayson has left on a visit to friends in New York and Washington.

Mrs. K. Barclay, Westholme, is guest of Mrs. Audain, at Government house.

Mrs. H. W. Ebbs Canavan, accompanied by her son, Miss Clark, maid, left last week to join her husband in Porcupine.

Captain and Mrs. Freeman and Mr. W. Little, arrived from Boston at the beginning of the week where they have been spending a few months.

Mrs. A. S. Innes, "Maplecroft," Dumas road, gave a charming little party in honor of her sisters, Mrs. Creighton of New Westminster, and Mrs. O'Brien of Burnfield. The tea table and drawing room were arranged with yellow and white.

and white flowers. Those present were Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Cecil Roberts, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. J. S. Harvey, Mrs. Mary Davies, Miss Marie Gaudin, Mr. Morebby.

Mrs. B. Norton will give another of her private subscription dances next Tuesday evening, 28th inst. at 9 o'clock at the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street. Invitations are now being issued for this dance but members holding previous invitations are cordially invited to attend as also their friends.

Mrs. Dudley and her daughters, the Misses Ryan will soon be here again. They will occupy Mr. C. M. Roberts house, Burdette avenue, for the summer, beginning next month.

Miss Lottie Bowron is spending a few days with Mrs. Spalding, Pendel Island.

Mrs. A. G. Langley, of Vancouver is visiting her father, Mr. Justice Walkem, at Maplehurst.

Mr. Frank O'Reilly, left last week for England via Seattle and San Francisco, Northern Pacific.

New York, May 16.—The Canada Club of New York, at its annual dinner, held at the Hotel Astor tonight had the good fortune to number among its guests the Hon. R. F. Sutherland, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons; Mr. Hugh J. Gaultie, member of the Canadian House of Commons; Mr. Justice Maclearen, of Ontario Court of Appeal; Mr. Don Macmaster, C. C., Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Mr. Peter White, former congressman of Michigan.

Four hundred persons were present. Mr. Shaw, responding to the toast "Reciprocity," said in part:

"Canada is a great country, in some she is so large that I will not attempt to define her borders. She possesses resources exceeding the power of enumeration and surpassing all estimation."

"The Canadians are a great people but in this presence it is needed people enlarge upon their virtues. The blessed with an excellent government, the merits of which compare favorably with any and every other. In addition, Canada is well situated on map. She is situated in the best neighborhood with which God ever blessed the earth, and her nearest neighbors are her best friends."

"The last fifty years have witnessed a development within the United States unequalled in the history of nations, and I shall not be surprised if the majority of the United States citizens in Canadian borders quite as marvellous."

"The United States is not jealous of Canada, nor would our people, if they could, place any barrier between the arts and sciences, or upon the road she may take among the nations as commercial Christendom. If the people of the United States were as jealous of England, it was while England outlived us in commercial importance. If jealousy between the great English-speaking peoples existed today, and I think it does not, it is the Great Britain only, and not with the United States has passed through stages where these things become less and if she now fails to be helpful to every people she is unworthy of her position she occupies. Rest assured honored and thrice welcome guests that the people of the United States can think of no possible good to Canada or her people without accompanying the thought with a prayer, that results in his goodness shall grant consummation. The subject assigned to me is reciprocity. By this assignment I assume that the committee intended to throw wide the very door, and to make appropriate the discussion of every phase of commercial relations which may exist between friendly powers."

"There are two distinct policies which countries may adopt! They may act tariffs for revenue only, or tariffs for revenue and for protection. England levies tariff duties but they levied solely for revenue and therefore England stands as the one and only free trade country. To avoid giving her own producers an advantage which in the home market over foreign com-

test her own labor in such degree as is deemed wise and appropriate and treat all other nations alike by imposing the same duties upon products of each and all, or they may discriminate against some of them either of two ways: They can protect their own labor in such degree as is deemed wise and appropriate, and let all other nations alike by imposing the same duties upon the products of each and all, or they may discriminate against some of them either of two ways: They can grant special and specific concessions to such countries as in regard to certain articles are entitled to retaliatory tariffs against such countries as set an example of adverse discrimination. I suppose there is yet another possible course to pursue, though there is some doubt whether it will favor it. A country might grant special favors to such countries as impose special burdens. This, however, is a manifestation of the Christian principle which I think would prove unpopular.

"I am free to express the opinion that both the United States and Canada will settle down to the policy of maintaining one-priced markets. It will in my judgment, perhaps, not be generally, but ultimately, conceded that no tariff discriminations exist in this world which best conserve our own interests." We are selfish, and while every country well, we legislate solely for our own. But, when we have given consideration to the degree of protection which we think appropriate, we have no pets and make distinctions as between competitors. The French produce wheat, grain, and various kinds of other hardware, china and glass, and will ever, as now, enter the United States and Canadian markets on exactly the same terms as the products of England.

"I have frequently listened to elaborate discussions of Canadian reciprocity by those who have thought that the United States could get special concessions from Canada on manufactures by granting like concessions to her. But I have never heard what the land would say if Canada were to import textiles and hardware, china and glass from the United States on somewhat less than like products of America. I think that the United States will consent, then I am in favor of commercial union, coupled with the same tariff laws and the same immigration laws for both countries."

The speaker betokened to reciprocity as popularly understood is impossibility of finding some commercial unity between the United States and Canada combined with uniformity in immigration and labor laws. He said that the Northwest was our food-production states, but it would very soon result in an increased market for American laborers sufficient to offset it. It would work to the advantage of the United States. His attitude, though it would probably retard the development of Canadian manufacturers. Our interests are so identical that we have no doubts about our future so full of hope and promise.

"I think it would be of great advantage to the people of both countries a commercial intimacy. I confess, however, that this is a consummation which I have little hope for which I have little hope. As I have intimated, I fear Great Britain would object to such a thing because of American manufactures free of duty and imposition of protection taxes against similar products coming from the Mother Country."

Mr. Hugh Guthrie.

Mr. Hugh J. Guthrie then told of the progress of "Produce Reciprocity," referring to the harmfulness of the tariff which existed for many years between the United States and Canada, he dwelt with the progress of Canada, trade, the development of responsible government, and the growth of commerce when the scattered provinces became a great self-governing confederation. He pointed out that, while still a part of Great Britain, Canada enjoyed the advantages of the British Empire, that Canadians desired no change in national or constitutional status in Canada, might, at first, elicit sympathy.

Mr. Guthrie dwelt on the great commercial success of the Northwest in recent years in trade, population and settlement. The foreign trade of Canada had increased twenty per cent, a mark which meant that in proportion to population Canada enjoyed a greater foreign trade than any other country. In 1885 the first all-Canada trans-continent railway had been completed, connecting the Northwest with the Pacific railway, with perhaps a single exception, operated more miles of track than any other line anywhere in the world. Within five years Canada would see at least two other trans-continent lines complete. The speaker paid a high tribute to the class of immigration which was flowing into the Northwest. He concluded his remarks with a reference to the fact that the Northwest was open to the pride which Canadians at home and abroad always feel in the present and future welfare of Canada.

The Annihilation of Time.

In a murder trial in Cincinnati a negro hotel porter was called as witness. "How many shots were fired?"

"Two shots, suh," he answered.

"Close together?"

"Des lak hand, shuh," he said, clapping his hands sharply, a quick snap of the fingers.

"Where were you when the first was fired?"

"Was in de basement of de hotel, suh, shinin' a geman's shoes?"

"And when the second shot was fired, where was you?"

"In de kitchen, suh, was passin' Big Four depot."—Youth's Companion.

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