The Times Nature Club

A lady correspondent writing to the editor, states that she finds a number of her friends are interested in the club. She cuts out the part every week and pastes it on stout paper for further reference. She suggests that it might be a wise thing for others to do the same.

Another reader of the column, a man this time, pastes the section in a scrap book.

Older readers will perhaps find some of the items too juvenile to suit them while now and then some of the articles may be too technical for the young folks. The editor is always pleased to receive suggestions as to the sort of articles readers like best.

Do not forget that in order to ensure publication the following Saturday letters or stories should be in the Times office on or before the Thursday previous.

The Ladies' Slippers, the little purplish pink ones, are in bloom in protected spots. The bulbs from which these flowers grow are right on the surface of the ground among the fir needles. They may be moved quite easily, but if planted in the garden pine needles must be scattered around now and then as the turpentine in the needles is said to be necessary to their growth.

Fulmar Petrol.

A specimen of a rare bird in this part of the world was picked up on Bowker's beach at Oak Bay about Christmas time by Jeffry Cunningham one of the teachers at the Central school. The bird had either died or been killed and then was washed up by the tide. He skinned it and presented the skin to the provincial museum.

Cormorants and Pelicans.

The Cormorants and Pelicans, like the loons and grebes, are expert fishers; the Cormorants follow the same methods, diving and swimimng under water in pursuit of their prey and using their wings to accelerate their progress. The Pelicans, however, employ a different method. The White Pelican swims along the surface and swoops up its prey with its enormous bill, while the California Brown Pelican often plunges from a considerable height.

The Violet-green Cormorants may be seen in large numbers in the waters adjacent to Victoria. I wish that it

VIOLET GREEN CORMORANT.

was possible to show the beautiful iridescent coloring of these birds in the illustration. The general coloring is deep green almost black, but on the neck, back and sides of the body it is iridescent with beautiful purplish, coppery and violet and blue tints. The eyes are green, a color very unusual in birds. The tail and feet of these birds are peculiar, the tail being composed of very strong stiff feathers like a wood-pecker's and used in a like manner. The feet, while fully webbed, are armed at the toes with short curved claws by means of which and by using the tail as a brace they are enabled to cling to comparatively smooth surfaces. On a recent trip North, I saw numbers of them clinging to the sides of buoys.

The Chinese use the Cormorants to catch fish much as the people of old used to employ falcons to catch birds. They fit a collar about the neck in such a way as to prevent the Cormorants from swallowing the fish.

The Cormorants comprise a very large family, but only three species are listed for British Columbia, the white-crested, Brandts and violet-green. These may all be seen at the Provincial museum. The other illustration shows an American White Pelican which is rarely seen close to Victoria, but is rather common along the Pacific Coast. Their plumage is white with black primaries. They are a large bird weighing 17 or 18 lbs., length 5 feet, extent 8 to 9 feet. They have long bills and are fitted with a large bag extending along the lower mandible and throat which expands and contracts with the opening and shutting of the bill. Swimming among a school of fish they open the bill thus distending the bag and scooping up their prey. When the bill closes the bag or pouch contracts, and the water, running out of hte corners of the mouth, they swallow the fish. Another peculiar feature of the Pelican is the short crest or comb which they wear on the upper mandible during the breeding season. After which they shed it the same as a deer sheds its antlers at a certain season.

The California Brown Pelican is very rare in this vicinity, the only one that has been taken near here is in the Provincial Museum.

The Cedar Tree.

The common cedar of the Pacific Coast, known commercially as red cedar, is best known for the shingles which are manufactured from the wood. It is one of the finest ornamental trees that can be found if given plenty of room, but an ornamental cedar is of no use commercially. The wood is of a reddish color, having a strong but pleasant odor. It splits better than any wood grown on the continent of North America, the grain being exceedingly straight.

The Indians make their canoes from the cedar trunks, using nothing but an axe in the construction. For this reason alone the cedar is the most valuable tree in the forest to the Siwash. His method of making the canoe is as follows: First he goes out into the woods to select a suitable tree. If possible he finds one on the banks of a stream or near the sea shore. Sometimes, however, he goes far inland in his search and when his bark is completed gets his friends to help him carry it to the water.

Having found the right tree, the Indian fells it in an open spot, cuts it to the required length, and, with infinite patience hews out the middle and gradually brings it to the required shape. Should the Indian wish to widen the canoe after it is made he fills it with water and puts in red-hot pebbles until the water within is boiling. Then by bracing the sides and driving in wedges, he gradually expands the sides without splitting the canoe. Sometimes war canoes have been made over sixty feet in length. The wealth of a tribe of Indians is often reckoned by the number of canoes they own.

The wood of the cedar is also used by the Indians for making furniture and building their houses.

Many of the Indian mats and baskets are made from cedar bark and roots, and before the advent of the white man almost all their articles of clothing were made from the bark of this useful tree. The inner bark is almost as soft as silk and very fine cloth can be made from it.

The cedar cones are very small and are arranged close together at the ends of the branches. The small seeds fall and grow very rapidly in the damp soil which it loves. It is not an uncommon sight in a small clearing in the woods to find thousands of little trees only a few inches high literally covering the ground.

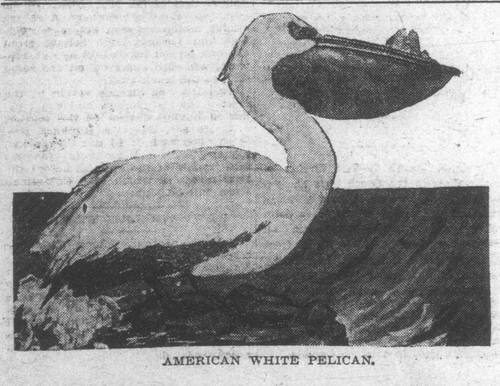
In one swamp in the woods in the Comox district a wind must have uprooted a whole grove years ago, for the huge trunks were lying on the ground making the woods almost impassable. Since their overthrow a new generation had taken their place in trees two feet in diameter.

The Pet Gosling.

A hen was set on several goose eggs, only one of which hatched, and the sight of such a large chick frightened the hen, which flew off the nest and deserted it. So the poor little gosling was brought up by hand and was very tame, and would follow the children about and talk contentedly in gosling talk, when stroked and talked to. It was wrapped up in flannel at night and put in a little box. It learned many tricks before it was quite grown up, such as putting its head into a pocket to get the grain hidden there. Also it would put its head into a person's hand and pretent to be asleep. It would never go with others of its kind, preferring the company of people. It also was as good as a watch-dog, if it heard any one about or any unusual noise at night. Should it be one of the family that had disturbed its slumbers on being spoken to it would give a soft little note of recognition and then quiet down. When a year old, a mate was got for it but it preferred its solitary life and finally it was sold to one who was keeping a large number of geese, and its former owner heard no more of it.

Pig Swimming.

It has often been said that pigs can't swim far at any rate as they scratch and cut their throats with their fore feet. The writer once witnessed a curious scene not many miles from Victoria. Many years ago two young people went in a small boat fishing near an old wharf. Suddenly a splash was heard and they thinking some one had fallen into the water, hurriedly turned their boat toward the place where something alive was struggling in the water. It proved to be a young pig, which struck out swimming for the beach which was several hundred yards away, it being the only place it could land. It was overtaken by the couple in the boat, and then the fun began. The one held the boat steady while the other, quite a boy, tried to lift the wet pig into the boat. Every time he thought he had it firm it would slide back into the water. It had swam about two hundred yards and was exhausted when finally it was dragged more than lifted, into the boat, and its owner got bac khis property. It was indeed a unique "catch." The rescuers had many a laugh over the incident.



AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN.

WOOD PULP INDUSTRY OF WESTERN CANADA

Visitor to Province Gives Views on the Prospects.

Mr. Peter Morgensen, chief engineer of Chas. B. Pride, the distinguished pulp and paper mill architect of Appleton, Wis., spent Saturday in Vancouver in consultation with the directors of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. Mr. Morgensen, like all other paper mill engineers, is enthusiastic regarding the future of Western Canada in the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. There is no question but that Western Canada is destined to become the leading producer of wood pulp and paper in the world, and Mr. Morgensen. It has long been the consensus of opinion of the leading forest experts of Europe and America that the hope and destiny of the world lay in the great Northwest part of the United States and Western Canada. Here, like the lumber industry, it will make its last stand and produce the bulk of the future product. Here alone are the only available forests upon which the industry can hope to subsist in the years to come. As a matter of fact, Washington, Oregon and Western Canada possess the only undeveloped resources essential to the success of the manufacture of pulp and paper, viz.: waterways and suitable standing timber available to transportation. Bear in mind, you cannot start a wood pulp or paper mill anywhere, like a machine shop or a furniture factory, you must have facilities for developing large water power, and suitable wood for the manufacture of pulp. For years the question of securing sufficient wood pulp for the manufacture of paper has been perplexing the minds of both domestic and foreign manufacturers. The world's demand for paper is increasing at an enormous rate while the material from which to manufacture is gradually decreasing. Last year it required approximately 4,000,000 cords of wood to operate the mills of the United States alone. About one quarter of this amount was secured from Canada. Besides this enormous amount of wood the United States were obliged to import about $10,000,000 worth of wood pulp from Canada. Norway, Sweden and Germany, while England imported almost $20,000,000 worth. Japan not only imported over $3,000,000 worth of paper, but also had to go into the foreign market for almost a million dollars worth of pulp. Those outside of the industry can scarcely realize how serious the situation has become. The scarcity of wood pulp has forced the price of newspaper up to such a figure that almost every large daily paper in the country has been obliged to increase its selling price.

The Publishers' association of the United States are now clamoring for a repeal of the duty on news print, so as to relieve the situation. Within five years I expect to see a number of large flourishing mills in British Columbia. What you need is not one mill but ten or fifteen. The manufacture of wood pulp and paper is one that you need have no fear of competition, the demand is too great for the supply.

The great undeveloped possibilities in the manufacture of wood pulp and paper in British Columbia is what led Mr. Greely Klots to organize the British-Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Co., who are now building the first unit of their great plant on Howe Sound, 25 miles from Vancouver. Mr. Kolts originally organized the Pacific Coast Wood Pulp and Paper Co. at Aberdeen, Washington, but after preliminary plans had been effected it was found that sufficient water could not be secured at that point to operate the plant. Captain H. A. Mellon, after much correspondence finally prevailed upon Mr. Kolts to visit Vancouver for the purpose of inspecting local conditions. After a careful examination of the natural advantage and timber conditions of British Columbia, these gentlemen applied for the water rights of Rainy River, on Howe Sound, and proceeded to organize the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. Mr. Kolts not only set a good example to local investors by subscribing for a large block of the stock himself, but voluntarily advanced the necessary money for water rights and for the organization of the company, etc. Within 30 days more than sufficient money was subscribed with which to build the first unit of the plant. At the general meeting of the company held Feb. 25, Mr. Sylvester G. Faulkner, of the British Columbia Trust Corporation, was elected president and Mr. J. Duff Stuart, vice-president of the Clark Stuart Paper Co., Mr. Fredk. Appleton, director of the M. R. Smith Co., Victoria and Alderman W. J. Cavanaugh of this city were added to the directorate, the original board of ten members being re-elected. The action of this company in rushing the work on their own plant will do much to encourage and stimulate others in British Columbia to enter the same industry. The company has already disposed of its first issue of 100,000 preference shares, by sale and option, and is now offering its second issue of 100,000 7 per cent preference shares. The demonstrating plant of the company which was put up at 313 Cordova street, Vancouver and at the offices of Harman & Punnett, Adelphi basement, cor., of Government and Yates St., Victoria, for the purpose of demonstrating the character of wood pulp and paper that could be manufactured from saw and shingle mill refuse, is still in operation, and the public are cordially invited to visit them.

LONDON FIRM FAILS.

London, Ont., March 9.—Justice Anglin has made an order to wind up the business of the Miller advertising agency in this city.

VICTIM OF COAL OIL.

Vancouver, March 9.—Mrs. Wm. Gibbs was fatally burned this morning while lighting a fire with coal oil.

AMBASSADOR AS WELL OF CANADA

RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE IS POPULAR MAN

Speech of Britain's Diplomat Before Canadian Club at Montreal.

(Special Correspondence).

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, has come and gone. This was the second visit of the eminent statesman and author to the Canadian capital, indicating that he is anxious to keep in close touch with our attitude towards questions which, from time to time, arise between the Dominion and the United States. As a matter of fact, it will surprise the people of Canada to learn that three-fourths of Mr. Bryce's time at Washington is occupied with Canadian affairs.

The British Ambassador is an ideal man for the place. In Washington he is noted for his democracy, and he is said to be one of the most popular men in the city. He is in demand everywhere. No function seems complete without a speech from the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and he never sounds a false note.

The same friendly regard springs up wherever he goes. In his two visits to Canada since he became Ambassador he has made a legion of friends, and he has, moreover, created the impression that Canada's affairs are to him matters of the deepest interest and concern.

In appearance Mr. Bryce is below the medium height, and of slight build. His manner is very alert and he gives the impression that he is a man of unwearying energy. There is little doubt that such an impression is correct. Few public men have covered as much ground in the intellectual and physical realms as Mr. Bryce. He is the author of a large number of works, some of which are classics; he has achieved distinction as a statesman and diplomatist, while he is an energetic traveler, mountain climber, and explorer. Canadians were struck with the remarkable resemblance, in countenance, between him and another great man, Lord Strathcona. If Mr. Bryce were a little larger he would pass for a twin to the Canadian High Commissioner.

At Montreal, McGill Universcity bestowed the honorary LL. D. degree on the Ambassador, and he was also the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club in the big Quebec metropolis. His speecch was a very happy one, and the parts here reproduced will be read with interest. His highly complimentary reference to the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is a source of gratification to Canadians, who understand the perfect accuracy of the allusion.

"One who compares Canada of today with the Canada which I knew before," he said, "cannot but feel a thrill of patriotic joy at the rapid progress that this, the eldest daughter of the British Empire, has made. It is only within the last twenty years that Canada has discovered what the extent of her resources may be, this by the opening of the great system of transcontinental railway.

"But I must also say that I am struck by the way Canada is using up her available capital. Part of Canada's capital consists of mineral wealth, which might not be exhaustible, but another part is her wealth of forest. This will soon be depleted and can never be replaced except by great efforts. West of the Rocky Mountains you have the finest forests in the world. Take care of these forests and by replacing them leave to posterity what you enjoy yourselves."

"There has been a time," said Mr. Bryce, "when, to the shame of Great Britain, it was necessary for the Mother Country to assure the younger nations of the Empire of the interest and affection with which it watched their progress, but I am glad that that time is past, and it is not necessary for me to assure Canada of the proud pleasure with which the old and venerable, but still acctive Mother Country looks upon the growth of this stately daughter, in whose veins throbs the same life blood that has built up the centre of the Empire. Imperial conferences are no longer necessary to tell how anxious Great Britain is that all her great sister states should take their place and part in the responsibility and dignity of the future greatness of the Empire.

"Ambassador of Canada."

"If I ever had any doubt of the importance of the work of the British Foreign Office," said Mr. Bryce, "that would long ago have been dispelled since during my year at Washington as Ambassador fully three-quarters of my work has been occupied with the affairs of Canada. Every day I feel that I am even more the Ambassador of Canada at Washington than of Great Britain. Therefore I have felt it one of my first duties whenever Canadian questions became important and there was a sufficient number of them to make it desirable, and when I could be spared from Washington, to go to Canada and confer personally with your governor-general and his ministers, as well as make an acpuaintance with the people themselves.

Admires Sir Wilfrid.

"And, without any party feeling, which, of course, I have not," continued Mr. Bryce, "I wish to say that it has been a great pleasure to me to be brought into personal contact with a mind so active, so powerful, so flexible, with an intelligence which is capable of so quickly taking a point and covering the whole horizon it is necessary for you to survey, as that of your prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

International Amity.

"I feel it an honor to take part in endeavoring to adjust any questions that from time to time may arise between you and the United States, as such differences must arise—but differences which I hope will always be adjusted with the aid of good feeling and good sense on both sides. And I am happy to say from my experience of the past twelve months that the good feeling in the States towards Canada is greater to-day than it has ever been before. And I am sure the same feeling prevails here towards the United States. It would be a great misfortune if it were otherwise between two nations speaking the same language, and called upon by Providence to be helpers and friends in the common work of civilization.

Our Political Future.

"As to Canada's political future," continued the distinguished guest, "as the political future of any country, it depends upon what is done in the present, while the country is young—and this applies to all new countries. Success in maintaining a high standard of public life depends upon the traditions of a people, which are to the nation what habits are to the individual, and just as habits are formed in a young nation.

"The moral I have learned after 27 years of public life in England," said Mr. Bryce, "and particularly in parliament is that if England is and has been successful in her public life—as I hope you think she has been—(loud applause) it is due to the maintenance of those noble traditions she has inherited from the preceding centuries. That is what makes the efficiency and dignity of our parliament, because anyone feels that he is bound to live up to what parliaments have been before, and the people expect that they shall live up to the standard that has been set them, and would visit with condemnation anyone who fell below that standard.

Patriotic Service.

"It is our tradition that the best men should wish and strive to enter public life, should give the best of themselves to their country's service, and feel that in that service they must attain as high, exact and scrupulous a sense of honor as they would exercise in any part of their private life.

"Briefly," Mr. Bryce said, "the maintenance of such a high standard of public life depends upon the example of the few and the vigilance of the many; that those at the top should set a high example for the present and the time to come, while the people, with mind fixed upon what had been attained in the past, should expect of their public men that their virtue should be at least equal to that of those who had gone before them. Canada's public men to-day should consider that they were working for a long future, when the Dominion would be one of the great nations of the world, and so work that those to come would look back to this day of comparatively small things with reverence and pride for those who had laid the foundations of the mighty structure that would yet arise."

B. C. MINING RETURNS.

Ore Shipments and Smelter Receipts During Past Week.

Nelson, March 7.—The following are the shipments from the mines of southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and the year, together with the smelter receipts:

Boundary—Week, 23,663; year, 169,630.

Rossland—Centre Star, week, 3,042; year, 32,420.

Le Roi—Week, 1,634; year, 15,130.

Le Roi, No. 2—Week, 854; year, 6,351.

Evening Star—Week, 76; year, 334.

Total—Week, 5,606; year, 54,405.

East of Columbia River—Week, 1,900; year, 24,955.

Grand Total—Week, 31,197! year, 249,429.

Smelter receipts: Granby, 23,691 and 169,630; Trail, 5,280 and 50,718; Re Roi, 1,706 and 16,496; Marysville, nil and 5,730. Total, 30,677 and 242,574.

—Mr. Charles B. Everett of Melton Perry, was united in the hold bonds of matrimony last evening, the bride being Miss S. J. Neison of Chehalis, Wn. Both are registered at the Clarence hotel, and will locate in Victoria. Mr. Everett is a muchly travelled man, well-known all over America.

If you knew what big profits Chatham Incubator users are making, I am sure you would write me to-day for my booklet and special price on time

If you could only see the piles of letters I get every day from all over Canada and the United States telling of the big success the users of my incubator are having—then I know you would believe, as I do, that you can make big money raising chickens with a Chatham Incubator.

It will take but a little of your time, too. Not as much as you would give to any other make of incubator and a little more than you have to give to a dozen hens. And the profits are sure—and big if you use a Chatham Incubator.

I have actual positive proof—heaps of it—from people who are making more money out of my incubators than they ever made out of any other make.

They give the figures that prove it, too.

Then there is the Government Experimental Farm at Guelph. They use six of my incubators in their poultry course. They use Chatham Incubators because they hatch more chicks than any other make. And that is what makes your profit—more chicks.

I want you to write for my booklet to-day—it's free.

It tells how the Chatham Incubator is made. It tells why it hatches more of the eggs than any other incubator on the market. It also tells who The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, are—how they guarantee this incubator for five years—and the people and the money which is back of the guarantee.

With this free booklet I will give you a special price on the Chatham Incubator—and tell you on what particularly easy terms I sell it.

Write to me to-day—address me personally, and I will see that you get this booklet and the special price by return mail.

When you order the Chatham Incubator there will be no delay in the delivery. I carry large stocks at my branch warehouses in Calgary, Alta.; Montreal, Que.; Brandon, Man.; Halifax, N.S.; Victoria, B.C., and at the factory at Chatham.

So I want to get your post card to-day, saying "Send me your 1908 Incubator Book." That's all, and address it to my nearest office.

The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Brandon, Man.
The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta.
D. Hammond, Box 194, Victoria, B.C.
Cote & Co., 6 St. Peter Street, Montreal; Que.

Manson Campbell, President
The Manson Campbell Co., Limited
Dept. 276 Chatham, Ont.
I also have a shipping warehouse at Halifax, N.S.

5 Years' Guarantee With Every Chatham Incubator

Sold direct from the factory. Freight Prepaid. 206

EXTENSIVE LIST OF NEW APPOINTMENTS

L. S. Eaton Tires of Japanese Exclusion—The Position Filled.

The following companies are gazetted in the current number of the Gazette as having been incorporated:

Charlton Club, Limited, with a capital of $10,000 to carry on the business of a social club.

The False Creek Coal Syndicate, Limited, capital $20,000, to acquire as far as possible the interest of John Houskill, Albert Whyte and James L. Stewart in coal and petroleum license 2,369, and to develop the property.

Fruitvale, Limited, capital $25,000, the company to exist 50 years, for the purpose of carrying on business as a real-estate company and agents.

The Hastings Club, Limited, capital $10,000, to carry on business as a social club.

Jedway Lumber and Development Company, Limited, capital $20,000, to operate sawmills and conduct a general lumber business.

The Okanagan Development and Orchard Company, Limited, capital $100,000, to carry on the business of fruit growers and dealers.

The Valdes Lumber Company, Limited, capital $75,000, to carry on business of sawmill proprietors and general lumber business.

Notice is also given that a special court of revision and appeal for the Victoria assessment district for the revision of the supplementary rolls, corporation roll and school roll for the rural school districts for 1908 will be held at the assessor's office, parliament buildings, on Monday, March 16th, at 10 o'clock.

Courts of revision for the revision of the voters' list will be held at the following places and times:

Austin district, May 4th, at 10 a. m., at courthouse, Atlin, B. C.; J. Cartmel, acting registrar of voters.

Delta electoral district, at New Westminster, May 4th, at 11 a. m., at courthouse; S. A. Fletcher, registrar.

Dewdney electoral district, at New Westminster, May 4th, at 11 a. m., at courthouse; S. A. Fletcher, registrar.

Islands district, at Ganges Harbor, May 4th, at 10 a. m., at courthouse; Frank G. Norris, registrar.

Nelson district, at Nelson, May 4th, at 10 a. m., at courthouse; Percy C. Gleaser, registrar.

New Westminster district, at New Westminster, May 4th, at 11 o'clock, at courthouse; S. A. Fletcher, registrar.

Newcastle district, at Ladysmith, May 4th, at government office, at 10 a. m.; J. Stewart, registrar.

Okanagan district, at courthouse, Vernon, at 11 a. m.; L. Norris, registrar.

Revelstoke district, at courthouse, Revelstoke, at 10 a. m., May 4th; E. Edwards, registrar.

Rossland district, at Rossland, May 4th, at 10 a. m., at courthouse; J. Kirkup, registrar.

Saanich district, May 4th, at 10 a. m.; at residence of the registrar, William Graham, Tennyson avenue.

Similkameen district, at courthouse, Fairview, at 10 a. m.; James R. Brown, registrar.

Vancouver City district, at courthouse, Vancouver, on May 4th, at 11 a. m.; R. J. Skinner, registrar.

The following appointments have been made:

Edgar Robert James Forster, of Sparwood, and Alfred James Joule, of Gatewood, in the county of Kootenay, to be justices of the peace.

Sergt.-F. R. Murray and Alexander Monteith, of Victoria, to be officers for carrying out the provisions of the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1908.

To be notaries public for the province of British Columbia: William James Cavanagh, of Vancouver; George Stuart Seaton, of Victoria; Arthur George Howard Potts, of Victoria; J. Kenntth Macrae, of Vancouver, barrister-at-law; Thomas Hope Leeming, of Victoria.

Joseph Ryan, of Cranbrook, to be a police magistrate for the said city, and to have jurisdiction under the Small Debts Act within the Cranbrook electoral district. Such appointment to date from March 1st, 1908.

Ald. Murdoch Matheson and William G. Simpson, to be members of the board of licensing commissioners for the city of Ladysmith.

Ald. William S. Brown and Hugh Thompson Fulton, to be members of the board of commissioners of police for the city of Ladysmith.

James A. Lade, of Camborne, to be a justice of the peace.

The following have been appointed: Commissioners for taking affidavits in the Supreme court, for the purpose of acting under the Provincial Elections Act in the electoral districts in which they reside. Such appointments will expire December 31st, 1908:

Vancouver City Electoral District—Alexander Gibson, Walter Curran, of the city of Vancouver.

Cowichan Electoral District—J. T. Pearce, of Crofton.

Dewdney Electoral District—Edward Charles Algernon Percy, of Port Moody; Charles Shaffner, of Harrison Mills; Frank R. Macdonald, of Harrison Hot Springs.

Victoria City Electoral District—Herbert G. Proctor, of Victoria.

Chilliwack Electoral District—C. B. Reeves, Alexander Johnson, W. E. A. Thornton, all of Chilliwack.

Delta Electoral District—Wilson Hall Fortler, Vancouver; Robert May, Gordon Honeyman, James Patterson, all of Ladner.

Esquimalt Electoral District—Joseph Henry Smart, of Metchosin; Robert Allan Anderson, of Victoria.

Vancouver City Electoral District—Charles Leonard Fillmore, Alexander Anderson Fraser, Frederick Lewis, Joseph Whipplt, all of Vancouver.

Victoria City Electoral District—Clarence P. Aston, Joseph Renouf, of Victoria.

Alberni Electoral District—Thomas Ilstad, of Quatsino.

Dewdney Electoral District—Nelson Seymour Lougheed, Port Haney; Adolphus S. Henry, Frank Verchere, George Proud, all of Mission City.

Fernie Electoral District — Bernard Charles Theill, Anthony Molligh, Richard Avery Quance, all of Jaffray; James McKee, William Stanter McEwan, of Elko; Norman D. Henderson, George O'Brien, Allan McDonald, all of Coal Creek Mines; Louis Rothel, of Michel; Silas D. Dawson, of Fernie.

Kamloops Electoral District—James B. Manson, of Kamloops.

New Westminster City Electoral District—Thomas W. Haslam, of New Westminster.

Okanagan Electoral District—Charles Godwin, N. B. Rolson, of Vernon.

John E. Bate, Aspen Grove, Yale county, gives notice of application for the right to improve Coldwater river from its junction with the Nicola river to Railroad Pass.

Notice is given of the winding up of the business of the B. C. General Contract Company, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Clement. F. C. Sewell and John Kendall are provisional liquidators. J. M. Sandels has betn appointed liquidator of the Peachland Trading Company, Limited.

Notice is given of the annual general meeting of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company at the head office of the company, 26-27 Manning Arcade, Toronto, on Monday, April 6th, at 3 o'clock, and of the annual meeting of the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway Company at 26-27 Manning Arcade, Toronto, on April 6th, at 3 p. m.

The following partnerships have been dissolved according to notice: John Hudson & Co., loggers, Howe Sound; J. F. Jarvis and C. P. Higgins, proprietors of the Royal hotel, Hosmer, B. C.; Morris & Lee, commission and produce merchants, Victoria. George S. B. Perry, of Vancouver, has been appointed attorney for the Telkwa Mining, Milling and Development Company.

The resignation of Edward H. Hicks Beach, of Hazelton, as coroner; George Heggie, of Enderby, as justice of the peace, and of Leslie S. Eaton, as officer under the British Columbia Immigration Act, have been accepted.

The following have been appointed to act with the superintendent of education at the examination of public schools for 1908: W. P. Argue, B. A.; J. W. Church, B. A.; J. K. Henry, B. A.; E. B. Paul, B. A.; G. E. Robinson, B. A.; D. Wilson, B. A.; and the following public school inspectors have been appointed sub-examiners to take charge of the various examination centres and to make candidates in reading: J. S. Gordon, B. A.; A. C. Stewart and J. D. Gillis.

Applications for licenses to prospect for coal or oil have been made by John Arbuthnot, A. B. Arbuthnot, R. Arbuthnot and a long family of Hodgsons.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Vancouver, March 8.—A 15-year-old boy named Harold Reed had a narrow escape from being killed on Friday afternoon by attempting to board a moving Robson street car. It appears that in trying to jump on the front steps he missed his footing and in falling he was thrown some distance by the car, sustaining a fracture to both legs. He now lies at the General hospital.

BASKETBALL / SKATIN

VICTORY FOR J. B. BY ONLY (

The Best Contested the Season Draw Crowd.

Result:—J. B. A. A., 9;
Victoria basketball
climax last night when
played between the J. B
M. C. A. representative
go down in the annals
as the greatest game
Victoria. It is well know
it happened—the Bays de
with the Victoria West
derstanding, accidentily
Y. M. C. A. team the lega
pionship of the city. The
to be expected, challenge
A., which challenge
showing on the part of t
a true sense of sportsma
vitation was accepted
game, and the result, alt
the Bays superior, place
no more nearer the chan
if they had never playe
One team had every
while the other had ever
so that although the res
tory to the winners, the
to be taken from the lo
Bays to claim the city
the Y. M. C. A. could c
so could the Wests, the
even the Firemen, who
membered once caught
last night's game napp
them.

The city championshi
resting legally and rig
shoulders of the Y. M.
game last night certai
the J. B. A. A. team co
no true sport will deny
Neither team is superi
a single point makes a
is very susceptable to s
and five minutes more n
much altered matters.
serve credit, they wer
crowds of good-hearted
another game would pac
hall without leaving flo

The result is gratify
worked to win and w
trace of unsportsmanlik
are to be congratulated.

The Gam

The line-up was as fo

J.B.A.A.	
Jim Bakers	Guards
Cousins	
Joe Dakers	Centre
R. Peden	Forward
A. Dakers	

Referee—Frank Smith
Scorers—Hughes and
Timekeepers—O'Sulliv

When the game was c
Smith the rink was fil
Never before was such
sembled to see a basket
gallery was packed f
with ladies, while alons
seat was taken with a
sitting on the floor. T
playing floor were lined
several files deep—such

The Bays appeared h
rousing cheers, closely
Y. M.'s in read and w
started, and soon set
Y. M. C. A. team show
Whyte and T. Peden p
for goals which ca
near starting the score
did not last long, Jim
the tension by a pass
line from which R. P
goal narrowly. These
which the crowd applau
had time to fail, were
the special test in sto

The first good shot
the Bays, McKitrick a
ing too anxious to hold
but nothing resulted
taken by the latter.
ing was very noticeab
overdone. The checkin
on Hommy Peden bein
to become amusing.
easy try for goal, but
standard, shooting ove
port.

The pace soon de
speed, and the crowd
spirit of the game wi
attained except at ti
keenest rivalry. The U
ed the score, a foul
holding Whyte result
gained by T. Peden,
quite equal in passing
put the ball all aroun
fore Arthur Dakers sc

Score—J. B. A. A., 2

Prolonged cheers g
but Dakers took the
and again got to wo
men in a further atta
tain gained the best
plays. The Y. M.'s s
with an asurance th
easy. T. Peden equal
shot.

Peden's goal was fo
one from McKitric
brought rousing cheer

Score—Y. M. C. A.,

The scoring came f
goal, each side tally
result.

Score—Y. M. C. A.,

The Y. M.'s were
the best ball at times
winners, when T Ped
field goal.

Score—Y. M. C. A.,

Jimmy Petticrew w
hoodoo and shot po
tainly not in his us
once came a crash
glass, one of the su
been hit. Only one
played on resuming t
Peden scored from a
two on one when ha

Half time score—Y.
A. A., 3.

The second half
play, and greater en
the Bay rooters. The
to a loose style, the
to be suffering from
slower and not take
as advantageously,