

BIRDMEN MAKE
SPECTACULAR FLIGHTSJohnson Reaches Height of Nearly
Three Thousand Feet at
Toronto

Toronto, Ont., July 16.—Honors were evenly divided yesterday between the aviators of the exhibition of perfect control over his Blériot monoplane which was characterized by a flight made by him since he arrived at the Trefway farm, but he did not monopolize the glory. The Wright machines were in perfect working order, and both Ralph Johnson and "Frank" Johnson showed their daring and skill as aviators. Johnson's flights were particularly spectacular. He reached the height of nearly 3,000 feet and finished with a thrilling descent.

Count de Lesseps and Mr. Johnson introduced the innovation of making two flights at the same time. The first was made by the Wright machine, and before the American left the earth he had attained a height which made his monoplane look like an enormous humming bird against the sky. The two airships circled round the grounds for fully five minutes, and then the Frenchman came from the northwest with his long, graceful glide to the ground. When the count had landed Johnson began to mount higher and higher in his Wright bi-plane. He soon reached the height which had satisfied De Lesseps, but he continued to ascend until he had gone nearly 500 feet higher and his bulky machine looked about the size of a graceful bird as it swept along the horizon. He stayed up over 23 minutes.

LE ROI TO CLOSE.

Nelson, July 15.—The management of the well-known Le Roi mine of Rossland has decided to discontinue operations indefinitely. The mine was worked last year for a few months, but additional capital was obtained and development was recommenced. Specimens of ore have since been taken, but the results, it is stated, were not up to expectations and the mine will be closed again in the course of the next few days.

EXPERTS TO ADDRESS
IRRIGATION CONVENTIONNew Water Act Will Be Considered
at Meeting at Kamloops
in August

Kamloops, July 16.—At the irrigation convention that will be held at Kamloops at the beginning of August there will be gathered together many men to whom the subject of irrigation has a keen interest. Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Canadian conservation commission, has been invited to attend. R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, Ottawa, will be present. Premier McBride and Hon. Thos. Tait will be in attendance, as will also Martin Burrell, M. P. R. B. Bennett, K.C., and Wm. Pearce of the C. P. R. service, Calgary. Prof. Etcheverry, of the department of agriculture, University of California, will read a paper on a practical subject and will deliver a lecture in the evening, illustrated by lantern slides. Charles Wilson, K.C., has been asked to read a paper on the new water legislation and there is promise that in point of interest the convention this year will be most successful. There is a marked interest manifested in the event and most of the large irrigation companies will send delegates to the gathering and the various other bodies entitled to representation will send delegates.

Although the first convention of the association was held at Calgary only three years ago, the work of the conventions has shown results and much has been done to advance the principle of irrigation and a closely allied subject, the conservation of water. With respect to the latter, it may be pointed out that at the convention of Lethbridge last year a resolution was adopted covering the east slope of the Rocky mountains in order to prevent deforestation of that great area and the consequent rapid melting of snow at the headquarters of the mountain streams, causing destructive floods and water waste. The government has done as requested in this instance and the result will be the permanent conservation of the natural water supply in that area.

In previous conventions certain legislation has been asked for, and other steps taken to secure the advancement of irrigation and a fair allotment of water to users, with the result that good has come of the recommendations. The provincial and federal governments have given evidence that they recognize that when representing three important provinces, get together and decide that a certain course is advisable, what is in effect expert counsel is being offered and the recommendations carry weight. This year the convention will have its effect with the board of water commissioners who are carrying out the provisions of the measure. Altogether, there is promise of the sessions of the convention being being of great interest, not only to British Columbians but to irrigationists in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

One, District of Coast, notice that James J. Joliffe, of Harland, occupation, master loggers, for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about one and a half miles east of the junction of Sargent Pass and the inlet, thence running north 40 degrees west 40 chains, then south 40 degrees following the shore line to point of commencement. J. JOLIFFE, agent, 1910.

One, District of Coast, notice that Andrew Henderson, of River, occupation, physician, in applying for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at N. E. corner post of rock mound, about 100 feet from the shore line, thence running north 40 degrees west 40 chains, then south 40 degrees following the shore line to point of commencement. J. JOLIFFE, agent, 1910.

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Victoria's Boy Scouts

First Camp
A Decided
Success

None but persons who have seen the Boy Scouts bridge at their work can form an opinion of what the members of it have accomplished. Others cannot realize what is being done by the boys and it would be absurd for them to try to form an estimate of what has so far been attained by the branch of the scouts in this city. Where these miniature soldiers may finish is another question which cannot be correctly answered. Some may enter the ranks of the British army and rise to be leaders of its famous land forces, and at some future date bring fame and glory to their country and themselves by leading a battalion to victory.

The boys, who now form the local branch, are a fine lot of youngsters. They range in age from 10 years to about 18 years and are all well built. From the training they are now receiving they will undoubtedly, in a few years develop fine physiques, and if they keep together will be one of the best looking brigades of Scouts in the British Empire.

When Sir Robert Baden-Powell introduced this system into the school life of the boys of England he was the means of starting a revival which has taken hold firmly in every part of the British Empire. It was when he returned from the South African war that he felt it a necessity, as a true British soldier, to train the boys of his country in a free country and compulsory training is abhorrent, he struck the idea of forming the brigade. The moving was rapidly taken up all over the Old Land and, owing to its popularity, soon spread to the dominions beyond the seas. In nearly every city of Canada there is an organized brigade. If the boys of Victoria were to be among the best looking brigades of Scouts in the British Empire.

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wished to leave camp and go to town he had to secure from the scoutmaster in charge of his company a pass which enabled him to pass the sentries on his return. On the day when this example was made one of the boys requested a pass but the scoutmaster had no paper on which to write the necessary message. He, however, gave a verbal pass and the lad departed on his way. Towards evening he returned and on approaching the sentry was asked to show his pass. He explained the reason.

The numerous tents scattered over the plain were very attractive. As one entered the grounds he had to pass between two sentries who were stationed at the opening. Two sentry boxes were raised up by the boys of three sticks in the form of an equilateral triangle and joined at the top. These were covered with small branches from the nearby fir trees and the guards were given comfortable quarters. The site on the whole was ideal for camp purposes, there being numerous rocks and trees around, which the boys could climb, and also fine open spaces for the holding of races and other sports. The scouts also went swimming to Maple Bay on the Gorge and Long Bay, near Macaulay point.

The fact that the boys defrayed every cent of the expenses in connection with the camp was very creditable. They say, "We're not obliged to a single person for a single cent." Each boy paid 50 cents a week and none of this money

was to be accepted from parents or friends unless they had earned it by working in some way or another. The tents were all supplied by the boys, as were the cooking utensils and food. The boys took it in turns to fetch the water, cook meals, get wood and keep the place in order.

Each morning the scoutmasters of the various troops filled out a requisition for supplies and sent a boy to the provision tent, where the requirements were attended to. The articles, which could be obtained were: Porridge, bread, butter, milk, coffee, tea, cocoa, fish, meat, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables, jam, dried fruit and dessert. A typical day's meals were as follows: Breakfast, porridge, bread and butter, eggs and coffee; dinner, pork and beans, peas, potatoes, lettuce, bread and butter and dessert; supper, bread and butter, jam, fruit and tea.

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ton, who was the organizer of this movement in this city, was the brigade chaplain, and he conducted services every Sunday, the boys having a church parade, and Dr. Bapt, who is very enthusiastic over the success of the scouts, was the medical officer. Every day the doctor examined the boys and also went through the tents to see that everything was in proper shape so as to guard against any disease. Each morning the boys had to take their blankets and pile them up outside so as to air them. Dr. Bapt is giving a prize to the company that kept its tents the neatest during the time the scouts were in camp. He also instructed them in ambulance drill, which was very interesting.

On Monday morning last the doctor deemed it advisable to move from the position where the camp was to a spot some distance further up the incline. At 4 a. m. the bugle was sounded and the boys all turned out. By the time the youngsters had moved the tents and all their belongings up to the newly-selected place, had pitched the tents and were comfortably sitting down eating their breakfast. The old camping grounds were cleaned up and no one but those who had seen the boys had been camping there. This is a record that seasoned campaigners will find it difficult to equal.

One of the things the doctor insisted on was that after dinner the boys should not start romping or working for a full hour in order to allow their food to properly digest. The boys generally adhered to this provision. As the camp was strictly under martial law the following programme, which was followed out every day, may prove of interest:

Rise at 6.30.
Breakfast 7.00.
Officers mess 7.30.
Dress for parade.
Fall in.
Dinner 12.30.
Supper 6.00.
Officers' mess 6.30.
Retreat 8.00.
First post 8.45.
Last post 9.15.
Lights out 9.30.

One of the most enjoyable features of the two weeks of out-door life was the building of a military bridge. R. H. Nunn, an old soldier, assisted by Mr. Davey, both of whom are interested in the scouts, were the instructors in this engineering feat. On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock the boys started work on the job, which some might think tedious, but which to the boys was a source of joy. The bridge was 44 feet in length, four feet wide and built of three trestles. The boys had to secure the wood for the work and then to put up the work with military energy. By 4.30 o'clock the bridge had been built, and it was a true military one, having been constructed without the use of a single nail. They made all the joints fast by using strong cord. Mr. Nunn was well pleased with the work of the boys and said that they accomplished the building of the bridge in remarkably fast time.

Every evening at 8 o'clock when the retreat was blown the Scouts assembled around the flag pole and saluted the flag. When drawn up in line in the twilight they presented the appearance of a bunch of cowboys. Their dress is somewhat similar, the big Stetson hat being conspicuous, as was also the handkerchief tied around their necks. The knives and other articles carried in the belt at their waist made them still more resemble the western cowboy. While they were gathered around the flag, Lieut.-Col. Hall made the announcements for the following day and also commented on anything which he had noticed about the camp during the day. At the close of this ceremony the boys were made to march to their tents, where a personal inspection was made by the scoutmasters to see that all the boys were tidy.

The officers commanding the scouts are to be congratulated on the success of this first camp. The mothers may well thank them for the excellent care they took in looking after their sons. Although they did not participate in the building of the bridge, leaving all the boys, they nevertheless were watchful and were always willing to show the scouts an easy way out of a difficulty.

The only social function held at the camp was on Wednesday evening last, when the Esquimalt troop entertained Mr. Nunn, the occasion being his birthday. A fine spread was arranged and when the work of construction of the bridge was finished, this troop assembled around the table. Each boy who sat down had a letter on his breast and when they were arranged in order the symbol spelt "Many happy returns of the day."

The band, under the leadership of Mr. Ploeght, is steadily increasing in numbers and now there are fifteen youths playing in it. Canon Cooper was the organizer of it.

CRUISE OF THE U. S.
BATTLESHIP FLEETOver Score of Vessels Will Visit
Mediterranean Ports on the
Way to Cuba

Washington, D. C., July 16.—The navy department announces the following itinerary of the Atlantic fleet on its Mediterranean cruise next autumn.

The fleet of 24 battleships, several destroyers and auxiliaries will meet in the Atlantic at a point yet to be designated and upon reaching the Mediterranean will separate. The Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, and Vermont will visit Ville Franche and Naples. The Delaware, North Dakota and Mississippi will go to Toulon and Genoa. The Louisiana, South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire will visit Alexandria. The Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia will go to Marseilles, Barcelona and Lisbon.

The fleet will mobilize at Gibraltar in Christmas week and will proceed to Guantanamo, Cuba, arriving there January 15th.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

London, July 16.—The coronation of King George has been fixed for June 22nd, 1911.

D. D. MANN TALKS OF
WORK IN PROVINCEConstruction Will Be Rushed—
Engineers Making Good Progress on Island

Vancouver, July 16.—D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, arrived here yesterday and leaves for Victoria to-day. In an interview Mr. Mann said: "All our plans are being made to finish the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway in British Columbia one year ahead of the specified time for its completion. That means the last touch of the undertaking in the summer of 1912, for agreement with the government of this province calls for the finishing of the work within four years from the first day of the present month."

Continued Mr. Mann: "Our working forces have started on the first coast section of sixty miles from the banks of the Fraser river, opposite New Westminster. This first section is now claiming our attention, but shortly work will be started on another section lying immediately to the east of the first one. No contract has yet been awarded for this second section, but it will not be long before one is let and the work on it will be started this year. The eastern end of our line in British Columbia we have not yet started work. In one year's time we will be working on the eastern section of the road in this province. We have now a large working force building westward into the Yellowhead from Edmonton. Till that force reaches British Columbia, the eastern end of the road in this province will not be touched. It is essential to construction at that point that we should have our rails laid westward from Edmonton. On the western end of the Canadian Northern in British Columbia construction will be undertaken at many points, owing to the accessibility of our route. This will make for speedy work, and I am confident we will have the line completed a year ahead of time."

"While in Victoria I will look into matters connected with the Victoria and Barkley Sound Railway, which will be under construction this year. Engineers are now in the field along the route of the Vancouver Island line, and are making good progress with their work."

CARELESS SMOKERS
BLAMED FOR FIRESMuch Timber Burned Near New
Michel and Kaslo—Many
Men Fighting Flames

Nelson, July 16.—A bush fire started just back of the Great Northern Railway Company's round house yesterday afternoon at New Michel, supposedly started by a workman dropping a cigarette. The wind had been blowing a hurricane all day, and within twenty minutes after the smoke was noticed from the town the fire had jumped over a mile of ground to the top of the mountain, burning over the finest body of timber left in the place. For a time there was danger of the Great Northern roundhouse and coal bunkers burning, but by the persistent efforts of train crews and about 100 men from the sawmill the fire was kept from the buildings. The superstructure and supplies at the big trestle near the New Michel workhouse were saved, although it was right in the heart of the burning district. The fire is burning in the heavy timber on the mountain.

An extensive bush fire is raging near Kaslo. It originated from some boys smoking, and spread rapidly up the mountain and towards the Shanty bench. The inhabitants in the Lardo fork addition are watching its progress anxiously. Provincial Constable Simpson and a staff of about fifty men are fighting it.

Forest fires are reported on almost every section in south-eastern Kootenay, and owing to the protracted hot dry spell of the past four weeks, great anxiety is felt concerning the same. Fires at several points are reported between Nelson and the Columbia river to the west, as well as along the shores of Kootenay lake to the east.

W. F. Teetzel, government agent here, has cancelled all fire permits here, and expresses the opinion that 75 per cent of the fires now in progress have resulted from cleaning fires. Some 45 men have been and are still at work fighting the flames, having been engaged by the government agent.

The third serious fire in Nelson in the past ten days occurred Wednesday, when the residence and most of the furniture of Mrs. Basen, Hall street, was destroyed by a fire which originated in the back garden and crept up to the house before it was noticed. The building was insured for \$3,500 and the contents were not insured.

FLOUR GOES UP.

Further Advances May Be Made—Owing to Rise in Wheat Market?

Winnipeg, July 16.—The partial failure of the