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PRESENTS



is Bread in 3 Minutes. \$2.50 \$3.00

ame principle, only smaller; One size only. Price, \$2.25

BESTOS SAD IRONS

ake Ironing Easy. The rod being asbestos-lined, they hold the heat 4 times longer than the old style iron. Set 3 Irons, Stand and Handle, \$2.25.

OP WRINGER

Many a Back Ache. WITHOUT WETTING THE HANDS. No effort, saves drawing fingers which anyone can do easily. Price, \$2.50.

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key is with a Savory pan is made of one piece of oven, thus preventing grease to collect. It has sizes: \$1.35 \$2.50

Sweepers, Food any other useful old utensils.

WARE CO.

AND BROAD STREETS

AIN BERNIER'S WORK.

Bernier appears in a way to be pushed more than Peary in his polar trip. Peary got nearer to the North Pole than any previous explorer had entered formally took possession of lands in the name of Canada. He is of considerable size and under are small. They lie mainly in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Still it would have been difficult for our American neighbor to play their calling in these northern waters, had taken possession and had obtained a territory. He has done so, and has done so, of international questions would be. Capt. Bernier has done good work, and we would have been glad to have assisted in his work. Some way it seems that man to reach the pole ought Canadian. —Charlottetown Guardian.

NORTHWEST VISITOR PLEASED WITH CITY

J. R. Errath of Moosejaw Brings Family Here to Spend Winter

J. K. Errath, erstwhile mayor of Ottawa, and now of Moose Jaw, arrived in this city last evening. He has come to Victoria for the purpose of joining his family, who preceded him to the West. The latter have taken up their residence here for the winter months. Mr. Errath says that they are charmed with British Columbia's capital, and will extend their sojourn until late in the spring. Although he only landed on the shores of Vancouver Island last night, Mr. Errath appears to be struck with the beauty of the place. In his own words, he is "much taken with Victoria."

Mr. Errath occupied the exalted position of mayor of the capital city of the Dominion of Canada during 1896 and 1900. Two years after retiring from public life he moved west with the growing tide of immigration in that direction, settling in Moose Jaw. Although he does not like the extremes of heat and cold experienced during the summer and winter in that section, he thinks that the future of the westward districts is exceedingly bright. Moose Jaw is the finest town between Winnipeg and Vancouver, in his opinion. During the past few years, he says, thousands of immigrants have been coming to that locality from the United States. All the homesteads have been taken up for some time, and those who bought up large parcels of land are now coming to that locality from the United States. The country for miles and miles around was rapidly becoming settled, and each year the amount of acreage under cultivation was materially increased.

In order to give some idea of the richness of the district in the neighborhood of Moose Jaw, Mr. Errath stated that the output from a single ten-acre block, was 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average was 27 bushels per acre. He believed that the same remarkable showing could be achieved this year. Of course, the crop would be larger because of the extension to the amount of land placed under cultivation.

Are the reports we hear to the effect that large numbers of comparatively wealthy Northwesterners are moving towards British Columbia, and Victoria in particular, correct?" asked the reporter.

Mr. Errath replied in the affirmative. He asserted that Victoria was a much-talked-of city throughout the Northwest at the present time. "I know for a fact," he added, "that no less than \$100,000 has been spent by residents of Moose Jaw alone on the British Columbia coast during the past few months, and the most of that has been expended in Victoria."

In his opinion, Victoria would become a residential city of importance. He was confident that large numbers of farmers, after having made a comparison in agricultural pursuits, would come here to make their homes.

ROOSEVELT INSISTS ON RIGHTS OF JAPS

President of the United States Sends Special Message to Congress

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—In a special message to congress today President Roosevelt transmitted the report of Secretary Metcalf on the Japanese situation in San Francisco. The report deals with these matters of controversy: First, the exclusion of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools; second, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants; third, acts of violence committed against the Japanese.

As to the first matter, President Roosevelt calls special attention to the very small number of Japanese children who attend school; to the testimony as to the brightness, cleanliness and good behavior of these Japanese children in the schools; and to the fact that owing to their being scattered throughout the city, the requirement for them all to go to one special school is impossible of fulfillment and means that they cannot have school facilities.

"Let me point out further," says the President, "that there would be no objection whatever to excluding from the schools any Japanese on the score of age. It is obviously not desirable that young men should go to school with children. The only point is the exclusion of the children themselves. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco is very small. The government has already directed that suit be brought to test the constitutionality of the act in question; but it is my very earnest hope that such suit will not be necessary and that as a matter of comity the citizens of San Francisco will not continue to deprive these young Japanese children of education, but will permit them to go to the schools."

WANT TARIFF DECREASED.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—A deputation of farmers waited on Hon. Mr. Fielding today and asked for a further decrease in tariff. They look for further reductions through the medium of the intermediate tariff. The delegation was straight against iron duties.

KICK AT THE EXPENSE.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 18.—The city has received another bill from militia authorities. Saturday's bill was for maintenance of troops sent during the street car strike riots and the one received today, which is \$4,588, is for transportation and the pay of officers and men, the total being \$8,885. The council does not believe city should be charged with anything more than what it would cost to keep the soldiers in regular quarters in Toronto and London.

OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED.

Peterborough, N. J., Dec. 18.—Fire that originated in the Butler opera house, today destroyed that building as well as the adjoining structures, causing a loss of about \$250,000.

WARMER IN NEVADA.

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 18.—The coal famine in Nevada is about at an end. In answer to an appeal from the people of the mining camps and railroad towns, a train load of coal was started west yesterday and seven carloads were shipped this morning.

MINE FIRE THREATENS THE TOWN OF DOMINION

Blaze is Beyond Control and Eating Its Way Through the Roof

Sydney, C. B., Dec. 18.—The Hub mine fire now raging here may mean destruction of the town of Dominion, which is, in large part, built over the top of the mine. The thickness of the mine roof runs from 60 to 100 feet, but if the fire gets in the upper levels the roof may give way. The fire is still under sea level, but not unduly deep. It is estimated that two million gallons of water will be needed to effectually subdue the conflagration.

INJURED MAN DIES

Bellefleur, Ont., Dec. 18.—Robert G. Masley, who on Friday was drawn into a shafting and severely injured at the mill, is dead.

ELK LAKE RESERVOIR.

As Result of Recent Heavy Rain Immense Quantity of Water Stored.

One hundred and seventy-eight million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-five gallons of water are stored in the Elk Lake Reservoir during the week ending on Friday last, according to the figures received from the late of Water Commissioner Baymure yesterday.

In detail the figures are as follows: Saturday, Dec. 8, 19,187,900 cubic inches. Sunday, Dec. 9, 21,440,000 cubic inches. Monday, Dec. 10, 25,785,000 cubic inches. Tuesday, Dec. 11, 21,447,000 cubic inches. Wednesday, Dec. 12, 15,798,000 cubic inches. Thursday, Dec. 13, 32,198,900 cubic inches. Friday, Dec. 14, 31,023,020 cubic inches.

The large amount of water passing over the dam on Thursday and Friday, almost double what passed over on Wednesday, was due to the heavy rains of Monday and Tuesday, which did not make themselves felt at the lake until the following Thursday. Mr. Baymure states that in spite of the heavy strain on it, the dam is holding out perfectly.

GABRIOLA WRECKED.

The steamer Tees, which was wrecked yesterday on the northwestern coast of British Columbia, and after colliding with the schooner Gabriola, is expected here this morning. The Tees will sail again tonight for Naas and Japan.

News was brought by the Tees of the total wreck of the schooner Gabriola, which went down on Queen Charlotte Islands with all hands. Captain Schultz, J. Lindstrom and an Indian. The Gabriola left Heriot Bay, at the south of the Queen Charlotte Islands, in September, and nothing was heard of her until wreckage was washed ashore near Skidegate ten days ago. Bodies of those on board also came ashore, and clothing.

DR. FAGAN AND THE SANITARIUM.

Sir.—It is very gratifying that Dr. Fagan should have taken the trouble to explain his scheme. What I am anxious to know is whether the many of us who were in the dark will feel more disposition to get in and help. Terrible diseases have been extirpated in the past and the "white plague" may at least become much less common. In 1851 a disease which had prevailed at intervals for 67 years, died out. It was called "the white plague" and was called the "posting sweat." Two princes of the blood, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire and his brother, Charles Brandon, died of it within half an hour. There was a somewhat similar epidemic in 1897, and in 1898 and 1899. It has been heard of since, but it is not until 1898-99 something similar came in the form of "the grippe." This I know, is scarcely relevant. If we teach our people to be careful not to spread the disease and take steps in time to remove them to the mountains. We remove cases of contagious disease, and in this way there is no reason why cases of consumption should not be removed to proper institutions. If persons become infected with disease likely to become dangerous to the very life of the community, it is the duty of the state to remove them to a safe and individual standpoint. I grant the hardship, but I think every thoughtful person must grant the reasonableness of the proposal. Dr. Fagan's efforts may also do the "white plague" become very much less common in the course of the century. —Y. Z.

MISUNDERSTANDING.

William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, said last evening that he had been quite misunderstood by the newspaper reporters in respect to what he had said about the presence of Mr. Gosnell in England. The contract for the clearing of the land, he said, had been prepared in this country and sent to England to the people who are to carry it out. Naturally they desired to have someone at hand whom they might consult as to the local conditions of Vancouver Island, and as Mr. Gosnell had been for some time at the head of the Bureau of Public Information, he seemed the most available man for that purpose.

MEMBERS FIND FAULT WITH MINISTER'S BILL

Say Measure on Strikes and Lockouts Does Not Go Far Enough

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—(Special)—The chief feature at yesterday's sitting was Hon. Mr. Lemieux's bill to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in coal mines. The suggestion was thrown out that the scope of bill should be widened so as to make it apply to all public utilities, not only coal mines, but for instance, street railways and power companies. The measure now provides for the appointment of a board of arbitrators in any labor dispute, one representing the employers, the other the employees and the third to be chosen either by the government or by representatives of the masters and the men. Pending a hearing of the evidence into merits of a dispute it is made an offence against the law to suspend operations, whereby the public interest will suffer.

The weak feature of the bill is that it does not go quite far enough. After the award of the arbitrators has been made, it is optional with either side whether they accept it or not. The minister of labor hopes public opinion will be sufficiently strong to induce the disputants to fall into line with the arbitrators but Mr. Foster expressed doubts upon the point.

JAPANESE SHIPS WILL AVOID SAN FRANCISCO

Consul at Honolulu Says Repetition of Maine Disaster is Feared

Honolulu, Dec. 18.—The Japanese consul here says that the visiting squadron which will arrive in Honolulu in February will not proceed to San Francisco as originally intended, because a repetition of the Maine disaster is feared, owing to the alleged overwrought condition of American feeling.

SIR WILFRID TURNS IT DOWN.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier today rather discouraged a deputation from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which asked for an increased grant.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Disability Under Which Victoria Laborers to Be Removed.

Victoria is the only city of any importance in the province that has not, up to the present, produced a candidate for one of the annual scholarships at Oxford university under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, who left all his property under this bequest came from Vancouver. In 1904 W. J. Donaldson, and in 1905 Israel Rubenowitz were the successful candidates. For the present year Harry Bray, of Nanaimo, was selected, and he entered at Oxford on October 1st.

This city has labored under a disadvantage in the past, owing to the fact that the High School, which is practically the only school in the province, did not give education of a sufficiently advanced character to meet the requirements of the scholarship. At least the first and second years' work of a degree conferring university, and passing the resultant examinations, is required to enable candidates to claim to be considered, without further test, and Victoria at present only offers facilities for the first year of such work. The recent decision of the Board of School Trustees to apply for second year affiliations with McGill university will remove this disadvantage. The affiliation carries with it the first and second years in arts and the first in applied science. Failing these requirements, a candidate has to pass the responsible examinations of Oxford, the papers for which are forwarded annually from that university to the British Columbia examiners. On only one occasion have these been passed, and that was in 1894, when W. J. Donaldson successfully passed this test. Vancouver, owing to its matriculation affiliation with McGill, has heretofore been in a much better position than Victoria. New Westminster is on a par with this city, having a first year affiliation with Victoria university, a recognized branch of that of Toronto, and a recognized branch of education, does not expect that any candidates will present their names until after the close of the High School examinations that open on Wednesday next. As the Rhodes examinations do not occur until Jan. 17 and 18, 1907, this will be in ample time.

WILLIAM NEISH DEAD.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 18.—William Neish, age 72, survivor of the port of Kingston for thirty years, is dead.

NANAIMO IMPROVEMENTS.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 18.—(Special)—The Western Fuel Company of this city is contemplating improvements to their wharves and installing a patent loading device for colliers. Work will be commenced early next week and rushed with all possible speed.

HEART DISEASE IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Dec. 18.—Alex. Moran, a laborer, dropped dead in a street car this evening, having been stricken with heart disease.

SORE ON MORMONS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—"Mormonism is a greater curse to the country than was slavery," declared Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, wife of the Idaho senator in an address here last night. She said that should President Roosevelt make a trip through southeastern Idaho, he would no longer be willing to declare that there is nothing in the Mormon question. Six United States senators, she said, owe their election to the influence of the Mormon church. She criticized the attitude of Senator Proctor of Vermont and Senator Hopkins of Illinois, who they were willing to declare that there is nothing in the Mormon question. In closing, Mrs. Dubois said: "Mormon children in Utah and Idaho spit on the American flag."

MEMBERS LEAVE FOR CHRISTMAS VACATION

R. L. Borden and G. E. Foster Protest Against Slow Progress of Business

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier gladdened the hearts of members today by suggesting that the Christmas vacation should commence today, the House to resume on Wednesday, Jan. 9. Accordingly there was a great exodus east and west tonight.

G. E. Foster strongly protested against the slow progress of the government in making with the business before the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier contended that business was fairly well advanced.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster mentioned in the speech from the throne was not yet down.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION BILL.

London, Dec. 18.—Conferences were held today between the political leaders of both houses of parliament in an endeavor to reach an agreement on the Education bill, but without result. They will be resumed tomorrow. In consequence of the conference the debate on the measure in the House of Lords was postponed.

CANNERS DEPOSE LAW.

Operators on Mainland Protest Against Fishery Bill

British Columbia salmon canners have been thrown into something akin to a ferment of anxiety over the bill which Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, has introduced to make compulsory the stamping of all cans of fish with the date of their packing. Inquiries and protests have been poured into Ottawa during the past few days, by every person interested in still guessing as to the outcome, says the Province.

From the standpoint of the salmon canners, the passage of this bill is practically the death of the industry. Every effort and influence is being used to bring the government around to the view of the canners, and the matter is one of immense importance.

The argument of the canners is that if all cans are stamped with the date of their packing, it will be absolutely impossible for the canners to dispose of anything but the latest pack of fish. They declare that consumers will refuse to purchase in 1907 goods stamped with the date of 1905, for instance, notwithstanding the fact that the fish packed in the latter year would be perfectly wholesome and as perfect as those put up in a subsequent season.

If the consumers refuse to accept anything but the latest pack, the market would be killed, jobs would be lost, and the canners would be ruined. They would rather carry them over, and prices for the succeeding season would be beard in a way that in no time would move them to the packing industry.

THE DIX DISASTER.

Captain Lemon Loss Licenced—Captain Mason Execrated.

Captain Parker Lemon's license revoked. Captain Philip Mason execrated and the Puget Sound Transportation company condemned for the disaster. The vessel was on its way to Seattle to act as ticket collector as well as attend to the navigation of the boats, are reported on the collision between the steamship Dix and the steamboat Dix, Sunday night, November 15, which cost the lives of three men. Captain Lemon, who was master of the Dix, is found to have been negligent in the disaster. The process of solicitation exacts a tremendous pressure on this central mass, and the result is that the carbon which was soaked up by the molten mass, and squeezed out again, like water from a sponge and crystallizes into diamonds.

SEEKS TO IMPROVE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Ald. Fullerton, Chairman of Committee Points Out What is Required

"The rapid growth of the city will make it necessary for next year's board of aldermen to deal seriously with the needs of the fire department," said Ald. Fullerton, chairman of the board of fire wardens, yesterday. "We have tried all year to have something done for the firemen, but owing to the want of money it has been impossible to do anything. But the council next year will have to deal with the question one way or the other, and the only way it can be done is by borrowing sufficient money to make a good service. To do this about \$10,000 will have to be raised."

A very important meeting of the fire wardens was held on Monday with His Worship, Ald. Fullerton, Ald. Goodacre and Chief Watson were present. At this meeting it was pointed out that many changes should be made, and the wardens will make the following recommendations to the council:

1st.—That a graduated pay system be adopted.

2nd.—That it be a fully uniformed department.

3rd.—That a new hall be built in James Bay, and an engine placed there.

4th.—That a small motor engine be secured to make quick trips to fire.

5th.—That, if necessary, a new engine be secured in order that an engine can be placed at the Yates street station. Referring to the first recommendation, Ald. Fullerton pointed out that it was necessary that this system should be adopted if a good service was to be maintained. "What we want is a system like they have in Vancouver, Winnipeg and practically all the cities of the Dominion," said the alderman. "In Vancouver, for instance, the men receive an increase in salary for each year of service. The same method is adopted in Winnipeg; and although there are two rates of pay for hosemen and truckmen in this city, there is no regular scheme of advancement in this town. What we want in some scheme of advancement that will tend to keep the men in the force; otherwise they will be continually leaving, thus reducing the efficiency of the department."

"The second recommendation is also an important one. At the beginning of the present year we tried hard to get enough money to supply the men with uniforms, but we were unable to do so. All the up-to-date departments are uniformed; and there is no reason why Victoria should not have one also. It is not as used to be, a few years ago, when there were no uniforms. Now that the city is growing and strangers are coming in, it is necessary that we should have an attractive force."

Regarding the new hall for James Bay, Ald. Fullerton said: "We need a hall in that district that can hold an engine and a combination hose and chemical wagon. The hall is built; the engine shown as 'John Grant' could be placed over there and would do good service. At present if an engine is required for this district, it is necessary to haul it from head-quarters, and this is a very costly thing to do. The engine could also be brought into use for any fire in the fire limits, and we would then have two engines working instead of one which would again lessen the risk. We estimate that a hall could be built for \$3,000, which would be money well spent."

"In reference to the new departure in recommending that a motor engine be secured, we are only keeping up with the times. An engine similar to what we want has been ordered for Vancouver, and in all the cities where it is used, it has proved of great assistance in fighting fires. It is only a small motor car that carries about 300 feet of hose and about eight men, but we can do more good with it than we can with a big engine. It can get to a fire much quicker than a horse-drawn vehicle; and if we can get at the fire before it gets any headway, it is much easier to put it out. It is largely used in all the large cities of the United States, and is recommended by all the heads of the departments which have them. It will be about 40 horse power, and able to get over the ground at a pretty good rate. We estimate that a hall could be built for \$3,000, which would be money well spent."

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MAKING "REAL" DIAMONDS.

French Chemist Has Discovered the Natural Process.

The nature of the diamond and its other uses have been the study of Prof. Moissan, a French chemist, for some years. Recently, it is claimed, he discovered a process for making diamonds. He takes a solution of pure iron, freed from sulphur, silicon and phosphorus and packs it in a carbon crucible with pure charcoal obtained from sugar. This is heated in an electric furnace, the invention of which is the most possible the production of the pure gem. The furnace heats the crucible above 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit, at which temperature the iron melts like wax and saturates itself into the carbon. The crucible is then lifted out and plunged into cold water. The sudden cooling solidifies the outer skin, while the iron in the centre is still liquid. The process of solidification exerts a tremendous pressure on this central mass, and the result is that the carbon which was soaked up by the molten mass, and squeezed out again, like water from a sponge and crystallizes into diamonds.

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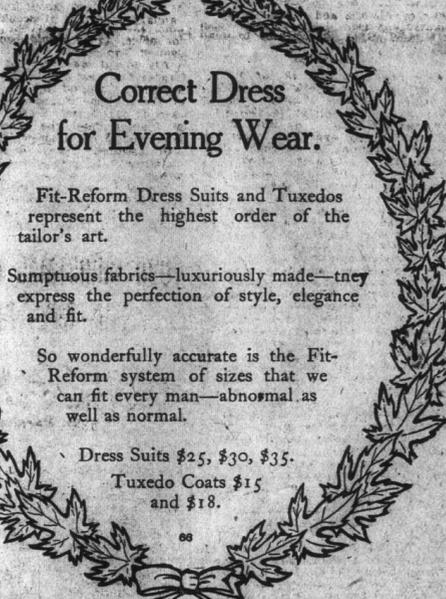
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- SMOKING JACKETS AND DRESSING GOWNS—Very large stock to select from, \$5.00 up

A large stock of assorted Sweaters received yesterday. Look them over and ask the price.



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Fit-Reform Dress Suits and Tuxedos represent the highest order of the tailor's art.

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