nges In wa Cabinet

General Appointed to ec Superior Court imeux Succeeds.

l Representation For ries Postponed For The Present.

of Kamouraska and e Will Now Become Vacant.

wn Correspondent.
an 28.—Once more there is the political wheel. At to- g of the cabinet Hon. H. solicitor-general, was ap- e of the Superior court of of Quebec in succession to ly, of Gaspe district, re- Lemieux, M. P. for Gaspe, fered, and has accepted, the solicitor-general, and tomor- sworn in a member of the l before His Excellency. Carroll's appointment, the n of the county of Kamour- ast, reached the office of ion exhibition commis- ay that the Canadian the St. Louis fair is now telegram from the office tor general warns Cana- ties to push forward their out delay as a congestion feared. Five carloads of be despatched from Ottawa

l executive in the new elec- of Rainy river and Thun- ich comprises the western ma, have asked Hon. Mr. ntest that constituency in eral election. The minister given his reply.

ent does not intend to bill next session granting tonomy to the Northwest The excuse is that it is t's purpose to postpone ation of this matter until es gain their full repre- the next parliament, when e a fairer chance to express that part of the Domin- ossible today.

last session the authorities to appoint two additional the Northwest Territories in all. It is now an- these will not be appointed parliament when the ter- dditional representation in diso.

ment press has been asked that a railway expert will by the railway commis- ilway from time to time. t insurance an stated to- ess the city council orders vestigation into the work- wa fire department with effecting a reorganization ce companies threaten to n Ottawa.

Irving was lunched by Col. e a guest of the Canadian eon, but he was compelled

SOUTH AFRICA.

28.—When the sensational London newspapers that rebels were committing Boers in South West Africa the Foreign Office cabled n consul general at Cape nmation. His answer, re- says nothing is known ed attrocities on the part with the rebels, and that iscredited.

28.—A newspaper pub- an Southeast Africa, just announces that, in con- e gathering of the Kara hills, a general insur- ken out among the Bondel- men. Fifteen white men d themselves at Luederitz- st important post of the ieve is a danger that the section will be devastat-

NS GATHER POSE BRITISH

nghusband Warned w and Reinforce- Reach Enemy.

tish India, Jan. 28.— band, commanding the on to Thibet, has re- t visit from the Delai the five great Lamas of delivered an ultimatum return to Gnatong and there would be serious d not do so. Large re- infantry and cavalry reached the Thibetan are coming from Ihassa he western capital. It is n attack will be made camp at Tuna when the sufficiently reinforced. In the British are pushing ad making through a Chingmathan, which is difficult to traverse and Kyber pass. The Bril- s keeping pace with the

is being done in the eather. The British ex- waiting a proper repre- Dalai Lama at Lhasa- umn under command of e ready to push forward should necessity arise.

NICOLET DEAD.

Jan. 28.—Right Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop tonight. He was ap-

EIT STATUETTE.

28.—A sensation has art circles at the dis- er statuette of Nelson, e been presented the II, and which was pur- 00 by public subscrip- Princess of Wales presentation to the Roy- Institution, is in real- a young sculptor stu- ard Garbe, and was rs ago. Garbe is quite s foisting of his work

alf the battle in dishes is in the f it's Sunlight Soap

6B

Provincial Legislature

A Number of Measures are Advanced Several Stages Yesterday.

Interesting Debate Takes Place on the Game Protection Act.

Estimates Disposed of in Committee After Some Lively Discussions.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Barber.

BILLS.

The following bills were introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time today.

By Mr. Oliver—Bill No. 60, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Assessment Act, 1903.'".

By the Hon. Mr. Wilson—Bill No. 40 intituled "An Act to amend the 'Judgments Act, 1899.'"

By the Hon. Mr. Wilson—Bill No. 55 intituled "An Act to amend the 'Mineral Act.'".

By Mr. Wells—Bill No. 56 intituled "An Acta to amend the 'Master and Servant Amendment Act, 1899.'"

By the Hon. Mr. McBride—Bill No. 42, intituled "An Act to secure to certain Pioneer Settlers within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway land belt their surface and under surface rights."

By Mr. Macgowan—Bill No. 58, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Medical Act, 1898.'"

IMMIGRATION ACT.

Mr. Bowser presented a report from the select committee appointed to inquire into the working of the "British Columbia Immigration Act," as follows:

Legislative Committee Room,
28th January, 1904.

Mr. Speaker,—Your select committee appointed to inquire into the workings of the "British Columbia Immigration Act" beg leave to report as follows:

1. That from the evidence adduced before the committee there is no foundation for any charges against the government.

2. That the Act has been enforced by the officials as well as possible under the circumstances.

We herewith submit the evidence and exhibits put in before the committee.

W. J. Bowser, chairman; Stuart Henderson, Geo. A. Fraser, Wm. Davidson, R. L. Drury.

The report was received.

STEAM BOILERS INSPECTION.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the adoption of the report of the bill to amend the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, 1901.

Mr. Oliver moved to strike out all the words of sub-section (c) of section 4, after the word "watch" in the second line of the sub-section.

Carried.

Report as amended, adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

VANCOUVER ISLAND DEER.

The House went into adjourned committee on Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill for the protection of Vancouver Island deer, Mr. Wright (Ymir) in the chair.

Mr. Tanner moved to change the title of the bill to "An Act for the Protection of Fish and Game." Carried, Section 1 was changed accordingly.

Mr. Bowser moved to include the Mainland owing to certain conditions which arise in the winter, especially in the North.

Dr. Young (Atlin) said that the section was far too sweeping, as the district of Atlin had to depend largely upon wild game for their supplies of fresh meat. He had had to condemn a large consignment of fresh meat, and the people had to depend upon the supplies of game brought in by hunters.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite suggested that the bill be altered to exempt Atlin district for two years, because if this wholesale slaughter were to continue it would not take long to clean out all the game in the North.

Dr. Young thought that exception for two years would suit Atlin.

Mr. Hall strenuously objected to any interference by the legislature with the business of merchants who had settled here and were treating the skins, and who employed labor here. The bill as now drawn would put those merchants out of business.

Mr. Paterson said a great many of the deer were killed merely for the sport of killing; he knew of cases where many carcases, with the hides, horns and all lay just as they fell.

Mr. Oliver vehemently denounced the so-called sport of slaughtering harmless deer, and denounced it nothing short of murder. He did not want to see any encouragement given to those so-called "sportsmen" who go into the woods and kill everything they meet for the sheer love of shedding the blood of creatures unable to defend themselves, and then coming out to civilization and shamelessly boasting of their bloody and detestable slaughter. It was murder, not sport. Parties of "sportsmen" came from distant parts to indulge in this bloody amusement, and he did not see why the law should afford them any advantages for the gratification of the sanguinary appetites of those persons.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite warmly combatted the suggestion of Mr. Henderson that the committee rise and report. If the province did not want to see the extinction of its noble big game animals prompt action was necessary, and it might as well be now as a year or two years hence, for then honorable members would be found to oppose it just as was being done now.

Mr. Murphy said this law if passed, would shut out the prospectors, and hinder prospecting very seriously. The prospector prospects all summer and hunted and trapped all winter to get the wherewithal to carry on the summer's work.

Dr. Young—Are there any deer in Carlboo?

Mr. Murphy (vigorously)—Yes, sir; lots of 'em; right on the roads, too. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hall again protested against the bill as unfair to the province.

The bill was reported complete with amendments by the committee. Report to be considered today.

THE POISON ACT.

The report of Mr. Oliver's bill to amend the Poison Act was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

The same course was followed with Mr. Cameron's bill to amend the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Wilson moved on bill No. 38, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Registry Act Amendment Act, 1900,'" to amend section 2, line four, by adding at end of line "and by adding to said section 5 the following sub-section:

"(2) Upon receipt of a certificate of forfeiture of land to the Crown, issued under the provisions of section 133 of the 'Assessment Act, 1903, the estate and interest in any land so forfeited shall be registered by filing said certificate and making a reference to same in the Register books against every title affected thereby, and also upon receipt of said certificate any certificate of title or of registered estate outstanding in respect of the same shall be deemed to be cancelled as to said forfeited estate or interest."

Carried.

Mr. Bowser moved the following as subsection (100a):

"Until such rules, forms and orders are made the various forms and procedure, including the tariff of costs, fees and charges in all cases, petitions, motions, applications and other proceedings under this Act, unless otherwise specially provided, shall, as nearly as may be, be the same as those in force in the Supreme Court." Carried.

The report of the bill as amended was adopted; third reading next sitting of the House.

FENCES AND WATERCOURSES.

Mr. Evans moved the second reading of the Line Fences and Watercourses Act, explaining that the intention was to make the Act somewhat more workable than it was at present. Read a second time; committed next sitting of the House.

SPEED OF MOTORS.

Mr. Tanner moved the second reading of the bill to regulate the speed of motor vehicles on public highways. It was better to prevent than cure; several states of the Union had adopted legislation of this character and it was needed here, as farmers had complained to him of having their horses frightened by motors running at a furious speed. The bill was read a second time; committed at next sitting of the House.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House then went into adjourned committee of supply, Mr. Clifford in the chair, taking up the estimates at vote 150, a sum of $5,000 for the Vancouver Island main trunk road, 176 miles. On the vote of $2,000 for the Dewdney main trunk road, Mr. Oliver wanted to know where it was. He had been told on one occasion that he was on it, but all he could see was a mud hole. (Laughter.)

The Premier said the grant was far short of what that great highway deserved; its importance was acknowledged by all, and it had materially aided in the development of Delta Riding. He felt that he would have to apologize to his constituents owing to the smallness of this vote.

Mr. Murphy complained that $20,000 would not maintain the Cariboo road, and indulged in an attack on the road superintendent, whom he charged with political procivities of an expensive kind.

The Finance Minister in reply to Mr. Drury, said the government hoped to receive revenue from the Fraser River bridge at New Westminster in the near future. The whole question was now under the consideration of the government.

In reply to Mr. Henderson who asked about the bridge at Savonas, the Premier said plans had been obtained and a practical bridge builder had been consulted in the matter. The government has the matter under careful consideration. The government had decided, however, not to put up a wooden bridge, but to wait perhaps a year and put up a proper permanent structure.

Mr. Evans (Cowichan) moved to strike out the vote for superannuation to nine old civil servants. He objected particularly to Mr. Fannin getting $60 a month.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow explained that as regarded Mr. Fannin that he was still retained as advisor to the Provincial Museum where his long experience and knowledge were of great value. He was practically the founder of the museum, and had donated very many specimens to the museum. He was a man who had many very strong claims on the people of this province.

The Premier expressed great sorrow to hear Mr. Evans propose to send such a man as John Fannin to the Old Mens' Home at Kamloops. He was a man whose name was known and honored from one end of Canada to the other. He had contributed most valuable articles to many works of authority on natural history; he had spent his life in building up that museum, which was regarded as one of the best in the world; he had contributed the majority of the specimens there. Were it destroyed it could never be replaced. The Premier hoped that Mr. Evans would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Munro feelingly supported the Premier's request that the motion be withdrawn.

Mr. Evans said he was utterly opposed to superannuation funds, as they fed civil servants to live loosely and extravagantly, and he felt that his protest was well founded.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite enthusiastically supported and advocated the principle of superannuation as worn out civil servants. The question was now agitating the whole civilized world, and in Great Britain it was one of the living questions of the day. It was not only from the altruistic stand that he argued but on the ground of common sense; it was no more than the just due to men and women who had given their lives to the service of the country. He would like to see the government formulate a regular system of superannuation for old civil servants.

Mr. Evans withdrew his motion amidst applause.

The committee rose and reported to the House. The report will be considered at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Cotton presented a report from the select standing committee on private bills. Received.

The House adjourned at 5.55 p. m., until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Bowser, on Monday next:

That the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the working of the "British Columbia Immigration Act," presented on the 28th day of January, inst., be adopted.

On Monday next the Hon. Mr. Green to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act respecting the Official Map of a portion of Coal Creek District."

On Monday next Mr. Oliver to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Elections Act.'"

On Monday next, the Hon. Mr. Wilson to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Counties Definition Act.'"

Mr. Oliver to move, upon the consideration of the report of bill No. 39 intituled "An Act for the Protection of Deer upon Vancouver Island," to amend section 3 by inserting between the word "time" and the word "to," in the first line, the following words: "to kill except for actual use, or."

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Simon Leiser & Co., have sold out their interest in the wharf store to Mr. Howe of Union Bay. It is understood Mr. Brown will remain manager.—Cumberland Enterprise.

W. H. Bullock-Webster, chief constable for the Kootenay, has been called to Victoria to relieve Fred S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police. Mr. Hussey's health is somewhat broken and he will take an extended vacation. Constable Young will be in charge here during Mr. Bullock-Webster's absence.—Nelson News.

A "pled" form is the cause of lateness in issuing and scarcity of news in the Nugget this week. In a large office this would mean a delay of only a few minutes, but where one man is editor, proofreader, printer, pressman and devil those little slips take longer to adjust. And then it requires some time toropery express one's opinions after an accident of this kind.—Poplar Nugget.

On Saturday N. H. Galer, assistant general manager of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company closed a deal for two years' output of the two ore quarries at the Oro Denoro Mines, Limited. Smith Curtis, who went to Grand Forks on Saturday, represented the latter company. The negotiations had been proceeding for a month or so. The Granby company have also bargained for a block of the treasury scods of which will be sufficient to pay off the balance of the debt to the Bank of Montreal, which the Denoro company assumed when it bought out the assets of the King Mining Company a year ago.—Rossland Miner.

The last issue of the B. C. Gazette contains notice of the incorporation as an extra-provincial company of the B. C. Mica Co., Limited, with a capital of one million dollars in 10,000 shares of $100 each. The head office of the company is at Lewisville, New Brunswick, and the head office in this province is at Kamloops, and Mr. Fulton is the company's attorney. The objects for which the company has been formed are to acquire and operate mines in New Brunswick and in this province. The mining of the mica deposits of Tete Jaune Cache is the primary object of the company so far as B. C. is concerned. The preparation of the mica for the market and the usual long list of powers sought by every company on incorporation are included in the objects enumerated in this instance.—Kamloops Sentinel.

We have in the town of Chilliwack a club known by the name of the Liberal-Conservative Club. To most people such a title would mean that its destinies were necessarily political rather than social, and to those who have harbored this idea we would like to say that such is not the case. The Liberal-Conservative Club, situate in the Masonic block, consists of two spacious rooms, a sitting or recreation room, and a reading room. Fourteen daily papers are at the disposal of its members and visitors, likewise the sitting room, which being well heated up is a favorite resort for those who are wont to while away the evenings with jokes and a cigar, or for those who are inclined to indulge in games of whist, etc.—Chilliwack Progress.

Cyanide Procss Destroys Insects

Royal Botanic Society of London Makes Some Interesting Experiments.

Sodium Cyanide and Punkahs Too Much For Mr. Mike Robe.

The Agent-General in London has transmitted to the Provincial Department of Agriculture some valuable information regarding the disinfection of glass-houses by the cyanide process. Mr. Turner says:

"Having noticed in the London papers that the Royal Botanic society had been carrying on experiments for the destruction of scale and other pests on fruit and other trees and also on shrubs and flowers, I wrote the secretary for information on the subject thinking it might prove of value to horticulturists and fruit-growers in British Columbia. A few days ago the secretary called on me and told me the experiments were for the purpose of deciding what is the value of the cyaniding process, and that they had found it thoroughly reliable and safe, no pest of the kind referred to could live under the fumes—it entirely destroyed scale, mealy bug, woolly aphis, etc., and that it reached every part of the plant, which it is very difficult to do by spraying, it even went into cracks in wood work and killed the wood lice. At the same time it in no way injured vegetation but care was required that the fumes if used in a building should not be inhaled by human beings. The secretary has supplied me with copies of the Fruit Growers and Market Gardener of 10th and 17th December last in which particulars are given of the process, and also a written statement on the subject, there I send you by this mail."

The Market Gardener referring to the matter says: "Some weeks ago we announced that important experiments were in progress at the gardens of the Royal Botanic society, London. These experiments were arranged by the editor of the Fruit Grower and undertaken by the practical horticulturist of the staff of this journal, in conjunction with Mr. G. F. Strawson, the inventor of the process, and Mr. E. F. Hawes, head of the horticultural department at the society's gardens. Up to the time of these experiments, fumigation with hydrocyanic gas had not been put on a safe basis in this country. Something had certainly been done here and there, but we believe all previous attempts to use this gas have been more or less blind followings of the American method. So wild and unscientific have some of these American experiments been (in spite of the fact that they have been conducted by professors) that it is to us no surprise that they should have had only negative results. Yet these are the men whose work is quoted by the horticultural press of this country as examples for us to follow. No definite formula has been given as to degrees of strength, etc. of the ingredients to be used, and all similar essential details have been lacking. We had ourselves refrained from writing much concerning the use of this gas, but when we found so much indefinite stuff being copied from the American journals, we considered it best, especially as enquiries were reaching us, to put the matter as plainly as we then could, calling particular attention to the dangers involved in the careless use of the ingredients used in such work.

"We have for some time been in close touch with Mr. G. F. Strawson, and know how much the English cultivator has to thank him for in the vast amount of time he has spent in experiment on various spray fluids, etc., in order that a reliable English code should once and for all be tabulated for these important sprays. First come the oral with 'vaporite,' which we carefully studied at that time. As soon as we were convinced of their great value, we were asked to publish an account of these experiments in the growers' interests. This important matter being placed on a firm and lasting basis, Mr. Strawson turned his attention to the perfection of the cyaniding process. Numberless experiments were tried in Mr. Strawson's own glass houses, until definite results (English results this time) had been obtained. We were ourselves in the happy position of being able to arrange for extensive experiments at the Royal Botanic society's gardens, London, in confirmation of Mr. Strawson's good work, the able horticulturist in charge of these gardens, Mr. E. F. Hawes, being himself no whit behind either Mr. Strawson or ourselves in the wish to see these famous gardens the centre of the final large experiments with the new and English formulae."

The following is the detailed account of the experiments:

In order to thoroughly test the value of hydrocyanic acid gas as a means of destroying insect pests under glass, a series of extensive experiments were conducted in the large range of houses (now re-building) which contain the society's valuable collection of economic and medicinal plants. This range is divided into three sections which were dealt with as three separate houses. No. 1 and No. 3 houses each contain 11,900 cubic feet of air space. No. 2, 14,250 cubic feet.

Houses Nos. 1 and 3: 11,900 cubic feet of air space; materials used—sodium cyanide, 130 per cent., 22¼ oz.; sulphuric acid, specific gravity, 1.8, 42 fluid oz.; water, 126 fluid oz.

House No. 2: 14,250 cubic feet air space; materials used—sodium cyanide, 130 per cent., 26 oz.; sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.8, 51 fluid oz.; water, time exposure 50 minutes, 153 fluid oz.

Three cyaniding pans were used in each house, making a total of 9 in this range, which is 150 feet in length. The pans were first arranged into positions suitable for an even distribution of gas. Pieces of boards were then hung over each pan, about 4 feet long and 11 inches broad, to act as "punkahs" for distributing the gas generated instead of allowing it to rise rapidly to the roof, where, owing to its light nature it would collect in large quantities, possibly to damage tender vegetation and leave insufficient at the lower parts of house to destroy the insects. The whole of these nine "punkahs" were connected together with cords and worked from the exterior of house for about 10 minutes. The water was next placed in the generating pan and diluted with the sulphuric acid; vessels for the sodium cyanide were arranged above and close beside the generator with fine cords attached, whereby the cyanide could be tipped into the dilute acid from exterior of house without the slightest danger to the operator. The ventilators had been previously arranged to open from the outside. With all in readiness the sodium cyanide was tipped into the dilute sulphuric acid from the exterior of each house, the "punkahs" set in motion and gas was rapidly generated. Fifty minutes was allowed from the close of above operation for the cyanide to complete its work. At the end of this time the ventilators were opened and gas allowed to escape. During the operation no person must enter the house, as the gas generated is of a highly poisonous nature; and no cyanide must come into contact with the dilute sulphuric acid while operator is within the house. The operation of cyaniding is much easier in practice than theory and if carried out in a careful manner there is absolutely no risk. All plants in the houses cyanided were quite dry and sustained not the slightest damage. The time selected was 4 o'clock p.m., and houses opened at 4.50.

A smaller plant house in the propagating department was then experimented with, which contained a large collection of plants infected with various insects, and of a more tender nature than the preceding ones, including begonias in bloom, salvias, pelargonium, asparagus, eucalyptus, ageratum, etc. Some of these were placed in one corner of the house under the stage.

House No. 4: 4,277 cubic feet air space; material used—sodium cyanide, 130 per cent., 8 oz.; sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.8, 15 fluid oz.; water, 45 fluid oz.

Two generators and punkahs were used. Time exposure 40 minutes. At the end of this period gas was allowed to escape and was clear enough to enter the house two hours after opening. I selected several specimens for examination under the microscope of mealy bug, red spider, thrips, etc., and found them in a perfectly lifelike attitude but quite dead.

The process is known as the "Strawson sodium cyanide process" and the experiments were conducted by Mr. G. F. Strawson, the inventor, Mr. W. J. Emptage of the Fruit Grower, and the writer.

On further examination the next morning the result on mealy bug was marvelous. Not a living specimen could be found in a range of 150 feet long by 18 feet wide and not a single plant damaged. Other results were also as satisfactory, which tends to prove the great value of the new process when used with proper care.

The substitution of sodium cyanide for potassium cyanide is entirely new, the former substance being largely in California where it is employed for the Sam Jose scale.

The idea of producing an even distribution by "punkahs" is also new, and together with a proper standardization as above described puts the entire process on the soundest basis and is a thoroughly English method.

Women's Work For the Hospital

Told in Interesting Annual Reports Presented at Meeting on Tuesday.

Secretary's Statement Details Interesting Particulars of Works Undertaken.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Society, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, took place on Tuesday last at the city hall. Present were the president Mrs. Rocke Robertson; vice-president, Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Goodacre, Mrs. Langley, fifth, Mrs. W. Bickford, Mrs. Brodrick, Mrs. Stadthagen, Mrs. P. J. Johnston, Mrs. Rowland Machin, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Brett, Hon. secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hasell; assistant secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Frank Hanington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the report of the work of the society during Christmas month was called for and read as follows:

Madame President and Ladies: I have pleasure in laying before you the report of the works undertaken by this society since your last meeting, and which include the Christmas festival at the hospital, the special sewing and the annual ball.

The provision made by you for the Christmas cheer, and which included seventy-five pounds of turkey, cakes and fruit was very much appreciated by all the patients. Thanks are due to Lady de Lotbiniere, Mrs. B. W. Pearse, Mrs. Dunsmuir (Craigdarroch), Mrs. Clifford and some other unknown kind friends for generous Rockcrest gifts and evergreens for decorations, and also for a most acceptable gift from Mr. A. E. Flumerfelt of warm slippers for all the patients.

The special committee on sewing report that Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Stadthagen and Mrs. Hasell attended to the cutting out and distributing of the warm jackets, six of which are already finished and returned by Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Machin, while the remainder have been under taken by the Hawthorne Circle of the King's Daughters.

Mrs. Charles Vernon has also completed a number of hemstitched table cloths and Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Garnett night dresses. The mending and visiting committees have not attended during the holidays.

The accounts of receipts and expenditures for the annual ball are on the table, and have been examined and found correct by the president and the assistant secretary. After all expenses are paid there remains a balance of $400 to your credit, a most gratifying result when it is remembered that this year the usual second night Cinderella was abandoned.

Special thanks are due to the commodore and officers of His Majesty's navy for the most kind co-operation and for permission to invite the services of the band of His Majesty's Ship Grafton. To His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, ex-Mayor and Mrs. McCandless, Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, Colonel and Mrs. Hall, Captain and Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Fell (Duncans), Mr. Roland Stewart (Malahat Park), Captain Gibson (Chemainus), Mr. and Miss Levison, Mrs. Galletly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kent, Mrs. Thornton Fell, Mrs. Heisterman and Mrs. Munro for donations in cash. To the many members and friends who so generously contributed towards the supper and to Messrs. Fell, Speed, Jameson, Wilson, Hudson Bay Co., Turner & Beeton, Saunders, Henry, Clay, Mrs. M. R. Smith, Pither & Leiser, Mrs. Davies, Macdonald's Grocery, B. C. Cold Storage, Johns Bros., Bithet and Messrs. Thorpe & Morley for a similar kindness. To Mr. and Mrs. Jenner and Mr. Richards for kind services, and to Chief Watson for time and solicitous interest in superintending the decorations. To the following ladies of Methosin, who sent an acceptable gift of poultry, which was kindly cooked by Mr. Young of the New England: Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Watt and Mrs. Fisher. Sincere thanks are also due to Mrs. Dickenson and Mrs. Simpson for the loan of piano and of cutlery and for their hearty co-operation; to the ladies who so kindly undertook to sell tickets; to the gentlemen who constituted so able a floor committee and to Dr. Hasell, Mr. Herbert Robertson and Mr. Phil. Austin for special care of floor and music; to Messrs. R. Spencer, Weiler and the Westside for furnishing beautiful cosy corners and to Mr. Jacob Sehl for a handsome loan of furniture. To the supper committee, Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Brodrick, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Stadthagen, Mrs. Tenneut, Mrs. Dickenson, who worked indefatigably, and to Mrs. Brett, Mrs. H. Robertson, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Hannington, Miss Hartnagle, Miss Hiscock, Miss Mara, Miss Todd, Miss Pitts, Mrs. P. G. Walker and Mrs. Hasell, who had charge of dining room and decorations.

Before closing may I be allowed to return my grateful acknowledgment of the special help and support accorded by you to your secretary. Had this not been so it would have been almost impossible for me to have carried out the necessary details satisfactorily, owing to the various other demands pressing upon me at that season, and I feel deeply grateful for the kind and solicitous spirit shown which made the work a pleasure, and contributed more than anything towards the success which the ball has proved in every particular.

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in bank July 1st, 1903	$ 115 90
Fees paid in	10 00
Garden Party (August, 1903)	100 70
By Ball (December, 1903)	400 00
	$626 90

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures to date, January 26th, 1904:

White House	$ 28 48
Hastie	5 40
Redfern	6 00
Voted Christmas	30 00
Geo. Powell	14 55
Weiler Bros	70 40
Piercey	42 50
Mrs. Bickford	2 55
D. Spencer	40 35
G. A. Richardson	10 35
R. A. Brown	28 35
Lens & Leiser	43 98
Turner, Beeton	112 41
Palmer	17 50
Burt	3 00
Stamps and post cards	2 00
Sewing	7 70
	$465 50
	$626 90
	$465 50
Balance in hand	$161 40

A remittance of $3 is noted, with grateful thanks, of Mr. R. A. Brown's bill, for crockery. Special fund for ambulatory chair from Mr. H. C. Howard of Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, England, $48.50.

The meeting expressed itself satisfied with the report, and future work was next discussed. It was decided to set aside Friday afternoons, as in previous springs, to the sewing and mending committee, of which Mrs. Machin consents to remain chairman. All members willing to assist will be welcome at the hospital on these afternoons.

Present needs at the hospital were next mentioned—blankets, small pitchers and side dishes were asked for by the matron, and voted purchased.

The buyers appointed were: Mrs. Goodacre and Mrs. Stadthagen. Visiting committee for the month Mrs. George Taylor and Mrs. R. S. Brett.

The new ward was reported as nearly complete. The furnishing of this ward will entail a special effort on the part of individuals and societies interested. Two rooms are already undertaken—one promised by Mr. James Dunsmuir and another by a circle of the King's Daughters. This leaves ten to be provided for, and it was decided to ascertain from the various societies in the city in how far this need will meet with their interest. Mrs. P. T. Johnston undertook to do this. The special need of a more thorough canvass this year was pressed. Canvassing is not the most popular or easy of undertakings, yet it is the one most necessary to the interests of a society. So many people have never been asked to join the Woman's Auxiliary and such a large area of the city and district has never been visited that a great increase in membership might be confidently expected from a more particular attention to this matter. Those ladies who have so faithfully canvassed certain districts during the past four years, have met with much success and kindness, and if others would volunteer a like service it would be of the greatest value to the society. Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Brodrick, Mrs. Frank Hannington and Mrs. Dalby volunteered, and it was decided that a special meeting of canvassers should be called in the near future to discuss a concerted plan of work.

An invitation from the Daughters of Pity for the support of this society in the Children's Cinderella, which they propose to hold on Friday, February 12th, was extended and cordially received.

Before closing the president asked that a vote of sympathy be passed to Mr. A. F. C. Galletly, Mrs. Challoner and Mrs. Livingston Thompson in their late terrible bereavements, and the secretary was directed to convey to them this resolution.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, February 23rd.

THE BREEDING OF GRAIN.

The following has been sent out by the commissioner's branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa:

Good work has been done along various lines by the Dominion department of agriculture and by some of the provincial departments of agriculture in Canada with a view to encourage the use of high-class seed of the best varieties, but there is yet room for a considerable increase in the average yield of common field crops by the use of better seed grain.

The object of forming associations of seed-growers may not be perfectly clear to all. The idea may be new in Canada, but there are associations of seed-growers in other countries, such as the Illinois Seed Corn Growers' association, that are doing good work. The benefits derived from associations of breeders of live stock are pretty well understood. The advantages to be derived from organized efforts on the part of seed-growers are not dissimilar to those which breeders of pure bred live stock obtain through their associations, and the general operations of an organization of seed-growers are similar to those of live stock associations.

Associations of breeders of pure bred stock fix a standard which must be attained before animals will be recognized as pure bred. In fixing standards of excellence for pedigreed animals the principles which underlie improvement are recognized. The same principles that are applied in the improvement of animals are also applied in the improvement of varieties of farm crops. Heredity is the lever by which improvements are made and on which breeders of either plants or animals depend to fix desirable characteristics; but the law that like begets like must be taken in its broad sense, because it would be possible to make improvement if it were not for the tendency toward variation. Heredity and the tendency toward variation can be turned to account in the improvement of plants equally as well as in the improvement of animals, but unfortunately few farmers make any attempt to systematically apply these principles to the improvement of plants. Through heredity and variation improved varieties of field crops tend to revert to the wild types from which they evolved; but when these improved sorts are provided with the environment best suited to their growth, and a continued selection of the most desirable specimens practised, this natural tendency toward reversion is overcome.

Though it is highly important that the variety of grain be well suited to the locality where it is to be grown, too much faith has been pinned to the names of varieties without due attention to the quality of the seed itself. It is not always recognized that there may be as much faith has been pinned to the names seed of the same variety of grain as there is between two distinct varieties, so far as the capacity of the seed to give a large yield of grain of good quality is concerned. It is therefore important to use seed of the best variety that has had kindly treatment and continued selection for several years. In the production of good paying crops the cost of the seed is small but the influence of the seed is great. Plumpness and freedom from impurities is not sufficient proof that seed grain is capable of giving a good crop. Breeders of poultry do not pay much attention to the size of eggs for incubations; they want, first of all, to know something about the good qualities that the germ in the egg has inherited from the parents, and not only from the parents but from the majority of the ancestors. It is equally important that seed be taken from a crop in which the individual plants have had an opportunity to attain a maximum vigor and yield per plant, and it is just as important to have definite information about the crops and how the work of selection was carried on for several preceding years as it is to have a knowledge of the ancestors of breeding animals. In consideration of these principles which underlie improvement in common grain crops, and in view of the limited supply and growing demand for high-class seed grain, an effort is being made by the department of agriculture at Ottawa to form an association that will operate for the mutual benefit of seed producers and seed consumers.

According to the provisional rules of the association, seed grain that is pure, true to variety, and that had the benefit of a system of careful growing and continued selection for three consecutive years, is recognized as improved seed. The operations of members are closely inspected and records are kept of the amount and pedigree of the seed they produce. It is proposed to issue a catalogue for general distribution each year in which names and addresses of members will be given, together with the kinds and varieties of seed produced by them, the pedigree of the seed, the amount of seed for sale, and the price per bushel. It is also proposed to supply members with certificate forms, having printed thereon the rules with which members are required to comply in the production of seed. Purchasers of pedigreed seed may obtain one of these certificates with seed bought from a member; the signature of the member would be a guarantee that the seed supplied had been produced in accordance with the rules. The purchaser would then have an opportunity to verify the pedigree of the seed by having it registered.

A TRICK AND HOW TO DO IT.

Get two balls about the size of billiard balls. Chalk a circle three inches in diameter on the tablecloth, and a line about two feet off. Place one ball in the centre of the circle and balance a penny flat on the top of it.

The trick is to bowl from the line with the remaining ball and try to knock the penny out of the ring. Simple as it sounds, you will find it takes a good deal of practice, for nine times out of ten it drops inside.

The only way to do it is to bowl very slowly so that the ball rolls to the other one very slightly, and the penny will roll out on top of the ball.

Seventy Bodies Are Recovered

Work of Taking Dead From Pittsburg Mine Progresses Very Slowly.

Estimated One Hundred And Seventy-Four Is Death's Total Harvest.

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—Three days have elapsed since the catastrophe at the Harwick mine, and tonight at midnight seventy-one bodies of those who met death as the result of the explosion had been brought to the surface.

The blackened bodies, as they were brought out, were loaded on sleds and carried to the schoolhouse, where the undertakers were ready to receive them. The Allegheny Coal Company in an official statement, said all the men who were in the mine when the explosion occurred are dead.

There are 171 names on the list, which does not include Seiwyn Taylor, the two men who were fatally injured in the tipple, or Daniel Lysle, whose body was found in the mine this morning. He was one of the rescuers. His body was found sitting with his back to the wall of one of the rooms. He had evidently been overcome by the afterdamp. O. L. Pope, secretary of the Allegheny Coal Company, says that it is possible that one or more of those included in the list of dead have escaped. The official number of the known dead comes up to 174, but some of the names have not yet been ascertained, may have gone into the pit to work.

Tonight at the shaft mouth fires were built and groups of men were gathered there trying to keep warm. The blacksmith shop, about one hundred feet from the shaft, were the coffins containing the bodies thus far recovered.

Chief Mine Inspector Rodick resumed charge at the mine this afternoon. After finding the body of Daniel Lysle, a searcher, and the report that another of the searchers is missing, is keeping down the number placed from this supply. Capt. Collister often comes down to inspect without notice, and on these occasions there could be no preparation."

Auror Marcon said that if witness had ever heard of equipment being borrowed for inspection, and witness did not reply.

Speaking regarding deadlights, witness said it was usual in the C. P. R. steamers for them to have shutters. The steamer Charmer had plugs to fit any broken deadlight. A regulation for blocking ports at or near the waterline would be desirable.

When Mr. Blackwood left him, witness said, he appeared to have reached the conclusion that it would be of little use to send the Charmer to the Clallam's assistance. If he had thought there was danger to life he would have sent the Charmer. He would have had no fear of entering United States waters with her, and would have gone to Port Townsend if necessary. The Charmer would have reached the Clallam before the Sea Lion had gone out. He had not taken one of the Charmer's because the Holyoke had previously left Port Townsend. He believed that the Clallam had lost her tail shaft, as the Charmer's engines had raced much that day.

To Mr. McPhillips—The law did not require inextinguishable lights attached to the Dominion Shorthorn herd book. Yours truly,

(Signed) H. WADE, Secretary.

Six Doctors Failed to Cure Him.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM WAS THE TROUBLE.

Burdock Blood Bitters

DID MORE THAN SIX DOCTORS COULD DO.

Mrs. Theo. Newell, Argyle Sound, N.S., expresses her opinion of this wonderful blood remedy in the following letter:

"It is with the greatest gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. For years my husband suffered terribly with Erysipelas and