

Whaling: A New Industry on Vancouver Island.

Hunting whale in the Pacific side of the Arctic is an innovation. For years the industry has been profitably carried on in the far north, but not until the present have any arrangements been made for any new departure in the business. The plans which Captain S. B. B. of this city has in hand are attracting widespread interest, for he is the first Victorian to embark in the industry, and in addition he is the first to introduce modern methods in the art of killing the most dangerous mammal that inhabits the deep.

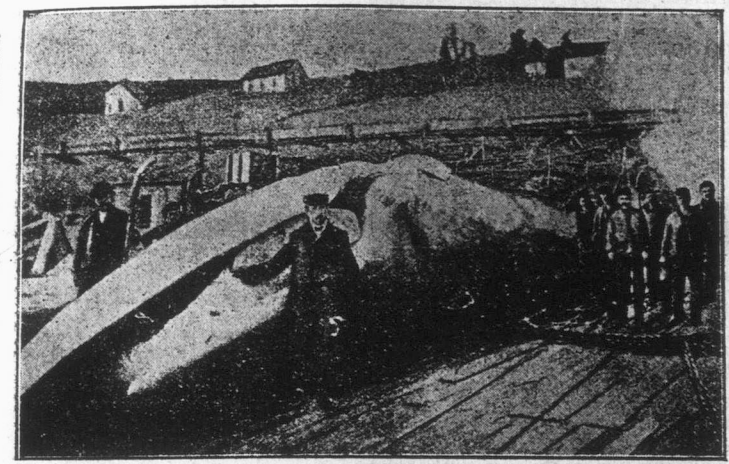
The whaler, which for a number of

To make the business pay it will be necessary to kill about ten a month. The method to be employed is most interesting. The Orion when she approaches a whale will wait until she gets within good range. Then from a small cannon on the forward part of the deck a harpoon will be fired. Attached will be a bomb, which will explode once the animal is struck. At this moment the whale will either be killed immediately or it will be hurt sufficiently to infuriate it. Attempting to escape it will draw the steamer and all with it for a time, then it circles around, and it behooves the

land, where a "factory" or refinery converts the blubber into oil and the flesh and bones into guano. The Norwegians originated this enterprise, and on their coast it has attained surprising dimensions in thirty years. In 1885 no less than one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight were killed, but through the gradual extermination they have become more rare, so that in 1900 only four hundred and ninety-eight whales were taken. Still, the business is so economically conducted and Iceland is now providing a whaling ground that a fleet of thirty steamers is employed, and a kill of twenty-five fish is a paying one for any of these.

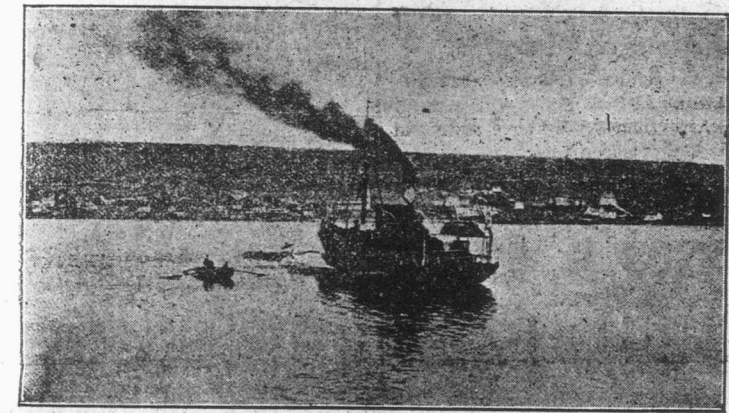
To the average landsman a whale is a whale, and nothing more. All whales look alike to him, and are only bigger than others. While this paper is not a scientific treatise, the presentation of a few facts regarding these creatures will enable the reader to follow it more intelligently.

First, then, a whale is not a fish, but a marine mammal, probably descended from hoofed animals, which ages ago took to aquatic life—at first in fresh water and afterward in the open sea. The fish-like form of these gigantic creatures is entirely due to the condition under which they live, and is in no sense indicative of relationship. Their fins are merely remnants of the pedal extremities formerly used, and they suckle their young as cows. In the second place, whales naturally fall into two great groups—those with teeth and those which possess none, but have the upper



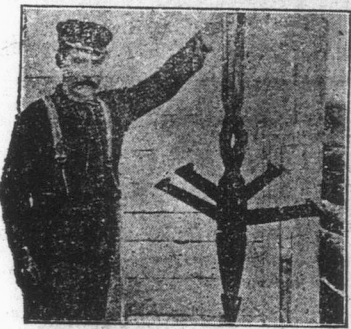
Humpback whale hauled out on slip. The man's hand is on the baleen, the "whalebone" of commerce.

decades has been sent into the Arctic to search for the more valuable species of these animals, would discard the ordinary humpback seen off Vancouver Island coast because of the comparative little value to be found in the latter's carcasses in the way of bone and oil. A large fleet goes into the Arctic annually equipped for a two or three-year cruise, wintering as a rule off Herschel Island, and in the summer busying themselves in hunting. The season, however, is short, and with antiquated methods, two or three killings are considered a good



A whaler with three prizes in tow.

year's work. It will not be so with the Orion. This little vessel, which will be ready to enter upon the work off Vancouver Island, will have a very poor month's results if she does not get at least twice this number.



The head of a harpoon, the projectile which, charged with explosive, is fired from the harpoon-gun.

JUDGMENTS GIVEN IN FULL COURT

STREET ENDS CASE DECIDED FOR C. P. R.

Decision Reversed in Award of Damages to Plaintiff in Morgan vs. E. Y. N. Company.

All the judges of the Supreme court were in attendance at the sitting on Saturday, when a number of judgments were handed down. Attorney-General vs. C. P. R. was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Irving, taken by the attorney-general of the province. It is commonly known as the Vancouver street ends case, being one brought by the attorney-general at the instance of Vancouver city. The object was to restrain the C. P. R. from closing the ends of streets which ran down to the water edge along the route of the railway company. The judgment of the trial judge was upheld, the appeal being dismissed. Chief Justice Hunter in his judgment decided that the Dominion had the power to expropriate any land for right-of-way for a railway built under Federal authority. The C. P. R. was to be built to the seaboard, it was not limited to stop at any particular point, and therefore the right to land was established to whatever point was selected. Mr. Justice Martin in his judgment

could not see any reason for disturbing the judgment of the trial judge. The Dominion parliament had power to take the necessary lands, and no province or corporation had the power to stop it. Municipal or provincial lands could be taken for Federal railways. If it were otherwise the railway could not acquire all the rights intended. It might be blocked at any point. He further alluded to the fact that this was a great national work. It was also undertaken at the request of British Columbia. It was therefore doubly clear that the province could not interfere with the right to acquire lands.

Mr. Justice Morrison agreed with the judgment of Mr. Justice Martin. The appeal was dismissed with costs. Mr. Spinks asked leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Formal leave will be granted later.

In Peck vs. Sun Life Company, Mr. Justice Duff delivered the Full court's decision. This was a New Westminster case. The plaintiff had purchased a piece of property from Mrs. Elliott. After a considerable had been paid a transfer of property which had been made between Mr. and Mrs. Elliott was set aside and the Sun Life Company became a party. The contention of the plaintiff was upheld, this being that the amount of the purchase money unpaid was the only charge against the plaintiff. The costs were to be borne by each party.

Centre Star vs. Rossland-Kootenay Mining Company was decided on a judgment being given by the Chief Justice for the Full court. It was to the effect that the plaintiffs were entitled to nominal damages of \$10. The defendants were also held to be responsible for preventing damage to the property of the other company. Morgan vs. British Yukon Navigation Company was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Drake and a jury when the plaintiff was given \$21,000 damages in consequence of an accident which resulted in the amputation of his

leg. The Chief Justice delivered judgment for the Full court. It was held that no negligence was shown on the part of the company in the first case when the injury was received. In the second case the company was in no way responsible for any damages in consequence of the injury. The judgment was transferred to the plaintiff at his own request to a boat in order to be taken to Dawson for treatment. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

FAVORS VICTORIA.

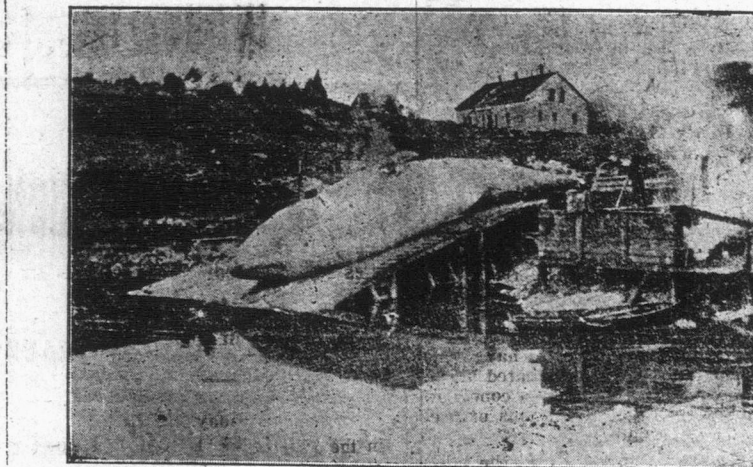
J. A. Lindsay Fute Forth. Claims of City as Terminus for Grand Trunk Pacific.

A Montreal dispatch to the Winnipeg Telegram gives the following interesting interview: "J. A. Lindsay, assistant to the president of the Wellington Colliery Company of British Columbia, is at the Windsor, accompanied by the company's solicitor, R. T. Elliott, also of Victoria. These gentlemen came east to watch the progress of legislation at Ottawa, touching the transfer of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, some 70 odd miles in length, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company."

"During a conversation they expressed the opinion that the measure would pass all right, and the transfer of the road would take place in due time. "Mr. Lindsay said that most interest is felt on the coast about the choice of the Pacific terminus for the Grand Trunk Pacific system, and he makes the announcement that the city of Victoria would be willing to give the company a very liberal bonus if it would locate its Pacific terminus at that port. "He says there would be no serious difficulty in bridging the Seymour narrows and carrying the line down

the species of peril which arises in attacking such ocean leviathans from small boats, is lacking. Roqual-hunting typifies the triumph of modern business methods over antiquated standards. Excitement, variety, sport, adventure—these are secondary considerations, the essential factor being the speedy and certain killing of the creature and the ultimate conversion into marketable products of every item of its anatomy.

Science has superseded the crude methods of former days. The pitiful stone lance and skin boat of the Eskimo, the rude weapons and frail skills of the



A whale on the slip being drawn up by means of logging chains and winch.

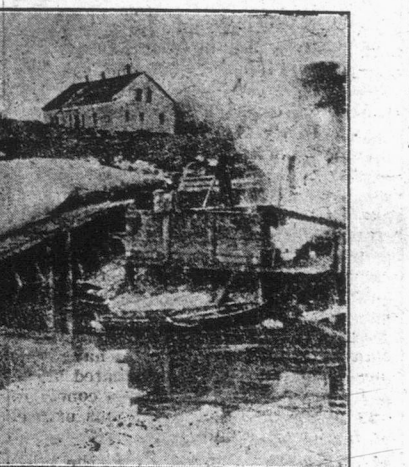
Basques, the cumbersome appliances and heavy craft of the Dutch and Massachusetts, the hand-harpoon and rowboat of the deep-sea whaler of later years, all have served their turn and must now give way to more perfect devices of chase and destruction. Indeed, they would not suffice for the hunting of the roquals at all, for these are the fiercest of all the whale tribe. The Arctic whale is timid and inoffensive to a degree, so that a bird alighting on its back is oftentimes sufficient to send it off in alarm. It is aroused only by its maternal instinct, and will defend its young with the greatest boldness. But the roqual is fearless and inquisitive, and has not yet learned to fear its greatest enemy.

On the Grand Banks these giant creatures are to be seen in hundreds, right among the fishing schooners, indifferent to the presence of vessels or skiffs, and in their pranks occasionally overturning the banksmen's dories, or getting entangled in their trawls, flowing boats, lines and moorings for miles, until the fishermen cut the rope and allow the whale to make off with their gear. The roqual hunter is a swift, sturdy, specially built little steamer of one hundred tons, making twelve knots of a

daily coal consumption of three tons. She costs twenty-five thousand dollars when ready for sea; and two important items in her equipment are her harpoon gun and her whaling line. A truly formidable weapon is this gun. It is the invention of an expert Norwegian whaler named Foynt. The gun is a short muzzle loading cannon, fixed on the bow of the ship. It works horizontally in a semicircle, and can also be raised or depressed at will, giving an effective command of the waters dominated by the ap

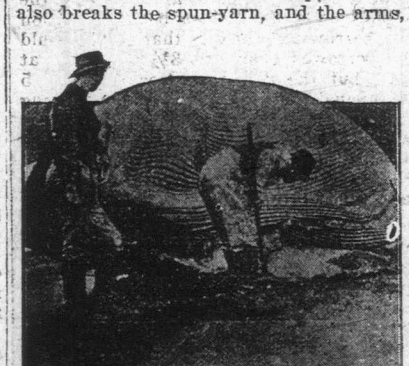
proaching ship. Into this gun the harpoon is fixed, upon the cartridge of gunpowder which expels it. The harpoon is a massive bolt some six feet long, consisting of a head, body and tail. The head is a conical projectile, filled with explosive, imbedded in which is a time-fuse that fires the shell two seconds after it strikes the whale. The body consists of four stout arms or barbs, fixed at right angles to one another but fastened together like a bundle of sticks. The tail is a shaft extending rearward, and to this the line is fastened—a piece of pliant, five-inch manila, light but strong,

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The markings on a whale's body as they appear after the operation of "bleeding."

or crossbar, apart, getting imbedded in the whale's flesh and making it impossible to withdraw the harpoon, no matter what plunges the victim may attempt, so that he is firmly "fast" unless the rope breaks, which rarely happens. The rope runs over a steam-winch with a powerful break or clutch, by means of which the whale is played till exhausted,



A whale carcass stripped of its blubber, but with the flesh still on.

as a piece of tenderloin or venison. It is well-known that the Biscayans in the fifteenth century subsisted largely on whale-meat. Even to-day in Norway there is an establishment for tinning whale-meat, and it is said to make excellent food. In other portions of Nor-

The Surest Remedy is

Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and ALL BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c.

Endorsed by all who have tried it.

When the whale is dead it floats a little while, but would soon sink only that a hole is bored into its interior, into which a pipe is fixed from the engine and the body is filled with air to give it buoyancy. The hole is then plugged and the creature attached by chains to the ship to be towed home. If whales are plentiful and there is a chance of killing others, the first is cast adrift, a man in a boat being put out with it to establish ownership, while the ship goes on her hunt again, picking it up on her return. The Viking took five daily for three consecutive days this season, and the Hunter got forty-one in two weeks. The sulphur-bottom is most keenly pursued, being often as valuable as three of the others. One which was killed recently measured eighty-seven feet, had a covering of fat seven inches thick and filled with this "fish" in oil, baleen and guano was one thousand five hundred dollars. Specimens nearly, if not fully, as large are taken by the other factories, and there is keen competition between them for the honor of killing the biggest whale.

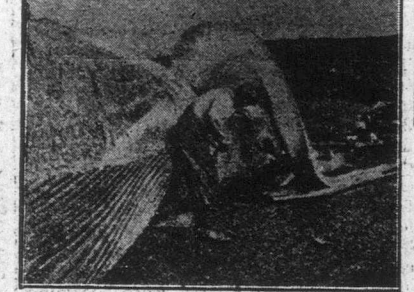
When the harbor is reached, the victim is dragged up a slanting wharf, by means of logging chains and an immense winch. Then the carcass is "dressed"—i. e., stripped of its outer coating of blubber—by men armed with long-handled knives, the blades of which resemble cutlasses. Great strips or blankets of fat are torn off, which are cut into smaller pieces, tossed into the buckets of an elevator and on reaching the top of the factory dumped into a mincer, whence the mass falls into the steam tanks which extract the oil. The meat and skeleton bones are similarly treated, and when all the oil has been obtained the remaining material is ground up and makes an excellent guano. Every particle of the whale is converted into use; the baleen from the mouth and the flexible fins being removed, to be cleaned, dried and baled for export as whalebone. Each factory is able to dispose completely of four large whales daily, and "wash down" at nightfall with every process finished. About eighty men are employed in each station, and ten in each ship; and it is noteworthy that whale oil, like coal oil, is a substantial antidote to pulmonary disease. Men with incipient tuberculosis have been employed at these factories, and after laboring for a few weeks over the fumes of the immense oil vats, have thrown off the symptoms of the disease.

A steak cut from behind the eye of a young finback is as juicy and palatable

as the angler "plays" his fish. It is then lanced, to make death certain. When the whale is dead it floats a little while, but would soon sink only that a hole is bored into its interior, into which a pipe is fixed from the engine and the body is filled with air to give it buoyancy. The hole is then plugged and the creature attached by chains to the ship to be towed home. If whales are plentiful and there is a chance of killing others, the first is cast adrift, a man in a boat being put out with it to establish ownership, while the ship goes on her hunt again, picking it up on her return. The Viking took five daily for three consecutive days this season, and the Hunter got forty-one in two weeks. The sulphur-bottom is most keenly pursued, being often as valuable as three of the others. One which was killed recently measured eighty-seven feet, had a covering of fat seven inches thick and filled with this "fish" in oil, baleen and guano was one thousand five hundred dollars. Specimens nearly, if not fully, as large are taken by the other factories, and there is keen competition between them for the honor of killing the biggest whale.

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"Bleeding" the carcass. The outer portion of blubber is stripped off with a long knife, and sent to steam-tank, which extracts the oil.

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Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend in the hour and time of need. Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known. No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Lead us back your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. **The Cook Company, Wholesale, Ont.**

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT.

WEAVER'S SYRUP

For Humors
Salt Rheum
Scrofulous Swellings, etc.

WEAVER'S GERATE

Cleanses the Skin
Beautifies the Complexion.

Combined, these preparations act powerfully upon the system, completely eradicating the poison in the blood.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

way the poorer classes consume it, and farmers grind it and mix it with middens for cattle, finding that it adds greatly to the richness of the milk. The Japadese are also very fond of whale-meat, and the steamer Windward, which carried Peary to the Arctic, was recently taken from Newfoundland to be used in whaling in the Japan seas. The first year a factory was started in Newfoundland, the cod-fishery failed in the neighborhood of the station, and scores of coast-folk for miles around came and took away boatloads of the meat, to help them face the long, hard winter.

Such was the fame of this Newfoundland whale factory, that the National Museum of Washington dispatched a party of scientists there in June, 1903, to secure a complete plaster mould of a sulphur-bottom at least seven-five feet long from which to make a papier-mache model for exhibition at the St. Louis exposition this summer in the Natural History pavilion. The expedition was eminently successful, a bull whale seventy-eight feet long being taken at Balena factory, where the scientists established themselves. From this they made their cast, and after the flesh had been subsequently stripped from the carcass, they purchased the skeleton, to be exhibited alongside the paper duplicate. The latter has been made at Washington, being put together in sections, to admit of the transport by rail to St. Louis, as no railway car could accommodate it complete. For the same reason, the skeleton had to be disjointed, except the head, which was taken whole, it making a package nineteen by nine and a half feet, and weighing five tons. They brought away pieces of the whale's skin, preserved in formalin, so as to reproduce the markings and colorations of the body, and they aim to model it in perfect anatomical proportions. The cost of the undertaking has been about seven thousand dollars.

The profits of this whaling enterprise are almost incredible. Some Norwegian companies have paid as high as three hundred per cent, and the Newfoundland ones are already paying forty to fifty. The baleen is worth eight hundred dollars a ton. These prices amply compensate for the expense and hazards of the hunt. The baleen is used in making whips, saddlery, corsets, dress materials and other goods. The fin-bones are converted into artificial feathers. The oil goes to soak jute for manufacturing purposes, or becomes an ingredient in high-class soaps. The guano is in great demand as a fertilizer. The utilization of all these constituents is what makes the industry so successful. In old-time whaling, the carcass was abandoned once the blanket of blubber was stripped off.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Phoenix, April 15.—The Boundary shipping list has the Winnipeg mine thereon this week.

Following are the shipments from the several mines for the last seven days: Granby mine, to Granby smelter, 11,350 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper smelter, 2,592 tons; Brooklyn to Montreal & Boston smelter, 3,187 tons; Rawhide to Montreal & Boston smelter, 3,119 tons; Mountain Rose, to Montreal & Boston smelter and B. C. Copper smelter, 232 tons; Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter, 165 tons; Winnipeg, to Granby smelter, 150 tons; Dominion Copper Co., Stenwinder dump, to Trail smelter, 450 tons; Skylark, to Granby smelter, 30 tons; Last Chance, to Montreal & Boston smelter, 25 tons. Total for the week, 19,050 tons; total for the year, 207,113 tons.

The three district smelters treated as follows this week: Granby smelter, 10,700 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 1,569 tons; Montreal & Boston smelter, 4,210 tons. Total for week, 16,479 tons; total for year to date, 271,641 tons.

NEW OFFICIALS.

Elected at Meeting of Directors of the National Railroad in Mexico City.

Mexico City, April 15.—The meeting of the directors of the National Railroad yesterday resulted in some surprises. J. B. Metcalf, first vice-president, and J. C. Mackie, second vice-president, both lost their positions. T. N. Brown was elected president; D. P. Bennett, vice-president; J. P. M. Fraser, treasurer; A. Velasco, general counsel; M. M. Reynolds, comptroller; A. Aring, secretary and J. H. Guesse, assistant treasurer. The posts of first and second vice-president were consolidated into one position.

PREDICT CHOLERA.

Doctors Fear Outbreak Will Follow Epidemic of Cerebral Spasms.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—A peculiar epidemic of cerebral spasms, almost always fatal, has made its appearance in St. Petersburg. The doctors say it was imported from Galicia to Lodz, Russian Poland, where there have been many victims. It is remarked by the doctors as precursor of cholera.

RESULT OF QUARREL.

Genoa, N. Y., April 15.—After a family quarrel today Antonio Sparacini, an Italian, who lives in this village, shot his wife, her mother and her daughter, and then shot himself.

CHALLENGER DEFEATED.

London, April 15.—H. L. Doherty again won the covered court lawn tennis championship to-day by defeating the challenger, J. G. Ritchie, at the Queen's Club by 3-0.

LEAVING FOR COAST.

Presentation to Color-Sergeant Clarence, of the Winnipeg Regiment.

Winnipeg, April 15.—After drill last evening on the condition of Joseph Jefferson, who is reported seriously ill at his winter home, West Palm Beach, Ga., are that his condition is unchanged. His family and friends are hopeful and his physicians say the reports of his illness have somewhat exaggerated the seriousness of the case.

SHOT BY JEALOUS WIFE.

Colorado Springs, April 14.—A special telegram from Cripple Creek says: Mrs. W. D. Vidler, the wife of a well-known newspaper man, shot and instantly killed Mrs. H. C. Douglas, of Colorado Springs, in the National hotel yesterday. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the crime.

Mrs. Vidler, who was very much excited, rapped on the door of a room in which were Mr. Vidler and Mrs. Douglas. Mrs. Vidler opened the door. His wife entered and immediately shot Mrs. Douglas in the breast. Mr. and Mrs. Vidler were arrested. They are three children, the oldest 11 years of age, but have not been living together of late. After the shooting Mrs. Vidler became hysterical and bewailed her act. She was released on a bond for \$5,000.

No charge was made against her husband, and he was set free.

BAD HEART—COULD NOT LIE DOWN FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.—"I was unable to lie down in my bed for eighteen months, owing to another spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever."—"I lost resort," but six bottles of this great remedy proved to be his salvation physically. It can be yours.—124.

JOE JEFFERSON.

Physicians Say Reports of Veteran Actor's Illness Have Exaggerated Seriousness of Case.

Atlantic, Ga., April 15.—The latest advice on the condition of Joseph Jefferson, who is reported seriously ill at his winter home, West Palm Beach, Ga., are that his condition is unchanged. His family and friends are hopeful and his physicians say the reports of his illness have somewhat exaggerated the seriousness of the case.

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