FESTIVE HOLLY AND ITS SEX

LOCAL NURSERYMAN WRITES THE TIMES

Comes Into Conflict With Darwin and Other Noted Authorities

On Thursday the Times published an article on holly, the major part of which dealt with the large number of orders for this shrub received by local growers about Christmas time. Towards the end of the article a brief reference was made to holly itself and its varied characteristics. One local nursery man, James Simpson, does not agree with the explanatory observations in the article, for he has written the following letter to the Times, which will be of interest to local botanists and growers:

Mr. Editor:—I was much interested in your article on holly in the Times of Dec. 7th, and I was also much amused at the ignorance of the subject displayed by the writer of said article, and so I write you now to put the truth before the public, and I trust, also, to help to beautify beautiful Victoria. No one, I venture to think, will deny the beauty of a healthy, naturally grown holly covered with fruit. It is a charm to all beholders, and so no wonder that visitors with a little botanical knowledge and an artistic taste feel shocked immediately they land from the steamers on Belleville street to see in front of our fine government buildings, hollies clipped into a formal shape and so closely clipped that a berry is rarely seen. Then the visitor turns into Government street and sees the far-famed Empress hotel on his right, and there on the lawn beholds a lot of miserable looking holly trees on which a berry was never seen, nor ever will be, they being all the diseased kind whose proper home is the fire.

In the article I am criticizing it says it is not generally known that holly has a sex; there is a female and a male holly. Well, to that I just say that the writer did not know what he was talking about, a holly being a hermaphrodite plant and neither monoecious nor derecious. For the benefit of those not much versed in botany I may explain that a hermaphrodite plant is one in which the male and female organs are perfect in the single flower. A monoecious plant is one in which some flowers are male and some are female on the same plant. A diocoeus plant is one of a genera where one individual plant has nothing but male flowers on it and another individual has nothing but female flowers. Then the article goes on to say that there are one hundred and fifty known species of holly. This is another huge misstatement, as there is not, and there never was, a dozen species of Ilex, the botanical name of the holly, in the whole of the world. If the writer had said varieties instead of species he would not have been very far astray, said varieties being produced by a visitation of the sap or blood of the tree. For instance, of the common holly (Ilex Aquifolium) there are a great many variegated forms, the best of which are Silver Queen, Gold Queen, and Gold King, the latter a novelty introduced by the writer to Victoria last year. Botanists admit that variegation is simply a disease of the sap; another form of the same disease being the production of an abnormal number (12 to 20) of anthers in a flower which chokes out the stigma and ovary and thus forms what is called the male holly. In a normal flower of the holly five is the right number of anthers, and in that case the stigma and ovary are well developed and a berry forms in due course. Dicotyledonous, plants of which the holly is one, vary in their generative organs greatly, whereas monocototyldonous plants run mostly in three or multiples thereof. There are various ways of curing the bad hollies, but it would take up too much of your space to describe them fully, the best of all plans being to dig them out and burn them and plant a free-bearing variety, such as Ilex Pyramidalis, which is far ahead of the common Ilex for fruiting. Last year I sold many of that variety only four to six feet in height and covered with berries."

The Times has no intention of seeking to belittle Mr. Thompson's laudable attempt to enlighten the public on the various characteristics of holly; far from it. But it adheres to the statements in its original article because in the main it is sustained by the weight of authority. Having no botanist of eminence on its staff it quite naturally sought the information used in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica which was recently issued by the Cambridge University Press and which is, perhaps, the finest compendium of universal information compiled by the world's most renowned scholars and scientists ever produced. In this work the botanical subjects were in the hands of Dr. A. B. Rendle, keeper of the department of botany, British Museum, associated with a staff of experts. In passing it may be noted that the article on holly has been subjected to the scrutiny of the greatest living holly expert men of science, heads of botanic gardens and practical growers, and has not been charged with inaccuracy. Were it incorrect it would never be included in such a work as the Britannica.

In volume 13, page 615, of the Britannica, Shenley Hibberd the celebrated botanist, is quoted as stating the opinion that the Ilex Aquifolium (holly) changes its sex from male to female with age. Points of difference between the male and female flowers are also given. As to the plant being a hermaphrodite Mr. Simpson comes into direct conflict with an authority whose name is a household term in every land—none other than Charles Darwin, who, in his "Different Forms of Flowers," page 297, says: "During several years I have examined many plants but have never found one that was really hermaphrodite." So when Mr. Simpson charges the writer of the observations just referred to with "not knowing what he was talking about," he was reflecting very seriously upon two of the mightiest authorities in the realm of botanical science.

Mr. Simpson is correct with regard to the number of species of holly. Holly is the European representative of a genus of shrubs and trees which has 170 species. With that inaccuracy rectified the remainder of the Times' article, according to the highest scientific authority, is quite correct.

The Times is one with Mr. Simpson in his advocacy of a more careful cultivation of what is undoubtedly a very important asset to Victoria.

KING GEORGE SHOWS TACT IN INDIA

Speculation as to Announcement Which Will Be Made at Durbar

London, Dec. 9.—William Maxwell, the Daily Mail correspondent now at Delhi, describes the petty jealousy between the ruling Indian Princes and the tactful manner in which they have been circumvented.

He says the King-Emperor yesterday received the ruling Princes. Each Prince drove to the Imperial camp with an escort in the order of his precedence.

The time was carefully allotted to avoid even the appearance of social favor so jealous are Indian Princes of their claims. There is an illustration of this in the appointment of the Maharajah of Udaipur as Prince in waiting. He claims descent from Rami of the Sun and was unwilling to do homage after less august rulers, the difficulty was overcome by his appointment to the Royal suite.

Speculation prevails as to the boon which the King-Emperor will announce at the Durbar on Tuesday next. Some expect that a readjustment of the Bengal provinces may be announced with a view of removing discontent. Regimental commands for native officers and the creation of an Indian privy council are also suggested.

The secret is well guarded, but all anticipate an important political concession.

The Queen is energetic in renewing her acquaintance with Delhi. Yesterday morning she went to the famous Kutab minar, 11 miles distant and mounted the tower which is 238 feet high.

EXPOSED.

She—Anyhow, you must admit he is a well-read man. Did you notice his knowledge of Aristotle?

He—I did, and if you want my candid opinion, I don't believe he's ever been there.—Sketch.

FAVOR MOVEMENT TO MODERNIZE TRAINING

Action of Trades and Labor Council Supported—Curriculum Requires Change

The modernizing of the curriculum of the public schools of the province, to which attention is being given in accordance with the demand for special instruction of a more useful character than at present prevails, receives approval from sources which are interested in the development of the school system to replace in some measure the preliminary training in the shops and factories.

If it were possible, in the absence of technical schools of a definite character, to take the High School student after a year or a year and a half, and begin specialization with him along the lines of the calling he is to follw, much of the work of breaking him into useful service in his subsequent profession or business would be removed.

In the lack of an apprenticeship system, due to the materialistic spirit of this western country, where the youth thinks only of immediate income, and not of future possibilities, the only opportunity to meet this condition of affairs is on the grounding of the schools in matters of theory, and to a small extent in practical knowledge, to build up a special training which is to be of use in the days to come.

The action of the Trades and Labor Council in taking up the matter will receive general approval, in view of the fact that the industrial classes recognize that their children must learn their trades better than the factories of to-day can spare the time to train them, and that much of the preliminary work can be done in school days along preparatory lines. The school regulations do not recognize that it is the function of the schools to do something more than turn out the pupils with an academic training. In conversation with a number of the labor leaders in this city this week the Times found a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the way in which the department regarded its duties to the children of the laboring classes, who were encouraged along the lines of becoming school teachers and clerks rather than good mechanics and artisans.

A Dublin dispatch states that a successful attempt has been made to use peat instead of coal for industrial purposes. Experiment has shown possibility of securing for $22 of peat same amount of energy as would be produced by $69.50 worth of coal.

CABLE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION

TELEPHONIC SERVICE CUT OFF TO MAINLAND

Disastrous Results Follow Fall of Fir Tree on Poles Carrying Phone and Wires

(From Friday's Daily.)

Tree felling in a city becomes a serious question when an accident upsets the arrangements which the woodsmen make for the direction of the timber to lie. The accident of Wednesday morning has had far-reaching results, beyond even the havoc which the falling fir tree at the corner of Fort street and Belmont avenue wrought when it fell across the telephone and trolley wires shortly before noon on that date. The street carline was put out of commission for some hours, and the wires of the two companies became so tangled that much of the current used to propel the cars was transmitted over the telephone lines to the cable.

The local and long-distance wires of the B. C. Telephone Company were also put out of commission, and the switchboard as well as the line equipment and all the fuses, twenty in number. Following the crossed wires the submarine cable across the Gulf by way of San Juan Islands and Bellingham are out of commission, and should the wires be burnt out, as it is now feared, a new cable may have to be laid. It has not yet been possible to discover to what extent the cable has been damaged, as the expert who has had charge of the testing of the connection had so far been unable to certify to the extent of the damages.

Steps were taken some months ago to lay a new submarine cable directly across the Gulf, and if the damage is as serious as at present seems likely to be the case, the B. C. Telephone Company may be compelled to hurry on this work, as communication with the Mainland is now cut off by means of the telephone.

While the damage has been temporarily repaired, and the car service was resumed on Wednesday afternoon, the telephone company are experiencing trouble to maintain a service to their Oak Bay subscribers, while residents in the Willows district are cut off from the city subscribers entirely.

It was stated this morning that the telephone company regard the interruption to their business so seriously as to contemplate taking legal proceedings against the owner of the lot from which the tree fell.

AIRING DISPUTE OVER RESTAURANT

Two Italians Resort to Process of Law to Settle Trouble

(From Friday's Daily.)

Half the Italian and Grecian population of Victoria assembled in the Supreme Court this morning as interested listeners in the wordy legal contest now being engaged in there by their countrymen whose names are given in the court records as Passas, plaintiff, and Stramatarius, defendant, who, the plaintiff alleges, has secured a restaurant the plaintiff once owned. Stramatarious is alleged to have got the possession by illegal means, together with $350 worth of furniture and a monthly profit in the business of $200. Passas wants justice, which translated into the Italian of his case, is the return of the restaurant, the furniture and damages.

Passas has been unlucky. He has followed another line of money earning, having been employed on the destruction of the buildings which occupied the site of the McPherson & Fullerton and Elliott & Shandley block at View and Broad streets. He is the Italian who was struck by a falling wall during the demolition of the building. His leg was broken and he went to the hospital. This morning he was in court walking with a crutch, and in consequence was accommodated with a chair while giving his evidence.

The law of to-day has displaced the one-time ruthless methods of settling quarrels in the land, they formerly lived in, and Passas and Stramatarius have taken up instead the keen edged blades of the law. Perry Mills, K. C., is for the plaintiff, and J. A. Aikman for the defendant, and they will be engaged all day lurking in the shadows of legal ambushes for one another, ready to use the sharp legal blades, with edge whetted on Blackstone and Chitty, upon one another.

Passas and James Petros rented a shop on Johnson street for $15 per week and opened a Grecian restaurant. Petros, however, tired of the business and, from the statement made in opening the case by Mr. Mills, sold out his share for $65 to Stramatarius, the defendant, who then advanced $15 for a month's rent. Stramatarius then said he was the landlord. Passas meantime took in a man named Razakus as a partner, who was to pay some money but did not do so, and instead went to Seattle. He returned from Seattle and wanted to claim an interest in the business. Then Passas went to Stramatarius and told him his troubles. Stramatarius then took possession of the place with $380 worth of furniture, and turned the others out.

The defence is that he took possession by legal means. He, however, immediately sublet the whole affair for $30 per month. The plaintiff alleges he has been juggled out of his business, the furniture and $200 per month, said to be the amount of the profits.

When the disputants rushed to law they immediately prepared the usual legal ambushes for one another and exchanged a number of letters which in brief were to the effect that "you did," and "you did not." Back in Italy such retorts may have led to lively consequences, but in the present circumstances it is money instead. Meantime all the Italians and Greeks who are kept from working by weather conditions are taking an interest in the proceedings and are spending their idle hours in court.

DISCOVER BODY OF MRS. HENRY CALLOW

WASHED ASHORE NEAR CLOVER POINT TO-DAY

Found by D. J. Farmer While Walking Along Fore Shore at 11:30 This Morning

(From Saturday's Daily.)

All doubts as to the fate of Mrs. Henry Callow, who disappeared from her home about 10 o'clock the night of Saturday, November 18, have been set at rest by the discovery of her body at 11.30 this morning lying on the foreshore of Beacon Hill park where it had been washed by the waves.

The discovery was made by D. J. Farmer, 506 Government street, an elderly man who was walking along the foreshore and looking down on the sands below saw the body in its clothing lying by the drift wood. He immediately hurried across Beacon Hill park to the Colonist hotel from where he telephoned the police station.

Sergt. Clayards went with the patrol wagon to the beach and the officer at the police station telephoned the Hanna Undertaking parlors and from there an undertaking wagon was dispatched to bring the remains to the city.

Henry Callow, husband of the late Mrs. Callow was at the time on Government street and was made acquainted with the distressing news by Constable Wood. Mr. Callow then returned to his home on Fort Street to await the arrival of the body at the undertaking parlors, where the body was later identified.

The body will be removed to the B. C. Undertaking parlors for preparation for burial and an inquest will be held to determine the cause of death. A reward of $200 was offered a few days ago by Mr. Callow for the recovery of his wife's body.

When Mr. Farmer first saw the body it was floating in the water close to the shore. He descended the cliff and brought the body to the shore placing it in such position that it would remain safe from the return wash of the waves. The place where the body was recovered is a small cove near Clover Point rifle range between Vancouver and Cook streets.

The evidence of a street car conductor that he believed from the description given that the late Mrs. Callow was one of his passengers to the outer wharf on the night of her disappearance leads to the belief that she may have fallen from the wharf into the sea and been drowned. The body has evidently been carried far out into the bay by the tide and has now been returned to shore by the currents. When brought to the city this morning it was found to be in a badly decomposed condition.

Prior to her disappearance Mrs. Callow had for some time been very unwell. She was watched night and day by members of the family, but on Saturday night, November 18, she evaded her watchers and but for the clue given by the street car conductor who recognized her as one of his passengers, no trace was found of her until this morning despite the most thorough search made on shore and in the water.

GAZETTE ANNOUNCES CROSSING OF DIVIDE

Unique Item in Provincial Government Publication Records Historic Fact

The British Columbia Gazette is a unique publication in many ways and from time to time contains announcements which no other government weekly newspaper is enlivened with. In fact, the provincial Gazette is far more interesting as a family paper for the home and fireside than any other of its kind published in Canada—and there are ten of them all the way from Halifax to Victoria.

These reflections are aroused by a little notice in the issue of the Gazette of Thursday's date, emanating from the office of the provincial secretary, and being what is really an item of news. This is to the following effect under the heading "Grand Trunk Pacific Railway:"

"It is announced on the authority of Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, the Vice-president and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, that the main-line rails of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway passed the Great Divide between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia at 8.34 a. m., Pacific time, on Monday, the 20th of November, 1911."

The news, already published in the daily papers, is gratifying to all British Columbians and marks the progress towards early completion of what will be one of the great monuments of the first Laurier administration. The notice is not signed by the genial provincial secretary, although it is one to which he might well be proud to have his name appended.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

MORE LAW SOUGHT IN CARROLL CASES

Hour In Jail by Notorious Woman Followed by Presents to Women Prisoners

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Application has been made to the attorney-general to order the arrest of Estelle Darlin, alias Carroll, on the ground that she is an escaped prisoner of the crown. The action is taken by the solicitor for the Saanich municipality, J. A. Aikman, as the outcome of the woman's arrest last Monday and liberation the same night under an order of the County Court quashing the conviction recorded against her.

She was sentenced by Magistrate Jay in the police court on a charge of selling liquor without a license to four months' imprisonment. The sentence was appealed and the appeal allowed by Judge Lampman, because the prosecution was not in court. The prosecution was before another judge getting an order to prohibit Judge Lampman from hearing the case. The order was obtained after the conviction was quashed.

The solicitor retained by the municipality then ordered the rearrest of the woman, and Monday last she was taken into custody at her home on the Gorge road. But her imprisonment was short, for the Victoria solicitor acting for her Vancouver solicitor obtained her release from the Hillside avenue jail the same night.

While in jail for the few hours the woman wept copiously, punctuating her weeping with bursts of rage and disappointment, and in violent expressions of her opinion. She, however, saw the inside of the provincial jail, and the scenes there struck a sympathetic chord, for the day following her liberation she sent to the women prisoners of the Hillside avenue jail several baskets of delicacies for the lightening of their confinement.

Mr. Aikman holds that under the power given him by the Supreme Court he is entitled to have the woman arrested again, and that she is in the position of an escaped prisoner. He has sent to the attorney-general a detailed statement of the facts of the case from its inception in the police court, with a request that she be treated as an escaped prisoner and arrested.

Mr. Robertson, of Vancouver, who acted for her in the court trials here, declined to produce his client when her appeal on a charge of keeping a disorderly house came up before Judge Lampman, and his contention that the appellant need not appear in person was upheld by the County Court judge. In this appeal the judgment was reserved.

Her solicitor, acting on the quashing order in the first appeal, is now sueing the municipality of South Saanich for the recovery of $1,000 bail money held for her appearance. He claims that the bail was returnable immediately the conviction was quashed, but the South Saanich legal adviser will not let go until he can get the question of her right to be at large tested.

DESTRUCTION OF BATTLESHIP MAINE

U. S. Experts Declare Vessel Was Blown Up by Explosion From the Outside

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—The battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an explosion from the outside.

This is the gist of a short statement issued by the navy department to-day based on findings made by the joint army and navy board, which spent several months in Havana harbor investigating the wreck. The statement is as follows:

"The board found that the damage to the bottom of the Maine was caused by the explosion of a charge of a low form of explosive exterior to the ship between frames 28 and 31, port side. This resulted in the exploding of the contents of six reserve magazines. It is a 14-M and its contents included a large quantity of black powder. The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining four magazines followed. The magazine explosions resulted in the destruction of the vessel."

MODISH TAILORED HAT.

For wear with tailored gowns, above model is ideal. The top is black velvet, while brim facing is smooth white beaver. A lofty bow is made from loops of black and green striped ribbon.

Clean, Dry Heat

Clean, dry heat, with no smoke or odor and with no flying ashes or soot—that is what you get with a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

The Perfection is the most reliable and convenient heating device you can find. It is always ready for use. There are no pipes or flues or wires to bother you. You can pick it up and take it wherever extra warmth is wanted.

Every mechanical improvement that experience could suggest was already embodied in the Perfection Heater. This year we have tried to add to its appearance. The drums are finished either in turquoise-blue enamel or plain steel, as you prefer; nickel trimmings; as ornamental as it is indispensable to comfort.

A special automatic device absolutely prevents smoking. All parts easily cleaned. Gallon font; lasts nine hours. Cool handle; damper top.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

TRIUMPH FOR NATIONALISTS

P. E. BLONDIN FOR DEPUTY SPEAKER

Lively Scene in Commons in Which Government Cuts Sorry Figure

The latest triumph of the Nationalists—the election of Mr. Pierre Edouard Blondin as Deputy Speaker—made a sorry spectacle of the government in the House, says a dispatch from Ottawa. Under the vigorous and incisive thrusts of Mr. F. F. Pardee, the premier lost his temper, and gave the crowded galleries an unusual exhibition of petulance. "If this is the sort of warfare you are going to persist in," Mr. Borden exclaimed, angrily, "you will find us able to take our fair share in it." He thereupon attacked Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mackenzie King, neither of whom was present, charging them with disloyalty, and declared that Mr. Blondin, in all his anti-British declarations—"I dare say he was fervent in his utterances," were the premier's words—was as loyal as the chief whip of the Liberal party.

Mr. Pardee met Premier Borden's nomination of Mr. Blondin with a vigorous arraignment, which kept the Liberal benches in a storm of cheering. On the part of Canadian Liberals, and he believed on the part of loyal Canadians generally, he objected to the selection of this man as second Commoner of the country. He charged that the Nationalist nominee of the government was disloyal to Canada, and had sought by speech and action to stir up sentiment for the purpose of destroying the solidarity of the British Empire. He quoted from the Quebec Chronicle, a Conservative paper, which had denounced the character of the Nationalist campaign, and from L'Evenement, a Nationalist organ, which had reported Mr. Blondin as declaring: "Canada owes nothing to England. England did not conquer her to plant the cross of Christ here, as did France. She did it simply to get trade." Again, reading from the Hansard debate on the Drummond - Arthabaska bye-election, Mr. Pardee read the charges made by Hon. Mr. Brodeur and then undenied, that Mr. Blondin at Victoriaville had declared that the only liberties which Canadians enjoyed they snatched from England. England had "sown the world with hatred, quarrels and war." "We have had enough of England," was his final utterance. "We have had enough of England and the English."

Mr. Blondin rose and exclaimed that he had said nothing disloyal.

Mr. Pardee retorted, amid Liberal cheering, that the denial was tardy. Mr. Blondin had told the House in the debate in question that he was "not ashamed of what I said, and will repeat it to-morrow, if called on."

Hon. Dr. Beland was present on the occasion in Quebec, and stated that he distinctly heard Mr. Blondin use the words quoted.

Speaker Sproule said that Mr. Blondin's denial must be accepted under the rules of parliament. He asked Mr. Pardee to withdraw.

Mr. Pardee thought a belated denial at the present epoch was not entitled to acceptance. "Does he deny that he is a member of the Nationalist party?" the West Lambton man persisted.

"No, I don't," shouted back Mr. Blondin, when Speaker Sproule again interposed that, in view of the denial of the member, his statement must be accepted."

Mr. Pardee said he found himself bound to bow to the ruling of Mr. Speaker. He did so with regret, for he felt very strongly that the man chosen by the parliament of Canada to be its second Commoner should be a true and patriotic Canadian, a man who would fill the responsible position with dignity and credit to Canada. "No such appointment as has been suggested by the Prime Minister will meet the approval of true Canadians," he added, amid renewed Liberal cheering.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

RELIEVE FEVERISH HEAT, PREVENT FITS, ETC. and preserve a Healthy state of the Constitution. These Powders contain NO POISON.

LAND ACT

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., lumber dealers, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 724, near the south coast of Hardwick Island, B. C., which post is situate about one mile and a half north from said south coast, thence west 80 chains, thence north 28.09 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 28.09 chains.

THE VANCOUVER TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN VAUGHAN, Agent.
September 12th, 1911.

LAND ACT

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that I, William B. Vaughan, of Vancouver, B. C., a lumberman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north boundary line of Lot 724, about 20 chains east of the northwest corner of said Lot 724, near the south coast of Hardwick Island, British Columbia, and about a mile and a half north from said south coast, thence west 20 chains, thence north 28.09 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 28.09 chains.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN VAUGHAN.
September 12th, 1911.

LAND ACT

DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE 3.

Take notice that Mrs. Sciota Jane Roland, of Bella Coola, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of the Nusscrek Indian Reserve, situated about 10 miles from Bella Coola, thence north 20 chains, thence east to shore line of North Bentinck Arm 40 chains more or less, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to post of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

MRS. SCIOTA JANE ROLAND,
B. FILLIP JACOBSEN, Agent.
Sept. 8th, 1911.

LAND ACT

COAST DISTRICT, RANGE 1.

Take notice that William Dalziel Duke, of Victoria, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, about 180 acres: Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of Lot 680, thence south 20 chains to northwest corner of Lot 629, thence east 60 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence west 60 chains more or less to point of commencement.

WILLIAM DALZIEL DUKE.
October 9th, 1911.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—For sale, thoroughbred brood mare, sired by King Patchen out of Arabella. Apply to C. F. Banfield, 402 Skinner street, Victoria West.