LET VICTORIA FLOURISH.

Victoria has passed through many tribulations within the past fifteen years. Circumstances over which her people had no control did much to retard the progress that had been confidently looked forward to by those who realised the advantages of her position as the outermost post of empire on the British Pacific coast. But all the strokes of adverse fortune were endured with a fortitude and calmness begotten of supreme confidence in the ultimate outcome. That unwavering faith has been completely justified by the events of the past year. The tide has turned, and is now running strongly with us.

We would not care to go so far as to say the population of the city will be doubled within the next four years or that the area comprehended between Esquimalt and Carboro Bay will by that date become a portion of the city inhabited by a great concourse of new Victorians. But it is apparent to any person of discernment that there are forces in operation that justify the recent rapid increase in the value of real property.

The awakening of the C. P. R. to the potentialities of Vancouver Island is one of the significant features of the business renaissance. We do not refer specially to the magnificent new hotel that will shortly be ready to receive hundreds of guests nor even to the acquirement of the E. & N. Railway. These splendid investments are but the first indications of more important developments.

The company has vast interests on the Island of Vancouver that have been greatly enhanced in value within the past year or two by the rapid progress of settlement in the new provinces that have recently been erected by the Dominion government on the prairies. In order to realise on its investments it is evident that the company must immediately take active measures to extend its railway system. Such extensions will involve more than the marketing of the timber on the wealthiest areas of such material now extant. They will mean the opening up of large extents of territory to agriculture and horticulture. We believe more will be heard of the plans of the company shortly, that the work of development will be proceeded with during the present year, and that if Victorians rise to their opportunities the foundations of a business capable of taxing the energies of a very largely increased population will be the result.

It is doubtless true that the rate of progress on the island depends to a considerable extent upon the continuation of the unexampled business activity which has been characteristic of Eastern Canada during the past few years. There can be no question about that. But there are no indications that the crest of the hill of prosperity has been topped. Canada is yet climbing upwards, and apparently it will be years ere she reaches the apex. Immigrants in thousands are already arriving at the Eastern ports of the Dominion, although the season of real activity has not yet commenced. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company claims that it alone can employ an army of twenty thousand. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern companies have planned for great extensions also to meet the demands of the new agriculturists who are settling like locusts upon the prairies. Nine-tenths of the people who come in will remain to take up land and become independent citizens of the Dominion. We are beginning to comprehend with some degree of exactness the strong bond of business sympathy that has been created between the prairies and British Columbia and to realise the influence the settlement of the Northwest is going to have upon business in this province, and especially upon the future of Vancouver Island. It is of the utmost importance that nothing of a political nature should be countenanced that might have the effect of producing prejudice in the minds of one section of the Dominion against the people of other sections. It can easily be seen that the various portions of the country are complementary of each other and that anything that tends to drive them apart in sentiment must have a mischievous effect from a purely business point of view. Therefore if for no higher reason than mere business considerations the agitation that has been fomented in this province for selfish partizan purposes should be deprecated and frowned down. If we do our duty in this matter there can be no question that Victoria will flourish.

NO FEAR FOR CANADA.

We note with some surprise that the British press is still deeply concerned about what is said to be going to happen to Canada. Possibly our worthy contemporaries on the other side of the great ocean might more profitably apply themselves to consideration of the question of what is to become of Great Britain. It seems to us that the Mother Country has more important problems on her hands in the light of recent political developments than the most promising of her daughters. The future of Canada is in the hands of Canadians, who seem to be imbued with a deeper spirit of patriotism and of devotion to Imperial institutions than the people of Great Britain, if the discussions in Parliament and in the press can be accepted as indicative of the spirit that is abroad amongst the people. It is doubtless true that thousands of foreigners are making their way into this country. But after they come here they and the spirit they bring with them, if antagonistic to the British spirit, are speedily swallowed up in the predominating Canadian sentiment. At least little is heard of them and their aspirations after they arrive and settle down. These comments have been suggested by the following, taken from the Chester (Eng.) Chronicle:

The stalest of objections to Liberalism is that Liberals are not Imperialistic. The thought occurred to us as we read Dr. Hodgson's article in this week's Chronicle on "Canada—England's greatest asset." It is a plea throughout for a livelier and closer conception of our responsibility to this great and growing colony; it is an appeal to the British government to finance the settler in order (to quote Dr. Hodgson's language) "that our own and not other people should occupy it before it is too late." Americans we know are pouring north into Canada in thousands—the tide which flowed south from Canada to the States has now ebbed—and Germans, Scandinavians, Greeks and Italians are arriving there in vast numbers. The Canadian government is British—now! But what may happen by and bye? The Canadian people control the government, and what may not a majority of foreigners do? If the German Emperor wants to "capture" Canada he will export a couple of millions of Germans during the next five or seven years. With state aid the project is by no means an impossibility. Dr. Hodgson perceives the danger, and warns us in clear terms of the consequences of neglect or apathy.

MR. BARNARD AND RAIL CONNECTION.

Because the Times drew the attention of the public to the pre-election editorial utterances of the Colonist on the subject of rail connection with the Mainland, and urged that in view of the strong support Victoria and the Island had given the McBride government it was now in order for the Colonist and the government to make good their position and give some evidence of their willingness to bring about the desired end, the organ of the government has resorted to the device of applying uncomplimentary epithets to the Times. We have been characterized as "silly," "malicious," "almost criminal," "Victoria's worst enemy," etc.

Now we should like the Colonist to say what it thinks about the position taken by Mr. Barnard in his letter written immediately after the election. Mr. Barnard is a man who has large interests in this city, an enterprising man who has had large experience also in public affairs and was for many years a member in the Dominion House. But above all Mr. Barnard is known as a staunch, loyal Conservative, in fact he is one of the ultra-Conservatives. Mr. Barnard evidently accepted the utterances of the Colonist as sincere and candid, as the following opening sentences in his letter to that newspaper clearly show:

"The great desideratum—that which will make Victoria and Esquimalt the actual terminus of a transcontinental railway—is again, owing to the prevailing activity in railway construction throughout Canada, very naturally attracting local attention. You have, in a series of articles, endeavored to impress on your readers the many advantages to accrue if such can be accomplished and your contemporary has placed itself upon record as in agreement with you on the desirableness of a united effort by all parties to secure this boon. Now that the appeal to the people has resulted in a new lease of office to the present government with a support which will enable it to successfully carry out any progressive railway policy intended for the benefit of the whole country, every assistance and encouragement, consonant with a proper and wise preservation of the public domain, should be given in aid of any project which may mean the traversing of the province from the mountains to the coast with a railway paralleling the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific but nearly equi-distant from both—i. e., a band of steel cutting the province in two from Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet, thence to Vancouver Island by ferry and down to Victoria."

It will be observed that Mr. Barnard deals solely with the duty of the provincial government. If space would permit us to give the whole of his letter in this article it would be seen that in dealing with the history of the subject he refers to previous movements, all of which were directed along provincial lines. In view of all this it must surely have been a surprise to Mr. Barnard to read the Colonist editorial on Sunday morning in which that paper stated that "to drag the question of rail connection with the Mainland into local politics is little short of criminal."

Is the Colonist now prepared to say that the position taken by Mr. Barnard in regard to what ought to be done by the provincial government is "silly," "malicious," "criminal," and that he should also be classed as "Victoria's worst enemy?"

TEACHING PROFESSION AND SALARIES.

There can be no question that one of the results of the prevailing "good times" has been a considerable increase in the cost of living. All kinds of staples, in fact everything almost that is worn or consumed in order to adorn, protect or sustain the body, has risen in value within the past year or so. The majority of people benefit by the prevalence of "good times," but there is a very considerable minority—we are not quite sure, if we may be permitted to commit an Hibernianism, that the minority is not a majority. The minority or the majority, as the case may be, is the class whose remuneration is fixed and does not rise and fall automatically under the influence of the business temperature. Possibly our readers are ready to infer that now we are going to have a word about the misfortunes and the disabilities under which newspaper men habitually suffer. Nothing of the kind is in our mind, however. We are going to say a word for a far more deserving class of the community—a class for which there is neither honor nor glory in this world save in the consciousness of duty conscientiously done. Obviously we refer to the school teachers of the city of Victoria. We might include in our brief the teachers of all the province with the exception of Vancouver, who have already been recognized by the school board of that city; and we would if we had any influence with the government which lately reduced the remuneration of teachers in the rural districts.

There is a class of people who hold, lack of understanding being the only excuse for their aptitude, that teachers considering the length of their working hours and their many privileges, are well paid already. If such be the case, is it not an extraordinary thing that the profession seems to exercise so little attraction for the average individual of more than average ability seeking for an easy path through life? The truth is that teaching is one of the most arduous and exacting of occupations. It makes a drain upon the nervous system such as cannot be appreciated except by those who have passed through the fires of experience. The efficient teacher must possess natural qualifications in addition to undergoing a course of training.

In the light of the facts we cannot understand the peculiar attitude of a section of the public to this profession, considering that to it is entrusted the most important functions exercised by any class in the state—the training of future citizens for the activities of practical life and instilling into them the sound moral principles that will make of them helpful members of society. We assert with conviction our belief that more than any other institution in the community, not even excepting the church or the press, the public schools of this land are the strong bulwarks of organized society, because they are the chief factors in the formation of character. Consequently the teachers generally should receive remuneration bearing at least some fair relation to the rate of pay in less important professions. Victoria should not lag behind any of the other cities of the province in this matter. If she does the result will soon become evident in the withdrawal of efficient teachers and deterioration in the work of the schools. We believe the request of the Victoria teachers is reasonable, and should be given careful consideration by the school board.

Human nature is much the same in all climes and in whatever complexion of skin it may be garbed. In this country we have had our Dowies and we have our Eddys. In Great Britain there are still fakirs who work upon the superstitions of the multitude. A Mussulman fakir of first-class pretensions has made his appearance in Serampore, India, and is the hero of the town and the adjoining villages. He has fixed his temporary abode in a lonely graveyard, but the fame of his sanctity and miraculous powers is attracting crowds to the forbidding spot. Men, women and children of all ranks of life are flocking to the new shrine. High court pleaders, doctors, government pensioners, magistrates, municipal commissioners and women of the riches families are among his visitors. The fakir himself is clothed in old, worn-out garments, and is by no means a handsome or attractive man. He exhibits no more subtle intellect than an illiterate peasant. His antecedents are unknown. He is believed to be fed by unearthly hands and not to be in need of earthly nourishment. The elements are said to be obedient to him, and fire and water are created at his will. He reads the past, present and future of everybody for the mere asking. He diagnoses at first sight all diseases, and is said to cure and heal where doctors fail. He is credited with powers of restoring sight to the blind, hearing and speech to the deaf and the dumb, free movement to the cripple. Moreover, he dispenses his medicines free to all. But it is pointed out that if he did the things mentioned in the last sentence in this part of the world nobody would put any faith in him.

* * *

We extend our sympathy to the jury which is sitting upon the case of Harry Thaw of New York and his estimable spouse. They are mere "supers" in the sensational performance. Besides the trial involves a subversion of their personal liberty and is a distinct menace to their health. Still the fundamental principles of the unwritten law must be vindicated at any cost. To what purpose is District Attorney Jerome making all this unseemly fuss? Does he really mean to contend that young Mr. Thaw was not justified in protecting the honor of his honorable household?

* * *

The fact was demonstrated in the Legislature immediately the leader of the opposition took his seat that it would be an unfortunate thing for the province if by any chance it was deprived of his services. Mr. Macdonald is easily the most conspicuous figure in the House when the practical effect of measures proposed by the government is under consideration. We say this without intending to reflect upon either the leader of the government forces or upon the ferocious personality who was until recently, if he is not now, the premier's first lieutenant.

* * *

Please don't grumble about the weather. We really needed a trifle of rain. Consult Eastern newspapers and you will find that winter still reigns from the far north to extreme south, and that baseball experts who have been practising for the opening of the season have been compelled to retire by fifteen inches of snow with corresponding temperatures.

* * *

Comrade Hawthornthwaite is beginning to find out that, having served the purpose of the great Conservative party of British Columbia, that time-serving institution is now disposed to snub him. Evidently the Socialist leader is not going to have the privilege of hearing any more soothing words from the hon. the Premier.

* * *

President Roosevelt has delivered another ultimatum. Positively he will not be a candidate for the presidency next year. He has more important business to attend to, having accepted an invitation to hunt big game in the Kootenays, B. C., a more profitable pastime for a man of independent means than playing the political game.

* * *

What a pity that Hon. D. M. Eberts has been placed in a position of honor and emolument from which he cannot "fight the battle of rail connection with the Mainland," not as a question of party politics, of course, but just to vindicate the position in which he and his colleagues from Victoria were placed by his journalistic backer.

* * *

Surely the petition of the teachers of Victoria was at least entitled to respectful consideration from the majority of the members of the School Board.

Recurring Headaches.

DO THEY BOTHER YOU?

You find life a miserable affair because you have headaches, but you have neither nausea, nor are you weak—You know if you could only prevent headaches you would enjoy perfect health.

Such headaches indicate a general lowered condition, because they arise from a general decay of the nervous system.

This depressed condition of the nervous system has its origin in the reduction of the quality and quantity of the blood.

The blood is thin—its red coloring is reduced—it contains no nourishment.

The digestive organs are not supplying it with sufficient nutritive matter. The result—nerve weakness, nerve debility, ill-health.

If you had used Ferrozone you would know how powerfully all the digestive and assimilate functions of the body are stimulated.

Ferrozone does more—is supplies all the elements that are essential to the rebuilding of the body—supplies the reconstructive forces that contribute to the formation of rich, red blood.

You see, Ferrozone doesn't treat a symptom—it remedies a cause—and that's why a month's treatment will absolutely remove every vestige of recurring nervous headaches.

Nothing like Ferrozone to build you up, to give the reserve of force, that happy health that contributes so much to happiness and contentment.

Ferrozone will make you feel like new, try it—sold by all druggists in 50c. boxes.

FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 13.—Dispatches from all sections of western Pennsylvania to-day report heavy rains last night and rapidly rising waters.

In the Connersville region the streams are said to be rising at an alarming rate. Dunbar is in danger and several buildings have been washed away. In Alleghany county the streams are raging torrents. Pittsburg railwaymen are preparing for a flood of twenty feet.

—At a meeting of the committee of the Victoria Golf Club it was decided to hold the annual spring meeting on the 23rd, 24th and 25th day of May next.

What Other People Think

TOURIST ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

To the Editor:—There are several features of the Tourist Association grant which have thus far been overlooked in the discussion of that question. Will you allow me a brief space in which to call attention to some of them.

When the construction of the causeway was being advocated it was represented that the erection of the wall would reclaim a valuable amount of property where the flats are which could be sold and largely recoup the city for the cost of the undertaking. The scheme looked so plausible that the people voted to borrow the amount sufficient to construct the work. Then when this was completed an agitation was started in favor of granting the reclaimed land to the C. P. R. as an inducement for the company to construct a large hotel thereon. It was represented that the railway company would advertise the city and bring hither great numbers of tourists, and again the city would be recouped for its outlay. So the people voted to make a gift of the reclaimed land, or the best part of it, to the company. Then the company, perceiving that the people were dead easy to work, asked, in addition to the land, a large grant of money to fill in the flats, buy certain adjoining lots and remove the buildings thereon. Again the cry was raised that the company would advertise the city and bring great crowds of tourists and others here, and great things would be done in and for the city. Again the people voted the money demanded by the company. Now let us see; what have the taxpayers of Victoria already paid in these several transactions for the purpose mainly of securing the tourist business? Perhaps some one can give us a correct statement of the cost to date. Not having the exact data to hand, I can only estimate the cost. The land given to the C. P. R. was worth, say, $100,000; the cost of filling in, buying adjoining properties, removing buildings, damages, etc., must have been fully $150,000. That makes $250,000 already given for this somewhat delusive business, which was to secure for our city so many and so wonderful things. Thus far the people have been led on one step at a time. Now, when the hotel is nearly completed and is about to be opened, we are gravely told that nothing less than $7,500 must be voted annually to secure this benefit which was to come from these earlier enormous subventions. A yearly grant of $7,500 capitalized at 5 per cent. means $150,000. This, they tell us, is the very least they can get along with. That, added to the amount already given, foots up $400,000. Capitalized at 4 per cent., the amount would be still larger. Now that looks like a pretty large sum to pay for such an object, and it seems to me that the people of Victoria might well stop and ask themselves whether or not they are not in the position of the fellow who "paid too dear for his whistle." It would not be difficult, it seems to me, to show how the city could have spent $400,000 in securing results which would have proved more permanent and more substantial. But that is a subject that will keep. I do not want to make this letetr too long.

A week or two ago the Vancouver Province contained the financial statement of the Tourist Association of that city, which showed that the association's entire expenditure for the year was less than $3,000, while the grant from the city council was just $1,000. Some people are very fond of pointing to the example of Vancouver. There it is in a nutshell.

For one year, if not longer, our association got along on $500 from the city treasury, for several others they did with $2,500, and it was during those years they secured the construction of the hotel, so it is claimed, and did many other wonderful things. If the association could do all these things with these moderate grants, and if the Vancouver association can do its work on a grant of $1,000 a year, why is it that our association cannot possibly get along on less than the $7,500 now?

I believe that if the grant were cut off entirely and the Tourist Association went out of business, nobody in this city would either see or know the difference. When the C. P. R. company built the Hotel Frontenac in Quebec they filled not only that hotel, but all the others of the city during the tourist season. Its hotels at Banff and at Glacier House are always filled to overflowing during the season, without the aid of Tourist Associations. Why should they do less for Victoria? Their agents and their literature are scattered broadcast throughout three continents, their facilities for advertising are infinitely greater than ours. We have already liberally subsidized them to do the advertising for us. Why should we not let them do it?

Last night we saw the members of the Tourist Association going to our Mayor and aldermen and urging them not to trust the people, but to trust the people's money it is which is being thus spent, not to allow the people to say whether or not they are willing that this further large sum should be so spent. That, it seems to me, was such an exhibition of adamantine nerve as is seldom witnessed in any country enjoying representative government. Mr. Editor, there are others who need a "campaign of education."

A. B.

Victoria, March 12th.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION GRANT.

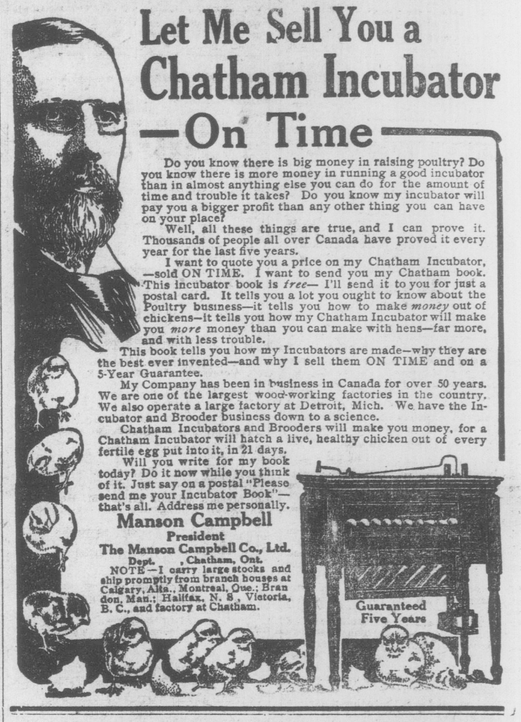
To the Editor:—One cannot help wondering whether the supporters of this grant are either frank or sincere in their attitude towards it. They are sure (perfectly sure, ladies and gentlemen,) of the citizens endorsing the grant, but they are equally sure that they will not give those self same citizens the chance to vote upon it. Oh, dear, no! We—the ruling majority—know what is good for you, therefore open your mouth and shut your eyes and take the nauseous dose.

I notice that a deputation waited upon the council on Monday urging them to "stand pat." It is remarkable that the deputation consisted solely of business men and large property holders. Why did they not bring with them one of the working classes, if only as a real live curiosity, or a clerk, or salesman, or any of the struggling storekeepers, or persons of small income? Why is it that these gentlemen also so strongly oppose the referendum? Just suggest it, for instance, to the worthy Colonel Prior and you will see a sly wink out of the corner of his merry eye, for you know as I do, Mr. Editor, that the said Colonel is remarkably astute, and would much rather get the grant without the chances of the ballot.

Did you read Mr. Lineham's letter upon the subject? The dear, guileless fellow assures us that it will not increase our taxes. Of course not, we all know that. We know quite well that not a single supporter of the grant in the council will have the temerity to propose additional taxation for this purpose. This grant will take one-half of one mill on the dollar. I shall be greatly surprised if either Mayor or aldermen will propose this additional half mill, and have it shown on the tax notices for this year. Oh, no, dear, innocent Mr. Lineham, the rate will not be raised (the assessments probably will be), but the council, by its majority, will promptly vote a pauper's pittance for the streets and roads.

What gulls the people are! First we vote a goodly sum to build the James Bay causeway, and offer as a reason that the land reclaimed will be worth $150,000, and so the improvement will practically cost the city nothing. Next, we give this valuable plot of land to the C. P. R. and beg them to take a few other valuable concessions worth $50,000 more, on the unwritten understanding that they will thoroughly advertise the city. Then we proceed to pay for the advertising ourselves, and request an irresponsible association to accept $7,500 and kindly run the business privately. What was it that Mr. Puck remarked? Perhaps, however, when the annual election draws nigh the people will not be quite so hoity-toity and confident. Anyhow, we will try our strength.

W. MARCHANT.



Let Me Sell You a Chatham Incubator —On Time

Do you know there is big money in raising poultry? Do you know there is more money in running a good incubator than in almost anything else you can do for the amount of time and trouble it takes? Do you know my incubator will pay you a bigger profit than any other thing you can have on your place?

Well, all these things are true, and I can prove it. Thousands of people all over Canada have proved it every year for the last five years.

I want to quote you a price on my Chatham Incubator, —sold ON TIME. I want to send you my Chatham book. This incubator book is *free*— I'll send it to you for just a postal card. It tells you a lot you ought to know about the Poultry business—it tells you how to make *money* out of chickens—it tells you how my Chatham Incubator will make you *more* money than you can make with hens—far more, and with less trouble.

This book tells you how my Incubators are made—why they are the best ever invented—and why I sell them ON TIME and on a 5-Year Guarantee.

My Company has been in business in Canada for over 50 years. We are one of the largest wood-working factories in the country. We also operate a large factory at Detroit, Mich. We have the Incubator and Brooder business down to a science.

Chatham Incubators and Brooders will make you money, for a Chatham Incubator will hatch a live, healthy chicken out of every fertile egg put into it, in 21 days.

Will you write for my book today? Do it now while you think of it. Just say on a postal "Please send me your Incubator Book"—that's all. Address me personally.

Manson Campbell
President
The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.
Dept. , Chatham, Ont.

NOTE—I carry large stocks and ship promptly from branch houses at Calgary, Alta., Montreal, Que.; Brandon, Man.; Halifax, N. S., Victoria, B. C., and factory at Chatham.

THE GUN TAX.

To the Editor:—The Fish and Game Clubs of this province seem determined to get a gun tax law passed and enforced by the legislature, and are circulating a petition to get people to sign in its favor. The workingman that, perhaps, in the course of a season cannot get more than a day or two off to hunt, will be very foolish if he signs such a petition, if such a law should pass he will have to pay the tax for his day's hunt, and, in the next place, where is he to hunt? For there is nowhere within miles of Victoria but where he is debarred from hunting by notices of "trespassers will be prosecuted," "no shooting allowed," etc., and under the by-laws of some of the little new-fangled municipalities he dare not shoot on the public highway or go along the beach and fire into the sea. He is informed he must ask the owners of land for leave to shoot over their land. What a merry hunt a hunter would have to find the different owners of all the many wild patches of land anywhere within miles of Victoria to get their permission to hunt on their lands. It would take so much of his time that he would have no time to hunt for game.

And this brings us to the question, what do the Fish and Game Clubs propose to give us for the tax on our guns? Very few workingmen can afford to go far from the cities to hunt, and it is only the wealthy classes who can spare the time and cost of going a long distance for a hunt, and these are the very parties that want a gun tax put on, so as to have all the game to themselves. They don't want those common fellows that have to work for a living to share in what they are pleased to call sport. Who are the Fish and Game Club? They are a small minority of the electors of this province. During the late general election why did they not come out and agitate the question? There was not a whisper of it mentioned then; but now, in a sly, underhand way, they are getting a petition up and circulating it for people to sign, just the same as the Lord's Day Alliance worked their oracle. They expect hoodwink the government and legislature into the belief that the majority of the people want this gun tax on, to preserve the game of the province, to preserve it, forsooth, for the gentlemen of the Fish and Game Club. It is claimed it is to pay for the protection of the game that the tax is to be put. It is considered that the game is a valuable asset of the province. That being so, then the whole province should bear the expense of protecting it. It is hinted that there will be game preserves set apart, but that is a dark horse kept in reserve by the Fish and Game Clubs until they get in their end of the wedge of the three-dollar gun tax first, then it will be an easy thing to raise the tax to five or ten dollars, or perhaps more, until the common fellows will have to quit hunting altogether and the Fish and Game Clubs have it all to themselves.

Now, sir, I am as much in favor of preserving the fish and game of the province as anyone, and I fail to see where the Fish and Game Clubs have suggested any thorough means to that end. In the first place, I claim the shooting season is too long—for deer shooting especially. The shooting of does after the 15th of November means the loss of from two to three, as they are generally in young at that time. Therefore, the open season should close and end November 15th, and not as now December 15th; and I would suggest that a higher bounty be paid for the destruction of wolves and panthers. These animals prey on the deer, and have nothing else to live on except the farmer's sheep, hogs or small cattle, when the deer get scarce. It is estimated that each wolf and panther kills not less than from twelve to twenty deer in a year. The right of prospectors to kill game at any time will have to be modified, as that privilege has been greatly abused. But some provision may be made by which genuine prospectors may, when too far from bases of supplies for getting provisions, etc., be allowed to shoot game for their immediate use. With such amendments to the Game Protection Act as it at present stands affords all the protection required, providing the law is enforced as other laws are.

W. A. ROBERTSON.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly grant space in your valuable paper to publish the following letter, which will explain itself, and may also prove of interest and service to the sportsmen of this province.

I cannot possibly attend the annual meeting of the League of American Sportsmen, as invited to by its worthy president, Mr. Shields, but if any other sportsman or member of the Fish and Game Club wishes to take up the proposition offered by this gentleman re travelling expenses, he would, no doubt, have the hearty support of all those who are interested in the cause of game protection.

Edward Tinsley, provincial game guardian of Toronto, Ontario, attended a meeting of delegates of the L. A. S. held in Buffalo last year, and, although 73 years of age, delivered an able and stirring address on the preservation of game, and strongly advocated the abolition of spring shooting.

When our wide awake cousins south of the "line" are putting up such a determined fight for the preservation of bird and animal life on this continent, it surely becomes the people of Canada, and British Columbia in particular, to be "up and doing," and to join hands with them in a great cause, a cause that coming generations will bless them for—i. e., the preservation of our splendid game.

R. D. YOUNG.

Cowichan, March 11th, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Young:—It has just occurred to me that you might possibly be able to attend the ninth annual meeting of this league, which is to be held at Norfolk, Virginia, May 6th and 7th, as a delegate from your province.

It might be to submit herewith a proposition which may possibly solve the question of travelling expense.

If you can induce a lot of your friends and neighbors to join this league you are at liberty to use the entire proceeds in paying your expenses to and from the exhibition.

You should say to these gentlemen, frankly, that the province of British Columbia should, by all means, be represented at this convention and that you will attend if your expenses are paid. Many of them would be glad to contribute $1 each for that purpose alone. Then they would have the added advantage of being members of this great national organization and of aiding in the work it is doing.

We are making a strenuous effort to induce a lot of Southern sportsmen to attend this convention, and we want to get them sufficiently interested in the preservation of migratory birds to induce them to cut off all spring shooting and late winter shooting in their respective states, and your people are of course already interested in that problem.

We are also trying to induce Congress to pass a law affording federal protection to migratory birds while in flight, and that subject will be carefully and thoroughly worked out at this meeting.

Your people should, therefore, be glad to contribute $1 each to send you to this meeting, and I trust they may decide to do so.

If you cannot take up this proposition can you not find some prominent sportsmen in your city who will do it, and who will attend the convention on this basis?

Awaiting your kind reply, I am, yours truly,

G. O. SHIELDS,
President.

Mr. R. D. Young, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, B. C.

WELL-KNOWN CAPTAIN DIES.

After a sea service of fifty-two years, of which forty-two were spent as a commander, Captain Hiram Gardener Morse died a few days ago at his son's residence, 2216 Buen Vista avenue, Alameda, after several years of ill-health?.

Captain Morse commenced his sea service when but a young boy, first working with the mackerel fleet. Later he went to the South Sea Islands in the pepper trade. He came to California in 1869 and was commander of the old side-wheel steamers Colorado, Alaska, Constitution, the original China and the screw steamer City of Peking of the Pacific Mail. For several years he was on the northern run of the side-wheeler Dakota for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Later he served for twelve yers on the Oceanic liner Alameda, running to Honolulu and Australia. Before taking command of stemships he was master of sailing vessels, visiting all parts of the world and his record runs, on sailing ships between Honolulu and Boston, made half a century ago, still stand at the head for fleetness.

—On account of the low colonist passenger rates now in effect from the East the Northern Pacific Railway Company is compelled to run the three transcontinental trains as well as the North Coast Limited, in two sections daily. Yesterday the two sections of the North Coast Limited detrained 70 passengers at King street station Seattle. A number of these west-bound passengers are finding their way to Victoria.

WEEKLY WEATHER
Victoria Meteorol
March 6t

In British Columbia th
the past week has been
and the precipitation lig
son of the year. At Vic
showed for each day nea
half hours of bright sunsh
ditions have been caused
prevalence of high barom
this province, while at
there has been a continua
sure areas in California a
states. Though the d
bright, yet light to hea
occurred at night both or
and and the Lower Ma
9th inst. a fresh disturb
appearance on the N
coast, and its movement
moderate gale on the outs
fresh to strong winds on
Sound. The disturbance
pated its force, but light
this district and heavier
and Washington. In
Atlin districts the snowfa
and the weather mostly
siderably warmer.

In the Middle West pro
sure has been somewhat
regular. Several inches
Alberta and Manitoba, a
inst. there were 13 inches
ground at Edmonton, and
but on the whole the we
seasonable and with ligh
winds.

At Victoria, 59 hours
shine were registered; hi
ture was 54.3 on 9th; and
7th; rain, 0.04 inch.

At Vancouver—Highest,
est, 25 on 12th; precipitati

At New Westminster—
9th; lowest, 30 on 6th; rai

At Kamloops—Highest,
9th; lowest, 18 on 12th; p
inch.

At Barkerville—Highest,
est, 4 below zero on 11th a
trace of snow.

At Atlin—Highest, 34 on
below zero on 8th; snow,

At Dawson—Highest, 32
6 below zero on 8th, 9th
0.40 inch.

LOCAL NE

—Walter Blair Cochra
Forks, was Monday call
of the province. He was
ed to Mr. Justice Irvin
sitting of the Chambers
Dallas Helmcken, K. C.

—Trevor Keene, the auc
day sold two five-sto
on Caledonia avenue fo
six-roomed house, No.
street, for $1,700. The sa
by auction at Mr. Keene

—Leonard Goward Tue
victim of a nasty acciden
ing mills of Moore & W
passing in front of a pla
he in some manner trip
was then thrown into
with the result that only
ers were cut off.

VETERINARY COURSE

$1,200 a year and upward
taking our Veterinary Co
during spare time; taug
English; Diploma granted
talned for successful stude
in reach of all; satisfactio
particulars free. Ontario
respondence School, London

—Arrangements have
which it is expected that
land commissioner of the
address the Canadian Clu
on Friday night.

—"All the returns but
different fishing compan
made to the local fisheries
nalmo," says the Free
total catch this year is
compared with other yea
this year running over 8,

—Harry Crapper, of Re
been on a visit here, has
He has stated his intent
returning with his wife a
taking up a residence h
persuaded that the clima
is unsurpassed.

—The remains of the la
were shipped Tuesday
interment. Rev. G. K. B
ducted the service at
of Mr. Fawcett, Gorge ro

—A conclusion was rea
case of Rex vs. Richard
ternoon in Judge Lamp
After hearing all the
Honor dismissed the cas
that Mr. Williams was
the course he had pursue
defendant in the action.

—On Friday evening,
there will be a sacred can
the choir of Christ Chu
It is entitled "The Cru
will be rendered in co
the services on the eve
Friday. The soloists w
part will be A. T. Goward
P. Wollaston, jr.

—The recent wreck of t
thern's mammoth steamer
the finest boat on the P
great deal of interest for
dents of Nanaimo. On
were two thousands tons
herring, or nine thousand
making about one-fourth
catch of herring made at
year.

—The Toronto Globe q
J. Thompson, of this city
of the breaking up of the
into small holdings as on
noticeable features of th
which is going on in Brit
to-day. In this connectio
forget to mention the
which are transforming
and. The projected clea
acres of land by the C. P.
room for many new settl
for a denser population
sible on the plains.

—Next Saturday evenin
rick's day will be appro
brated under the aus
Catholic citizens. The
take place at the Institut
E. McPhillips, presiding.
Murphy, the eloquent ban
croft, will deliver the o
select programme will be
some of the best home
Moresby, Miss O'Keefe
Brown and Mr. A. J. Jul
ly consented to give t
services for the occasion.