PRESERVATION OF CANADIAN FORESTS

G. O. Buchanan Delivers Exhaustive Address on Fearful Waste of Natural Resources-Worst Danger That Threatens Any Nation.

Says John Muir-"Any fool can destroy a tree. They cannot run away and if, they could they would still be chased and hunted down as long as fun or a dollar could be got out of their bark hides, branching horns or magnificent bole back-bone.

"Few that fell trees plant them, nor would planting avail much toward getting back any. thing like the noble primeval

"During a man's life only saplings can be grown in the place of old trees-tens of centuries old-that have been destroyed. "It took more than 3,000 years to make some of the trees in these western woods-trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty, waving

forests of the Sierras. "Through all the wonderful centuries since Christ's time, and long before that, God has taken care of these trees, saved them from drought, disease avalanches and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods. But He cannot save them from fools. Only Uncle Sam can do that."

The above is the exordium to one of the most useful and exhaustive addresses ever delievered before the Nelson University Club. It was read on Saturday night last at the meeting of a life long lumberman and president for years past of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southeastern British Colum-Cicero in his second Phillipic, designation

Mr. Buchanan sounded a note, says the Nelson Daily News, which is now echoing over the world and which is al circumstances and policies and in harmony with the best practice the After the short preface given above,

Let us consider the general cons quences of the destruction of the forest. With the extirpation of the forest the climate of a country partially is changed. At one season, the earth parts with its warmth by radiation to an open sky-and receives at another an immoderate heat from the unobstructed rays of the sun. Hence the climate benes excessive, and the soil is alternately parched by the fervors of sum-mer, and seared by the rigors of over its surface, drift away the snow that sheltered it from the frost, and dry up its scapty moisture. The precipitanes as irregular as the temperature. The melting snows and vernal rains no longer absorbed by a loose and bibulous vegetable mould, rush over the frozen surface, and pour down the valley seawards, instead of filling a retentive bed of absorbed earth and storing up a supply of moisture to feed perennial springs. The soil is bared of its covering of leaves, broken and loosened by the frost deprived of the fibr ous rootlets that held it together, dried and pulverized by the sun and wind, tions. The face of the earth is no longer a sponge, but a dustheap, and the floods which the waters of the sky pour slopes carrying in suspension of earthly particles, which incresae the abrading power and me chanical force of the current, and augmented by the sand and gravel of falling banks, fill the beds of the sterams divert them into new channels, and obstruct their outlets. The rivulets, wanting their former regularity of suplpy and deprived of the protecting shade of the woods, are heated, evaporated, and thus reduced in their summer currents,

autumn and in spring. From these causes there is a constant degradation of the uplands, and a constant elevation of the beds of watercourses and lakes by the deposition of vegetable and mineral matter carried down the stream. The channels of great rivers become unnavigable, their are shoaled by dangerous sandbars. The earth stripped of its vegetable cover, grows less and less productive, and onsequently less able to protect itself by weaving a new network of roots to ind its particles together, a new carpeting of turf to shield it from wind and sun and scouring rain. Gradually it becomes altogether barren. The public service. rashing of the soil from the mountains the rich organic mould which covered them, now swept down into the dank low grounds, promotes a luxuriance of aquatic vegetation that breeds fever formerly operated by water. and more insidious forms of mortal dis-

ease by its decay, and thus the earth is rendered no longer fit for the habita-

As to the consequences that have followed deforestation, let me give you a few instances. To begin with: Of Northern Africa we read:

"A world of barren sand, Where naught can grow, because raineth not.

And where no rain can fall to bless the

Because naught else grows there."

Says a French official of the present "We try to reintroduce trees to give back to Southern Tunis its pristine fertility. Most of it is now a sand destroyed all the trees there and killed and sets free the seeds. the forest. The punishment was not long to follow. No forest, no men. * * *

wretched natives gain a precarious live-lihood by cutting in the desert, esparto 40 years. In fact it is from trees a cengrass, and packing it on camels to the tury old that useful seed is expected. coast to be shipped as raw material for It is only in periods that trees produce the paper makers in London. In the remote districts the natives in spite of three to five years. At the age of 20

nates as enemies of the nation, those engaged in the devastation of the forest. Mesopotamia, once praised as the Paradise of fertility, where, according nothing of the kind. The extinguishmore in attune with the conditions of to Herodotus, the culture of the grape forestry, in that it is free from sectionof moisture, has become a sand waste, in which the Euphrates, the headwaters, world over than any utterance which has yet been made in the west.

In which the Edulliates, the agarden of has yet been made in the west.

Eden, and which for many centuries Eden, and which for many centuries lake, 19 years ago, and of all the fires imports of wood 400 per cent. in 40 was a source of ample water supply, is that have come under my notice there lost. Precisely that portion of the is scarcely one the responsibility for sumption was three to four billion feet,

hausted.

of stubble left from the grain and rice laxity that they did not serve time.

The political decadence of Spain is struction of wood having raised the conducted later as to the origin of the about five billions per annum.

The American Forestry Ass

I can show it to you, made by man in per cent. a state less than three centuries old, by removal of the forests."

very marrow of the land. This is estimated to be worth five hundred mil-

It is noted that the streams of New leaves bare ridges of sterile rock, and England have ceased to have any con- annum, and Saxony, with a timber rev being consumed to drive the machinery

the Cuyohaga, 50 years ago, large loaded barges went up and down. Now, in ! an ordinary stage, a canoe can hardly days, clear white pine boards were pass. The same may be said of other worth at St. John £3 to £4 per thousand, sand feet. streams; they are drying up, and from the same cause—the destruction of the lumber that was not clear sold for local ent forms of leases and licenses that

The damage from floods in the United was lost by flood damage in one year. "I remember Says Prof. Macoun: those noble forests as they stood in 1885, lumberman bought limits for \$20,000, at thirty yards would not bring down Mr. David Ward, of Michigan, have it? The fire had gone up the side of Six-Mile creek and left the side of the

Falls in grave danger."

"Serious damage is done — Line between Robson and Boundary is blocked—Will be cleared not later than Thursday next."

The incandescent lamps fed from it glow all night in the streets of Grand Forks, Nelson, Rossland and Trafl.

Our intractable zinc ores are expected

Thursday next." "Disorganized-Everywhere traffic arrangements upset — Slides at Roger's Pass — Washouts occurring in many

began the preparation of this paper:

"Montana town's peril — Two small

any fertile seed under forty years. Thus average of \$156 per acre." hardwoods will begin to arrive. Now, in regard to the regrowth of

desert. What it was in Roman times we know by the ruins, and by the inscriptions. The capital of the south, shade from the lofty trees, the fertile seeds spring into life. The jackpine, seeds spring into life. The jackpine, seeds spring in the furnace of affliction. scriptions. The capital of the south, Sufftula it was called, consists now of scattered ruins in the midst of absolute desert. On an inscription an old Roman veteran describes his villa, the with pitch that the seeds are preserved. trees, the plots of grass, and the fluent | for many years, but have no power of waters, now buried under the shroud of the desert sand. The Arab conquest

On many of our hills the young growth is almost entirely jackpine. On An Arab chronicler, seeing the havoc, Vancouver Island I noticed that it was recalled in his book the former times largely hemlock. This is the first penof prosperity, adding: 'But in those alty we pay for a sweeping fire; we days one could walk from Tripoli to Tu- lose white pine and fir and we get jackpine and hemlock. But this dense sec-In this region at the present day the ond growth of whatever kind, will not the University Club, R. J. Clark in the the efforts of the French officials, perchair as president, by G. O. Buchanan, sist in pulling the grass by the roots. summer day, turpentine is abundantly distilled-the air is charged with hydro-carbon compounds that are not ignitable, but almost explosive.

I am told that the prevention of forest fires is impossible. I say that it is ment of a bush fire once under way is practically impossible. The prevention of their occurrence is not.

to that of the whole Christian world of do a great deal of damage. I have held ure to 240 billion feet. The consump of the moon."

and yet except as to the right of way
A recent writer says: "There are they have not been burnt. Only three large districts in China where no such the four times have I had fires in my thing as a bush or even a shrub has limits, and I know the men who set and Sweden have also failed to adopt

ing up a scanty growth of weeds and grass by the roots, carrying it home for fuel. In these communities no wood is ever seen except in coffins. There are

From what is reported as to the state | hands of their people. from fires is inconsiderable"; Sweden, with 18,000,000 acres, reports 1,200 acres \$3.237.000 from forests, loses \$1,000 per

Square hewn white pine (the choicest of timber) has been sold in Canada as

My father says that in his boyhood purposes for \$3 to \$4 per thousand.

that have come under my notice since I out houses with flooring and shingles by it. The man who sits in the shaft from Vancouver, oak from Indiana, cy-press from New Orleans, and red wood with a pull of the lever the power of claces swept away, and city of Great from California. Little did I ever im-

Association says: "At the last sale of at midnight in a thousand homes it timber by the Ontario government, the license to cut white pine only, on cer- upon a button to throw a cheerful Since the ice cap retreated the trees tain berths sold for \$31,500 per mile, gleam upon the cot of the sleeping have been slowly returning northward. A glant pine will in a gale throw its cones a distance of 200 feet. The progeny of this tree will produce scarcely as sold at a price estimated to equal \$100,000 for the pine only, an burdens of duty upon Kootenay river, dences of the earliest eras of Egpptian

aside from accidental transportation by birds, squirrels or water, pine will of March 28th, 1908, upon the "Vanish-From an article in Harper's Weekly by birds, squirrels or water, pine will advance 500 feet in a century. The ing Forests of America," I take a few cultimate of Kootenay is favorable for the hardwoods and for the nut bearing trees. Oaks, chestnuts, locusts and hard maple thrive in our gardens, but ir, our woods there is not an oak, ash.

by birds, squirrels or water, pine will of water 100 will have a few of fall between the lake and the columbia river will probably allow of the utilization of the full available flow of the river six times over, with a production of 250,000 or more horse power, equal to the power to be obtained from the consumption of 1500,000 trees.

In another spot a leather workers of the wind traced at columbia river will probably allow of the utilization of the full available flow of the river six times over, with a production of 250,000 or more horse power, equal to the power to be obtained from the consumption of 1500,000 trees of the consumption of 250,000 or more horse power, equal to the power to be obtained from the consumption of 1500,000 trees of the utilization of the full available flow of the river six times over, with a production of 250,000 or more horse power, equal to the power to be obtained from the variant trees.

Abydos in Upper Egypt, but now their the boat was salling with the whole. In another show only been traced at columbia river will probably allow of the utilization of the full available flow of the river six times over, with a production of 250,000 or more horse power, equal to the power to be obtained from the variant trees.

The specific trees the same that the and the early kinds of country. Huther the and which trees are which trees of the wide traced at Abydos in Upper Egypt, but now their the and the early kinds of country. Huther the early will the sullal procedure when the same with the boat was saling with the whole the and the early kinds of country. Huther the early kinds of country elm, beech or hickory tree. The reason is that these trees can not give wings to their seeds, cannot even throw them 200 feet as the firs can, and so have not overtaken the retreating ice cap. The probabilities are that our spruce and 000,000 million ties per annum for mere to the extent of at least the last six or stone, of the forms of pottery, and of oine trees, which have advanced 2,000 renewals, a tree must be growing at leight feet of its natural fall. Perhaps the chipping of flints, are identical in Book of Hebrews. Upon this same site Hauser lake might also be so employed, and thus the same region at points 300 miles aportyphal books, lives of saints, and thus the low water minimum, apart. arney, and that in another 100,000 the keep up the supply. Sixty million feet, the cut of 10,000 acres is consumed every year in matches. Hardwood lands aggregating the area of New trees upon burnt ground. The first fire does not destroy the seeds, which lie York state were cleared off in seven years in the manufacture of cars, implements, furniture, etc., and prices rose 25 to 65 per cent."

There are 1,200 paper mills in the United States; not 300 of them have any wood supply of their own. Their spruce supply would be exhausted in six years. The paper output is 3,000 tons per day, qual to 930,000 tons per annum. newspapers are eating up the spruce forests of the United States at the rate of 1,765,000 feet of lumber every working day. Pulp wood from Quebec is going into the United States at the rate of 1,000,000 cords per annum. Mr. Van Horn says: "A cord of pulp wood brings \$6, converted into pulp

The entire mining industry of the United States, quarries and all mineral products included, is per annum \$600,-000,000; the annual value of raw forest products is \$600,000,000, further enhanced by manufacture to \$1,200.000,000. Great Britain imports annually lumber worth \$125,000,000.

Our civilization is built on wood: it irrounds us from the cradle to the grave. Statistics show that in spite of travellers of that age—let us hope far erection of the colossal pyramids in of electric machinery, the proper guardstone and cement, more and more wood per head of population is continually called for. In forty years Great Britain increased

her population 40 per cent. her conin 70 years increased her population by I have been watching and fighting 20 per cent, her consumption of wood fires ever since I came to Kootenay 700 per cent. Germany increased her earth's surface which about the beginning of the Christian era, was endowed with the greatest superiority of soil and climate, is now completely expected.

is scarcely one the responsibility for which could not easily be placed, and scarce one that might not have been ure is that of the cut of sawn lumber. The consumption of wood for all purhausted. fires—sometimes two or three set in one day, but they were always high up on lumber, fuel, ties, fencing, mining tim-"A territory which in bygone ages the hills, and it was always raining at bers, etc., is estimated to be twenty sustained a population scarcely inferior | the same time, and I never knew one to | billion cubic feet, equal in board measthe present day, has been brought into desolation, almost as complete as that roads built and operated across them.

every one of them, and it is due to my recautionary measures. What was laxity that they did not serve time. crops is grubbed out for fuel, and children can be seen in desert places pull-transferred to a non-political and non-their present rate of consumption for

The American Forestry Association way discouraged. issued in B. C., the majority are in the forestry commission if formed.) That ern buildings upon the site of this an-

of things in Germany. I judge that it Notwithstanding the most extraordin- eral terms for the surrender of exist-The Hon. James Wilson, secretary of the interior, said at Pittsburg: "If you set fire to Dresden or Berlin, than for ments, I must add this comment: that the largest possible amount of timber be withdon't stop destroying the forests on the beadwaters of these two great rivers, Saxony or Prussia. A saying is current had no stumpage value. Timber is like government retaining it, with a view to ing stairway. The constructive destruction in the elements of electrical

ington and Oregon. upon the resources of the nation great- 600 acres damaged in four years. Aus- wisely in withdrawing the timber lands their timber, and that the operation of er than the cost of all branches of the public service.

er than the cost of all branches of the per year. Bavaria, with net income of the province from the market. Upon this subject allow me to quote Dr. Judsiderable value for power purposes, ow-ing to their unsteadiness, and coal is loss is \$300 per year." the average first explain that in Ontario, New vestments in such timber berths as are Brunswick and upon Dominion lands, in the open market. ground rents of from \$5 to \$8 per mile per annum are charged, but the right Wm. C. Bryant said in 1856: "Take low as six cents per cubic foot, now it to timber berths is sold by competition royalty is collected when the timber is

ent forms of leases and licenses that

trees so tall on the slopes of Beaver cut timber worth \$200,000, and sold the that is of supreme importance is the creek that the shot out of a gun to kill limits for \$750,000." "The executors of water power of the Kootenay river, Developed now to the extent of some here on Saturday night, when the with intricate and delicate colored pat- lice on Bastion square are about to a bird from the first limb. I was in the been offered \$4,500,000 for 300,000,000 feet 40,000 horse power, we have hanging same man will box Kid Howell of this terns of the most exquisite workman. be repainted. Estimates are being Rocky mountains when the first mud-slide came down, and what brought per thousand feet, and it is probably ing industries, the illumination of old worth 50 per cent, more than that."

"Here in Montreal, which has seen The blowers of the furnaces at Granby towns, and our subsidiary enterprises.

"The local bank clearings for the blowers of the furnaces at Granby towns, and our subsidiary enterprises."

"The local bank clearings for the blowers of the furnaces at Granby towns, and our subsidiary enterprises." the clear white pine from half a con- and at Trail are actuated by it. The quite a decided increase over last servants, the latter bearing on their to be redecorated. The work will be I quote a few newspaper headlines tinent pass her door, we are building lead is extracted from the base bullion week's record.

Our intractable zinc ores are expected The president of the Ontario Lumber to dissolve in its seven-fold heat, and

The tendency, as time goes on, will

which measures the real value of a power source, can be largely reinforced.

But if the slopes of Kootenay river and all its branches, from the foot of Kootenay lake to Banff park, are denuded of forest growth; if every tree large enough for a saw-log is cut; if longitudinal rows, each separated from results bearing more particularly upon after that every tree large enough for a tion or wall. One half of these vaults are anticipated. The work will be carmining prop, is cut; if after that fires, contained relics, such as pottery, placel ried out under the direction of Procarelessly or wantonly set, sweep these in a basket, slate palettes containing resor Flinders Petrie assisted by six slopes to the summits until the fires die out from rarification of the air, or ers and scribes, glazed pottery orna- ital and commercial centre of the life because the foot of the glacier is reached, if these fires repeat themselves undelicate needles of gold provided with years. til all seed trees are destroyed, and the minute eyes. The age of these relics vegetable mould is burnt off the rocks is definitely determined by a clay seal or washed away; if the snow of all these slopes, left open and unsheltered the name of King Zet, the third monit is from the fierce sunshine and fiercer arch of the first dynasty. In another worth \$19, into sulphite fibre \$24, into winds, evaporates into thin air, or degreat sepulchre seals of the second scends in sweeping floods; if the time dynasty were found, while a third great comes that Kootenay river affords ten sepulchre of the third dynasty yielded million horse power in June, and 100 about sixty-five small stone marbles miners' inches in January; if the time fashioned out of milky quartz, brown comes that you, Mr. Chairman, can run | quartz, and cornelian, and which were your launch from Baker street to the used in some early Egyptian game. highest point in Mr. Johnstone's or- This discovery goes to show that the chard in May, and walk across dry- use of marbles for a pastime is of exfooted in October, then the time will tremely ancient origin. These discov-come that the seat of power—every eries through the first three dynasties

> distant-will note along the Outlet a 4700 B. C. peasant population, carrying back in baskets on their heads (as the Swiss peasants can be seen doing to-day) the soil which the floods have swept into the valley. append a few suggestions: That

the acquisition of timber lands, even good investment.

ber lands, the title of which remains in the province, should be turned over to the control of such commission.

That fire protection should be under

not one of mining, nor of agriculture, nor of law, nor even of arts, but of

ment. That funds should be provided

mountains, to bring home upon his back the rough hewn boards in which back the rough hewn back the rough he ro parties whom he found in the neigh-borhood, to fight the fire and to con-equal at 2,000 feet per acre to 360 bil-should everywhere be prohibited. That

advance of requirements be in every

That nothing contained in this paper son Clarke, as reported in the forestry journals of a few months ago. I may person present from making in-

> LAUDER WINS. Against Bob Ritchie on Points.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

-The local bank clearings for the

MORE FINDS IN EGYPT

The past season of the British school of Archaeology in Egypt, the work of stepped, the boat being before the which has been carried out under the wind, and the crew are shown in the direction of Professor Flinders Petrie, act of hauling up the yards, the oars has been of unusual value. It resulted being discarded. In the bow is the lookout, while at the stern is the helmsbecause it alone of our streams can be depended upon for any considerable the prevalence of this civilization over the crew have donned a kilt in accordamount of work in winter. The 400 a wide tract of country. Hitherto the ance with the usual procedure who Graves of First Dynasty.

The country excavated during the past year lies rather more than a During

kind of power-will transfer itself to throw light upon early civilization at days of electric power and light in our

Cemetery at Rifeh. At Rifeh, near Asyut, in Upper who does not often think of an electric Egypt, so well known for the Ameriwere made. At this point a large cemetery was excavated, which had been under 21 year licenses, is likely to be a buried by gravel washed down from the hills. But the very material which inspector of the C. F. It A before the had obliterated the burial ground, had That B. C. should have a forestry served to preserve its most interesting possession from an archaeological point of view. This was a unique series of "soul houses"; little models of residences which were placed upon the grave for the accommodation of the liberated and lib That fire protection should be under the supervision of a body of men of the liberated soul. These are the actual training, discipline and freedom from political influence of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Mounted Police.

These are the actual dwellings in which the soul was believed to reside and they are modelled for all classes, from the wealthiest to fail to attract the interest of every user of electricity. We give some examples, with tachbul ta the poorest. Not only do they afford of electricity. We give some examples, niversity to be equipped should be— us an interesting insight into Egyptian religious beliefs and practices, but cal as possible. also in their various forms show the

forestry. That the endowment lands should be turned over to such departabout 350 B. C.

also in their various forms show the types of dwellings favored in the days fused wire and \$8,000 loss was caused. about 3500 B. C. The simplest type of "soul house" Wires in use fifteeu years worked loose chargeable against the lands) for their protection from fire, and for the beginning at least of the work of forest improvement. Such work to be carried on by the staff and students of the ing up a scarty growth of weeds and grass by the roots, carrying it home for fuel. In these communities no wood is ever seen except in coffins. There are thousands of men who never in their th lives would see a tree, except that cus-tom requires that each man make one journey—perhaps of nine days—to the mountains, to bring home upon his officer with a tin badge who would Canadian Forestry Association, esti- bering under strict supervision as to da, with raised edges, ran around the protector fuses er ascribed by Rentsch almost entirely to tinue fighting it if necessary until bon- lion feet, the royalty upon which to the use of hewn ties by the railways be a back chamber was also provided, fitthe destruction of her forests, her exhausted treasury could not furnish the means of creating new fleets, the de
| A the forests, here exhausted treasury could not furnish the means of creating new fleets, the de
| A the forests, here exhausted with a function of the forests, here exhausted treasury could not furnish the means of creating new fleets, the de
| A the forests, here exhausted with a function of the wire performed doorway. The container was also fine forests, here exhausted with a function of the wire performed doorway. The container was also fine forests, here exhausted with a function of the wire performed the office of storetom, and wrapped around the wiring, above tinued, and sawn ties substituted.

| A the function of the forests, here exhausted with a function of the wire performed the office of storetom, and wrapped around the wiring, above tinued, and sawn ties substituted.

| A the function of the forests, here exhausted with a function of the wire performed the office of storetom, and wrapped around the wiring, above tinued, and sawn ties substituted.

| A the function of the forests, here exhausted with a function of the wire performed to the function of the wir was shut with a mat of maize stalks. rubbed off its covering, allowing a The more elaborate soul houses had wind openings similar to those of modprice of timber almost above the means of the state.

The Albertan Forestry Association of the state, will open similar to those of most to be from 100 to 150 billion feet, equal of silk to cease the stripping of cedar veranda on the roof. In some inspired to the consumption of the United States to the consumption of the United States to the consumption of the United States.

That the Indians be bribed by bales of silk to cease the stripping of cedar veranda on the roof. In some inspired to the consumption of the United States to the consumption of the United States. sylvania: "I am not very old but I to incendiarism and arson would equal-have seen one-sixth of the area of ly apply, and that penalties would be though the statistics would seem to had three divisions on the roofs, and all these are causes of more or less de-Pennsylvania pass from a productive enforced for mere carelessness, as well the statistics well seem to as for malicious intent, the ravages of their consumption. They say vincial lands be for a long time to come one instance there envision on the roots, and all the result of ignorance, of conditions or neglect of one instance there envision on the roots and the roots of the roots and the roots of the roo not go to the Holy Land to find desert. bush fires would be diminished by 90 that of the 10,000 special licenses lately retained by the government (or by the such as are adopted in the more modthe government be advised to offer lib-eral terms for the surrender of exist-mere residences, miniature articles of which the insulating covering had been

the Alleghanny and the Monongahela, the time will come when those rivers will rise over the tops of your buildings and sweep them away."

The estimate is made that in the United States the rivers annually carry to the sea one billion tons of soil, the least and to the sea one billion tons of soil, the least and to the sea one billion tons of the land. This is estimated and the Monongahela, the time will come when those rivers annually carry arrow of the land. This is estimated in Europe: "It is only Americans and the Monongahela, the buffalo, which were the buffalo, which were the buffalo, which were the skins of the buffalo, which show much abilities, and also future revenue, possibilities, and also future revenue possibilities, an ngton and Oregon.

portune time for the enforcement of an Under the circumstances we must order recently made by them, requiring small arch over the front gallery. In of wires, improper placing of fuses, or lion dollars, and constitutes a drain damaged, loss \$10,000. Prussia had 3,- conclude that the government acted lessees in the forty-mile belt to cut some cases hood mouldings were placed other violations of rule. For years in over some windows, showing that the succession, in a large dry goods wareresidences from which the miniatures house, the janitor, who knew no better, were copied were situated in a wet permitted conditions to exist at the

> Commissariat for the dead person was sior which lay underneath the very not neglected. In some of the houses switch itself. the roofs carried corn bins. There were also, for the soul's sustenance ribs, the underwriters and the daily work of to the highest bidder and after that a Match at North Vancouver Goes bulls' heads, haunches, and so forth, their electrical inspectors in Montreal, together with adequate supplies of Toronto and elsewhere, are having water. Apparently each house was de- their effect in educating Canadian users signed for one soul.

purposes for \$3 to \$4 per thousand.

I quote again Mr. Little: "Saw logs able annually of from \$96 to \$160 per won in the last round on points. Ac-States is estimated to be \$100,000,000 per that once sold for 25 cents are now annum per square mile with no com- that once sold for 25 cents are now annum per square mile with no com- annum. At Pittsburg alone \$18,000,000 worth \$25." "The timber on 50 acres petition for the acquisition of the li- had the best of the milling all the to the skill with which the work is that ordinary people can understand. that once sold for 25 cents are now worth \$25." "The timber on 50 acres, which my father bought for \$100,000." "An Ottawa lumberman bought for \$100,000." "An Ottawa lumberman bought limits for \$20,000, lumberman bought limits lumberman lumberman lumberman bought limits lumberman lum ship. Many relics were found, inclui- obtained for two coats to the outer ing statuettes ranging from six to room and for one coat to be applied eleven inches in height, representing to the private office of the superinthe dead persons and their retinue of tendent. The outside porch also is

vases of offerings. Fossibly the quaintest and most interesting finds were two small models of river boats of the period, of beautiful workmanship, and in excellent preservation. In one instance the craft is being rowed downthe Nile, the mast being stowed, and the sail packed up, with five of the crew seated on either side at their oars. In the other case the mast is man, both being closely wrapped up to protect them from the bitterness

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cripts contain the ninth chapter of the apocryphal books, lives of saints, and business transactions were also brought

During the next winter the British mile south of the pyramids of Gizeh, School of Ahchaeology in Egypt will opposite Cairo. Here a series of commence the clearing and investiga-

AND THE FIRE RISK

Suggestive Paper Read by H. T. Strickland Before Toronto Insurance Institute.

A matter of much moment in these ing of electric wires, says the Monetary Times. It is a matter, too, by no means current in his premises as a possible menace to property by setting fire to them. Something which aroused interest in the subject is a paper read by H. inspector of the C. F. U. A., before the Insurance Institute of Toronto. Tuesday, 28th April. Much of it is to technical for the average reader, to whom the terms voltage, current making the description as little techni-

fire to stock. A single incandescent lamp hung in a stable, swinging about with the wind. To get it out of the short circuit with adjoining wires, and

trouble and loss is the contact with couch with the headrest, the stool, and ings could lessen the danger of fire in struction in the elements of electrical

switch that were in daily danger of The ventilation of some of these soul setting fire to a flat filled with wooden houses was of an elaborate character. packing boxes and inflammable excel-

Steadily, we believe, the insistence of of electricity to the danger of bad wir-Billy Lauder last night met Bob Another discovery was a very fine ing and the comfort and safety which titchie at North Vancouver and group of coffins, etc., in an untouched result from the attention to the teach ing and the comfort and safety which

-The offices of the provincial po heads and in their arms baskets and put in hand at once.

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