In Favor

Splendid Meeting of By Law Sup porters at Spring Ridge and stollast Evening and

Only One Man Voted Against the Resolution at the Close of

o.l ... Meeting ...

(From Eriday's Dally.)

Judging by the meeting in Odd Fellows' as to the sentiments of those present on the question which is deemed one of the liveliest issues that has been faced by cold, and consequently the flavor of re- ment, then trade would increase in expartee and debate was not added to the tent with great rapidity. Mr. Bodwell's address was, fike all his efforts on this question, most Bragg, Dr. Jones and C. H. Lugrin. Pacific. glorious summer by the sun of York," Mills, pointing to Mr. Bodwell. The too long been endeavoring to imitate Rip Van Winkle-they had been dormant too long. The issue which Victorians will face on the 29th was an important one, concerning as it did the material prosperity of the city. The opponents of the by-law were classic, inasmuch as their ideas on the subject number of ladies of this city. The speaker then pointed out what the passing of the by-law meant to the city, and the great

on Ald. Brydon, After paying a tribute to the fair and His announcement that work of concomprehensive character of the scheme, struction on the road would commence the C. P. R. alone, and he knew of inthe alderman from North Ward pointed within a very few days after the passage stances in which this gigantic corporation out that all the arguments advanced by of the by-law or immediately upon the endeavored to intimidate members of parits antagonists had been met most satis- assent of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council factorily by Mr. Bodwell, while that to the grating of the charter, created a threats of destroying their business. The gentleman had answered very conclusively all questions propounded him on there were any doubters present, they at the "crack of the lash Mr. Ker would This was intrinsically a feature of the sented by Mr. Bodwell meant business. entire undertaking, and a substantial The papers were filled daily with all indication of its strength and reliability. sorts of statements regarding the peragainst it by some owing to clause 8 of the by-law providing for the perman- they?" "Why don't they name thement right of way being granted to the company, the speaker reminded his hearers that if the company did not carry of the interrogators could be gratified cut its part of the contract to the letter | The promoters, however, knew what they every franchise and privilege would be were about; they understood perfectly forfeited, among them of course the well what they were doing. At anyrate privilege complained of, Could the

citizens ask more than that? (Applause.) The fact that there was a good strin- majority of the ratepayers would. (Hear, gent by-law binding the company to carry cut their compact, should obviate all uncertainty owing to ignorance of the percity obtained transcontinental connection action, he characterized, as impertinent, sonnel of the promoters. Provided the and gained its great advantages, and was protected by a by-law so stringent futility and inaninity. as that to be voted upon, what did it matter who the promoters were? There was certainly no cause for alarm on that

Mr. Ker was reported as having stated at Victoria West that the city would Mr. Bodwell's consideration. He showgive \$20,000 annually to the company, ed plainly the great benefits to accrue t The speaker would like to know on what this city through the transcontinental authority Mr. Ker based that conten- connection, and in this regard announce tion. He had always understood the that there would not be less than two amount stipulated as \$15,000. Ald. Bry- trains daily over the Victoria & Sidney don then explained that clause re- line, and in fact as many more as busiferring to the lease of the market build- ness warranted. ing clearly and succinctly, the conditions If the ferry was completed before the of which are easily comprehended by a road was constructed on the Mainland. terusal of the by-law. Then there was the company would temporarily operate the amount of \$7,500 to be paid by the from Sidney to Liverpool. If the company for the removal of the fire de- was in operation now, that carload of partment. The sum first suggested was freight that Ald. Bryden had referred \$2,000, then somebody wanted it to be to would have been landed at Victoria \$10,000 so to affect a compromise \$7,500 in one day. (Applause.) was decided upon. Surely both these Then reasonable passenger rates were

Another salient and meritorious feature was that the company did not receive one cent of bonus until this road had been in operation at least six Continuing, Ald. Brydon polished off handly the objection raised by some regarding the insertion of the word "after" in clause 26 of the by-law.

Mr. Ker had reminded his auditors carried with it certain obligations—to that \$20,000 was too much to pay for maintained one-third of the streets the road. It should be remembered, over which the however, that the C. P. N. Co. had sev- good condition at the eral years ago asked for a bonus from expense. the city council of \$25,000 per year for that was asked in this regard from the 20 years for the construction of a fast city, and he could not see that any counboat to ply between here and Voncouver. This was not deemed practicable, and the speaker explained how the applica- ed by the running of the train through

tion was dealt with by the council. The speaker also reminded his hearers that those people who were then desirous that this money should be granted were the very persons who opposed the present scheme so vigorously. There was no cause for wonder at the objection of the C. P. N. Co. to the and use motor cars on the line between scheme, in view of a tabulated state- the station and the market building prove merchants of the city, which he read, and he pungently directed to the attention of his analysis. tion of his auditors the fact that the consumers had to pay for this. Consequently were these wharfage charges significance of the agreement by which journed.

substantial amount of revenue

It was said that the company paid a large quantity of money in the city on employed labor. So did other employrs, but that was no reason why the citizens should not exercise their rights, ard contribate to their own prosperity. Mr. Ker had expatiated considerably

or the time which would require our making the trip from the Mainland to this city. In this connection he (the speaker) was reminded of a conversation he had with a merchant on the streets to-day (yesterday), who stated that a carfoad of freight consigned to him had been waiting shipment at Liverpool for the past ten days. This would not have been the case were the proposed road in creation.

This :ailway proposed to open up a fertile valley and make it tributary to hall, Spring Ridge, last evening, a very Victoria. There was an era of prospersubstantial percentage of the ratepayers ity in the air. During the past few of that district are solid for the railway lears an immense trade had been built of that district are solid for the railway up with the North. The opportunities by law. There was a large attendance, for advancement in this respect were and an extent of enthusiasm, which left greatly enhanced by the possibilities of a no doubt in the minds of the speakers great eastern and provincial trade, and this road would be the material and conducing factor.

The growth of coal production on the Victorians for many decades. The vari-ous speakers were in good form, and their ally became accelerated, and after a remarks were liberally punctuated with time the output, as all are aware, increasrounds of applause. There were no op- ed many fold. This illustration was apposition orators present, Mr. Ker being plicable to the present case. First there confined to his residence with a severe would be an unpretentious commence-

With its immense wealth the city should go ahead, and through the energy ably presented, his disposition of Mr. of Mr. Bodwell and those interested the Ker's contentions and refutation of ap- desired movement, he believed, would be position points being conclusive and con- instituted. It was said that there was S. Perry Mills, Q. C., was a Liverpool in the Fraser. Well, if the voted to the chair, and there were on citizens of Victoria arose to the occasion, the platform Chas. Todd, S. J. Pitts, E. this city would be the Liverpool of the (Applause.) In this connec-Mr. Mills commenced his remarks by tion Ald. Brydon mentioned as a pros a quotation from Shakespeare: "Now perity inducing factor a great Oriental the winter of our discontent made trade which was in prospect for this place. The speaker closed with a stirand "there is the sun," exclaimed Mr. ring appeal to the audience to inaugurate the foundation of a great future in citizens of Victoria, he continued, had supporting the by-law soon to receive their verdict. (Applause.)

The chairman then called on Mr. Bodwell, who was received with great applause.

After complimenting Ald, Brydon his sagacious and forcible remarks, speaker said he was impressed with the eminent fairness and justice of the counposed a beneficient scheme, but they had cil in its dealings with him. He also the C. P. R. and the government it was made a most ungenerous attack on a eulogized the council on its manifest 35 agreed that the railway corporation should Elization of its responsibility to the sitizens.

Mr. Bodwell then explained that owing advantages to be derived by Victoria to the length of the by-law, and the from the construction of this line, one large number of clauses to be pursued of which would ultimately be the insti- in order to grasp it thoroughly, he had tution of this place as the terminus of a published an ep'tomized version, copies e of Chinese and Japanese steamers. of which he would place at the disposal He concluded by enjoining all to vote of those present at the close of the meetin favor of the by-law. He then called irg. He then preceded directly with his subject.

distinctly favorable impression, and if C. P. R. was not above threatening, and subject by the mayor and council. soon perceived that the company repre-

anent their identity, such as "Who are selves?" But the matter had not yet reached that stage when the curiosity if those who opposed the scheme would not accept his statement he believed the hear.).

Mr Bodwell then scored those respon sible for the promulgation of a circular regarding the ladies' committee. This and he read an extract from the ous document" as an evidence of its

The speaker explained the scheme detail as at the preceding meetings, He outlined the course of the road and ferry as marked on the maps now in the pos session of every ratepayer, thanks to

matters were not deleterious to the city's provided for. From Cloverdale, the point of junction with the New Westminster Southern, a passenger come to Victoria for \$2-considerably less than present charge between these two points.

Some objection had been raised Ald. Williams and others to clause regarding the granting of the permanent right of way to the company. the possession of permanent right of way line ran in company's tually all That was virtually cil could refuse it.

There would be no inconvenience caus the streets, either from smoke or other nuisances, as the Railway Act provided that the most modern equipped locomotives and cars should be operated. The speaker then explained that should the suggestion to make an agreement with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company to supply motor power will of the people of Victoria.

abolished, the company would lose a the company for faited all franchises and rivileges, should they even for a year deviate from their part of the compact. Even from the most pessimistic standpoint the city could only possibly lose \$15,000, the first bonus. The city was protected in every possible point. The citizens had the opportunity of grasping great benefits and nothing to risk.

He then directed attention to Mr. Higgins's contentions. This gentleman had been very active in his opposition to the scheme, and all his letters contained matter calculated to produce a wrong mpression regarding the scheme. In fact he was not well acquainted with Mr. Higgins he would be inclined to believe that it was done designedly. He then read from Mr. Higgins's last letter, in which he stated that he had unearthed two of the promoters. By this he doubtless meant to convey the impression that he had compelled the Colonist and the speaker to divulge half the names of the promoters. Mr. Higgins had expatiated to considerable extent on Mr. Ward's telegram to J. J. Hill, and paraded it in letters to the paper on October 20th and November 1st. The speaker then read Mr. Ward's telegram amid great mirth. Continuing he thought he had advised Mr. Higgins to stop press corresponding and unearthing and to dig up the place where he cast his conscience, when he commenced letter writing. (Applause.) The Great Northern, in relation to the scheme was where it was at first. There was no change, and the agreement was that his line shall receive the Great Northern trade and support. He read a letter from D. R. Ker expressing his inability to be present, but requesting that

he be given an opportunity to reply to

Mr. Bodwell at a subsequent meeting.
With the exception of the meeting in the theatre, Mr. Bodwell announced his willingness to give Mr. Ker the opportunity, but the theatre meeting was his meeting, and he did not desire to waste time. Mr. Bodwell then devoted some attention to Mr. Ker. He contended that that gentleman's opposition to the scheme was based on selfish motives. His business was directly concerned, and it was quite natural that he should oppose an undertaking which would prove bimical to his trade. But he deprecated the action of Mr. Ker in posing as a philanthropist to protect the interests of the citizens, when in reality he was concerned solely for himself. Mr. Ker was an enterprising man, and through his energy and favors from the C. P. R. had built up an extensive establishment at Westminster, at Nel son, Enderby and Edmonton. Now, Mr. Ker said that the C. P. R. freight schedule prevented them granting him favors in the shape of reduced rates. But that was not so, as in the original compact between not be subject to government control regarding the imposition of tolls, unless they earned a net profit of 10 per cent. on the amount of money invested. And when this was done, it would be something new

in the history of railroad tinanceering. It was in the power of the C. P. R. to put Mr. Ker out of business any day of the week. Would they do it? Well, he had some experience with the C. P. R. at Ottawa, when he was there for the object of securing the incorporation of the Kettle River Railway Company. He had to fight liament into voting favorable to them by

at once jump into the traces." (Applause.) Mr. Ker secured the produce of the Fruser river valley at his own price, and had thereby a monopoly. His freight was brought to the city by the boat load and freight rates. Messrs. Sylvester, Baker and other feed merchants in the city did not secure these favors. Mr. Ker also had his own wharf, and saved wharfage, another advantage over his local competitors. In fact, the situation suited him exactly as it is, and that was why he opposed this by-law. He certainly had a right to do so, and the speaker would also if he were in Mr. Ker's position. But he should

come out openly in his opposition and say: Here, the C. P. R is a friend of mine: it has been very good to me. It does not want that by-law, and therefore I don't want it." Mr. Ker had experienced a shock in looking over the map-in fact, his feelings had been hurt, and he grew quite eloquent the other evening. He contended that the scheme was one to divert trade to Vanconver at the expense of Victoria. That

several hundred thousand dollars on the construction of a ferry and line and lose a bonus for the sake of taking freight first to Cloverdale and then into Vancouver. The Mackenzie Brothers, who were transfer managers for the Great Northern, and who were connected with the present enterprise, would strike a death blow at their own business by such a proposition. In regard to the length of ferries, Mr. Bodwell gave figures of ferries operated in this province by the C. P. R. from Arrowhead to Rossland, 112 miles; Arrowhead to Nakusp, 40 miles; Nelson to Kootenay Landing, across Kootenay lake, 60 miles. In the face of these how could any dies?"

was absurd, as no company would spend

one say the ferry proposed by him was impracticable? In regard to local trade, Mr. Palmer, of the Chemainus mills, had told the speaker. that as soon as he was in a position to send a car shipment direct to the East over a transcontinental line, he would construct a new kiln costing \$30,000, employ about 120 additional men, and place more travellers on the road for outside trade. (Applause.)

Sustained applause marked the termination of Mr. Bodwell's speech. E. Bragg, the next speaker, delivered a brief but forcible address, in which he volunteered the statement that if the railway promoters only showed the same tact in their methods as they did when they selected a representative of the ability of Mr. Bodwell they would always be successful. He then dwelt for a short time on the great efficiency of a railroad as a Your ignorance of the law is liable to city builder, and concluded by advising place you in a difficult positon. Witness all to vote for the by-law.

A few remarks were also nade by P. C. MacGregor, who illustrated his contention by showing how the citizens of Winnipeg cast off the thralldom of the C. P. this point. It is for the lawyers to R. and forcibly granted access to the thresh out, Northern Pacific. Since the last road's entrance to the city the population had greatly increased.

ten years." (Applause.) was seconded by Mr. Whittaker, pleiging the meeting to support the by-law. Only one voice was heard in opposition—that of nesday W. A. Robertson. The meeting then ad-o'clock.

While he was at the house the child Proceedings Of Inquest

Evidence Taken Regarding Circomstances of the Death of Malthy Child.

Elder Brooks, of the Christian Catholic Church, on Stand-Adjourned Until Monday.

(From Friday's Dally.) An inquest was held in the city hall vesterday afternoon to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Claude Malthy, the 3-year-old son of W. W. and Mrs. Maltby, of 109 Pembroke street, which occurred on Wednesday noon. The parents are members of the Christian Catholic church, presided over in this city by Elder Brooks, and had not called in a physician to attend to the child. The inquest will be continued on Monday afternoon, as it will require some time to make the necessary examination and analysis of the child's throat to ascertain the cause of death. The jurors were: J. M. Hughes (foreman), S. Sea, jr., J. J. Randolph, George Shade, W. Shade and P. Bernhardt.

The first witness was Dr. E. Hall, who stated that on Wednesday afternoon he was summoned by the Maltbys and arrived at the house somewhere about 5 o'clock. There he met Sanitary Inspector Wilson, who informed him of the child's death, and who also told him that there was diphtheria in the neighbohhood. When he entered the house, in response to questions, the father told him that his child had died of croup. The parents also said that the little one had not been very ill until twelve hours previous to its death. It experienced difficulty in breathing, and the father stated that it had lost its voice twentyfour hours before death. So far as he could determine the child had died from suffocation, From the parents' description the symptoms he had formed the opinion that it had died from diphtheria. There were four children in the house, and examination of their throats disclosed the fact that the tonsils were in an unnatural, condition. One of the children suffered from catarrahal deafness, the others throats were slightly congested-a fertile soil for the development of diphtheria germs. He attempted to examine the deceased child's throat, but this was impossible owing to rigor mortis. He refused to give a certificate of the cause of death when asked by the parents, explaining that the case was one for the coroner. was no indication of diphtheria in any of the other children. The parents told him that they had not sought medical assistance, but when asked why, they did not give a satisfactory answer There were many recognized methods which 75 per cent. of the children, who had the symptoms which the par ents told him this child presented, could he saved. From what the parents told him of the child's symptoms he believed it could have been saved by these me-

Eugene Brooks, Zionite Elder, was next called. He refused to take the oath in the usual manner, and was informed that he could take it in any provided it ing on his conscience. He was then sworn, He was teacher of theosophy occupation. He knew Mr. and Mrs. Maltby. They had been members his congregation about a year. He had visited the Maltby residence quite often. He knew the little child Claude, and had last seen him alive at 1230 o'clock on Wednesday, During his illness he had visited the house three times, the parents paving sent for him to come and pray for the child, which he did. He did not attempt to treat it. The parents did not ask his advise as to what should be done, but only asked him to pray for their boy. He did not advise the parents to call in no other assistance. It

as not necessary. The Coroner-That was a rather peculiar expression. What do you mean? Witness-Well, I knew their faith and that they consequently did not need the doctors."

Coroner-Are you in the habit of advising people to seek no other assistance nesday. when sick than through prayer? Witness-No, sir. Coroner-During your discourses? Wit-

Coroner-Is it not part of your docrelieve sickness, and other means should be ignored? Witness-Most assuredly. I might here explain that when we are asked to pray we always put the question: "Are you prepared to trust God only and surrender all earthly reme-

God absolutely.

Coroner-In that case you consider it not only unnecessary but wicked to use other means than prayer? Witness-That depends upon the light.

Coroner-In the case of a young child under the age of discretion and unable to choose for itself, do you consider yourself justified in trusting to prayer only and neglecting other methods? Witness-I always feel justified in doing what God commands.

Coroner-I would like a definite an-Witness-I always consider myself justified when the child is under the government of parents, and they agree. Coroner-Do you not know that you are laying yourself open to a serious charge? Witness-I don't care what people think. I am going to obey God always.

The common law of England gives every man and woman the right to exercise their religious convictions. Coroner-Well, we will not insist on

Continuing, the witness stated that he visited the child on Saturday last, and it was then in his normal health, except A voice-"Yes, from 22.000 to 60,000 in that there was a slight hoarseness, Monday he again went to the house and E. Bragg then moved a resolution, which the little one was apparently not very ill, although it evidently experienced little difficulty in breathing. On Wednesday he visited the house about 1 and the child's difficulty in breathing had apparently increased

died. He then went away. Coroner-Did you use no physical means to relieve the little one? Witness

Coroner-Do you know if the parents held the same views as they do now, before you came to this city? Witness-Mrs. Malthy was converted four years ago. Lido not know about Mr. Malthy. Coroner Have your ever received medical training? Witness-No, nothing of the sort.

Witness also stated that he was clergyman before becoming connected with the Christian Catholic church. having been with the Carmelites: Continuing, he said he attended any one who sent for him during sickness. He was an American subject.

Juryman Geo, Shade When you were at Maltby's house on Wednesday did you know the child was dying? Witness -I knew it at the last moment, as I would know that anyone was dying. Juryman Shade Did you not think it necessary to send for a doctor? Witness -I would have had no time if I did. But I would not under any circumstances have taken medicine myself or been a party to it.

Juryman Hughes-Is not one of your main beliefs Divine healing? Witness-Our belief is salvation through Jesus Christ.

Juryman Hughes-Did you advise the Maltbys that you could cure the child by praying and laying your hands upon it? Witness-No sir, I did not. Juryman Sea-Do you not believe drugs. If the child was dying would

you not call in a doctor? Witness-As

far as I or my own child was concerned, no. Of course if I knew the doctor could save the child I would call him in, but how could I tell whether he could do In reply to a question from Juryman Hughes, the coroner said that it was for a child suffering from possible diphtheria to recover without the assist-

ance of a physician. The case was, however, very rare. He could not give any statistics as such cases were never reported. The witness, resuming, said that this was the second child that had died under his charge. He never gave treatment. He never said he could heal anyone.

God alone could do that. He was willing to do the same to all those who trusted Him. Juryman Hughes-Do you charge for your prayers? Witness-No. Corener-How then are your church and yourself supported? Witness-Every

member, comparatively speaking, con-tributed one-tenth of their income to the Coroner-Have the Maltbys contributed? Witness-I cannot say always.

But I believe that they have regularly done so. Juryman Shade-Are you responsible for the Maltbys belonging to your faith? Witness-As far as I have preached, I

supposed I am. Juryman Hughes-As a matter of fact the only two cases you have had have died? Witness-There have been serious cases that you knew nothing of. Juryman-Contagious diseases? Witness-I had no idea that this was a that the nests and roosts should be so contagious disease. Before I became associated with Divine healing I saw many cases of membraneous croup. I

sat up with one case three nights. One expert said that not one from fifty recovered from membraneous croup.

Juryman Hughes-In other words, if you were called in to pray for a person the treatment of poultry the aim should whom you knew to be afflicted with contagious disease would you not inform the authorities, and would you come out afterwards and m'ngle with the people work and some ground hope and some ground hope and some ground hope are contained and some ground hope and some ground hope are contained and some ground hope and some ground hope are contained and some ground hope and some ground hope are contained a with the risk of spreading the disease? Coroner-Possibly the witness does not animal food three times a week.

telieve in contagious diseases? Witness-Oh, yes I do. I would fumigate my clothing, and take precautions if I mingled with the unfaithful, and was liable to transmit it. Coroner-Would you notify the authorties? Witness-That's not my business.

If the parents desired to do so they could. I don't know what I might do in a case of that description. I have never had the experience. This child died from membraneous crop. Juryman Shade-How did you recog-

nize this case as one of membraneous croup. Did you ever pass a medical -xamination? Witness-No, but I based my conclusions upon the symptoms. There were choking indications. If the child had diphtheria it would have given evidence of pain in swallowing, which it did not at breakfast on Wed-

Juryman Randolph-Then you only based your opinion on what the mother told you of the symptoms and the indiness-I always advise people to trust cations you saw yourself? Witness-

While the evidence was being re-read trine that absolute trust is sufficient to Elder Brooks directed attention to a misapprehension. Juryman Shade had asked him if he believed that the practice of medicine had decreased mertality. The witness replied yes, but subsequently explained that he had misunderstood the question, and that he had statistics from physicians' own statements to show that the practice of medicine had increased mortality. He believed that there are many good men in the medical profession, but they were laboring under an error of judgment.

This closed his examination, and at this point the foreman asked that in Mr. W. H. Price the work was accomplish consideration of the serious character of ed in a manner that gave general satisfacthe case Elder Brooks be placed under tion. The decisions and awards were acbonds.

The coroner, however, pointed out that neither he nor the jury were prosecuting the case, and it was not the duty of the jury to make any expressions of opinion at that stage of the proceedings. Their duty was only to bring in a verdict of the cause of death, and future procedure would be governed thereby. .

Proceedings were then adjourned. VICTORIA'S EXHIBITION. Satisfactory Progress Being Made for a

Show Here Next Year.

successful meeting of the committee having in charge the exhibition project for this city next year was held last night at the city hall, when satisfactory progress was made in the preliminary steps for that event. The committee had the assistance of Messrs. T. G. Earl and Cunningham, of the horticultural board, who were present and promised their active support to the project. The S. Greenhalgh (chairman): Mesdames difficulty which would be experienced Greenhalgh, R. Penketh, G. Penketh, Row by Mainland fruit growers in landing

Mr. Earl, who lamented the lack of through cars, whereby transhipment, always injurious to fruit, would be avoided. He suggested also that it might be desirable to exclude from competition with Island fruit that from the dry belt

of the interior. Secretary Best said that the best exnibitions were those which were open to the world, while Watson Clark said that if Island farmers could not take prizes against all comers, they did not

want any. A committee was appointed to arrange for dates in the Northwest circuit, to re port two weeks hence. A meeting for the election of permanent officers will be held in three weeks.

LANGLEY FARMERS Intersting Address by Mr. Gilbert Be-

fore the Institute There.

The regular fall meeting of the Lang ley Farmers' Institute was held in the town hall on November 3rd at 8 p.m. and was addressed by A. Gilbert, man ager poultry department, central experi mental farm, Ottawa. Mr. Gilbert first made some general

remarks on agriculture, in the course of which he showed that the success of the farmer was the success of the community, and consequently caused pros perity in the province. He also showed that the farmer's success depended mainly upon his economical production of cheese, butter, bacon, eggs and poul try, and that the latter was the most important, because it gave the quickest returns, and was adapted to all coun-

In estimating the gains from poultry raising, he showed conclusively that \$1 profit per hen per vear was a very le estimate, and that in most cases as high as \$1.30 could easily be made. A specialist, he said, might easily make from \$9 42 \$4 per hen per year, but he warned the farmers against attempting this and neglecting the other departments of the farm. By not keeping more hens than could be attended to without neglecting other branches of farming, money would not be made in one way to be lost in another.

A farmer in undertaking to raise poultry successfully should first acquire the requisite knowledge of the various breeds, then select two or three of the best breeds, put up suitable houses for them; next feed judiciously, give the eggs proper attention, and then market them when the highest price could be

By a long process of scientific treatment the domestic fowl has been evolved from the wild fowl, and during this process of evolution two important modifications of their habits have been made -in laying during winter season and in laying more than sufficient eggs to perpetuate the species.

Here the speaker said that sufficient use was not made of the experimental farms; that farmers often started wrong in certain branches of their work and spent years in righting if, when the wrong could easily have been prevented by making use of the knowledge gained by the experiments at the experimental farm.

In describing poultry houses he said arranged that the eggs could be gathered and manure cleaned out without disturbing the hens. The floor should be of wood, and covered with litter, so that grain could be fed in it to exercise fowls. Feeding troughs, water troughs, grit and

week, and some ground bone hard grain and vegetable food should also be provided. are, in his estimation, the Barred Plymouth Rocks or the White Wyandots; they being good winter layers, and rapid flesh-formers. No hen should be kept flesh-formers. over two years, because of late mouit. Market eggs when price is high, and

grade them according to size. Numerous questions were asked the speaker and at 10.30 p. m. the meeting closed after a very hearty vote of thanks. A GORGEOUS BALL.

Sons and Daughters of St. George Entertain Their Friends.

Last evening witnessed one of the most gorgeous scenes ever scen in the ball rooms of Victoria. The occasion was the annual masquerade ball held under the uspices of the Sons and Daughters of St. George. The galleries were crowded with spectators, who looked on in pleasurable wonder at the number of moving figures revolving to the rhythmic music of incogruous, juveniles representing the characters found in nursery rhymes, Boy Blues, Bo Peeps, Cinderellas, Jacks and Jills, Mother Hubbards, the inevitable Topsy, with her beloved brothers, were in Historical characters, Lady Poinpadours, Pretenders, Mary Queen of Scots, the national characters depicted all the nations of Europe, Chinamen, Jesters, Nurses, Clowns and Cavallers mingled together, while dignitaries of all the churches seemed to enjoy themselves in

each others' company. The task set the judges was one that much braver men than Col. McKay and the Mayor would have hesitated to face, but with the assistance and experience of corded great applause, whilst the winning characters received an ovation. awards were as follows:

Best National Character-Gent, Mr Walter Adams; lady, Miss Anderson. Best Costumed Character-Gent, W. Calvert; lady, Miss Goodman. Best Original Character-Gent, Mr. Bal-

linger; lady, Miss Bull. Best Costumed Character-Gent, Mr. Mc-Laughlin; lady, Mrs. Roche. Best Sustained Character-Gent, W. H. Smith; lady. Mrs. Stephens (prize presented by Mr. H. D. Hebneken). Best Juvenile Character-Boy Blue, Cecil Rowbettom; Erin, Sophie Cox. Best Comic Clown-H, Jamieson.

A splendid supper was served and thoroughly enjoyed, whilst the music by the belby-Davis orchestra was accorded great proise. Darcing concluded at 3 o'clock. The committee in charge was as follows: F. Jones, A. Ward, A. Boordman, Heald, F. Epworth, - Charlesworth, H. Rivers, G. Penketh, J. Renouf, T Gough, bottom, Mulcahy, H. Rivers, Rosson and their fruit in Victoria in shape for ex-Redneth. R. Penketh and A. C. Beech, hibition purposes was amphasized by masters of ceremonies.

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