CANADIAN CLUB REVIEWS YEAR

FLAG QUESTION COMES UP FOR DISCUSSION

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Term at Annual Gathering.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Officers of the Canadian Club were elected last night at the annual general meeting and arrangements for the coming year were discussed. The gathering was an enthusiastic one. It was decided to endeavor to have more frequent gatherings if a suitable meeting place can be secured during the coming year, and when outside speakers failed to have local speakers address the club.

The officers elected were mostly new men to the positions, but in the case of the president and vice-president promotions were made. The following is the list: Honorary president, Hon. James Dunsmuir; president, A. E. McPhillips; first vice-president, Rev. Canon Beanlands; second vice-president, Dr. T. J. Jones; secretary-treasured, Frank I. Clarke; literary secretary, A. E. Starr; committee, T. D. Veitch, Harold Robertson, L. H. Hardie, T. H. Slater, A. B. Fraser, jr.; W. J. Sutton, M. E.; J. K. Worsfold; Auditors, James Forman and Hilton Keith.

Votes of thanks were accorded the retiring officers who were complimented on the work done during the past year.

There was a good attendance when the meeting was called to order by the retiring president, Judge Lampman. The secretary, Frank I. Clark, then read his report, which showed that there were now 341 members, a gain of 85 over the year before. The record was given of the persons entertained during the year. Referring to what had been accomplished, the report says:

"The committee appointed in 1907 to take action towards securing the use of a British uniform by the city police force were successful in their efforts, and we are pleased to inform you that the police of Victoria are now equipped with the neat and serviceable pattern of uniform worn by the police of Great Britain and the eastern provinces of Canada.

"In answer to the appeal of the National Battlefields commission your executive opened subscription lists which were placed in Hibben & Co.'s and the Victoria Book and Stationery Co.'s stores. The amount subscribed by individual members was supplemented by $100 voted by the club, and the total sum, $136, was duly forwarded to the treasurer of the Quebec Battlefields Association at Ottawa.

"Your executive have had considerable difficulty in securing a suitable room in which to hold the luncheons. The Poodle Dog and the Balmoral dining rooms were found to be too small, and in the case of the latter, the management found it impossible to accommodate the club without inconveniencing the regular patrons of the hotel. The Driard has ample room but will not provide luncheons for less than 75c per plate. It has been suggested that there is a good opening in Victoria for a centrally located hall with a kitchen and dining room in connection which would be available for public meetings, concerts, lectures, dances and other entertainments and we recommend that our successors should take this matter into consideration and endeavor to enlist capital in such a scheme.

"It is our sad duty to record the death of one of our members, Capt. J. G. Cox, who took an active interest in the club, and whose loss was keenly felt by his fellow members as well as by citizens of Victoria generally.

"We cannot close this report without expressing our thanks and appreciation of many acts of courtesy extended to the club by sister clubs in other parts of the Dominion."

The financial statement for the year ending February 4, 1909, showed a satisfactory amount to the credit of the club. It was as follows:

Receipts.

Cash balance from last year	$169.69
Members' fees	614.00
Lunch tickets sold	558.00
	$1,341.69

Payments.

Paid for lunches	$687.00
Paid for Quebec Battlefields association (supplementing the members' personal subscriptions)	100.00
Printing and stationery	136.20
Honorarium to secretary	100.00
Sundries	65.74
	$1,088.94
Balance in bank	$ 252.75

In commenting on the report, W. J. Blakemore drew attention to the fact that the most successful gathering held last year was the one at which the club was addressed by a local man. For this reason he thought that when no distinguished visitors came this way at a suitable time there were a number of local speakers who might will be enlisted. He mentioned the matter of the flying of the flag at the public schools, and expressed regret that so far Victoria was not using all the flags provided by the council of public instruction for use at the schools.

Later in the evening Mr. Blakemore moved a resolution, which was passed unanimously, that the incoming executive be asked to make arrangements for more frequent meetings of the club, either with or without luncheons.

A. W. McCurdy announced that in all probability A. C. Flumerfelt would address the club in the near future, some arrangements having been made by the retiring executive in that direction.

A. B. McNeill endorsed the movement in favor of flying the flag over the schools, and said that in the near future the flag would be flying over every school in the city. They had the flags, but at present there were not suitable poles at every school. There was some difference of opinion as to which flag they should fly—the Union Jack or the Canadian flag. Persoanlly he favored the latter.

This brought Rev. Canon Beanlands to his feet to explain that in reality Canada had no flag, as the red ensign had no business to be used, and meant nothing. It was simply the flag of the mercantile marine, and no one else had any right to be flying it. Another objection to the so-called Canadian flag was the fact that the coat of arms of British Columbia was omitted from it. He thought something might be done in the way of preparing a Canadian flag that they could use. It had been suggested that the Union Jack with the coat of arms in the centre would be a suitable design. Until such a suitable flag was chosen he preferred the Union Jack.

Mr. McCurdy thought this would be a very suitable subject for the club to take up.

The president said the executive would like to have had more frequent meetings of the club, but there had been the difficulty of a meeting place. Unless the members were prepared to pay the extra price he could not at present see any way out of the difficulty.

A letter from the Imperial Service Club was read asking the members of the club to attend a meeting in the theatre on Paardeberg Day.

It was decided, on motion of B. C. Mess, seconded by A. W. McCurdy, that the accounts of the club in future be made up to the end of the year.

Judge Lampman then retired from the chair, and the new president, A. E. McPhillips, took his place. The latter acknowledged the compliment that had been paid him in electing him to the position. He said he was a Canadian by birth, but he did not consider himself any better Canadian on that account than those British subjects who had made Canada their adopted home.

Canon Beanlands thanked the club for electing him to the position of first vice-president, saying that while he was not born in Canada he had spent half his life in Canada.

The president announced that R. A. Jackson had presented the club with a picture of the heroes of Waterloo. It was a valuable steel engraving, and had been framed and hung temporarily in the legislative buildings across the bay. The thanks of the club were tendered him.

The honorarium of $100 was again voted to the secretary, Frank I. Clark, for the coming year.

It was suggested by H. D. Helmcken that some sort of a Paardeberg celebration should be again held this year, but the matter was left with the new executive to use their best judgment, especially as it was so difficult to obtain a suitable banqueting hall.

The following new members were elected: T. H. Leeming, E. Graham Williams, James Virtue, Harry Hemming and Dr. G. A. B. Hall.

Mr. McNeil moved that the executive take up the matter of a new flag for Canada. A gentleman, whom he would not at present name, was providing a flag pole to stand in front of the Victoria college. No definite action was taken on the matter of the new flag.

A long discussion then took place as to the manner in which officers should be nominated, W. J. Hanna proving an able champion of the open nomination system. Objection was taken, however, to the constitution being amended except in the regular way, so notice of motion was given to have the section of the constitution providing for a nominating committee struck out of the constitution. The meeting then adjourned.

PORT TOWNSEND'S SOLDIER THUGS

Policemen Are Beaten for Arresting a Drunken Man.

Port Townsend, Feb. 16.—Chief of Police A. R. Barkley and Officer Chas. Wiggins were beaten with clubs held in the hands of soldiers last evening. The two officers had to be assisted to their homes.

The trouble arose over the arrest of a drunken soldier by Wiggins. The officer and his prisoner were followed by more than 200 other soldiers. After the soldier was lodged in jail, the soldiers caught Wiggins and his chief alone on the street and clubbed them into the mud. Word was sent to Fort Ward. Capt. Russel P. Reeder immediately ordered a prevost guard to hasten to Port Townsend. Before the guard arrived, however, peace had been restored by deputies sworn in by the mayor.

INDICTMENTS IN PANAMA LIBEL CASE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The federal grand jury to-day returned indictments against the Press Publishing Company, of New York, and Joseph Pulitzer, Caleb M. Vanhamm and Robert H. Lyman, editors of the New York World, and the owners of the Indianapolis News, Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, charging libel in these publications in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal.

FOR PRINCE RUPERT.

Sechelt to Run in Northern Waters and Tug Tartar to Take Her Place.

Owing to the large increase in passengers and cargo traffic the Sechelt Steamship Company, of Vancouver, has taken over the tug Tartar. The steamer is being fitted out for passenger accommodation and the Albion Iron Works has the contract for iron alterations. The wood work will be completed by the Vancouver Shipyards Company. When these fittings are finished the vessel is to take the run of the steamer Sechelt, which will probably be removed to Prince Rupert, where she will make connections with Port Essington. Other alterations are anticipated in the company's sailings, but will be decided on later.

LIFE IS NOT WORTH LIVING

Tired every morning and unable to sleep at night, weak and energyless you mope around. No wonder you say "Life is not worth living." Your Kidneys are to blame and you need DR. ROOT'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS to tone them up, to drive out the uric acid poisons and purify the blood. They are just the medicine for you. Try them and prove our statement that LIFE IS WORTH LIVING!

Send for a sample to-day or ask your Druggist to supply you with a box for 25c. DR. ROOT'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS are put up in Tin Boxes and are sold by all Druggists and stores for 25c or postpaid from the DR. ROOT CO., Spadina Avenue, Toronto. 6 boxes for $1.25.

SEEKS ANOTHER GRANT FROM GOVERNMENT

North Saanich Council Will Interview Member for Islands.

At the last meeting of the North Saanich municipal council held in the court house, Sidney, the reeve and all the councillors were present. J. E. Smart wrote to the council offering to design and supply the corporation with a new and complete set of books of accounting for $150. Councillors McDonald and Horth moved that the communication be laid on the table for future consideration. This carried.

The reeve reported that he was unable to obtain an estimate of cost from the daily papers for advertising the district, and recommended that the matter be taken up at the next meeting. This was agreed to.

A communication was received from J. Critchley, J. P., secretary of the Conservative Association, written by A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., to that body regarding the expenditure of a balance of $250 of last year's government appropriation to the corporation for the improving of more trunk roads. Councillor McDonald moved, seconded by Councillor Herber, that the clerk write the government and ascertain in what manner they intend to spend the balance due the municipality. This carried.

Councillor Hewitt moved, seconded by Councillor McDonald, that the whole council meet Mr. McPhillips and ask him to endeavor to secure a similar grant to that of last year, and that in the event of being successful that he have the money paid into the municipal treasury to be expended by the council. This carried.

Mr. Critchley, secretary of the North Saanich Conservative Club, wrote asking the council to allow that body the use of the court house for their meetings. Councillor Hewitt moved, seconded by Councillor Horth, that leave be granted them or any other club which may desire its use. This was adopted.

E. Blackburn wrote requesting the council to erect a culvert across the ditch in front of his property. Councillor Hewitt moved that the request be complied with. Councillor McDonald opposed the motion and at the same time admitted that a former council, of which he was a member, had erected a culvert approaching private property and had been subject to severe criticism. He was now of the opinion that the critics were right. No councillor seemed to agree with the mover and the motion was lost. A. J. McKenzie made a similar request and it met the same fate, Councillor Hewitt only supporting it.

R. S. Griffin was granted permission to cut trees along the road fronting on his property.

Mr. Blackburn wrote complaining of the reckless shooting by boys. Referred to the constable.

W. J. Taylor, K.C., wrote asking the names of the fence viewers, and the clerk was instructed to furnish the same.

A petition was received from Fletcher North and several others resident on Fourth street, north of Beacon avenue, asking that the council grade the street on the local improvement plan. Councillor Hewitt moved, seconded by Councillor Horth, that in the event of all of the property holders along the street agreeing mutually to pay two-thirds of the cost of the proposed work, the council will pay one-third of the cost. This carried.

The school board submitted their estimates amounting to $2,645, which were accepted upon motion of Councillors Hewitt and Horth.

W. R. Armstrong, J. P., and F. G. Norris were appointed assessors for the present year, and they will be instructed to return the roll by the 20th March.

MEET'S DEATH UNMOVED.

Dansmor, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Apparently unmoved by the fate awaiting him, Leslie Coombs, slayer of Harry Hosmer, walked coolly from the death cell to the electric chair in the state prison here yesterday, and ten minutes later was officially declared dead.

BUDGET SPEECH MADE YESTERDAY

(Continued from page 11.)

cal market is still supplied to a very large extent from outside. These imports last year included 11,400 head of cattle, 14,275 hogs and 35,000 to 40,000 sheep. There are also large quantities of dressed meats and poultry. Fifteen thousand carcasses of mutton were received from Australia alone and forty car-loads of poultry from Eastern Canada. The value of poultry and eggs imported was considerably over a million dollars, besides ham, bacon, pork, lard, butter, cheese, canned fruit, jams and jellies, and other products of the farm, the exact quantities and values of which I am unable to present, as the statistics are compiled at Ottawa and will not be available until March 31st. There is no reason to doubt, however, that when the figures have been totalled up they will show that nearly, if not quite, as large an amount of money was sent out of the province for these commodities as in 1907, when the value of agricultural imports was over six million dollars.

Increase in Pre-emption.

A gratifying feature was the increase in pre-emption records, no less than 160,000 acres having been taken up, while crown grants for another 41,500 acres were issued to pre-emptors who had performed their settlement duties. This would indicate a very large increase of the population living on pre-empted lands. Judging from the many inquiries made from Mr. Palmer, Mr. Scott and myself while in England last autumn in connection with the fruit and also the number of letters of inquiry received by the land and agricultural departments and the bureau of information, this is only the advance guard of the numbers who have expressed their intention of settling in British Columbia during the coming season.

In anticipation of this welcome invasion the government has set apart several reserves in the great central valleys, aggregating several million acres of agricultural land, which will only be disposed of to actual settlers under the pre-emption clauses of the land act. The subdivision of these reserves, already begun, and for which provision is made in these estimates, will be completed with all possible despatch, and every endeavor will be made to provide roads and trails for the accommodation of the newcomers. The settlement and cultivation of these reserves, which are adjacent to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, will create new communities and new interests, the importance of which we can now hardly realize.

The opening of the Panama canal would benefit British Columbia, as its lumber, fish, minerals and every product would thereby find a cheaper and, as regarded some of them, a quicker route to the Atlantic states, South America and Europe. Its advantages were obvious and it behooved the people to be in a position to seize the opportunities it would afford.

Fruit Growing.

Reports from the fruit districts are most encouraging, and plainly indicate that it is rapidly becoming a leading industry. In 1902 the total shipments by rail amounted to 1,956 tons; in 1907 the total was 4,743 tons, while last year there was shipped the highly satisfactory total of 6,498 tons. This splendid showing I consider as remarkable as it is gratifying, for the greater part of this fruit was produced in districts which a few years ago were looked upon as practically worthless except some for grazing and some for minerals. The adaptability of the dry belt must be counted one of the foremost advantages which the province offers to settlers and an important factor in its future prosperity. Thousands of acres which formerly grew nothing but bunch grass and sage brush, are to-day laid out in flourishing orchards.

The greater part of the fruit grown in 1908 went to the prairie provinces, a considerable quantity to Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and the balance locally. No stronger argument in favor of British Columbia as a field for fruit growing can be found than the fact that to supply the home market 1,000 tons of Oregon and Washington apples were imported last year. Our growers secured better prices outside and the apples imported were purchased for much less, in some cases a half lower, than those prevailing here.

Foremost as an Apple Country.

The success of our fruit in Great Britain for several years was more than maintained in 1908, at every exhibit made the highest awards being taken, by the province as a whole, by associations and by individuals. Lectures on British Columbia, with animated pictures, were given at many horticultural shows and attracted large and interested audiences, and their value is shown by the constant receipt of requuests for information from well-to-do people. But in a sense this triumph fell short by the remarkable success achieved at Spokane, where our apples, in competition with the Pacific coast states, won thirteen firsts and one second out of fourteen entries. A silver cup, two medals and valuable cash prizes were won by F. R. DeHart, of Kelowna, and two British Columbia ladies, Mrs. J. Smith, of Spence's Bridge, and Mrs. E. Lowe, of Keremeos, also won prizes. The winning of these is a magnificent tribute to the superior qualities of British Columbia fruit, qualities that cannot possibly be questioned by the most exacting critics, and establishes this province among the premier apple-growing countries of the world.

During the year a number of fruit trees were planted in what we have been calling the northern interior but is really central British Columbia—for one must travel far beyond the Skeena before he reaches our northern limits. In Bulkley valley apple and other fruits are doing well in their third and fourth years, at Hazelton and other points on the Skeena, between 54 and 55 degrees north, the production of fruit has passed the experimental stage, and a member of the horticultural board who visited the Kitsumkalum valley, pronounces it well adapted to fruit growing, so we may expect to find central British Columbia soon rivalling the southern districts in the excellence of its orchards. Some pessimists worry themselves over the fate awaiting fruit growers when the day of over-production dawns, but that day is far distant. I have mentioned the inadequacy of our orchards to meet the demands, and you will recognize the fallacy of the contention when I tell you that barely ten per cent. of the fruit entering the prairie provinces goes from this province.

The Mineral Output.

The depression which followed close in the wake of the financial panic had a damaging effect upon the mining industry, so that the value of the production was reduced from $25,882,560 in 1907, to $24,829,252 in 1908, although the tonnage of ore mined and smelted was considerably greater than in former years, the increase in copper being over seven million pounds.

Lumber Trade Improving.

With regard to the lumber industry, we are all aware that the short crop of 1907, coincident with the financial panic in the United States and overproduction in logging and manufacture, brought on a period of dullness from which the industry is but now emerging. Contrary to all expectation the year was one of the most unsatisfactory in the history of the lumber business. The situation on the coast was relieved by the demand from abroad, but the mountain mills suffered considerable loss. The outlook for the coming spring and summer is very encouraging, and it is expected the splendid crops and rapid increase of settlement east of the mountains will speedily restore the industry to a satisfactory standing. The imposition of a duty on rough lumber imported from the United States would help our lumbermen materially and the advisability of amending the tariff in that respect is being strongly urged on the Dominion government. The demand in the United States for free Canadian lumber is persistent and if congress removes the duty it will lead many United States capitalists holding timber in the province to establish saw mills and factories on this side.

The figures of timber cut on provincial lands in 1908 show a total of 560,364,560 feet. The quantity cut on Dominion lands in the railway belt and on the E. & N. lands on Vancouver Island are not yet available, but assuming that they are up to the average the total cut will not equal that of 1907. At the close of that year there was estimated to be 170,000,000 feet of logs in the water and 100,000,000 in the woods, while at the end of 1908 the supply was only 70,000,000 feet. The log-scaling returns for 1908 show a total of 403,273,539 feet, more than one hundred million less than in 1907.

Preservation of Forests.

The government has been criticised in some quarters for making the life of a timber license twenty-one years, it being argued this policy will have the effect of destroying the forests, as it will encourage loggers to cut only the big trees, and that in the interests of forest preservation the license should be made renewable for twice the period or perpetually. The government is most desirous of perpetuating the forests and its earnest wish is to devise some plan which will accomplish that end. The question is a grave one, and it is the ambition of the government to inaugurate a system which will meet the requirements of the future as well as the present. I feel confident every member will consider it a privilege as well as a duty to assist the government, for the final adjustment of this question will be the most important item of legislation ever enacted by a British Columbia legislature.

The law must be so framed that existing lumber interests will be protected, while operating under regulations which will insure the preservation and perpetuation of our forest wealth. Forest preservation has become a world problem in which the future well being of the whole human race is involved. It would be idle to assume that the government on this house can solve it offhand. The time is almost ripe, however, for the organization of a department of forestry, with trained officials who would guard the forests against waste and attend to the work of reforestation, and it is in this connection that a sum has been placed in the estimates for the expense of a commission to investigate the existing conditions.

The Fisheries.

The big event of the year in the fishing industry was the very large catch of herrings, the importance of which may be grasped from the fact that 20,000 tons were caught at Nanaimo alone. If the contention of old country experts that the inshore fishing followed on this coast is bad is correct measures must be taken to encourage deep sea fishing. The catch has increased from nine million pounds in 1906 to forty million pounds in 1908, and over $500,000 added to the value of our fisheries output. Complaints are made that the regulations with regard to nets, etc., are being violated by the Japanese fishermen who, it is alleged, are driving the whites out of the business through their illegal practices. No doubt the grievance, if any exists, will be remedied upon proper representations to the Dominion fisheries officials.

The salmon pack, though 1908 was not a big year, totalled 542,226 cases as against 547,459 in 1907, a decrease made up for by the increase in the quantities of frozen, salt and pickled for export and the better prices obtained for the canned fish. If the traditions of the salmon fisheries are not astray 1909 will be a record year.

The halibut and whale fisheries have had a prosperous year though, owing to the fall in price for whale oil, the latter was not up to expectations. The announcement that the Dominion will provide additional cruisers to protect the halibut and other deep sea fisheries is welcome news, as a rigid enforcement of the law will turn a large amount of money annually to Canada, which now helps to enrich our enterprising but aggressive neighbors. When we consider that in one year 39,000,000 pounds of halibut, a large percentage of which was caught in British Columbia waters, were landed at Seattle and 13,000,000 pounds at Vancouver, none will dispute the desirability of enforcing the law with as little loss of time as possible.

Trade in General.

The revival in every department of industry is strongly reflected upon the affairs of British Columbia, so that with us the march of events is repaid. New enterprises no longer hang fire for want of capital. The demands for lands of all sorts are more numerous than ever, promising a large increase in population and the settlement of many thousand acres. Things are happening in our country's industrial life. Since this house was called together two things have transpired which mark a business epoch. On February 1st 8,000 bushels of Alberta wheat left Vancouver for Mexico, and on the 15th one of the steamers of the Chargeurs Reunis, a French company which has recently established a passenger and freight service between our ports and those of Great Britain and France, took from our shores 45,000 bushels of Alberta Red winter wheat. The importance and significance of these shipments it would be difficult to estimate, but when one considers that the land immediately tributary to every mile of railway in Alberta contributes 50,000 bushels of grain, which is now shipped to the Atlantic seaboard it needs no great stretch of imagination to foresee the immense possibilities which the future holds for our shipping interests. The C. P. R. and the Chargeurs Reunis have quoted rates from points in Alberta to Liverpool which will ensure a great saving to the farmers on their wheat, and when proper inspection is established, that wheat will be landed in its purity in the old country. Settlers are pouring into Alberta, in a few years her crops will reach gigantic figures, and new railways and new ships must be provided, and as the shortest route to the markets of the world is by way of British Columbia and the Pacific we may look for immense developments.

A Great Future.

The shipping business has increased wonderfully on this coast in the last few years. From 2,739 vessels and a tonnage of 2,060,879 entering our ports in 1903 the figures have grown till in 1908 we had 3,558 vessels and a tonnage of 3,116,225, an increase of fifty per cent. The increase in the coasting trade was also remarkable, showing a growth of 2,706 vessels and 1,059,526 tons. What may we not anticipate when the Alberta-British Columbia—the "A. B. C." route is established.

For one ship employed now scores will be needed, as well as hundreds of locomotives and thousands of cars, and the shores of our cities will be built up with elevators. One does not need to be a prophet to see in a not distant future iron and steel works manufacturing the material for the new ships and locomotives and works in which these means of transport and the rails for our railways will be turned out. In British Columbia we have the raw material in abundance, and when the necessity arises capital will be forthcoming to exploit them.

Is there any limit to what we can prophesy for the future of British Columbia? When you think of our small population, the large output in value of our products, $65,000,000, the rate at which we are growing can there be any limit? If we consider our responsibilities and avoid bad legislation or wasteful use of our great resources the day is not far off when British Columbia will be the brightest gem in the diadem of Canada. (Cheers.)

—The death occurred Tuesday at the family residence, 952 Johnson street, of Mrs. James S. Clark. She was born near Whitehaven, Scotland, 66 years ago. For the past twelve years she has resided in Japan with her family, and subsequently lived for eight years in Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Clark removed to Victoria last August, and took up their residence on Johnson street, in the house recently vacated by C. F. Todd. Mr. Clark has purchased a house on Oak Bay avenue, and the family were shortly about to move in.

BLOOD DISEASES

Guaranteed Cured or No Pay.

If you ever had any contracted or hereditary blood disease, you are never safe until the virus or poison has been removed from the system. You may have had some disease years ago, but now and then some symptom alarms you. Some poison still lurks in your system. Can you afford to run the risk of more serious symptoms appearing as the poison multiplies? Beware of mercury or mineral drugs used indiscriminately—they may ruin the system. Twenty years experience in the treatment of these diseases enables us to prescribe specific remedies that will positively cure all blood diseases of the worst character, leaving no bad effects on the system. Our New Method Treatment will purify and enrich the blood, heal up all ulcers, clear the skin, remove bone pains, fallen out hair will grow in, and swollen glands will return to a normal condition, and the patient will feel and look like a different person. All cases we accept for treatment are guaranteed a complete cure if instructions are followed.

Reader if in doubt as to your condition, you can consult us FREE OF CHARGE. Beware of incompetent doctors who have no reputation or reliability. Drs. K. & K. have been established over 20 years.

WE CURE Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood and Secret Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Consultation Free. If unable to call write for a Question List for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan & Griswold Sts. Detroit, Mich.

Seeds That Satisfy

CORNFLOWER.

Send for our handsomely illustrated 100-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1909. Free.

The excellence of our stocks, our long experience and long connection with the best growers of the world, and the great care exercised in every detail of our business is the secret of our success.

SPECIAL OFFER

Bruce's Royal Nosegay Collection Sweet Peas, 10 exquisite sorts, separate colors, for ..... 25c.
Bruce's Peerless Collection Dwarf Nasturtium, 7 finest sorts, separate colors, for ..... 25c.
Bruce's Peerless Collection Tall Nasturtium, 7 best sorts, separate colors, for ..... 25c.
Bruce's Empire Collection Asters, 6 superb varieties, separate, all colors, for ..... 25c.
Bruce's Collection Floral Gems, 10 handsome separate varieties, all colors, for ..... 25c.
All Postpaid.

Bruce's Seeds are Cheapest, because they are the best.

J. A. Bruce & Co. Seed Merchants Established, 1850 Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. H. A. Brown

VETERINARY SURGEON

VICTORIA.

OFFICE: BRAY'S STABLES

Phone, 182. Residence Phone, 1178.

P. O. Box 428.

CHICAGO ..... COLLEGE

THE DUCREST STUMP PULLER—Most powerful made, catches from 1 to 20 stumps each pull. Will clean a radius of 340 feet without moving. Moved easily in 30 minutes. Apply J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside road, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED

If you want to sell property which you own in the U. S. or Canada, FARM such as a town property or a business, write us at once for our new successful plan of selling direct, without commission. Give full description of property and state lowest price. If you want to buy property of any kind in any locality, write us, stating what and where you wish to buy, and we will send you FREE our magazine of choice bargains for sale direct by the owner with no commission added.

BUY American Investment Assn. 645 20th Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn. SELL

PROTECTION ASKED FOR YOUNG BOYS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Protection for boys from the temptation of evil surroundings was asked for by a delegation which waited on Attorney-General Bowser as soon as the House arose yesterday. What was asked specifically was that boys under twelve be forbidden to sell papers, boys of any age to sell papers on the streets after 8 p. m., and boys under 16 in messenger service being sent to saloons or houses of ill-fame.

Among those in the deputation were Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. C. E. Cooper, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, A. J. Brace, Rev. Coleman, Mrs R. S. Day, president of the Provincial Council of Women; Mrs. Cooper, president of the local council; W. A. Gleason, Rev. Clarke and others.

Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Day spoke and presented petitions on the subject from women's organizations, after which they withdrew.

Rev. Mr. Cooper presented resolutions from several religious bodies. Special reference was made in these to the bad effects on the boys of sending young messenger lads to saloons and to the restricted district. It was not right that these lads should be exposed to such vicious influences, he said, and he gave some instances of the moral and physical injury done.

Rev. Mr. Ard condemned the allowing of little lads to sell papers on the streets, where they grew up without restraint and graduated into service as messenger boys to fall an easy prey to temptations and perhaps go on to worse courses of life.

Rev. Dr. Spencer, W. A. Gleason and R. W. Coleman also spoke.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the matter was not a new one to the government but he would give his best consideration to the representations made in the hope of devising some adequate remedy. To be effective legislation on the subject would have to be drastic and might bear hardly on poor families, where the earnings of these boys was important. This phase must not be lost sight of.