Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

The big black plug.

2269

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour	
Royal Household, a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Royal Standard, a bag	$2.00
Wild Rose, a bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.50
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00
Foodstuffs	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.00
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.50
Barley, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.50
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.10
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.20
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$19.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Alfalfa, per ton	$20.00
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.65
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.65
Vegetables	
Celery, per head	.05
Lettuce, two heads	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.25
Onions, 3 lbs for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.	.25
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.50
Eastern, per dozen	.35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.05
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Manitous, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.25 to .30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	.40
Alberni Creamery, per lb.	.40
Potatoes, per sack	.70 to 1.00
Cauliflower, each	.20 to ....
Cabage, new, per lb.	.03
Red Cabbage, per lb.	.05
Green Peas, per lb.	.08
Beans, per lb.	.08
Beans, per lb.	.05 to .15
Tomatoes, per basket	.25
Beets, per lb.	.05
Carrots, per lb.	.05
Green Onions, 3 bunches for	.10
Fruit	
Grape Fruit, each	.25
Oranges, per dozen	.25 to .50
Oranges, Japanese, per box	.70 to .75
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Figs, cooking, per lb.	.08 to .10
Apples, per box	$1 to $1.75
Bananas, per dozen	.25
Figs, table, per lb.	.35
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	.15
Raisins, table, per lb.	.25 to .60
Pineapples, each	.50
Grapes, Malaga, per lb.	.25
Grapes, Concord, per basket	.75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, qt.	.25
Nuts	
Walnuts, per lb.	.20
Brazils, per lb.	.20
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	.75
Almonds, Cal. per lb.	.35
Cocoanuts, each	.15
Pecans, per lb.	.20
Chestnuts, per lb.	.25
Fish	
Cod, salted, per lb.	0 to .13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to .10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	.15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	8 to .08
Smoked Herring	.12½
Crabs, 2 for	.25
Black Bass, per lb.	.06 to .08
Oolichans, salt, per lb.	.12½
Black Cod, salt, per lb.	.12½
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	.06 to .08
Salmon, fresh white, per lb.	.08 to .10
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	.10 to .12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	.20
Shrimps, per lb.	.25 to .30
Smelts, per lb.	.08 to .10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	.12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	.20
Meat and Poultry.	
Beef, per lb.	.08 to .15
Lamb, per lb.	.15 to .25
Mutton, per lb.	.12½ to .20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.25 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15 to .18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.18 to .20
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Chickens, per lb.	.25 to .30
Chickens per lb. live weight	.12½ to .15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20 to.25
Hams, per lb.	.18 to .32
Hares, dressed, each	.75
Bacon, per lb.	.20 to .25
Pork, dressed, per lb.	.12½ to .15
Rabbits, dressed, each	.50 to .65

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., January, 1909.

Date	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	3 40	6.2	10 12	9.3	18 10	3.4	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	10 38	9.5	18 57	2.5	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	11 04	9.7	19 38	1.8	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	11 31	9.8	20 16	1.3	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	11 58	9.8	20 52	1.1	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	12 22	9.7	21 27	1.0	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	12 39	9.4	22 03	1.3	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	12 50	9.1	22 40	1.7	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	9 00	8.8	.....	.....	23 18	2.3
10	.....	.....	9 40	8.7	.....	.....	23 57	3.0
11	.....	.....	8 32	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	0 33	3.7	8 36	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	1 06	4.6	8 50	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	1 24	5.4	9 07	8.8	18 30	5.7	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	9 25	8.9	17 58	5.0	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	9 42	9.0	18 06	4.1	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	9 58	9.3	18 23	3.2	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	10 17	9.7	19 07	2.2	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	10 45	10.0	19 45	1.4	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	11 27	10.2	20 26	0.8	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 15	10.2	21 08	0.5
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 09	10.0	21 51	0.5
23	6 47	8.3	9 44	8.2	14 08	9.5	22 35	0.9
24	6 44	8.4	11 00	7.7	15 12	8.9	23 20	1.6
25	6 53	8.5	12 10	7.1	16 26	8.0	.....	.....
26	0 06	2.7	7 25	8.6	13 22	6.4	18 03	7.2
27	0 52	3.9	7 55	8.7	14 34	5.4	21 12	6.6
28	1 30	5.2	8 26	9.0	15 42	4.5	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	8 55	9.1	16 46	3.6	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	9 23	9.3	17 43	2.9	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	9 50	9.4	18 31	2.3	.....	.....

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

Mr. F. H. Robinson has just returned to Vancouver, after paying a visit to his brother, G. W. Robinson, Viomede, Esquimalt road.

At Washington before the Ways and Means Committee of the 60th Congress of the United States, "Salada" Tea was spoken of as the "King of Teas."

RURAL SITE FOR THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY

Suggestion Put Forward By Dr. Todd and His Reasons For It

The selection of a site for the projected provincial university has excited a good deal of interest. The following article by Dr. Todd deals with an aspect of the location of a university to which little attention has been directed:

Concerning the Choice of a Site for a University.

A Bill has been pased by the Legislature of British Columbia for the establishment of a Provincial University. The people are commencing to discuss their new institution and they are in particular considering, or urging, the respective merits of rival towns as university seats. Very few persons seem to have considered the possibility of placing the University in the country, at a distance from any large town; yet there are many reasons why such an institution should be built at some distance from any city.

It is only in the latter years that some of the educational courses, when technical subjects are studied, that some connection with the large centres of population is necessary to a university; these final subjects can be taught best, under university control, by special schools in a city. For example, doctors must always acquire the clinical teaching of their last two years in a hospital. It is then that they are taught the practice of their profession; the preliminary studies of their first years at college can be followed better in an institution where these subjects alone are taught. This is certainly the modern English opinion; in London a strong movement is on foot among the Medical Schools to provide for the first two years of the education of medical students at a common institution. For the final, purely medical subjects, the students, as at present, will attend the various hospitals. Just in the same way law students can be introduced to their profession by lectures, but they can learn its practice most easily at the Law Courts. The final subjects in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, then, can be taught best in cities.

Population Not Factor.

A large neighboring population is by no means necessary for the best teaching of the subjects studied in Arts, in Theology and in the various branches of Engineering. In a university situated in the country the engineers would receive their theoretical training in laboratory and classroom, while they would depend, as at present, for their practical training upon experience gained in the university workshops and, during the vacations, in factories and mines.

The towns seek to have the University because its presence will bring increased trade, increased importance, and, through the attraction of its educational facilities, increased population. But a Provincial University is maintained by all the people and it is the property of the whole Province. Its location should not be permitted to benefit any one town if an urban situation is in any way detrimental to its own efficiency.

Advantages Discussed.

In the following paragraphs the advantages which it is claimed a university will gain by being placed in a city are criticised, and the advantages which a university obtains through a rural situation are considered.

One of the first advantages claimed for an urban site is, that a large number of young men living in the university town are enabled to attend college more cheaply than then otherwise would were the college situated in the country, since they can attend lectures while still living at home. It is also an undoubted advantage for those who are so situated that they reach manhood without having been forced to break the family ties which should be so important in determining the stability and value of a man's moral character. All this is certainly true, but a Provincial University is established to benefit all those who support it. As we have said before, it is not right that the inhabitants of any one city should particularly benefit by the presence of a university if it can be shown that the best interests of that university require that its site should be a rural one.

It is claimed that students coming from the country to attend a university in the city are able to find cheaper lodgings than it would be possible for them to obtain in the small community which would spring up about a rurally situated university. Nothing can be more certain than that good, wholesome food and lodging can be more cheaply supplied by the economic methods of scientifically conducted refectories and dormitories than by the haphazard housekeeping of the usual boarding-house mistress. The people of British Columbia must appreciate the fact that the education of university students is by no means paid for by their fees. The knowledge imparted to the students is an asset of the people since the people have provided for its teaching. They do but stultify themselves if they permit the knowledge for which they pay to be given to students whose bodies are weak and whose health is injured through living in unsanitary boarding-houses. This argument is no idle one. There can be very few persons who have had any connection with universities who cannot recall one or more instances of healthy young men who have come from the country to university towns, who have worked hard, contracted tuberculosis and died. Lodging houses, conducted entirely according to the ideas of their half-educated mistresses, are certainly not places where students will acquire those habits of cleanliness and personal sanitation which are so invaluable. In properly conducted dormitories, maintained by a university, one can be certain that the student is learning habits of personal hygiene which will do much to ensure his continued health. Healthy men are a nation's greatest asset.

More Economical

It may be contended that the situation of a university in a city will permit it to be administered more easily and more economically than would be the case were it placed in the country. This is undoubtedly so, but the advantage is not a great one. Modern transport is rapid. In Canada, mails and postal packages from the great centres of the earth would reach a university situated near a city almost as quickly as they would were the university placed within that city's limits. By the use of refrigeration, and by purchasing supplies in large quantities, the delivery of foodstuffs would be made as cheaply and probably more quickly to the university on its own siding in the country than would be the case were it necessary for these same supplies to be distributed through a busy city terminus. A university might gain the advantages of a rural situation without entirely shutting itself off from those advantages, such as hospitals, which can only be gained in a city, by being placed at not more than fifteen or twenty miles from some large collection of people.

It has already been acknowledged that some of the technical professional subjects can only be taught in cities. That this constitutes a distinct recommendation for an urban situation is true, but it must not be forgotten that the most important of all professions, agriculture, can only be taught at an institute placed in the country.

There is undoubtedly a distinct prejudice against university towns. It is thought that students who pass the whole of their college life in a university atmosphere necessarily have wrong ideas of the active life of the world, that they are handicapped, when they come into daily contact with business men, through their misty ideas of the way in which the world's work is done and that, consequently, they are only too liable to fall into error. Such fears for the future of young men taught at a modern university are groundless since it is quite certain that students may gain a very excellent idea of municipal and even of national government while they are still at college. A university placed in the country may be incorporated as a village or town. It may elect its own mayor and aldermen, and the students may thus be given an excellent practical education in public administration. A striking example of how men may be taught at college to become fit for government service is afforded by the Union at Oxford, a students' society where students gather to discuss the politics of the day. From this school of public duty have graduated some of the most eminent statesmen that England has produced.

Others would have students taught in the city, in order that they might learn, at as early an age as possible, to recognize the moral dangers which beset mankind. They usually weight their argument by reference to Kipling's simile, which runs something in this way: It is well to introduce a dog to soap and bootblacking before he has cut his teeth; he will not be able to consume much of either and he will not be very ill, but he will learn to avoid both. If the dog gets his teeth before soap and blacking are introduced to him, he will probably swallow much of both and be very ill indeed. The argument is fallacious, since both dogs and men may be taught to recognize, and avoid, unwholesome things without exposing themselves to their ill effects.

The Rural Situation

What are the advantages which a rural situation will bring to a university?

First and foremost come the fresh air with the unlimited opportunity for exercise for students and staff. A university should concern itself not only with the education of the minds, but also with the development of the bodies of its members; it must, to reach its highest function, turn out strong men governed by strong minds. The experience of large towns in Europe has shown only too clearly the terrible effect of prolonged city life upon mankind. The physical deterioration of the townsman has been the subject of a Royal commission in Great Britain, it has been found that country families rarely survive for more than three generations after they come to London and that the physique of town-livers becomes steadily worse. The "back to the land" movement in Great Britain aims at being a partial remedy for this condition. Canada is a new nation. The making of its future lies in the hands of the present generation. It should be the duty of Canadians living now to do all in their power to prevent a similar evil from arising in their portion of this continent; a university situated in the country might easily make the four happy years spent by a student at his college so pleasant that a permanent taste for rural life would be implanted in him. By the proximity of the Agricultural college, which must undoubtedly be a most important factor in any comprehensive scheme for the higher education of Canadians, students attending the university would have an opportunity of seeing something of the best way of living on a farm.

Canada will always remain an agricultural country. The largest part of its wealth will be derived from farming, and the greatest number of the population will always be tillers of the soil, stockraisers or foresters. The old days of haphazard husbandry have gone. A new era has commenced in which it is recognized that none but the most intelligent methods can make a farmer successful, and that the oldest and most important profession on earth is still well worthy of being followed by the most competent men. A college of agriculture must then be one of the most important of those constituting any Canadian university. In order that the different parts of the university may be in touch with one another and constitute one coherent whole, they must not be situated at long distances apart. The agricultural college could only exist in the country; therefore, the necessity for its presence constitutes a strong argument for giving the whole university a rural situation.

If the university is situated in the country and if the students live, and are fed, in college buildings, those responsible for the direction of the university have much more control over students and staff alike; consequently more comprehensive programmes of work and more profitable amusements can be organized and carried out than would be possible were the university situated in the city.

If the university is situated in the country it will be the centre of all the movement in the little town which will inevitably spring up around it. Such a condition will do much to cultivate a feeling of esprit de corps for the university and its work, which it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to create in an urban university where teh students are constantly subjected to the distractions of a large town. A rural situation will also make it possible to assure the non-existence of many of those objectionable amusements which some of the denizens of large towns are only too anxious to supply for students.

If the site for the university must be purchased it will be an economy for a site to be chosen in the country where land is cheap. The rents which it would be necessary for its staff to pay for their houses would be smaller in the country than in the town; consequently, a university placed in the country would find it possible to effect a saving in the salaries paid to those it employed.

Some Deductions

From a consideration of all these facts, it seems certain that a rural site for a university is better than an urban one.

An ideal situation should possess the following characters: It should be a square mile, or more, of fertile and pleasantly wooded land, situated at a distance of about twenty miles from some large town; for the practical purposes of transport and of supplying material for various courses, as well as for recreation of the students, the grounds should border upon some large body of water; the buildings, each devoted to a single department, should be conveniently distributed about the property, and the university must have easy access to the main transportation routes.

JOHN L. TODD.

LETTER RECEIVED

Sir John Kirk Writes Regarding Contributions to Ragged School Fund

The following letter has just been received from Sir John Kirk, the founder of the Ragged School movement, and at the present time a director and the secretary of the Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society, whose head office is established at No. 82 John street, Theobald's Road, London, W. C.:

London, Dec. 24, 1908.

Victoria Committee:

My heart is full of joy and praise for the welcome announcement just received by cable. To think that your efforts in the Sunday schools in Victoria should have resulted in a sum of nearly £100 is quite beyond all my expectations. How to thank you all for this generous help I do not know, but we are very, very grateful to you, and to all who have contributed to this splendid result. We have fixed our big dinner, which is quite of a public character, for Thursday, January 5, so that by the time this letter reaches you it will be over. I am making it known to all the British Columbian friends whom I can reach in London, and, of course, we shall be having dinners of smaller parties just as we can fit them in after the big function at Westminster.

I enclose an official receipt for the sum as named on the cheque just received from the bankers, and again thanking you and everyone associated with you. JOHN KIRK.

The patron of this noble organization is the King, its president the Marquis of Northampton, and its treasurer, F. A. Bevan, Esq. It may be added that on December 28, a balance which practically made up one hundred guineas was cabled and the acknowledgement will no doubt be here during the present week.

It will be perceived that Sir John Kirk lost no time in forwarding his acknowledgement and appreciation; as the money was cabled upon the 24th.

FEARS FOR SAFETY OF ROLAND STUART

Believed That Victorian Was in Italy at the Time of the Disaster

Friends of Mr. Roland Stuart, formerly of Hartley Park, Metchosin, are anxiously awaiting word of his safety from Palermo. Mr. Stuart, who is travelling in the south of Italy, wrote last from Palermo, one of the stricken cities in the recent earthquake disaster, stating that he intended to remain there five weeks. Although Palermo did not suffer to the same extent as other cities, the friends of Mr. Stuart are anxiously awaiting news of his safety.

There are many Sicilians in Victoria, about a hundred perhaps, who are keenly anxious for news of relatives and friends. They have been collecting funds, nickels, dimes and dollars and have now over $100 ready for transmission to the devastated district to augment the fund being raised to succor the unfortunates. A cablegram received by the local Sicilians states that the people in the earthquake area are crying for bread in the streets and help is badly needed.

WATER GAUGE BURST

C. P. R. Fireman Badly Scalded

C.P.R. fireman, Geo. H. Duffus, who lives in Robertson Street, Fort William, while on his engine near Westford happened a nasty accident. The water gauge of the locomotive burst and scalded the whole of the left side of his face and head terribly.

"I so happened," said Duffus to our representative, "that I had a box of Zam-Buk in my pocket, which I used for a sore on my lip, and when I had recovered from the first shock of the accident, I produced the balm and had it applied freely to the scalded parts. At the time I applied it I was suffering acute agony, but within a wonderfully short time Zam-Buk gave me ease. I was able to continue my journey, and upon reaching home I obtained more Zam-Buk and continued the treatment. It acted wonderfully well, and in a few days had the wound nicely healing. I don't know anything so fine as a healer of burns, scalds, cuts and similar injuries which workers are so liable to, and in my opinion a box of Zam-Buk should be kept in every worker's home."

There is something different and superior about Zam-Buk. Time and again workers in all branches of trade have proved its vast superiority over the advertised ointments and salves of the day. No doubt the fact that Zam-Buk is made entirely from herbal essences and extracts, while ordinary ointments contain more or less animal fats and oils, goes a long way to explain Zam-Buk's superiority. However this may be, the fact remains that in four continents to which it has been introduced within ten years it has become the leading household balm.

For burns, cuts, scalds, bruises, eczema, piles, ulcers, ring-worm, itch, salt rheum, bad leg, festering sores, chapped places, cold-sores, frost-bites, and all skin injuries and diseases, Zam-Buk is beyond doubt a most marvellous cure.

Druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box and the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, will mail a box, post free, upon receipt of price, to any of our readers, who may have difficulty in obtaining a supply of the genuine Zam-Buk from their local stores.

CROWDS VISITED THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE

New Steamer Visited By Many —Good Sum For Charity Realized

(From Saturday's Daily)

Over seven hundred people inspected the fine new C.P.R. liner Princess Charlotte, thrown open last night by Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the C.P.R. coast service, and the funds of the Seamen's Institute and Lifeboat Association, which were joint beneficiaries, were largely augmented in consequence. An orchestra, led by Miss Thain, was seated in the forward part of the saloon, and a double quartette from the Arion Club assisted, giving two enjoyable numbers. Throughout the new liner, from the saloon entrance near the bow, through observation room, smoking room, ladies' tea room, dining room, even to the iron-runged ladders that led deep down where the fine reciprocating engines that have the power of seven hundred horses more than those which drive the fast Princess Victoria, admiring crowds came and went, seeking new adjectives to express the superlative as they admired each new feature of the latest of the smart fleet of the local company.

Meanwhile an energetic committee, consisting of the Ladies' Guild of the Seamen's Institute and some volunteers busied themselves in selling post cards portraying the new liner, badges designed by Mrs. J. W. Troup, soup and refreshments. The committee consisted of Mrs. J. W. Troup, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Mrs. R. Brett, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mrs. N. P. Shaw, Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. W. F. Bullen, Mrs. J. Irving, Mrs. T. Gore, Mrs. Love, the Misses Devereaux, assisted by Miss Troup, the Misses Blackwood, Miss McQuade, Miss Kent and others.

The inspection began at 7 p.m. and lasted until 11, and in the interim the new liner was thoroughly explored. The staterooms, so luxuriantly furnished, with their glowing electric heaters throwing out the warmth of an open coal-heaped grate, were admired; the observation room, with its alcoves and rich furnishings; the richly-upholstered alcoves of the spacious smoking room was visited and looked upon jealously by some of the visitors are "a little too elegant for mere man." The dining room, with its 140 seats, attracted attention, and the galley, with its many innovations, electric dish washers, patent egg-cooking machines that could be set at any given time and the egg popped out at the end of the time whether the cook remembered or not, and many other additions to the equipment were observed. The engines, the pride of Chief Engineer Ferrier, were examined by experts and those who are not experts, while visiting ladies wondered aloud whether the new steamer would be much faster than the Princess Victoria.

There were so many things to be admired, so many things in the equipment to praise that the stock of admiring adjectives soon gave out, and all the visitors could do was to reiterate, again and again, the same remark to the effect that the Princess Charlotte was a grand vessel.

HUGE NAVAL EXPENDITURE

Secretary Newberry Outlines Programme Calling for Outlay of $75,000,000

Washington, Jan. 7.—The authorization of an entire squadron of four monster battleships was urged on the house committee on naval affairs when Secretary Newberry appeared before that committee yesterday. Besides the battleships, he said that the navy should be provided with four new scout cruisers, ten destroyers, four submarines, three colliers, one repair ship, one ammunition ship and two mine-laying ships.

Secretary Newberry told the committee that the new battleships should be of the heavy single calibre, all of the big gun type, and added that it was desirable that a squadron of eight of these ships be completed as soon as possible.

About $75,000,000 would be required to carry out the secretary's programme for increasing the navy as he outlined it to the committee.

AUSTRALIA BEATEN BY THE WELSHMEN

Colonials Succumbed After a Grilling Rugby Battle By a Narrow Margin

Australia has lost to Wales. Like the New Zealanders, while they have met with almost uninterrupted success against the majority of the representative British rugby team, they came to grief when pitted against a strong, aggressive fifteen of Welshmen. A description of the encounter, from the pen of one of the Standard of Empire's correspondents, follows:

Some 40,000 people saw the Australians lose the first of the seasonal internationals with Wales at Cardiff. The difference in the end was only a penalty goal (three points), and it is generally agreed that a better and more fitting result would have been a draw. It is many years since two such teams were so evenly matched; there was absolutely nothing to choose between them. It was not a great exhibition of Rugby football in the sense that it appealed to the imagination by the brilliance of execution or originality of purpose. The occasion was too exacting; it was nerve shattering; no player, not even the tiny, ridiculously small Richard Morgan Owen, the Welsh veteran, essentially a big match player, was in his every-day mood. And so it was just a grinding, punishing fight without any imagery at all. It only thrilled because it told of the razor-edged keenness of the players; there was little or no try-weaving combination; none of the sparkle that comes from purposeful hand-to-hand combination.

The Welsh game, the true Welsh game, is artistic, subtle, a magnificent spectacle, but the men who carried the Principality to the very fortunate victory at Cardiff could not typify their country's football. They had to forsake all the niceties of the game; the halves were afraid to trust their three-quarters, who, as a line, were no more than ordinarily clever, and they pandered almost wholly to the forwards. And it must be said that the Welsh pack in that they managed to hold the ball tight were splendid. They alone propped up a team that told a story of a lean Welsh season. Many years have gone by since Wales have had to rely for success on their forwards; it was all so very contrary to the country's game. And the crowd were not pleased. The victory did not give any great joy; there was not the unbounded enthusiasm one say when the New Zealanders were defeated, and it must be said that honors won through the medium of a penalty kick scarcely justified any extraordinary exultation. I do not suppose that Wales will dream of going over to the old-fashioned game; the developing of the halves and the three-quarters so as to produce a match-winning and exhilarating attack will come in vogue again with the development of the young players.

Lost Opportunities.

Perhaps the match may be best described as one of lost opportunities. Here we had Carmichael, undoubtedly the best place kick we have seen for many seasons, failing to convert a try which good Tom Richards registered between the posts, and Winfield, too, with equally almost equal to those possessed by the Australian, all wrong in his efforts to goal from any easy position. Still, Winfield squeezed all points out of the penalty kick, and by winning the match may be forgiven.

The secret of the Australian failure was that they departed from their usual game. Here we saw their forwards heeling beautifully, giving McKivatt and Prentice unusual scope for bringing the best out of the three-quarters, and yet McKivatt, especially, was always seeking to find touch. This policy suited the Welshmen admirably; it was precisely what they wanted, for it gave their forwards the opportunity of getting only game by which they knew they could win. If the Australians had relied upon their superior speed behind the scrum they would have assuredly gained the day. We had men like Russell and Carroll starving for a fair opportunity to run through, and Ward Prentice, too, was not coddled and used as he might have been. The Australians allowed their anxiety to win to put their machinery out of joint. The Welsh game was not their game; and so they lost. And I must say that it has seldom happened during the tour that Carroll, Hickey, Mandible, and Russell have made so many blunders when they have had the opportunity of working their way to the line.

Russell and Carroll made valiant efforts to pull the game round, and on two or three different occasions they were only stopped when a yard or so from the line.

The Australians, all things considered, however, should have won, though they cannot be forgiven for their mistaken tactics. I think they would beat the Welsh team they met last Saturday five times out of six if they were confident of themselves. Their downfall was primarily due to a lack of that quality that breeds indifference to consequences; that does not rob a man of his equilibrium.

England's Hopes.

It is now assumed, on the principle that there has never been such a dearth of young talent in Wales that England will have no difficulty in beating Australia, but it is forgotten that our team builders have a particular weakness for failing to distinguish between the best and the indifferent material. Our doings in recent internationals have not been very grand, but the assumption that we have been weak in playing strength is quite wrong; an entirely false impression has been spread by a lack of sound judgment on the part of the selectors. Their duties have been clearly defined by innumerable newspaper critics, but the Selection Committee are supremely indifferent to the advice which is volunteered. Still, I do think we shall do very badly indeed if we do not go one better than Wales. I am sure that we have the necessary players to win.

Golf Championship.

It is stated on the highest authority that Mr. Jerome D. Travers, the winner for the last two years of the United States Amateur Golf championship, is a certain starter for our championship, to be decided at Muirfield next May. On the last occasion the American champion—at that time Mr. W. J. Travis—came over here was in 1904, and he carried off the championship. From an account of Mr. Travers, who is only twenty-one years of age, is an altogether remarkable player, quite the best in the United States. It may be mentioned that Mr. Travers won his first big competition when he was only seventeen years of age, and it is thought that if he plays at Muirfield he will carry off the honors. While we are content to wait to see exactly what manner of golfer Mr. Travers is, we shall all welcome his appearance.

George McCarthy, of Vancouver, is in the city. He is among those staying at the ing Edward.

For this cold weather there's nothing more delicious and nourishing than frequent cups of hot.

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VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Revision and Appeal, under the provisions of the "Assessment Act, 1903" and the "Public Schools Act, 1905," for Corporations and for the Victoria City, North Victoria, South Victoria and Coast Divisions of the above District, will be held at the Assessor's Office, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, on Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., 5th January, 1909.

THOS. S. FITCHER,
Judge of Court of Revision and Appeal.

WANTED—Teacher for North Vesuvius school, (male teacher preferred); salary $40 per month. Apply to J. J. Akerman, secretary, Salt Spring P. O. d30

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NOTICE

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of JAMES McDONALD, deceased.

Pursuant to the order of the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton, dated the 20th day of October, 1908, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of said James McDonald, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of January, 1908, are required on or before the First day of December, 1908, to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to Boyle & Parlee, of Edmonton aforesaid, solicitors for the executors herein, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration; and that after said last mentioned date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated at Edmonton, this 20th day of October, 1908.

BOYLE & PARLEE,
Solicitors for the above-named Executors.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from $1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

DISCUSS HARBOR IMPROVEME

Board of Trade Receive ports From Various Co mittees

NEED JOINT ISLAND A

Project to Advance Its ests as a Whole Discus Yesterday

The quarterly meeting of the of Trade was held yesterday noon; present, Mr. Simon Leis president, who was in the ch Messrs. L. A. Genge, H. G. W W. Paterson, A. W. McCurdy Shallcross, F. A. Pauline, A. H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., J. A. P. Rithet, C. F. Todd, S. R. H. S. Crotty, E. G. Prior, J. beck, J. L. Beckwith and C. H.

Mr. Leiser: "I am very much to observe that Mr. Rithet, the first vice-president of this is with us today, for it alway us the greatest pleasure to he present at our meetings."

Mr. Rithet: "I am always he I am in town."

Three Months' Work

Mr. Leiser: "I will now pr give an account of the work has been accomplished during three months by the council Board of Trade.

President's Report

The vacancy in your council ing through the decease of Capt. John G. Cox, was filled appointment of Mr. H. G. Wil

Grand Trunk Pacific Railw the 14th October the council in ed Mr. Charles M. Hays and with him the opening up o roads to be used by contrac British Columbia points, as w branch line to Victoria by way mour narrows. Mr. Hays did municate the plans of his co this connection.

Mercantile Agencies: The wrote asking the Mercantile to re-open their offices in Result, agents' appointed, no yet.

Fernie Fire: The collectio for the relief of sufferers f Fernie fire, $4,709.25, has b warded to the Relief commi acknowledged with thanks.

Pilotage: One result of th representations to the Domin ernment in regard to pilotag toria has been the appoint Commander Spain to investi report. It is believed Co Spain's report will fully ju Board's contentions, and a c be made in the near future. T has asked the Hon. William man for a copy of Commande report as soon as available.

Deep Sea Fisheries: The has asked the Dominion gove have immediately constructe two small vessels to act as the large cruisers which is be constructed for the prot the fisheries on this coast.

Comox Mails: Represent the council in regard to Co being delayed in Nanaimo b ed in arrangements for brin mails to Victoria by the trains on Saturday, or in th being too late, on Sunday train.

Bill of Lading: The counc under consideration a simpl bill of lading to be used b companies in Canada to be for the approval of the boar way commissioners. Your c requested an amendment to ditions printed on the bac which the transportation shall not assume marine risks the mainland and Vancouver

Seventh Congress of Cha Commerce of the Empire: has been asked to participa Seventh Congress of Cha Commerce of the Empire, w be held in Sydney, N.S.W., b ber next, and to submit res so desired. As it is not k any member of the Board w ceeding to Australia at the t congress the council has had ter held over for future con

University of British Col