ality

rn

ails

O., Ld.

ria, B. C. PR1573

TICE

OND & SONS

DORA STREET

form their numerous they have in stock a

sh English Enamel rican Onyx Tiles old and New Styles in ull Sets of Antique ns and Fenders designs that were in the 17th century. rry Lime Cement Plas- Building and Fire Clay. Please call and tock before deciding.

ed by Richard Hall, M.

is swim, boys under six- rey, 1st; Max Clarke, ue, 3rd. Eight starters. ng gloves, presented by Co., Ltd.

ghy race, 16-foot limit, Point to Gorge—Roche- n, with Miss Eberts, Muir and Crocker (Miss wcombe and Mann (Miss Prize, art photographs, nes & Co. test—Lawson and Hey- ue and Muir, 2nd. Four Prize, pipe and case, rey Richardson. swim, ladies—Madge ertrude Jackson, 2nd. presented by Andrew

oe, ladies, ¼ mile, Cur- rge—Miss D. Sehl and ist; Miss Heyland and 2nd. Prize, silver and dies, presented by Chal-

swim, open—Gus Mc- Godfrey, 2nd; Geo. Mc- Nine starters. Prize, presented by Stephen

inghy race, ladies, ¼ t to Gorge—Miss His- Irene May (of Hunts- Allan White, coxswain, l and Miss Newcombe, ion of music, presented , and box choice con- ted by C. W. Rogers. — McNeill, Catterall, rocker won from Neill, Newman and McKin- boxes of Big B cigars. e race—K. Heyland, 2nd. Prize, sack Cal- presented by Sylvester

swim, girls under 16— 1st; Erminie Bass, ons, 3rd. Seven start- nery set, presented by postal card album, pre- rd Stationery Co. le race—Lawson and default. Prize, gloves ch & Finch, and im- by Fit-Reform Ward-

le—V. Lawson, won rteen. Special prize by oney. g costume—Anita Gib-

there was another at the Gorge park to bioscope show of the illustrated lecture by cruise in the Tillicum. excursion to Ganges d a good crowd and a ay was spent in the islands. Arriving at number of athletic rranged including both sports and all were In a match swim- Margison and Cromp- on by a very small ll match took up the e afternoon and was aptained by E. White. was made in lovely happy crowd arrived clock tired but well trip. while many were at kating rink on Fort hing business. This become very popular and many of the best gentlemen of the city ing themselves at any y or evening. On the enjoyed themselves day and nothing oc- pleasure of the day.

HAPPENINGS IN POLICE CIRCLES

S. Waldron Charged With Selling Liquor to Indians, in the City Police Court

A WARNING COMES FROM SEATTLE

Woman in Denver Col., Writes For Particulars of Finds Near Valencia Wreck

In the city police court before Police Magistrate Hall Wednesday morning S. Waldron, proprietor of the Colonial hotel, of Johnson street was charged with selling liquor to Philip David, an Indian, upon a complaint laid by Special Dominion Constable Thos. O'Connell, who is the federal police officer on the Indian reserve. The complainant acted as prosecutor and Mr. H. D. Helmcken appeared for the defence. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, including two Indians, Phillip David and Alexander Fraser, Special Constable O'Connell, and City Detective Macdonald. No witnesses were called by the defence, and the case was remanded until Friday morning.

The Indian, Philip David, gave evidence that he went into the Colonial hotel barroom and found the proprietor behind the bar. He asked Waldrow, the accused, to cash a C. P. R. pay check for him, but the hotel man did not do so. Witness then asked for a flask of Scotch whiskey and tendered 25 cents. As the flask was passed over the bar and the purchaser was putting it in his pocket Special Constable O'Connel entered, handcuffed the Indian and took charge of the bottle. He then charged the hotel man with supplying liquor to Indians.

Alexander Fraser, the other Indian had entered the saloon after the Indian David and he corroborated the former's evidence. Detective Macdonald's evidence was with regard to having warned Waldron that he had heard complaints of his selling liquor to Indians and of warning him. Oyicer O'Connell gave evidence of having caught the Indian while in the act of putting the Scotch whiskey in his pocket and of how he had handcuffed the Indian and charged the hotel man.

After giving his evidence Constable O'Connell addressed the magistrate saying he had acted in this matter in the public interest and to protect the Indians. He went on to explain that if the Indians were better protected they would stay here rather than go to Seattle to spend their money.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken for the defence said it was unusual that the arresting officer, should be also prosecutor and witness. Then the counsel went into the question as to the proof that the bottle taken from the Indian had contained Scotch whiskey.

This phase of the case was not without its humor.

Mr. Helmcken said he understood the complaining officer had once kept licensed premises; could he tell whether the bottle really contained Scotch whiskey. What is Scotch whiskey? said the counsel. There was Glenlivet, Mountain Dew and Rhoderick Dhu, Buchanan's, Kilmarnock, and—

"But I tasted it," said the officer.

But do you know the taste of Scotch whiskey? asked the attorney. Would you know the taste of Scotch whiskey, your honor? asked the counsel of the magistrate.

Magistrate Hall fervently gave thanks that he could not tell the difference of Scotch whiskey from beer or from lemonade or other beverage.

The counsel finally asked that the bottle be placed in safe keeping, and the matter rested until Friday morning.

Whether the question as to what is Scotch whiskey will be raised then remains to be seen.

The chief of police, John M. Langley yesterday received a letter from W. R. Williams, secretary of the Seattle Commercial club, warning citidens of Victoria to be on their guard against a man whose aim was alleged to be the passage of worthless checks and drafts upon the unsuspecting. The writer was by no means backward in painting the man against whom he warned Victorians in a black character. The writer said: "I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is at this writing in your city, a man who was working on the worthless draft and check proposition for some time and was, for some time, in the employ of this club as an outside solicitor and in this capacity handled funds some of which he mis-appropriated. His favorite story is that he has fallen heir to 20,000 pounds sterling and he also uses the general tales that go with such an active imagination. He is distinctly dangerous in this line of work and for fear of arrest in Seattle I believe he is now in Victoria where he formerly resided."

The description of the man is given by the writer as follows: "He is about 5 feet 10 inches tall; thin; he has a Piccadilly stride; wears a straw hat crushed in the centre with a broad, curved brim; long sandy moustache, large blue eyes; general dissipated look and a peeled nose; also wears in his neck tie a shield with a coat of arms the size of a Canadian dime."

The writer further says: "You would do well to keep this man under your eye as he is certainly a smooth article."

A letter received by Chief Langley of the city police yesterday from Mrs. Shrieve, of Denver, Colorado, making inquiries regarding the discovery of a life boat and life raft of the steamer Valencia in caves on the Vancouver Island coast as reported in these columns. The writer had seen reports of the find published in Denver newspapers and wrote to the chief of police asking if it was possible to identify any of the eight bodies reported to have been seen by the Indian. Chief Langley has replied, enclosing the copy of Mr. Daykin's report of his investigation regarding the find, as published in the Colonist.

The monthly meeting of the police commissioners was held yesterday with Commissioners Ald. Douglas and Mable in attendance. The mayor was delayed at the Agricultural hall and unable to return in time for the meeting. The only business was the adoption of the monthly reports of the chief of police detailing the work done during the past month, particulars of which have been already published in these columns.

BASEBALL

A Record Game

Boston, Sept. 4.—A new major league record was established Sunday when Philadelphia defeated Boston, 4 to 1, in a 24-inning game, lasting nearly five hours. An advertised double-header brought out a large crowd, but it was impossible to play the second game on account of darkness. On only one occasion, so far as recorded, has this number of innings been exceeded. In 1895 a game between Fargo and Grand Forks, at Devil's Lake, N.D., lasted 23 innings. The second longest game on record prior to the game today was the Harvard-Manchester game of 24 innings, played on Boston Common 29 years ago.

Only three major league games approach the present record, each having lasted 20 innings.

In the 36 years of professional ball in this city only three games have extended beyond fifteen innings, and the Philadelphia American team was the victor in all three. One was a 17-inning game in 1902; the second was a 20-inning game July 4, last year, and the third was today's game.

CRICKET

Defeat Tacoma

A team selected from the Victoria Cricket club visited Tacoma on Labor Day and defeated the team of that city by the small margin of 4 runs, the score being 227-223. The Victoria players went first to bat, and soon ran up a good score, Menzies being high man with 71, Goward being next with 46; Barraclough, 29; Trimen, 28; Howe, 17; Baker, 17, added considerably to the score for Tacoma.

Jenner made 61 before he was disposed of, and Dow 50. The detailed score was as follows:

Tacoma Cricket Club

C. Lawrence, c Murray, b Baker	12
G. O. Saules, c Menzies, b Baker	10
L. G. Pattullo, c Goward, b Goward	4
R. Jenner, c Anderson, B. Trimen	61
R. G. Dow, c Goward, b Barraclough	50
D. Cameron, b Baker	6
C. Clarke, 4. b. w., b Howe	20
R. L. Wingate, c Richardson, b Goward	22
J. Lyon (capt.), not out	14
W. Pattullo, b Goward	0
M. McPherson, c Baker, b Goward	1
Extras	18
Total	223

Victoria Albion Cricket Club

E. J. Howe, run out	17
D. Menzies, c Lawrence, b Dow	71
H. A. Goward, b Lyon	46
W. Baker, c Lawrence, b Lyon	17
P. Richardson, c Lyon, b Clarke	5
G. Barraclough, b Cameron	29
L. B. Trimen, not out	28
F. W. Ashby, b Cameron	0
P. R. Robins, b Cameron	2
Jas. Murray, c Dow, b Lawrence	3
Jas. Anderson (capt.), b Cameron	0
Extras	14
Total	227

UNIQUE EXHIBITION FOR THIS EVENING

Demonstration of Life-Saving by Crew Under Command of Capt. Voss

In the event of the skies clearing and the smiling fortune that has contributed so materially to the success of all Gorge park entertainments of the season continuing to the end, there promises to be quite the largest crowd of the year at Victoria's new outing place Thursday, to witness the demonstration of life-saving by the Dominion lifeboat and line rocket crew under command of Captain Voss of Tillikum fame.

The exhibition has the merit of distinct originality—indeed nothing of the kind so far as known has ever before been attempted in Canada, although a somewhat similar feature was made much of by the United States Lifesaving department during both the Pan-American and the St. Louis expositions. For the present display, special permission and authority has necessarily been obtained by the promoters from the minister of marine for Canada, while the Lifeboat and Lifesaving association of British Columbia have given their consent to the demonstration being announced as under their auspices, and are lending all assistance in their power to make it a conspicuous success—as the rehearsals of Tuesday evening and yesterday show that it will be.

The plan is to show both the work of the lifeboat crew and that of the rocket brigade under circumstances combining realism and spectacular picturesqueness as much as possible. The supposed derelict will be moored in the widening area of the Arno immediately opposite the park plaza, and the manner of the display may fairly be judged by the programme for the guidance of the public as arranged by Captain Voss, who may be regarded as master of ceremonies. This programme is given hereunder:

At 7 p. m. four times eight bells will be sounded from the city fire halls and by the brewery whistle—this being the signal which, should the lifeboat be required in stern reality, will bring her crew together to battle with wind and wave for human life.

At 8 p. m. signals will be fired from the supposed wreck, these consisting of four shots, four blue lights and four rockets. The response from the lifeboat will be the same—the lifeboat lying off at some distance from the wreck and its position being first indicated to the public by the answering shots and signals.

The lifeboat will then pull out, burning blue lights and firing until she comes within the radius of the searchlight and close to the "distressed vessel," when firing will cease. Then while the bowmen in the lifeboat take anchors and lines ashore, the men in the stern will fire the line over the wreck where it will be caught and made fast. When the light line shall have been secured on the stump of the mast on the wreck, the lifeline proper and hauling line will be sent over and made fast ashore.

A blue light from shore will then be the signal that all is ready and the men in charge on the wreck will put the first block on the lifeline and send a man out on it, and when all is ready for him to be hauled ashore, will give the signal by waving hat or light.

The onshore force will then pull on the hauling lines until the second block nears the wreck. Similar signals and procedure will mark the removal of each of the shipwrecked crew.

The exhibition of this evening besides providing a novel entertainment for Victorians and their guests should very materially increase public interest in the humanitarian aims and practical objects of the lifeboat association, for whose benefit, programmes will be sold and a collection be taken to which the public is invited to contribute generously. The lifeboat will very shortly be despatched to the west coast of the Island, where it is hoped it will prove of use in averting loss of life.

PROFESSOR SHUTT'S TOUR IN INTERIOR

Problem of the Semi-Dry Belt Discussed at a Meeting at Grand Forks

Grand Forks, Sept. 3.—(Special.—Professor Frank T. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Central Experimental Farms and J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture of Victoria, addressed a well-attended meeting here on Saturday night. Martin Burrell presided and referred to the valuable character of the work accomplished by Mr. Shutt during the past fifteen years. Mr. Anderson briefly outlined the scope and nature of the Farmers' Institute system, and the necessity of co-operation amongst the farmers.

Mr. Shutt covered a lot of ground in his address and was followed with great interest, and answered many questions towards the close of the meeting. In part he said: "The problems of the semi-dry belt of British Columbia were brought before me two years ago, and I felt that to obtain data which would place me in a position to render any assistance to you here I should have to study conditions on the ground and this is the reason I have come to the province at this time. I will touch on some of the factors of success in your business farmers and fruitgrowers, though not on the commercial side, the disposal of your product being left to you as business men manage for yourselves. Crop production depends not alone on the fertility of the soil but on the meteorological conditions, supply of water, right temperature, and so on. The speaker explained the process by which plants obtained their food from the air in a gaseous form, all starch, fibre, etc., being obtained in this way; 75 per cent. of the plant might be considered as water, 20 per cent. organic matter, and about 5 per cent. of mineral matter obtained from the soil. Touching on the composition of soils which were made by the disintegration of rocks by a process partly chemical and partly mechanical Mr. Shutt pointed out that granite rocks in decomposition produced our clays and sand soils, and schists produced clay, while the sandstones manufactured sand and sandy loam. It was chiefly the clays which contained those essential parts of plant life like phosphoric acid, potash and lime. Apart from these mineral constituents, however, it was equally necessary to have humus in the soil. This consisted of semi-decayed vegetable matter, and it was this essential element which was under their control as practical men. They had it in their power to decrease the humus by irrational methods, or increase it by intelligent operations. It must be constantly borne in mind that the plant can only obtain the food which is in the soil in the shape of solution. Available plant food must be soluble in water. There was going on in nature a continual conversion of unavailable into available forms of plant food, and it must be remembered that fertility depends entirely on assisting nature in this beneficent conversion. "It was concerning these questions that I specially wished to visit the dry belt," said the speaker. "If my theory is right the conversion of this insoluble food into available food has been going on for centuries in the semi-dry belt, and the precipitation of moisture has not been sufficient to make it leach it away. The food is there in abundance, this accounts for the marvelous results achieved even on poor looking soils when water is obtainable. You have entered on the heritage, the richness of which is the result of centuries, and the rainfall has not been sufficient to dissipate or leach it away." Touching on this vital question of water the speaker pointed out the danger of too much water or the indiscreet use of water. If the total amount of plant food was not large in some of their lands it behoved them not to wash it away or permit it to leach away as it undoubtedly would if irrational irrigation were practised. This warning was necessary in spite of the fact that water was the great desideratum in this part of the country. And it was here that the unspeakable value of humus came in. Soil should not be soaking wet or very dry, but moist. Water poured on to a soil gravelly or porous in character leached away, taking with it many of the needed elements of plant life, while poured on to clay it ran off the surface. Humus was the sponge of the soil with a high absorptive capacity and soils rich in humus would do much in resisting successfully trying periods of drouth." I fancy the lands in the dry belt are generally deficient in humus, and may congratulate you here on your bench lands which seem to be well supplied, and it is perhaps well to warn you to reserve it, for humus may be fitly defined as the storehouse for water. Mechanically the soils through this portion of British Columbia are in an excellent condition. A congenial habitat for the plant is as necessary as a rich one and here again humus will help matters. One more important thing should also be said in this connection. Another absolutely constituent to plant life is nitrogen. Of this element there is none in the rocks but plenty in the air, and as humus is the storehouse for water, so also is it the storehouse for nitrogen. "Accumulate humus, and you accumulate nitrogen, dissipate humus and you lose nitrogen."

Mr. Shutt here pointed out that soil is not an inert mass but is full of lowly and microscopic forms of life, which living on the humus in the soil, render it into a fit condition for plant food. The unsurpassed value of the legumiuous plants such as peas, beans, and especially the clovers and vetches was indicated. All these plants had the power of gathering the free nitrogen which existed in the air, and after heir growth left the soil richer than they found it. This was done through the agency of bacteria which had the power of taking the nitrogen from the air in the soil and secreting it in little modules on the roots from whence it was by a process of elaboration transferred into the tissues of the plant. "I have noticed that all such plants which I have examined during my trip have been splendidly supplied with these modules, and to show you the beneficial effect of turning under such nitrogenous crops as these," said the speaker, "I may say that in tests at Ottawa we have proved that even to the third and fourth year, we have seen a marked increase in crops grown from soil which have had clover ploughed under, as compared with those which had not."

As to the conservation of water Mr. Shutt also said in experiments with three plots, cultivated, mulched with straw, and in sod respectively, it was found after a long dry spell that at a depth of 14 inches the sod land contained from three to four per cent. of water; the cultivated land 9 to 10 per cent., and the mulched land 12 to 13 per cent. Cultivation while conserving moisture necessarily dissipated the humus and nitrogen contents, and it would clearly be necessary to replace by leguminous crops, or manure. Summer fallowing was not to be advised for although it killed weeds and helped the mechanical condition of the soil it undoubtedly caused a loss of both humus and nitrogen. He believed shallow ploughing was to be preferred here where the humus was comparatively near the surface. "One matter which I consider important I might also speak of. I have noticed during my trip, the large areas of land yet to be cleared, and would urge more caution in the use of fire. I am aware that fire is necessary in the clearing of land, but bearing in mind the fact that humus is scarce in your soils, and is within a few inches of the top soil, it is certain that by the indiscriminate use of fire, especially because of the porous character of the soil, the humus, and consequently the nitrogen, is almost entirely burnt out. I would suggest the piling of the second growth timber and brush in windrows or heaps. Of course you will destroy some humus in those spots, but this is far better than destroying it over a large area."

Mr. Shutt believes that practically all of the apparently poor soils now producing feeble crops, or none, will, with the necessary water, prove as fertile as those which have shown such splendid results under careful and systematic irrigation and cultivation.

The address was a valuable one, and the knowledge gained by Mr. Shutt himself throughout this trip should prove of great benefit in helping him to solve some of the problems which face the great ranching and fruit-growing interests of the semi-dry belt.

Today Messrs. Shutt and Anderson visited Riverside nurseries and Martin Burrell's orchards in the east end of the valley, and left on the afternoon train. Mr. Anderson goes to the Coast while Professor Shutt returns to Ottawa, via Calgary, where he will stay a day or two to examine the big irrigation system of the C. P. R.

The Apple Packing Problem

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the fruit division of the Dominion department of agriculture to inform apple packers regarding the various grades defined by the Fruit Marks Act as amended during the last session of parliament, there seems to be a good deal of misinderstanding as to the proper interpretation of the terms and allowances fixed by statute. The standards of grading apples recommended by the Dominion conference of fruit growers and incorporated into the Fruit Marks Act are considerably higher than those that have prevailed hereto. The first, or "fancy" grade must contain only the most perfect apples. The "No. 1" grade is higher than the old No. 1, but makes an allowance of ten per cent. to cover inadvertences resulting from rapid work. "No. 2" makes an allowance of similar character amounting to twenty per cent., but all the apples of this grade must be of medium size and include no wormy, scabby or immature specimens. All other marketable apples may be classed as grade "No. 3." In every case the box or barrel must be marked plainly with the name and address of the owner, and the name of the variety of the fruit.

The Fruit Marks act was put upon the statute books of Canada in 1901, for the purpose of assisting the fruit growers of this country in securing a reputation for their apples shipped abroad. With standard grades and greater uniformity in packing, the Canadian apple grower has been rewarded with enhanced prices for his product. The amendments subsequently made to the original act have been framed with a definite view to conformity more nearly to the requirements of British and foreign buyers. As a result Canadian apples are rapidly gaining the recognition they so eminently deserve in the markets of the world.

The greatest need in developing the fruit industry throughout this country is systematic, sympathetic, and hearty co-operation on the part of all concerned in the growing, packing, shipping and marketing of the fruit. The country's reputation and the ultimate value of the product may be seriously injured by carelessness or wilful negligence at any point. The skill of the growers combined with favorable climatic conditions will produce good crops of large, fine flavored, well colored fruit of good texture, while ordinary care on the part of the packers in grading and barreling the apples will meet the requirements of a reasonable legalized standard and guarantee uniformity of product throughout the whole Dominion. Then the exercise of proper precautions in transporting, providing correct conditions of ventilation and temperature during shipments, together with ample facilities for proving the merits of the fruit upon reaching its destination, will very soon place our apples in a position of pre-eminence in the world's markets and increase the demand beyond our most sanguine expectations.

But there must be co-operation. The Old World buyer does not pay his best prices for inferior fruit of poor quality improperly packed, or falsely marked, or for good fruit spoiled in transit. If the Canadian fruit grower is desirous of securing the largest profits he must make and keep his standards as high as possible, and then insist upon his fruit being graded, packed and delivered accordingly. There are still a few extremely ignorant and selfish men in this country who act as if they do not care for the reputation of the country or the quality of their crops. All they are anxious about is that they may get the most money possible, no matter who suffers. They will not cultivate or spray their orchards, and they complain bitterly because the law compels them to classify and mark their product. They do not realize that honesty and quality are the foundation stones upon which all permanent commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises rest. In the economics of agriculture especially integrity is pre-eminent, and the interests of the individual and of the nation are identical.

Velvet Skin Soft and Clear

What one or two applications of Dr. Chase's Ointment will do for rough, inflamed and irritated skin is almost as wonderful as is the complete cure of eczema by persistent use of this treatment.

Sun and wind, heat and dust, combine to make the skin rough and red and to produce chafing and skin irritation of one form or another.

By its soothing, healing and antiseptic influence, Dr. Chase's Ointment quickly overcomes these difficulties and leaves the skin clear, soft and velvety.

It should not be forgotten that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a skin food which can be used on the most delicate skin with most beneficial results and at the same time is so powerful as a healer of the skin as to cure the worst forms of eczema.

Because eczema usually has its beginning in chafing, poisoning or irritation of the skin you cannot be too prompt in overcoming these seemingly trivial skin troubles. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRESERVATION OF GAME IN B. C.

Sir—By your courtesy my attention has been called to your issue of the 8th inst., containing a long and acrid criticism of an interview with myself that you were good enough to publish on the 28th ult.

After such an infliction upon your readers as your good nature permitted me to make, should have been glad to have been allowed to drop my personality, and met your contributor on the broad ground of principles. Since, however, he has selected a personal ground as the foundation of his attack—for it is nothing less that he has permitted himself to make—he leaves me no alternative but to ask you to allow me a few words of personal explanation in return. Whether I can write or not may be a matter of opinion, though inasmuch as I have earned my living for more than a quarter of a century by my pen, and always given such satisfaction that those employing me wished for my further services, I evidently have some powers in that direction, and I am quite content to leave the verdict to those who know and value my work. At any rate, I am not a coward; I take no refuge in anonymity, and I scorn to shield myself behind any reporter. I confess frankly that the sentence upon which your contributor bases his malicious attack was awkwardly framed—It very aptly answers to Mr. Punch's description of "What one would have expressed differently." In trying to cover a variety of subjects, and the whole of Canada, in one article, with one eye upon your space, I compressed too much and failed to make my meaning clear to your contributor. He has, however, jumped at an explanation which is the right one. It is unfortunately true that big game is "allowed" to be "illegally slaughtered" even in game preserves. Your contributor need go no further than British Columbia for proofs of that assertion. The province—more's the pity—has no game preserve of its own, but a portion of the Canadian National Park is within its boundaries, and if he will follow this matter up—as he should do before he writes anything further on the subject—he will not have to go far before discovering its truth. The explanation is to be found in his own elaborate argument for a do-nothing policy in British Columbia—the impossibility of an effective guardianship over vast areas under present conditions. It may be put also in the same way as the ancients used to put it, in the form of a question—"Who will watch the watchers?" The sentence, awkward as it was, expressed my meaning, and was perhaps better understood than an elaborate explanation. The other is a technical error, such as constantly occurs in printing, the word "progaganda" appearing as "propagation." The context, however, makes the right word so obvious that a schoolboy could not fail to understand it, and your contributor, by playing upon a technical error, due probably to my own bad handwriting, convicts himself either of ignorance or gross malice to an extent that vitiates his further observations, and destroys any value they might otherwise possess.

However, I have no wish to plead any personal excuse, nor excuse for failing to answer your contributor. I should like, however, to say further that I anticipated his advice, and spent the whole of my long vacation in British Columbia (with the exception of flying visits to Vancouver and Victoria) in the mountains and forests of the province. I came in contact with many men whose whole lives have been spent in those mountains and forests, and I found them a unit against your contributor's views and in favor of the general policy (of course these were differences in details) I was allowed to submit to your readers. No doubt you were influenced in according me the space you did owing to the fact that I spoke in my representative capacity, and not merely as an individual. In the latter case, I should have had no claim at all to be heard, and it was only because I expressed the views of thousands who are interested in the forests and big game of British Columbia that my words were of value. Perhaps this explanation will calm the wrath of your contributor, who seems to regard my personality as a supreme cause of offence. I can assure him I am a very harmless person, and that given to the use of strong language, though I am sometimes deeply moved when I see provincial governments missing splendid chances for making the best use of the people's property, and am tempted to use words which, if moderated, might better serve the purpose. These personal matters are a disagreeable necessity when forced upon me by your contributor, and I gladly leave them for principles.

Cleared of its personalities, your contributor's paper may be not unfairly summarized as a plea for "do-nothingness" because of the difficulties in the path of progress. Since the very foundation of the world such pleas have been the stock arguments of the stick-in-the-muds, and it allowed to prevail would stop all human progress. Your contributor has yet to learn the elementary truth that progress proceeds by stages, and because it is impossible at present to give efficient game protection to all portions of British Columbia, which I see described in another portion of your same issue as "an empire in itself," that is no reason at all against a further effort being made in that direction. Even the attempt has some educational value—it might possibly educate your contributor, who seems greatly in need of some such incentive to learn—and that would be something to the good. Legislation has some restraining influence, and some moral effect, and although acts which are in advance of public opinion, and are not enforced have been condemned, they do show a spirit of willingness to advance, and an awakening to the necessities of the times which are a distinct gain to any cause. In the view of your contributor, British Columbia would appear to stand alone in needing nothing better in the way of protecting her forests and big game. In this view I believe he is in a small minority, for guides, fishermen, big game hunters, tourists, travelers, and even prospectors, that I came across were of a different opinion. I trust that the meetings of the Canadian Forestry association at Vancouver in September will give him evidence of his folly in regard to the forests; and I am quite sure if he will study the experience of every province in Canada, and every state of the Union, he will find far more than sufficient to convince him of his error as to fish and game. It is a strange commentary upon his statement, that nothing more needs to be done, and that everything is for the best in the best of all possible provinces, that his own government had, while I was within the boundaries of the province, to pass two orders in council, one prohibiting the shooting of mountain sheep for three years, and the other for protecting moose for three years—of course in certain limited districts. Apparently, however, on the face of it your contributor would declare these precautions to be needless; I am glad the provincial authorities think otherwise, and act upon their convictions. To those who have given time and attention to these pressing questions, your contributor appears strangely ignorant—particularly for one who would put others right. He fails to see what should be an obvious truth—that forest, fish and game protection is in the interests of the whole people, and it is in their interests the claim is made for progress in such protection. Apparently he expects that the people, en masse, shall ask for it, and advises that nothing be done till such popular clamor is made—ignorant again as it seems of the fact that in all countries, and on every public question, there has to be much educational work done before anything of the kind can occur, and it is the duty of the leaders of the people—their governments—to assist in performing this service. If your contributor is a fair sample, missionary effort is badly needed in British Columbia.

On this question of forest reserves, British Columbia would do well to heed not my words, but to take to heart the cautions of others. It was declared at the last meeting of the League of American Sportsmen that there is but one alternative for both the provinces of Canada and the states of the Union to public reserves, and that is private preserves. If your contributor prefers the latter, it is to be hoped he stands alone, for British Columbia certainly cannot even hope to form an exception to this general rule; and all experience is against him. British Columbia needs such reserves even more than the other provinces, because by their means she can retain many of her attractions which will otherwise diminish if they do not altogether become things of the past. I suppose your contributor knows better than the guides and sportsmen who told me that unless the government takes very energetic measures the wapiti of Vancouver Island will speedily become extinct. I believe had it not been for the deleterious influence of politics—which should not be allowed to enter into the consideration of these matters—British Columbia might have a forest reserve today, if not more than one, and the failure of such a wise and beneficial measure will be regretted ere long.

On the license question, your contributor appears not to know what is happening under his own nose. Why this question is a live one in British Columbia and has not needed any propaganda—may the spelling be correct this time, or the gods defend me!—on the part of "Rod and Gun." Time the local sportsmen appear to prefer that this impost shall be put on by way of a gun license, which they seem to believe would be more effective. This would certainly hit the mischievous youth and the Harrys from town who are often responsible for wantonly destroying bird life. Their preference in this matter should prevail, and probably (and perhaps before long) the personal license might follow as the benefits of protection become apparent.

Your contributor appears to want to frighten people on the ground of expense. Why, forest, fish and game protection can be made to pay for itself even directly, and far more so indirectly. If he requires evidence on this point, let him read an article on pages 228-28 of the current issue of "Rod and Gun," entitled, "What our Neighbors are Doing in Game and Bird Protection," which both in this and in other respects will open his eyes on matters on which he attempts to instruct others at a time when he appears to be badly in need of such instruction himself.

British Columbia's big game is an important asset. In that I am at one with your contributor. But how long is it to remain so, if nothing further is done to protect it? He thinks it will outlive the white man as it has outlived the red, forgetting that if the red man had had the same arms of precision as the white man has today, there would in all probability be none left now. Then it is merely the opinion of an anonymous individual whose assertions on other points are so much at variance with facts as to render his opinions of no value. Against these opinions are to be set the experiences of sportsmen who come to British Columbia, incur heavy expenses, and complain that they cannot get the game they are led to expect. If this is so in the present (and if your contributor will consult "Rod and Gun" for February last he will find this statement made by an American visitor, under his own name), what is likely to be the case in the future? All his calculations about the benefits received by the province from visiting sportsmen favor measures to ensure a continuation and extension of such traffic, and with that object in view, "Rod and Gun" has endeavored to stimulate and promote legislation, further, to protect the big game of Canada and give it a chance of survival. Just as long as you have big game you will have visiting sportsmen and tourists, and with proper protection you may have it so that it will, in the words of your contributor, "outlast the white man." If you wish for that, you must be up and doing, or it will be too late.

Your contributor's labors abundantly prove my assertion, that the bag allowed under the present law is too big. Despite all he says, the season is likewise too long, though the first changes might well be made with a view of bringing about uniformity in the bird seasons, and other minor matters which experience has suggested. The exemption of prospectors is a very weak point, and local experience might well suggest some safeguards which would have the effect of making the clause better than it at present. Under the guise of prospecting and bear hunting, much illegal slaughter takes place, if those who spend their lives in the woods are to be believed, and there is little doubt of the truth of these statements.

On one other point I am glad to find myself in accord with your contributor. Every guide with whom I have spoken in Eastern, Northern and Western Canada agrees that the Indians are the worst slaughterers of the big game. Cannot some means be found to enlist their sympathies in the policy of protection? Dr. Townsend W. Thorndike, of Boston, believes they could be made good game guardians, and taught scientific methods of thining out the game instead of indulging in indiscriminate slaughter as they too often do at present. What is wanted is for some authority to begin this work. Why not British Columbia? Surely there is some point on which your contributor will not continue to "stand pat," but consent to a progressive policy.

Your contributor's definite questions are better answered in the foregoing than any specific answers that could be prepared, and to answer them would only be a needless repetition.

All wisdom truly does not come from the East, but British Columbians will be wise if they take warning from what has happened in the East, instead of having it forced upon them in the hard school of experience. Let them take measures to safeguard their inheritance while there is yet time, and not be lulled to rest by such writings as those of your contributor. He is not the first instance by a good many—nor will he be the last—of a person who happens to live in a place and knows the least—and not the most—about it. His conclusions from false premises are disproved by what has happened elsewhere. British Columbia will be no exception to the general rule if the policy of "rest and be thankful" prevails.

Trusting this controversy may result in benefit to your beautiful province, of which I shall always have the most pleasant recollections, and thanking you for a continuance of your courtesy.

ARTHUR HARVEY SMITH.

Editorial Office, "Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada," Woodstock, Ont., August 25, 1906.

New Westminster, Sept. 4.—(Special)—The steamer Dumeric has arrived in port to load a lumber cargo at the Millside mills.

Captain F. J. Dunhogan of the tug Stranger was found dead in his cabin this morning. Death is supposed to have been caused by suffocation, it being alleged that the deceased had been drinking heavily on Monday night.

The residence of M. Malins on Second street was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about $2000 worth of damage being done. The residence was owned by H. O. Brown.

The Blaine baseball team administered another defeat to the local players on Labor Day, when they scored 7 runs against New Westminster's 4 at a match played in the border town.

The returns of the Hospital for the insane for the month of August show that there are 290 males and 114 females, a grand total of 404, under treatment in that institution at the present time.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH

MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.

THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matrimony but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Seminal Weakness are guaranteed cured by our New Method Treatment or No Pay. You run no risk 25 years in Detroit. Bank security.

CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. No names used without written consent.

"I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's Disease. Married Life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. They treated me six years ago. They are honest, skilful and responsible financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Belton.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Consultation Free—Books Free—Question Blank Free for Home Treatment.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

The Sprott-Shaw Business University

VANCOUVER, B. C.

336 HASTINGS ST., W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions.

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercial, Pitman and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and Languages, taught by competent specialists.

H. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.

H. A. SCRIVEN, B. A., Vice-President.

L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.

H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

CORRIG COLLEGE.

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.

Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professions' or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria, A743.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

While Visiting Victoria, B. C.

Stay at the

HOTEL VICTORIA

Which is the most centrally located and best appointed Family Hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day up, American plan, and 50c. up, European plan.

WALTER MILLINGTON, Prop.

Free 'Bus. Free Baths.

NOTICE.

Will EDWIN ROBERTS, or anyone who knows where he is, kindly communicate at once with

A. G. HOWARD POTTS

VICTORIA, B. C.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on Skeena River, two miles below Skeena Canyon, and adjoining J. T. Phelan's property, and beginning at a post planted and marked S. B. Johnson's initial post, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Skeena Canyon, B. C., June 29, 1906.

S. B. JOHNSON.

J. W. Graham, Agent.

je30

$12.00 PER WEEK and expenses to person of energy and good character. State age and give references. The John C. Winston Co., Limited, Toronto. au18

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

PROCTOR—On the 3rd inst., at 13 Bellot street, the wife of H. G. Proctor, of a son.

MARRIED

STEWART-TURGOOSE—At St. Stephen's church, South Saanich, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Flinton, Robert