The Colonist.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and he United States.

British country, for that would manifestly be a very great injustice, but the facts in the Russell case show very clear-TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

should be handed in to the business office several states. An effort is being made, not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be but we have little hope of its early suc-

\$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from

THE NORTH END

The interview printed in yesterday's Colonist with Mr. Christiansen, of Cape the northern end of this Island is capable of as great development and of becoming quite as prosperous and wealthy as the southern end. Except the advan- kind, and therefore they have invented play to the galleries. tage derived from Esquimalt and the seat a slang which covers every imaginable of government, there are no features sort of crime. It may be that "that contributing to the prosperity of the which we call a rose by any other name lower half million acres which cannot be would smell as sweet," but certainly duplicated in the upper half million. In that which we call a crime by any other arable land, much more pastoral land evil done in the slams in the way of and greater forest wealth than in the for-mer. If we have mines in the south, so and exalting criminals to the position of that the city council should approach also have they mines in the north. There is good fishing along the southern coast, cial circle by means of the press, and to but there is also good fishing along the northern coast. We have good harbors there, but there are also good harbors there. The only disadvantage which the roorthern and has as compared with the but there is also good fishing along the ern end has as compared with the ed in describing the acts of felons, which southern end, is that there is somewhat makes the guilty persons appear as if more snow there and perhaps more rain. they were conducting a legitimate busiit is our own fault. The country and the

papers with flaming head lines, which So great is the area of British Colume tend to exalt the offence instead of show-bia and so many are the calls upon the at-ing it up for the base thing it is. Here secured next winter, or the views of the So great is the area of British Colum tention of the government and the press, that a locality that has only its merits to recommend it is apt to be overlooked. Neatly—Sure-Thing Men Quarrel and Important the press, the producer which the output of caribon gained for it. Even as long ago as the beginning of the last century, Sir The greatest number of persons billed. developed portions of Vancouver Island sioned Joe Wright to Skin Suckers,' sought to establish the Danish settle- this heading is a half column description ment at Cape Scott he was met by a of how two miserable thieves fell out, and push the work forward to complestorm of ridicule. At that time there and the opinion of one of them is quot- tion as rapidly as possible. The deciwere some people in the legislature who ed as to the justice of the other's course, sion reached is to build a wooden house thought that the only way to deal with the tenor of the whole article being to on a stone foundation. Many prople the public land was to keep it in a condi-commend the fact that one of the thieves have expressed a preference for a stone tion of nature. This policy found ex- was able to steal from the other and yet structure, but such excellent effects are pression in the policy of the Semiin government, under which no man was to be per's principal editorial on the same expense of the latter is so much less, allowed to buy any crown land unless he day was an article from the New York could satisfy the government as to the Journal, on the text: "Greater love use he was going to make of it. The no-hath no man, than that he lay down his by those who attempted to apply them— would naturally infer that the heart of in keeping with the commanding site on prevailed, and private ownership was the editorial management is in the right which it will be erected. looked upon, if not exactly as a crime, place, but that its moral instincts were at least as something that ought to be not strong enough to keep it from pan prevented. This policy was applied at a dering to the criminal class, or at least ne when the Danish colony needed en- that the desire to produce a paper that couragement, and when there was an will sell overcomes the sense of moral excellent prospect of its rapid growth. A obligation to the community. We know check was the consequence, but we are that papers which print such things call glad to be able to believe it will only be themselves enterprising and look down upon such of their contemporaries as do

Danes make excellent settlers. They not, but it does not require much enter are our first cousins, any way, and if prise to be nasty, and it is possible to there are any people from the continent pay too much for money. We suppose of Europe whom we ought cheerfully that the doings of criminals are to a certo welcome, the Danes are among them, tain extent a part of the news of the day, It will be a matter for very great con-but surely it ought to be possible to give gratulation if the anticipations of Mr. the news without familiarizing young Christiansen are realized and the next people with all the wretched details of few years see a large augmentation of vice. the excellent settlers now at Cape It is not difficult to foresee the evil

The case of Earl Russell is calculated to bring up for consideration the whole question of divorces granted to British per thieves' slang. Take the case of the was found guilty because of irregularities car the other day. These thieves were in the proceedings of the Nevada court; written up as though they were most but we do not see that the case would gallant gentlemen, and we have yet to have been any better, so far as the in- see anything said in their conden terests of society are concerned, if the proceedings of the divorce court had been regular. Divorce is a subject upon which there is a wide divergence of opin-guage of such papers, thieves do not ion, and we do not wish to say anything in this article that will offend any one, to respect. What we have in mind is the evil which may creep in, if in British countries the exceedingly lax divorce laws of some other countries are allowed to have their full force in the case of

FIREWORKS

HITT BROS. Fireworks Manufacturers, Victoria, B.C. mistic phrases to describe crime.

abroad. We have nothing to say on the charge," said a pro moral aspect of the case. There are marriages infinitely more immoral than any divorce. We have to deal solely with ceny," and as he spoke he indicated with the effect of such divorces upon society. his hand the "gentleman" who occupie If a person can by temporarily absent- so inconvenient a relation to the state ing himself or herself from this coun- He was as tough a looking creature as try obtain a divorce, for causes not recognized by the law of British countries, and with or without notice, or anything corresponding to notice, to the other by the court, flippancy on the part of party to the marriage contract, and can the press and laxity on the part of law emarry either at home or abroad, it is officers, who actually have in some wident that a vast amount of mischief places shaped their course so as not to night result. Let us take an extreme antagonize the criminal vote, are comase. There are states in the American bining to produce conditions of the most union to which a person may go and get serious character.

a divorce without any one except the A return to the good old-fashioned plan court officials and the readers of some of calling a thief a thief, and describing obscure paper knowing anything about a convict as a convict, would be morally Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada it. Not very many years ago, a young wholesome. The gilding of crime is steeped the city) and United States at the New York World, obtained a decree of dulge in. It has a most destructive in "divorce" from an alleged wife in St. fluence. It spreads the influence of the Six Months 3 00 John, the wife in question being another slums and of the thieves' dens into the boy. The whole proceedings were pub- family circle. It poisons the mind of lished in the World at the time, and a youth, which is naturally predisposed to THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST tremendous onslaught was made upon find a species of heroism in crime. The the law, which made it possible for such Canadian press avoids this sort of thing Three Months 40 eign court ought to be recognized in a inal statistics of the country are eloquen

ly that very much evil may result from

the indiscriminate recognition of such

several states. An effort is being made,

cess, to reach some common ground, so

A BANEFUL INFLUENCE.

est obstacles to the suppression of crime

scoundrels are paraded in certain news-

much indeed, more than most peopl think, is produced by the use of newspa

robbery of the Great Northern Express

longer thieves; they are footpads, light-

fingered gentry, or something of that kind. Even the bunco-steerer has be-

living in each corner.

RUSSIA AND TIBET. Russian papers, commenting upon an decrees. There is at present a great alleged approchement between Tibet we described the Central Mainland as lydeal of feeling in the United States on this same subject, and the most extraor- dominions of the Czar will soon be unit- the 54th parallel and the North Central Russian press says, one would suppose that from Tibet to Tonquin is only a litbut insertion cannot be guaranteed. For that it will not be possible, as it is said the journey. As a matter of fact the disinces adjoining Tihet, are the impreg- possible. It would be an exceedingly brought into close contact with crimin- latter cannot be invaded at all by any mous potentialities can be allowed to rewould be shocked by anything of that sian press is simply indulging in a little

A SUGGESTION.

As through the action of the Minister of Public Works, the city of Victoria will save the sum of \$36,000 on the estimated cost of the James Bay causeway, the exclusion of the rest of the province. heroes is being extended into every so- the provincial government with the offer to contribute a part of the money thus than the immense area, which are made to contribute a part of the money thus to be saved to the construction immediately of the Paardeberg Gate, on the when Mr. Blake was describing Southern its part complete the embankment along the Belleville street water front between the bridge and Menzies street.

> the city council to use any portion of the money voted for the causeway and filling

IMPORTANT PROJECTS.

The provincial government has de-When Col. Baker Which He Did Gracefully." Following cided to undertake the construction of a new Government House immediately now produced in wood and the relative that we think on the whole the determination of the government is a wise as of Henry George—very ill-digested life for his friend." From this one respects one worthy of the province and

to proceed forthwith with the building of the bridge across the Fraser at New Westminster, authorized by the house at the recent session. This bridge will accommodate both highway and railway traffic, and will play a very important part in the business affairs of the southwestern Mainland. A good many years as Victoria, and Victoria as Vancouver have passed since the construction of a bridge in the place referred to was proposed, and it is quite a long time since

that the sensational press of the United such cost as will be practically prohibi-Coast-Kootenay project, and this will have in store.

also be true if it is shown that an available pass exists. Of course, it is possi-the Empire in his attitude, for it seems steal any more; they hold a man up, or ble by spending money enough to build they shake him down, or they roll him, a railway anywhere, but what the peoor they levy on him. And they are no ple of the province would like to ascertain is if the passage of the Hope Mountains can be regarded at the present time as a feasible project, all things con-

so that we may be made as infimate with crime as possible, simply as one of the "con." Not long ago we read of a syndicate of "con" men, who were "working" a particular railway line. If one of the syndicate was caught, and by some freak of fortune sent to the penitentiary, he would be described in the same papers as having been sent up, and on behalf of any company, but solve, the public interest.

These announcements are of more than ordinary importance, and afford evidence of the determination of the government to carry out a progressive and business-like policy. They will be well received by the public.

Me may live without poetry, music and art:

A STRIKE SEPTLED.

it will be one of the profoundest satisfac-tion. This strike ought to be the last occurrence of its kind in that part of the province. The only good that has ulted from it, so far as the public istrated that the law of this province must be respected, and will he enforced at all hazards. This

ought to have been understood at the outset, but apparently there were some people who thought they could contravene it with impunity. The firmness of the government is worthy of all praise. Its effects will be beneficial to all concerned. We sincerely hope that the fishermen will have a good season, and that they will find the price for which they have agreed to fish a remunerative one. and that the canners will find the pack most determination every attempt calprofitable. It is proper to add that with a few exceptions the fishermen have conducted themselves through this trying period with a great deal of self-respect. The attitude of the canners has been conciliatory throughout.

CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the series of articles recently printed in the Colonist on British Columbia, dinary anomalies have recently been shown to exist in consequence of the diversity between the divorce laws of the versity between the divorce laws of the law of the tions is refreshing. To read what the two districts have an aggregate breadth an increase of 4,051.12 during the premeasuring from north to south of 360 vious year, which was greater than in miles, and an average length measuring any year since 1896. Including tracks from east to west of about 390 miles, of all kinds, the mileage amounted to urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the to be at present, for a man to have his house where four states join and have 600 miles, a great mountain chain and of 130,000 square miles. Deducting all ed by 2,023 companies. a wide expanse of country, impassable that portion which can be profitably defor a modern army, intervenes. Moreover, veloped from the line of the Canadian 663 locomotives, and 1,450,838 cars of four legal wives at the same time, one a wide expanse of country, impassable that portion which can be profitably deto make the connection Russia would Pacific, we have more than 100,000 all classes. It is singular that more cars have to beat back Great Britain on the square miles, that absolutely need rail- are required by the railway companies South and China on the North and East. way communication to make the ex- for their own exclusive use than for It is well known that one of the great- Tunnan and Szchuen, the Chinese prov- ploitation of the resources within them carrying passengers, the numbers being is the fact that in the slums of the nable parts of the empire. The former unreasonable proposition to hold that an large cities young boys and girls are can be reached from Burmah, but the area of this magnitude and of such enorals, whose doings form the staple of means now available to European na- main long unopened, or to be dependent It takes on an average 20 locomotives and conversation, and whose exploits are regarded as heroic deeds. It must not be supposed that in that section of society supposed that in that section supposed that supposed t thieves, cut-throats, burglars and the sions with the provinces of the Yang-tse or at some more future date, the gov- of line, of whom 36,451 are employed in land. It is no exaggeration to say that rest of the tribe talk about such things as valley, and the Czar will find his way ernment and legislature of British Co- administration; 324,946 in the maintenstealing, murder, burglary or the like. blocked to the China Sea as effectually lumbia must devise some plan whereby ance of way; 197,799 in the maintenance Not at all. Their peculiar sensibilities as it is to the Indian Ocean. The Rusthis part of the province can be placed of equipment; 450,063 in conducting on a foot comparable in point of transportation with the Southern Mainland. During the last few years the promi-

nence of Kootenay and later that of the southern portion of Yale have concentrated public attention upon the region lying between the International Boundary and the Canadian Pacific railway to Even far-away Atlin, a region of undoubted promise—has received more consideration at the hands of the public than the immense area, which first made great gold producer. Yet at a time adition that the government will on British Columbia as a sea of mountains ences from that not very happy phrase, The doings of the very worst kind of If any question arises as to the right of region there was a vast extent of land which only required connection with the outside world to be quickly settled, and submit that the time less come for action to be taken, which will lead to the great wealth found there to being utilized in promoting the welfare and prosperity of Canada as a whole and

this province especially.

Those who are in touch with what is going on, know very well that the Canadian Northern in being pushed westward at a rate which will bring it to the eastern border of British Columbia Kootenay what the result is of the tapping of the mining districts of this province by railways from the East, and without termini on the Coast, The Canar things for a while. dian Northern will have the same effect in the Central Mainland if steps are not taken to secure construction into the interior from the Coast simultaneously with the prosecution of the line from the Eastward. This vast region may be made tributary to the greatness of the Coast cities if a wise policy is adopted. Vancouver is as much interested

ROSEBERY AGAIN.

the legislature committed the province Lord Rosebery made a significant state-to a large sum in the nature of a sub-ment to the City Liberal club in London sidy or bonus to any company that yesterday. After declaring that he would undertake to finance the under- would not wountarily return to politics, the said that he "must proceed along It has also been decided to send out a and plough his furrow alone, but that party to explore the Hope Mountains before he gets to the end it is possible with the view of determining once and that he may not be alone." There can for all whether a pass exists over them, be no mistaking his meaning. While which will permit of the profitable con- abstaining from party politics in an acstruction and operation of a railway. tive sense it is clear that he does not This is a point upon which, in spite of all that has been alleged to the contrary, the day, and that he proposes to strike very grave doubt exists. If there is no out a course for himself, which will comsuch pass, that is, if the crossing of the mand the support of the people. He is mountain range will be attended with not seeking for power. Evidently he would prefer not to have again to bear tory, the legislature will be in a better the responsibility of office, but he will position than at present to deal with the

There is great hope for the future of clear that the time is near at hand come the confidence man, or preferably, so that we may be made as intimate with crime as possible, simply as one of the public interest.

time as a feasible project, all things conrected that the country is ready to hand its destinies over to Chamberlain. The Colonial Secretary has abundant ability and no end of courage and vigor, but he is a little too abrupt, not to say reckless, in his methods of work. That he has been the man for the hour same papers as having been sent up, and if he was an old offender he would be described as "leaving done time" before. The language is ransacked to get cuphemistic phrases to describe clime, "The

The strike among the Fraser river takes a place second to no British statesman in his appreciation of the relations ere will be only one feeling all of the colonies to the Mother Country.

SERVIAN MASSACRES.

We read without much emotion that Turks and Albanians are killing and of atrocities have come from the Balkan peninsula that one more or less hardly attracts attention. We are disposed to think that what is now occurring may have very serious results. On July 4 we quoted the language of the Austrian Prime Minister in regard to the situation in the Balkans, and it may be of interest to repeat it. He said: "The unimpaired maintenance of the political status settled by the convention remains the leading principle of our eastern policy. Consequently we cannot for a moment hesitate to resist with the utculated to favor such a condition of affairs," meaning by the latter phrase any change in the relations of the principalities to each other or any change of frontiers. It is always easy for a minister to say that any specific event does not come within the scope of his intentions, but if, as is alleged, the objects of the massacres is to secure posession of an important strategic road, Austria may feel bound to interfere.

U. S. RAILWAYS.

The report of the Interstate Commercial

operating expenses, and 39 per cent. of the gross earnings of the lines.

to which the roads owed on the date mentioned: \$594,787,870 on current liabilities. Of the capital stock of the roads, 54.34 per cent. earned no dividends during the year. The amount paid out in dividends was \$139,597,972, which is an average of 5 per cent. on the dividendpaying stocks. A very large amount of the bonds, \$266,874,623, paid on in-

freight rate 0.729 cents per mile.

During the year 7,865 persons were killed, and 50,320 wounded by railway Cariboo gained for it. Even as long ago killed and 4,128 were passengers injured. as the beginning of the last century, Sir The greatest number of persons killed number 4,346. The ratio of passengers killed was one to every 2,316,648 carless than 86,277 persons have been killed through accidents of one kind or another in connection with railways.

> right and that he is not coming to Ganada as a successor to Lord Minto. Marlborough may be a very decent young man, but he would fall a long way short of filling the bill as Governor-General.

INFORMATION FOR **FARMERS**

(Communications to be address "Agricultural," Colonist.)

he same species by distinct character-be that are so fixed by heredity as to be triably transmitted. Sometimes the d "thoroughbred" is used instead of re-bred," but the latter term is more trate and more expressive. It implies the animal is not mixed with others se characteristics are different or in-nite; the animals are pure, free from adulteration.

Massey-Harris Machinery



We have for this season's haying, the old reliable Torento and Brantford mowers. Also No. 7. This machine has all the good points of the other mowers, and some not found on any other machine. It is up to date in every respect.

HAY RAKES, TEDDERS, MOWER, KNIFE CRINDERS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY.

carefully looked after. As explained above the high-class, pure-bred animals represent the accumulated energy of the ancestry concentrated in some particular direction; set an animal, when mated to common-bre stock, is similar to an enormous force applied in one direction meeting many force applied in many directions. Is it any wonder that the characteristics of the purbred male should predominate in the of spring, and that a rapid improvement effected in the animals so bred? It should not be forgotton, however, that there amany modifying influences. Surrounding conditions, training and feeding have he

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broken wedge of the Saxon King Harold at the battle of Hastiacs, which represented discipline and uaity of purpose, is able to drive its way through any opposing force, and leave an impression that will be prized through many succeeding generations. It is only when the wedge is broken by some marked weakness, the introduction of individuals of poor or unstable qualities, that the results are unsatisfactory or disastrous. Purity of breeding is essential, and it is only by the accumulated effects of many generations, bred for a definite purpose, that sufficient force can be developed in the animal organism to overcome all opposing forces and predominate in the offspring. It must not be forgatten, however, that the definite purpose for which the animals are, or have been, bred, must be such as to render them more useful or more valuable to man, and that all the ancestry, but more especially the last four or five generations, were strongly marked by these valuable characteristics.

were strongly marked by these valuable characteristics.

All animals have a pedigmee, all animals have a family tree, but our common stockfalls to transmit their qualities with any certainty because their ancestry did not represent a few definite but rather many divergent qualities. It is undoubtedly possible through a series of years (it would probably take a lifetime) and by careful selection to create a valuable breed even from the common stock, but is it worth it, or can the ordinary farmer afford it? Moreover, the breeders of the present pure breeds (which are suited to almost all varieties of gonditions), if they were improving their opportunities, might still be far in the lead. The common stock of the county may be most quickly and economically brought to a high standard of excellence by selecting the best females to be had, and mating them with a pure-bred male. The male represents the herd as regards the progeny, so that his selection should be carefully looked after. As explained above, the high-class, pure-bred animals represent the accumulated energy of the ancestry con-50,594 and 34,713 respectively. In addition to the above there are very many private cars both for freight and passengers, but the number is not known. 752 cars for every 100 miles of railway. There were 1,017,653 persons employed on the railways, or 529 to every 100 miles transportation, and 8,394 in other departments. The disbursements for wages and salaries during the year was \$577,-264,841, which is 60 per cent. of the

during the year was 576,865,230, and the freight amounted to 1.101.680,238 tons. These items show a large increase over former years. The average passenger rate per mile is 2,003 cents; the average

acting under different conditions. This perhaps explains why it is not generally advisable, judging from the results, to cross two pure breeds of the one type, as their similarity of type, resulting from different causes, they do not make (to use a breeder's term), and this ancestoral or original characteristics may become dominant. It is as though we were bringing together two strong forces representing the useful qualities that have been engrafted upon the breeds. The anxie at which the forces stuke will determine the resultant—the offspring represents the forces unsted divided by two, it is at once apparent that even a slight divergence in two strong forces may give us an animal inferior to either of the parents and a great divergence may neutralize all the engrafted qualities; thus the numal reverts to the original type. Dont mix breed; the chances are against such a practice resulting in any permanent improvement, and at the best the results are far from satisfactory. Still more strongly would I impress the folly of using a cross-bred stre on the herd. If crossing tends to neutralize the engrafted or especially valuable characteristics in the offspring, to use an animal that is the result of such a method of breeding on common stock is to invite disaster. A cross-bred animal is very little if any hetter than the scrub in improving live stock.—Ranch and Range. The venerable Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the venerable Sir Charles Tupper are alleged to be still at political outs. seeing that the united age of these worthies is one hundred and fifty-eight years, we suggest that they should shake hands, make up friends, and allow young en between fifty and seventy to run

We hope the Duke of Marlborough is

that bur knowledge of its action theory arrying conditions is very limited indeed, so that under most favorable circumstances results of any mode of breeding come in the field of probabilities, not of an exact science. Yet with an animal possessed of valuable qualities, which has behind it an ancestry of many generations possessed of like valuable qualities, strongly developed, the probabilities are that such an animal will produce offspring possessed of qualities similar in kind and degree to their own. If we build the family tree, or

Notice is hereby given that all the unapby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisto the provisions of sub-section: (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Pacific Coast Bower Company, Limited : to select there-from timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of

Area 1.-All the surveyed land on both sides of Kingcome River, and the land sur-

river at the head of Thompson's Sound and its branches, a distance of ten miles, and having a width on each side thereof of one

boundary of Lots 45, 55 and 56, on the Klena-Klene River; thence north along the said river and its branches five miles, and having a width on each side of one-half mile, including all surveyed lands.

Area 4.-Commencing on Wakeman Sound point north of Embley Lagoon; thence south to said lagoon; thence southwesterly effected in the animals so bred? It should not be forgotton, however, that there are many modifying influences. Surrounding conditions, training and feeding have had much to do in giving the breed characteristics, and these should be considered in our breeding operations. Again, all animals are not as strongly bred, or, in other words, have not an ancestry with equality strong characteristics, and so represent a much less force than others. It should be noted also that, many animals of the common stock are grades and thus represent in a measure, greater or less force from some pure-bred animal, a force that may modify the results from the use of an animal of some other breed. This is particularly the case if the animals used are very different in type and functions; in fact, to breed such animals together is often to invite disaster. It is a crossing of type which is very likely to result in degeneratiom, or the atrophy of useful qualities. The result is much more marked in crossing the light and heavy draft horses than is the case with cattle. Marked success, therefore, can only be obtained by breeding the animals persistently toward one type.

I said before that environment, training and food had much, perhaps all, to do with giving characteristics or qualities to any breed. Different breeds of even the same type are thus the result of different conditions. This perhaps more correctly, of very similar forces, acting under different conditions. This perhaps more correctly, of very similar forces, acting under different conditions. This perhaps more correctly, of very similar forces, acting under different conditions. This perhaps more correctly, of very similar forces, acting under different conditions. This perhaps more correctly, of very similar forces, acting under different conditions.

SECURITY.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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