Interdependency of Industries

How One Province of Dominion Assists Industrial Growth in Others.

Interesting Interview With President of Rhodes Currey & Co. of Amherst.

In the contemplation of industrial activity one is prone to be circumscribed. The ordinary observer sees no advantage in business development unless its local application is paramount. The proposition that the Pacific Coast is materially interested in the upbuilding of industry in the Atlantic provinces would not be hastily assented to.

Yet during a conversation with Mr. N. Curry, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, it was brought home to a Colonist representative that the peculiar interdependence of industrial activity in all parts of our broad Dominion is apt to be overlooked.

Mr. Curry is president of the firm of Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the Maritime Provinces, whose business last year represented some $2,300,000, and which paid $367,000 in wages during that period.

The manufacture of all sorts of railway conveyances is an important branch of the Rhodes-Curry works. Their receipts from the sale of cars alone in 1904 amounted to $1,400,000, and the establishment has at the present time about $1,000,000 worth of orders for cars on hand. During the past three years they sold about $2,000,000 worth of cars to the Canadian Pacific Railway alone. They also manufacture largely for the intercolonial and other Canadian roads.

Mr. Curry, who is accompanied by his wife, is making a tour of the continent. He came over from Seattle on Monday, and will spend some time with relatives in New Westminster before returning to the East. His itinerary included all the important cities of California and some other states of the Union. He was seen by a reporter on the Princess Victoria, en route to the Mainland.

In the course of conversation Mr. Curry mentioned that his firm is building twenty passenger coaches and a number of box cars for the Canadian Northern, to be delivered at Winnipeg during the coming summer. Last year they manufactured 500 box cars and 25 refrigerators for this company. They are also just finishing a private coach for the Governor-General, which promises to be a beauty. It will be finished both inside and outside with mahogany, and its appointments and decorative works will embody the best artistic and building accomplishments. The car has been christened the "Alexandra." It will be used by His Excellency on his visit to the Pacific Coast this summer.

"Do you use British Columbia timber at all in car construction?"

"Oh, yes. Nearly all our roofing and siding comes from the Pacific Coast. We also use a great deal of your clear fir and cedar for general work—that is, in connection with our planing mill, where we turn out all sorts of building materials, bank office furnishings, etc. We use about 3,000,000 feet of British Columbia timber annually, and we have been dealing with one of your Coast mills for about eighteen years."

To a reporter's interrogation, Mr. Curry admitted that it did seem a long way to haul timber. "But then," he remarked, "it is splendid material."

"Do you use any other British Columbia product in your manufactures?"

"The most of our copper comes from your province and we require large quantities of it. It is used for axle bearings and car trimmings. Considerable quantities of tin and lead are also used."

Mr. Curry remarked upon the settlement of the Northwest and the enormous markets which would be there developed for British Columbia timber. He also observed that timber was not the only commodity that would be wanted. Every new town or settlement would develop its concomitant industries. Electric enterprises and other schemes of civilization would follow the people, and with these, great markets would open for copper and lead, and the mines of the province would benefit accordingly. Thus the development of Central and even of Eastern Canada means a reflex stimulus to the industries of this great province.

It is fifteen years since Mr. Curry was last in Victoria, and he spoke enthusiastically of the improvements noticeable on every hand. He looks for a wonderful development on this Coast in the next twenty years, believing that there are vast possibilities in the Oriental trade.

Speaking of trade conditions in Nova Scotia, he said that business has been improving generally for the past seven or eight years. There has been a very good development. The coal mines have very largely increased their output, and the manufacture of iron and steel has grown wonderfully. The Nova Scotia Steel Company was the first concern to produce steel. They have been manufacturing for over fifteen years. Their works are at New Glasgow. They have a very large trade with the agricultural implement manufacturers, making all sorts of shapes. They ship as far west as Winnipeg. In the manufacture of steel for agricultural purposes the company has a very high reputation.

Then there are the works at Sydney. For the last three years they have been turning out slabs and billets of the very best quality. All the Rhodes-Curry axles are made from their steel. There is no question about the quality of their output.

Mr. Curry said that the Sydney industry is now on a business basis. At the inception it was exploited a good deal more for the stock market than for business. The company has been lately making wire rods. The bulk of this product is sold to the nail-makers. Their rolling mill will be completed in a couple of months, and will be turning out rails by the 1st of June. They have orders already slated to keep the mills busy for nearly a year.

At New Westminster Mr. and Mrs. Curry will be the guests of Mr. A. J. Hill, C. E.

TAMMANY CONDEMNED.

New York Democracy Pass Resolutions Against Administration.

New York, April 11.—The legislative committee of the New York Democracy tonight adopted resolutions condemning the Tammany administration and asking all Republicans and independents to unite this year to overthrow the organization.

A fusion ticket is favored and the belief is expressed that "If a Democrat should be selected to head such a movement and on a platform in opposition to gas extortion and favoring the ownership and operation of public utilities where practicable, it would receive an overwhelming majority.

The Cowichan Farmers' Institute

The annual meeting of the Cowichan Farmers' Institute was held at Duncans April 3. Mr. Gadd addressed the meeting on "The Dairy Cow and How to Keep Her," and Rev. W. E. Dunham spoke on "Poultry Houses and Poultry Yard Methods."

Mr. Gadd was first introduced, and began his address by a description of a dairy animal. He said a good dairy cow was seldom an attractive animal to look at. The head should be small and gracefully poised, with small, well-shaped and uniform horns, the eyes bright and kindly in expression, the muzzle well-shaped and a good width between the eyes, denoting intelligence; the neck should never be thick and coarse, but, on the contrary, long, slight and sleek. Looking at the animal from in front, she should prevent a wedge shape from the top of the shoulders downward; and looking at her from in rear, she should also show the wedge shape extending from the legs upward. She should be very heavy through the shoulders, both upward and crosswise, denoting depth of chest and lung power. The body should be barrel-shaped, but this factor should be very prominent, as it denotes plenty of space for the successful handling of coarse, succulent food, which, being cheaper, is of course the kind of food to feed for profit. The speaker said he had particularly noticed on the Island the lack of care given to young stock, and he pointed out the necessity of great care being given to the heifer calves, as they were to be the cows of a later date, and if their growth as calves was impaired, they would be less productive as cows. "The calf pens," said the speaker, "have particularly come under my notice. They have usually been damp and mucky, the attendant simply endeavoring to offset this by throwing a little clean straw over the dampness, thereby covering up the fault and not removing it." He advised the keeping clean of the calf pens, as good conditions were imperative to success. The speaker also emphasized the necessity of feeding the calves warm milk, even in the summer, as cold milk chilled the stomach and required so much more carbonaceous food to restore the expended energy used in bringing cold milk to the proper temperature. He advised feeding calves fresh, new milk for the first two weeks, and when separated milk was given that the butter-fat taken therefrom should be supplied by the calf being given a little dry meal in a box kept sweet and clean. The calf should never be allowed to fatten, as this tended to beefiness—a tendency to be avoided. He also said that dairy cows should not be permitted to exercise much. The flow of milk would be better, he pointed out, with less exercise.

In referring to barn fixtures, the speaker said he preferred the rack before the cow, instead of the ordinary board manger. But if the manger was used it should be kept clean, no slime being allowed to cake up in the corners, and the remnants of one meal should not be covered up by a fresh supply at the next. The mangers or racks should be kept well cleaned out.

In discussing stanchions or methods of tieing, the speaker said he preferred the iron rod and chain plan to any other, and particularly the iron rod placed before the cow, as this gave her perfect freedom of head.

The speaker preferred the short stall wall. This should slant from the front to the floor, and should have a space of about eighteen inches between the stall wall and the ditch or gutter.

The floor recommended by the speaker was a cedar block floor, in preference to cement or planks, the objection to both of these being their slipperiness. The cedar block cut to a depth of eight inches and set on end on a level bed of sand made a durable floor and one which it is easy to keep clean. When the floor is laid, sand should be swept over it, filling the crevices.

Many questions of an interesting and instructive nature were asked, much enthusiasm being shown in the discussion of the subject.

Rev. Mr. Dunham was then introduced, and again appealed strongly to those present to support in a moral way the institute work, pointing out very forcibly its advantages. He then entered upon the discussion of his theme, "Poultry Houses and Fixtures and Poultry Yard Methods," and, although somewhat handicapped by the lack of a blackboard, he nevertheless held the attention of the audience with ease while he discussed in an interesting way the several kinds of poultry houses, their advantages and disadvantages, to which was given a marked attention for the entire address, lasting over an hour, after which the speaker answered several questions to the satisfaction of all, which were asked in rapid succession for another forty-five minutes.

Mr. Dunham pointed out the two great problems which face the man about to start in the poultry business, viz., location and situation. "By location," said the speaker, "I mean your nearness to a suitable market, and the climatic conditions of the district proposed as the site for operations."

He then very lucidly pointed out the advantages of the entire coast district for poultry-raising, from the market stand-point, and unhesitatingly predicting a great future for the industry here. He said there was no fear of it being overdone, as the demand was far in excess of the supply, and would undoubtedly continue to be so, as it was growing now by leaps and bounds over the increase of supply.

And by situation the speaker said he meant the position of the buildings, etc. He advised these to be on a well-drained site, emphasizing the necessity of having fowls kept from damp locations as much as possible; in fact, it is imperative that no standing water be allowed to remain in the yards. He cited instances which had come under his notice on the Island where the conditions were far from satisfactory. The speaker set in opposition to each other the colony house plan and the continuous house plan. The former had many supposed advantages, such as no fencing, etc.; but the speaker condemned this style of house, because only about one-quarter of the number of fowls could be kept by this system when compared with the continuous house plan. The only time when the colony plan could be made practicable is when an orchard is used for poultry runs; in this case the colony house is practically the only house which can be used to advantage, as the rows of trees are too far apart to permit of the continuous system—i. e., where the runs are expected to take up the land occupied by each row of trees.

The speaker favored the orchard as a run for chickens, pointing out the advantages which accrued therefrom by the fowls ridding the trees of vermin. If the fowls are disposed to fly into the trees, a few of the flight feathers drawn from one wing will prevent this; by the time the feathers have grown in again, the birds will have outgrown the notion.

Mr. Dunham recommended the tent style of house as the cheapest, and maintained that it was just as serviceable as others, but cautioned his hearers against overcrowding their laying birds, there being great danger of disease in overcrowded houses. He said that at the outside not more than eighteen of the Mediterranean type should be housed together, and even this he considered excessive.

The continuous house plan offered every facility for reducing labor and controling the flocks. The speaker pointed out that this was the greatest difficulty in successful poultry keeping, and it is imperative that the birds be controled. When the flocks are running loose they obtain much food that the keeper knows nothing of, as he cannot control the food, hence he cannot control the output. The additional food which fowls pick up in running about is used up in their additional exercise. Exercise is good and a certain amount of it is essential, and if this is given by making the fowls scratch in the litter for their grain, they will get about three hours' exercise daily, which is about right, and the fertility of their eggs will be just as good as that of birds running loose.

In discussing fixtures, the speaker pointed out the necessity of dropping boards, and explained that these should be cleaned every day to keep the fowls healthy and to prevent the breeding of vermin. A dropping board to hold 14 birds comfortably should be 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, made of flooring. On this flat roosts should be built of 2x2 or 2x3 stuff, the edges being rounded. Birds should never be allowed to roost on round perches, and one roost should never be higher than another.

The speaker also pointed out the necessity of spraying the interior of the houses quite frequently with a 10 per cent. solution of creolin, carbolic acid (crude), or any other tar extract; this should be done weekly, and the interior of the houses whitewashed spring and fall of each year.

Mr. Dunham was asked if he would advise the turning of duck eggs. He replied in the affirmative, explaining that the egg must be moved to prevent the developing germ from adhering to the shell.

Many other questions of an interesting character were asked, but space will not permit of a report here.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers. The meeting then closed at 11:30 p. m., much enthusiasm being shown throughout.

The Comox Farmers' Institute

The regular meetings of the Comox Farmers' Institute were held in the Agricultural Hall at Courtney on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 29 and 30.. On Wednesday night President Robb opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, extending to the lecturers, Messrs. Rev. W. E. Dunham and T. T. Gadd, a hearty welcome to Comox.

Mr. Gadd was then introduced. Mr. Gadd spoke on "Butter Markets and the Handling of Butter for Market." The speaker briefly and very forcefully outlined the advantages the butter industry of the coast had in the local markets over the imported butter. He compared Manitoba and Northwestern butter with the local product, and maintained that, while the Eastern product would hold its flavor longer than Coast-made butter, it nevertheless could not favorably compare with the local butter when the latter was fresh. He then pointed out that as Territorial and Manitoba butter could only be profitably shipped to the Coast in carload lots, that by the time it reached the consumer several months would elapse, and hence the Eastern product would not be in condition to become a rival of the butter manufactured on the Coast. This demonstrated, said the speaker, the advantages of the home manufacturer, who, not having a worthy rival, had the local markets to himself and could easily keep this advantageous position if the quality of the butter was also maintained.

The speaker said that British Columbia butter, for some reason unknown to him, would not keep, even what was considered in the East a reasonable length of time. He had watched the product of the leading creameries very carefully, and found that in each case the result was the same. He could alone account for this by the inability of the butter-maker to keep his creamery at a sufficiently low temperature during manufacture, owing to lack of ice. Mr. Gadd would not say positively that this was the case, but he offered this statement as an explanation of a cause which would give such an effect.

The speaker then went on to outline the care of cream prior to churning. He strongly condemned crocks, graniteware and fibreware vessels for the holding of cream or milk. All of these would readily chip and become unsuitable for holding cream, as the chipped place could not be thoroughly cleaned, hence making a lodging place for germs which would taint succeeding settings and produce bad butter. The speaker recommended the use of tin vessels exclusively, even condemning the use of wooden ladles. In washing tin vessels, Mr. Gadd explained that a brush should always be used, and that the interior of the vessels should be so scoured that when the finger is drawn along the side it would produce a sound which he termed "squealing." The speaker emphasized the necessity of having cream which is being saved for churning kept in a cool place, and condemned cellars where vegetables were stored or other places where provisions are kept as unfit places for the storage of cream. He also said that a well, the water of which was used for domestic purposes, was an unsuitable place, as a very small amount of cream or milk spilled into the water would make it impure. He recommended that a tank be built, through which the water could run, as the most suitable place in which to keep cream or milk.

The speaker condemned molds having thistles and other fantastic designs, and recommended that each brick be as plain as possible. He pointed out that where bricks were crested with even a modest design that they could not be wrapped as neatly or as effectively as plain bricks, and as the paper preserves the butter, it cannot do this as effectively when designs are used, as these permit of a certain amount of air being retained within the wrapper. Butter stamped with figures cannot be so neatly packed as plain bricks, hence, the speaker said, "I advise you to make your prints plain, as figured bricks become more or less jammed, and are usually unsightly when presented to the consumer."

Mr. Dunham was then introduced, and spoke for an hour on the suitability of the Comox district for raising poultry. He pointed out the peculiar advantages of the climate and soil, and also the local market, to successful poultry raising, there being a demand for poultry and eggs in Cumberland far in excess of the supply.

The speaker emphasized the necessity of having poultry houses built on high land, as dampness meant disease, and disease meant failure. "And," said Mr. Dunham, "there are many people who seem to think that all they have to do is to gather together a few chickens, put them in any old kind of a house, and feed them periodically, to have success. It is this blindness of investment which has caused so many failures in poultry raising, "for," said the speaker, "there is no part of the farmer's work which requires more attention to detail than does the poultry division." Mr. Dunham pointed out that this did not necessarily mean continual attention, but a knowledge of doing the right thing at the right time.

The speaker said that many people doubted the profitableness of poultry-raising, and in answer to this he cited instances of the success which resulted from a little care and common sense. He did not, however, think it possible for the average man to successfully attend to a business of sufficient size as to warrant an income compatible with that obtainable in the conducting of other enterprises. He pointed out that to have a large income it would be necessary to handle a large number of fowls, and these could not be handled in a rough and ready way, but each bird must be known to the operator, and the condition of each closely watched. The average man could only care for a certain number, and if he attempted more it would mean failure. He considered 500 laying hens to be the maximum number which could be successfully handled by one man, and that these birds, if carefully chosen and properly handled, should net $2 each per annum. And he figured the cost of such a plant at $1,500.

The speaker referred to the poultry industry in the United States as representing more capital than any other one industry. And while this represented many millions of dollars, there were comparatively few large plants contributing to the enormous output. This was largely supplied by small dealers. He therefore recommended the handling of poultry as a side line or in connection with another business, such as dairying, fruit-growing or general farming. The speaker also advised that fowls be confined to yards and given plenty of exercise by feeding grain in litter. The reason given by the speaker for his favoring the confinement of chickens to runs was that the food consumed could be controlled, and hence the stock could be fed for results; whereas, if the birds obtained free range they obtained foods unknown to the poultry-keeper and produced eggs at a natural time. This the speaker maintained to be poor policy, for to have success eggs must be forthcoming when prices were high.

Many questions were asked at the close of the lecture, and a lively interest was shown by the small but enthusiastic gathering. The subjects were very appropriate, and a keen interest was manifested, in poultry especially, and it is expected that this promising industry will receive better attention in Comox district in the future than in the past.

The second meeting of the Comox Farmers' Institute was held on Thursday evening. Mr. Gadd addressed the meeting first, having for his subject "The Care and Improvement of the Dairy Herd." The principal points brought out by the speaker were the animal to choose and how to care for it.

Mr. Gadd recommended the beginner to choose a breed that he liked, and in that breed to obtain by careful selection a true dairy type, which does not necessarily mean pure-bred. In caring for the animals he emphasized the necessity of clean, dry, cheerful stables. He argued that while the practice usually in vogue is to let dairy stock run every day, that this is detrimental to milk production when there is no pasturage. The exercise taken necessitates the consumption of a great deal more food, hence an increase in the cost of feeding, and because of this exercise a large percentage of the food which should go to milk production would be used up in the reinforcing of energy. The health of the animal can be maintained just as well in the stables, if such are ventilated and comfortable. The speaker very strongly condemned the practice of having water before the stock during feeding time, to which they could have access at will, and advised watering of the stock at regular intervals.

In discussing the care of young stock, the speaker laid stress upon the necessity of having a box to contain dry meal (a little of which should be kept in the bottom of the box) before the calves all time. The reason given for this was that, the separated milk being so poor, the calf required more nourishing food than the milk contained. Food, however, should never be left in the box more than 24 hours. Mr. Gadd recommended crushed flax-seed very highly for this purpose.

The fickleness of some breeders in crossing one breed with another and again recrossing was heavily scored by the speaker, who strongly urged his hearers to stick to the breed first chosen and improving the same.

Rev. Mr. Dunham was then called upon for his second address on poultry. Before taking up his theme, Mr. Dunham made a strong appeal, particularly to the young men of the district, to take advantage of the opportunities given them through the medium of the institute for acquiring a knowledge of agriculture. No subject discussed in the different meetings could be barren of interest to them, and he urged them not only to learn by practice and experience and to benefit by their seniors' experience, but to be hungry to acquire all the knowledge possible from men of wider experience. This opportunity was brought to their door by the government, and he exhorted his hearers to read carefully the literature provided them by the institute, and to utilize what they learned in a practical way.

As poultry-keeping was carried on in an irregular way in the district, and as no one of the several subjects on poultry was of particular interest, Mr. Dunham gave a general talk on the subject as a whole, which ended in a lively discussion, many of those present being ready with questions and eager for knowledge.

The question was asked, "Would it be advisable for a poultry-keeper to cross any of the Mediterranean class with the American class—i. e., the Leghorn type with the Rock or Wyandotte type?" The speaker said this could be done, undoubtedly to good advantage, but he cautioned the questioner not to go beyond that—i. e., to breed the half-breed with some other breed, as no standard of quality could then be maintained. And success in poultry meant not one year's work and its results only, but the preparation made each year for better success next year. Control of the quality of the stock was therefore necessary.

Another important question asked was: "Supposing two grains were alone obtainable as a staple food—e. g., oats and wheat—which would you feed?" Unhesitatingly and with much emphasis Mr. Dunham endorsed wheat, pointing out that the hull of the oat made that grain much harder to digest than wheat. He also explained that oats had more of a fattening tendency, and for this reason were not as suitable for a general food for chickens, as well as being much less palatable.

Another question was: "I have had to double floor in my chicken house to keep out the rats. As you condemn wooden floors, what would you advise in this case?" The speaker said he had used in his own poultry house one-inch poultry netting to cover the floor, fastening the ends and sides well to the sill of the building, wiring the edges together and covering this with about six inches of dry sand.

At the close of his lecture Mr. Dunham killed and dressed a fowl, demonstrating the most approved methods in both. The bird was instantly killed by dislocation of the neck, which, the speaker said, was quite easy to perform; but he pointed out also the necessity of severing the jugular vein and stretching the neck well, thereby allowing the bird to bleed just as freely and without the unsightly mess resultant by severation of the head.

DETAIL WORK FOR C. P. R. HOTEL

Railway Officials Going Over the Specifications With the Architect.

R. Marpole, with one of the engineering staff from Montreal, yesterday with F. M. Rattenbury, architect for the C. P. R. hotel building, went over the steel specifications for the structure preparatory to a contract being placed with an eastern firm.

Some particulars are now available respecting certain special features which will be incorporated in the building, which have hitherto not been published in Victoria.

The main floor will be 14 feet above the level of the street. On it will be situated offices, public drawing room, smoking room, palm garden and a magnificently appointed dining hall.

The floor space occupied by the dining room will be 38 by 77 feet. It will be elaborately finished in mahogany and Australian red bean. The smoking room, 20 by 36 feet, will be finished in oak and richly paneled ceiling. The drawing room, 30 by 50 feet, will be paneled and plastered and decorated in accordance with the general color scheme. A space of 68 by 46 feet will be given over to the palm room, where, amid the perfumes of palms imported from the tropics, the guests of the house may enjoy themselves lolling at their ease in the capacious pockets of generously constructed lounging chairs. The roof of the palm garden will be wholly of glass. Off the palm room will be located private dining rooms. In the room itself light refreshments will be served at suitable hours afternoons and evenings.

To the reception floor there will be two approaches. The main entrance will be at the southern end of the building, that it may be convenient to the wharves. The great corridor leading from this end of the building will be massively pillared.

The basement, or what might more properly be termed the ground floor, will be devoted to the bar, kitchen and servants' quarters. The kitchen will project beyond the main portion of the building toward Humboldt street. Its dimensions will be 100 by 44 feet. It will be well lighted and tiled throughout.

On a level with Government street will be situated the grill room, fitted in old German style; the bar, billiard and sample rooms.

Six stories of the hotel will be devoted to guest rooms, accommodation being arranged at present for over two hundred persons. All rooms will have bath rooms adjoining. The baths will be of marble and the rooms containing them will be floored and walled with tiling. The plumbing will be the most modern it is possible to procure.

Heating and ventilation can be provided in accordance with the desires of the guest, a hand-regulating governor for both being installed in each room in the house.

Ample provision has been made for rapidly emptying the house in case of panic from fire or other cause. All corridors lead to fire escape exits.

The lighting of this large building is to be provided for by the construction of a power house in the rear of the structure. Electricity and heat will be generated in this power station for the sole use of the hotel. A laundry and an ice-making plant will be features of the auxiliaries to be provided in quarters apart from the hotel building proper. A high pressure pumping plant, constantly under steam, will be ready for instant service in case of fire. The isolation of the power plant from the big building will do much to minimize the possibility of an outbreak of fire.

Crowning the building will be a handsome tower, beneath which there will be arranged an observatory from which a splendid view of the district surrounding the city of Victoria will be obtainable. This observatory will be 60 by 22 feet in area.

CROUP ABSOLUTELY CURED

"There is no remedy in my opinion that can act more promptly than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It cured my son of croup, absolutely, in one night. We gave him a dose when he was black in the face with choking. It gave him instant relief and cure."—Mr. Wm. McRae, 49 Wright Ave., Toronto, Ont.

CAPTAIN CLADO HAS APOLOGIZED

He Will Not Fight Duel With Captain Zilotti.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The proposed duel between Capt. Clado, formerly Rojestvensky's tactician, and Capt. Zilotti, aide to Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department, has failed to take place. Clado having been satisfied by investigation that he had wrongly accused Capt. Zilotti of responsibility for the publication of a letter from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky severely reflecting upon him. Capt. Clado has offered the amplest apology, completing the retraction by publishing his letters of apology in all the papers printing the first strictures.

WILL PUBLISH NO MORE MUSIC.

London Firms Hope to Start Copyright Legislation.

London, April 11.—Owing to the inability to suppress wholesale music piracy, chiefly of popular songs, a number of London publishing firms have agreed to cease publishing or advertising new compositions or entering into contract with composers, artists, or singers until further notice. The object of the movement is to induce the government to institute legislation reforming the present ineffective copyright laws.

"PURELY VEGETABLE"

Look out for these "purely vegetable" medicines. Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Morphine, Strychnine—all violent poisons—are vegetable. You see the term means nothing, as regards safety.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

Apples, oranges, figs and prunes make them. The juices are combined by our secret process, which intensifies their medicinal action, and pressed into tablets. These are "FRUIT-A-TIVES"—nature's tonic and laxative—the only certain cure for Indigestion, Headaches, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles.

They look like fruit—taste like fruit—smell like fruit—ARE fruit. 50c. a box. At druggists everywhere.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

John Houston's Sudden Return

Member for Nelson Arrived too Late to Attend the Prorogation.

Had Expected to Take Part in a Railway Discussion.

Mr. John Houston, M. P. P., was surprised when he arrived in Vancouver on Sunday to learn that the legislature had prorogued. For Mr. Houston was on his way to the Capital, bent on taking his place in the chamber to assist the passage of certain legislation which he had been given to understand was to be brought down for the consideration of the House. Mr. Houston reached Victoria on Sunday evening, and left last night for Seattle, en route homeward.

The member for Nelson informed a reporter that he came to the Capital upon summons. On Friday he received a despatch from an up country member to be here sure on Sunday. "And that is the reason," said he, "that I am here."

Mr. Houston said it had been intimated to him that the railway legislation, which was approved of in caucus, was to be submitted to the legislature. According to the policy thus agreed upon, the Great Northern was to get exemption from taxation for fifteen years for any mileage between Midway and the Fraser river. At least this was what the caucus was willing to concede. The Kettle Valley's lines were to get a guarantee of principal and interest on fifty miles from Grand Forks up the north fork of the Kettle river, the government to take a first mortgage on the fifty miles. A bonus of $5,000 per mile was agreed upon in connection with a C. P. R. proposal to build from Spence's Bridge to Midway.

"I also understood," said Mr. Houston, "that the C. P. R. were also to build the Kootenay Central from Golden to Elko. Had this policy been introduced in the House I was prepared to support it, because I believe it would have been very generally satisfactory to the people in Kootenay and southern Yale. I came down expecting to support this policy."

Besides being a representative of Nelson in the local House, Mr. Houston, as the majority are well aware, is mayor of the city. In that capacity he yesterday sold Nelson's $150,000 of electric light debentures to Wood, Gundy & Co., of Toronto, through the Canadian Bank of Commerce, for 98 1-10. The debentures bear 5 per cent. interest and run for twenty years from April 1, 1905. The proceeds of the sale are to be used in building an electric power plant on Kootenay river at a site ten miles below Nelson. The contract for such excavation and masonry work was let ten days ago, and work was commenced on Monday of last week. The plans, which were prepared by Clemens Herschel, of New York, one of the best hydraulic engineers in America, are for the development of 5,000 horse-power. One unit of 1,500 horse-power will be installed this year. Nelson owns and operates its own electric lighting system and operates an electric street railway, but is compelled to buy part of the power used from the West Kootenay Power and Light Company.

When the new plant is completed Nelson will be the best lighted town in the province, and be in a position to sell electric power at low rates.

MANY BRITISH LINERS IDLE.

London, April 11.—The London and the Southampton docks at present hold a fleet of British liners which have no work to do. In the basins at Milwall familiar lavender colored Castle liners lie securely moored waiting for the revival in South African trade. Four years ago they were plying to and from the Cape crowded with men and merchandise from sun deck to keel. Now they are "eating their heads off" at their owner's expense. Altogether about a score of liners belonging to the companies engaged in the Cape trade are lying idle.

Losing Your Grip? Failing in Nerve Force?

This Process of Decay Must be Stopped! You Must Revitalize Your Wasted Energies and Get Strong!

Perhaps you don't understand why you are growing thinner and weaker, why that "don't care" feeling and drowsiness keeps dragging you down; why life is robbed of its old-time interest and happiness? Your appetite is probably keen enough, but still food does you no good. For some time you have felt this stagnant condition within the body, but now its growing worse.

This "all gone" feeling is an evidence of several things. In the first place you don't assimilate your food, consequently the body is poorly nourished. The blood is thin and watery, lacks those red corpuscles that denote strength and vitality. In this condition you are exposed to the danger of complete collapse, which can only be prevented by building up all the powers of the body with Ferrozone. This is how Ferrozone will make you well:

First, it will increase the appetite and give you at the same time power to digest and assimilate food. Everything you eat will be instantly converted into nourishment. This means rich, pure blood, a surplus of reserve energy, new life for the nerves and all over-strained organs. The glow of robust health will be quickly manifest on cheeks and lips—jovial spirits, increased weight and a clear brain will all evidence the enormous benefit accruing from the use of Ferrozone.

After reading the following letter from H. A. Thurston, of 228 Vermont street east, Indianapolis, Ind., no one will ever doubt the merit of Ferrozone:

"A year ago I took the grippe. I was as weak as a child. I was no longer able to eat. My blood was thin. My cheeks were white and hollow. Doctors gave me all kinds of medicine, but none of them brought me strength. My friends said I was wasting away with some slow disease, and I bade them good-bye. Then I heard of the wonderful Ferrozone. After three days it gave me an appetite. I gained strength and became cheerful. Under Ferrozone I improved steadily. I am well today. I weigh 15 pounds heavier than ever before, and feel like a new man.

"(Signed) H. A. THURSTON."

The secret of growing strong is solved by Ferrozone. It supplies actual nourishment. It braces you up quickly, supplies new energy, brings back the snap and fire of youth. Try Ferrozone, 50c per box, or six for $2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

TOO TIRED TO STIR!

ARE YOU ONE OF THE WEAK WOMEN

To Become Bright, Happy and Healthy? Use Ferrozone.

Modern life makes demands on every woman's strength that seem impossible to meet. Only the robust and strong can stand the strain. The weak, with their delicately balanced organisms, must fail. Blood gets thin, it's innutritious. Nerves go to smash, vitality declines, and then follows misery and suffering caused by interference with certain functions upon which the very existence of every female depends.

Don't let your condition grow worse. Check the decline of vital force before it is too late! The one sure remedy is Ferrozone—not a temporary stimulant—but an uplifting nutritive tonic that contains the kind of building material a weak body requires.

FERROZONE revitalizes the system by putting new life into the blood. Not only does it nourish the ordinary blood supply—it does more, it makes new blood, the rich, red kind that denotes health.

Energy is reinforced, strength is steadily and surely rebuilt. Keen appetite, strong nerves, more restful sleep, buoyant feelings, all tell of the enormous good Ferrozone invariably accomplishes. For restoring the weak, the pale, the despondent, there is no treatment so instant and permanent in effect as Ferrozone. A trial proves this. Won't you use Ferrozone yourself? It will surely make you well—its effect is instant.

BUILD UP HER STRENGTH

Mrs. M. E. Etherington, a well-known merchant's wife of Troy, writes: "I am quite willing to give a public testimonial for Ferrozone, believing it to be a tonic of superior excellence, and one that will rapidly build up strength and supply new energy to anyone not feeling well. Last spring I was in a very poor condition of health. I was nervous, felt tired and completely worn out. No doubt it is quite a common complaint with ladies of my age, but I placed great reliance in Ferrozone, and took it for several weeks. It made me quite strong, and, in fact, I have been in better health ever since. I can heartily recommend Ferrozone."

Ferrozone Assures Good Health!

WARNING Beware of the substitutor who urges you to accept something "just as good." Only FERROZONE can cure satisfactorily—see you get it, and Nothing else. Price 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50 at all reliable dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co. Hartford, Conn., U. S. A. or Kingston, Ont.

Good Wook O
The S. P

Victoria Branch's Exc
complishments of t
Half Year.

Protection of the Righ
Valuable Dumb F
Safeguarded

At the last committee me
was also a half yearly me
was a large attendance of
The report of the secre
that a great deal of wor
undertaken and that it is e
ing.
Besides the routine work
fice, entailing a large corr
and attending to a numbe
cases of cruelty which o
every day, and require con
tion, the following more s
of cruelty have also been
During the last severe wea
was found at Cedar Hill, t
starve, without shelter. It
into a stable by a farme
within a few hours. This
case of cruelty, but some
circumstances decided the
not to prosecute.
Nathan Rowden was pro
slinging a horse to a beam
and leaving it there in an
and starving condition. Th
fed by the society. As th
had had considerable dome
at the instance of the socie
their counsel, Mr. Lindley
man was remanded on de
tence and the horse ordere
stroyed.
Thomas Mould, butcher,
moned by the society for
horse and some cattle to be
ing condition on property b
Mr. McHugh at South Sa
S. P. C. A. were feeding
for a considerable time. T
ant was fined $20 and costs
the unavoidable absence of
Mr. Frank Higgins kindly
the prosecution in the cas
of the society.
There were a number of
longing to Mr. McHugh i
place, and in much the sam
and in possession of the s
tion was taken in this case
drawn by the society. Th
were also fed by the society
under its care and were
these two cases fifteen head
more, at a cost of over $30.
Another case of starving
the above, with the active
tion of Mr. Ego, P. C., has
with on Mayne Island.
An action was instituted
ciety against a Chinaman
Spring Island for burning
placing it in an oven. Mr.
secured a conviction and a
was inflicted.
The society is pleased t
edge the assistance rendere
mitted on the Islands, on al
by Mr. F[illegible], and the courtes
and tro[illegible] taken on its bel
prov[illegible] city police,
the [illegible] been invoked
[illegible] circumstances of c
[illegible] society destro
[illegible], belonging to t
[illegible] reserve.
M[illegible]bers of the family of
[illegible] of the Driard hotel, d
[illegible] Sunday the 19th ult., took
rier with them. The dog
[illegible] struck across the hea
hatchet or hammer, stunned
dead, but under treatment
In consideration of the wife
Mr. Harrison desires not to
a prosecution of the offende
A horse belonging to Mr.
was taken out of his stable
day without his knowledge
been tied up for hours on
while the man was drinki
horse was taken charge of
ciety.
It will be seen that while m
deserve to be prosecuted the
forbears to take this step ex
extreme circumstances.
The committee have to
city council for carrying out
gestions made with regard t
in the park, which it is hop
safely protected.
The society has to record
regret a great number of in
dog poisoning, some evident
cause of accident, but of ma
tent. These cases are occur
cipally in the vicinity of Cook
couver streets. It is hoped
one having any clue or susp
the perpetrators of these
cowardly outrages will co
with the society.
We again print as a wa
clause in the Act relating t
ing of poison:

Amended Poisons A

Chapter 44.—"4. Every p
shall place any poison outs
own building or out-building
any land possessed by him f
struction of noxious anima
any purpose whatever, shall
to all persons or families resi
in two miles of the place w
poison is placed, by posting
five of the most public plac
two miles of where said poiso

If You Would Be
You Must Keep
Kidneys Wel

Help them to work free
them to flush off all the
waste and impurit

Doan's Kidney
Are for this purpose

Have you suspected your k
the cause of your trouble? If
backache, swelling of the feet a
frequent or suppressed urine
pensation when urinating, speck
before the eyes, great thirst,
deposit in the urine, or anythi
with the urinary organs, t
kidneys are affected
It is really not difficult to cu
trouble in its first stages. All
to do is to give Doan's Kidn
trial. They are the most effect
tine to be had for all kidney an
troubles.
Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn,
tured by their use. She say
over four months I was trouble
came back, and was unable to
bed without help. I tried pla
tinuments of all kinds, but to
At last I was induced by a frie
Doan's Kidney Pills. After I
two-thirds of a box my back was
and as well as ever."
Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 c
box, or 3 for $1.25. All dealers
direct by mail on receipt of pric

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL
TORONTO, ONT.