

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 280.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

Dining Chairs in Suites

Regular Value \$22.50. Special August Sale... **\$16.75**

Nothing extra special, and comes in "Garrison" finish, command five side chairs and seat, well upholstered.



Special August Sale... **\$16.75**

Table, \$3.50

Bedroom Table in golden oak is...
...for ladies. If you knew the...
...our reason for selling them at such...
...you would not hesitate a moment...
...table. Now is your opportunity...
...August Sale Price, **\$3.50**

Drawing Room

Special Aug. **\$66.50**

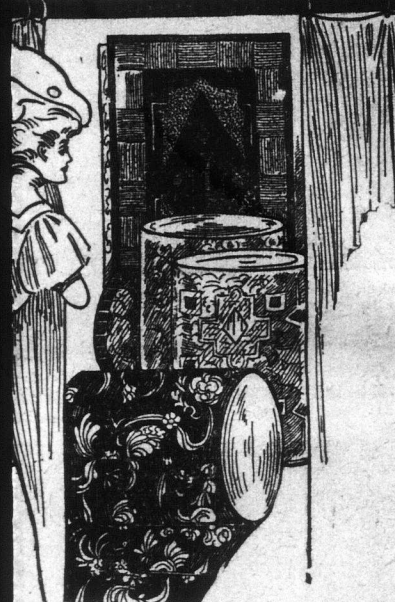
3-piece Drawing Room Suite is...
...finest brocade of conventional dec-
...carved frames of solid Spanish...
...wood throughout. Regular value...
...Special Sale Price, **\$66.50**

"Chippendale" Settee

Regular value \$120.00. Special August Sale Price, **\$65.00**

A very dainty Chippendale Settee, of particularly choice design, elaborately upholstered in Arras brocade. The frame is of the very finest figured Spanish mahogany. Call and see it today. Worth \$120.00.

Special Aug. Sale Price, **\$65.00**



A beautiful range of dining-room...
...This line is exceptionally good...
...August Sale Price... **\$27.00**

of best quality body Brussels...
...large range of designs and color-
...Sale Price, per yard... **\$1.45**

of \$200-yard Wilton Carpets...
...and colorings that it is possible...
...est we have ever shown. Regular...
...Price... **\$1.65**

Men's Lunch, 12 to 2, Third Floor

STRATHCONA GOVERNOR'S HAS BUSY PARTY DID VISIT ADEU

Waited on By Board of Trade Delegation in Respect of Experimental Farm This Morning

WILL TAKE ARGUMENTS BEFORE H. B. C. BOARD

Commissioner Leaves Victoria After Day of Many Interviews—Visited Hospitals and University School

To emphasize the advantages of Victoria or its immediate suburbs as the site for the Dominion's experimental farm and the Provincial University, and to endeavor to enlist the influence of the Hudson's Bay Co. in the securing of these institutions, a Board of Trade deputation waited on Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for the Dominion at London, England, at 10 o'clock this morning at the Empress hotel. A courteous hearing was accorded the Victorians by His Lordship, who gave assurance that the matters which were brought to his attention would be borne in mind. When it was possible the company would take the stand requested in the city's interests.

As soon as the members of the delegation had been introduced by Sir...
...My Lord—Representing the board...
...of trade and the commercial and industrial...
...development of this country will...
...follow in the footsteps of that great...
...commercial company, believing that...
...success must be founded on character.

When in course of time the governing powers were restored to the Crown, and fair dealing which have been at all times the motto of the Hudson's Bay Co. and we hope that those to whom in the future may be entrusted the commercial and industrial development of this country will follow in the footsteps of that great commercial company, believing that success must be founded on character.

Since the governing powers of the company were restored to the crown and thereupon conferred on the people, we are pleased to note that the Hudson's Bay Co. has continued to prosper in its commercial undertakings and to share in the advance of the side and to welcome Mr. Chipman, to whom you have entrusted the affairs of your company. My Lord, we feel that the Hudson's Bay Co. has continued to prosper in its commercial undertakings and to share in the advance of the side and to welcome Mr. Chipman, to whom you have entrusted the affairs of your company.

In all that you have done, it seems to us that you have been guided by noble principles and imperial ideas, and for this we thank you and honor you.

You found the British possessions on this continent a group of scattered colonies separated by a wilderness and you are now the honored representative at the heart of the Empire of a country one in government and sentiment stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the 49th parallel to the Arctic Ocean.

Again, My Lord, we thank you and honor your work and desire to express our appreciation for it.

Post's suggestion regarding the sealing industry suffers fruit.

Pennsylvania suffers from drought.

Baron Takahira tells Tokyo U. S. and Japan are good friends.

Government will rebuild Lampson street school.

Incendary burns 27 barns in Indiana town.

Disastrous floods in Java with heavy loss of life.

Noted explorers comment on Cook's reported feat.

Through train service to Pacific over Gould lines soon.

Too many Cooks spoil the Remnant Counter! This explains why we leave out 878 contributed polar jokes.

Lord Strathcona, Snapped As He Entered Empress Hotel



CANADA'S GRAND OLD MAN With Members of Party Hurrying to Attend the Canadian Club Luncheon

After a three days' visit to Victoria, the guests of Hon. James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. Dunsmuir at Government House, His Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, Lady Grey, Lady Strathcona, and Lord Lascelles, A. D. C., left for Seattle, where they will spend a few days visiting the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, by the steamer Princess Victoria at 1 o'clock this morning.

Before leaving, the Governor-General, who was accompanied by the C. P. R. wharf by the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier McBride and other distinguished Victorians, expressed his delight with Victoria, its charming climate and surroundings, and the warm-hearted hospitality of its citizens. His words were emphatically endorsed by other members of the vice-regal party.

On leaving Seattle, His Excellency and those accompanying him will proceed to Vancouver. They will be there next Monday (Labor Day), when the Governor-General will officiate at the formal opening of the Granville street bridge. From the Terminal City they will leave for the interior, probably spending a short time at some of the picturesque spots along the C. P. R. line before continuing on to Ottawa.

Victoria has had their last opportunity of meeting His Excellency, Lady Grey and their daughters yesterday afternoon and evening, when, were held, respectively, a garden party on the beautiful grounds in which Government House is set and an official dinner. The latter was attended by a score or more invited guests, among them being the leading military authorities of the district. Premier McBride and other members of the Provincial Legislature; representatives of the Federal House; members of the local judiciary, Lord others.

For two hours yesterday afternoon the lawn at Government House was thronged, the majority being to whom invitations had been issued, having taken advantage of the opportunity to meet the vice-regal party. The scene was one of distinctive charm. The beautiful sunny gowns of the ladies and the equally seasonable garment of the gentlemen struck a yet green of the swarth and the massive towering pines which were everywhere in evidence. It was an event in Victoria's social life that will not soon be forgotten.

(Continued on Page 3)

KANSAS GETS RELIEF IN RAIN
Many Roads Were Impassable From Dust Until Downpour Came to Rescue.

Kansas City, Sept. 2.—A heavy soaking rain that began here last night continued today. It was the first precipitation recorded by the weather bureau since August 6. Northwestern Kansas and a number of Missouri points also reported rains today. At Baker, Kansas, 2.80 inches of rain had fallen during the last 24 hours. The rainfall continued for nearly 12 hours. Many roads had become almost impassable from the accumulation of dust.

GRENFELL'S YACHT MAY BE WRECK

Report from St. John's Nfld., Leads to Belief That Famous Missionary Boat is Lost.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 2.—Last evening the inspector-general of police received a message from St. Anthony saying that S. S. Prospero had brought news of a supposed wreck of a steam yacht from New York which took place near the entrance to St. Anthony harbor. It is believed the crew perished.

This is presumed to be the yacht given Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell for missionary purposes. The fishing boat has hauled up a new log line near the scene of the supposed wreck and buoyed it. Further news is expected on the arrival of the Prospero at St. John's.

Bereford Is Not Coming West

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Lord Charles Bereford has decided not to make a western trip.

BELIEVE DR. COOK

WORLD AWAITSSCIENTISTS ARE SURE OF COOK

EXPLORER'S RETURN

DASH TO THE NORTH CAREFULLY PLANNED

Not Until Dr. Cook Reaches Copenhagen Saturday Will Question of Polar Discovery Be Settled

Noted Men of All Nations Think Intrepid American Explorer Has Actually Reached the North Pole

SHACKLETON AND ABRUZZI CONCUR

COOK'S LAND DISCOVERIES DO NOT AFFECT CANADA
Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2.—Dominion government officials take the view that the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook does not affect Canada's claim to any new land upon which the American explorer has set his feet in the course of his wanderings. Canada has always claimed all land which lies to eastward of Greenland, and between the shores of the Dominion of Canada proper and the North Pole.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Harry D. Bayne, a prominent Montrealer, lived with Dr. Cook in New York 18 years ago for a period of two years.

"Dr. Cook was at one time a general practitioner of medicine," said Mr. Bayne, "but he was full of plans for arctic exploration. His first experience as an arctic explorer was when he accompanied Peary's expedition on his trip to the North Pole. He also had other trips with Peary. He went north on two summer trips, and also made his winter trip to the South Pole."

"On one occasion Dr. Cook remarked his name was in reality not Cook, but Koch, the corruption having been made after his family arrived in America. He is a distant relative of Dr. Koch, the famous German physician."

Bayne said it is perfectly apparent that Cook is of German extraction. He is a heavy, thick-set man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and of a rugged, sailor-like appearance, broad-shouldered, and altogether well set up.

Cook was a great believer in the use of mechanical apparatus as a means of reaching the pole. He at various times consulted Bayne, who is a civil engineer, when any new device was brought up. His original idea was to make a dash for the pole by balloon, but he was dissuaded. The last scheme Dr. Cook had, was to use a gasoline motor car, about the wheels of which were arranged broad leather straps, running from front to rear, so that the machine would not be tossed over the ice mounds. Bayne believes that the only way Dr. Cook reached the pole was by walking.

After his return from his trips with Peary, Dr. Cook started out upon a lecturing tour. A forceful, but rough speaker, he carried all with him when he launched on his favorite subject.

At one time Dr. Cook brought back two Eskimo children, a boy and a girl. These he sent to live with his brother, but as they showed signs of illness, he had them sent back to the North.

(Continued on Page 3)

THE REMNANT COUNTER
Now comes news of a New York couple who want to separate because their souls are not in tune. Why doesn't Cupid go into the soul-tuning business as a side line?

Probably the Denny-Renton Company was playing a joke on Victoria when it shipped that brick that was related. Or again, the company may have thought the city council was joking when it spoke of wanting to pave Victoria's streets.

That Seattle company that sent treated brick to Victoria for paving purposes thought Victoria streets were like those at home and wanted the brick to harmonize with them.

Inquire: In reply to your letter of yesterday we explain that Vancouver, B.C. is a village situated in the rain belt across the straits from Victoria. You surely must have read about Vancouver at some time or other in ancient history.

There's many a slip twixt the kerb and the pavement—and lots of room to fall.

The average girl hesitates when she gets a marriage proposal because she is dead sure she is going to accept it.

That Toronto man named Wardsboro who took off shoes, stockings, trousers, coat, vest and tie and then jumped into the bay may have been overcome by the comprehensibility of his name.

Dr. Cook is said to have discovered the Pole. Won't it be a joke on those other chaps who are grubbing around in ice cream land when they come back and find they were asleep at the switch.

Another polar sensation is provided by Dr. Cook's reported success. We are now ready to receive the usual punk jokes about the pole and the axis, etc.

The German Dreadnaught.
"Kaiser dear, may I go to fight
With twelve-inch guns to slaughter?
—Yah—but we must dredge the Vesper deep
To let you near the water!"

FORM COMPANY TO TAKE OVER SIX HUNDRED ARE GOVERNMENT WILL DROWNED IN JAVA REBUILD THE SCHOOL

New Concern With Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle Capitalists Registered as Canadian Northern Lumber Co.

Arrangements were completed today for the registration of a new lumber company to be called the Canadian Northern Lumber Company to operate on Vancouver island and on the Mainland.

This new, big concern, which will mean much in the development of this island, is backed by Mr. Carlin, J. G. Billings, S. C. Jackson, of Seattle; E. J. Lane, of Seattle, and D. J. O'Brien, of Vancouver.

The new company will take over the Sidney mills and also the Pacific Coast mill at Vancouver. The former has a capacity of 40,000, and the latter one of 150,000 a day.

COQUITLAM DAM AGAIN DISCUSSED

Matter Comes Up at Meeting of Executive Council Today Through Deputation.

The principal matter under consideration at the meeting of the executive council yesterday was the old standstill question about the Coquitlam dam and the objections of various parties to its construction upon the lines proposed. A deputation appeared before the executive consisting of Mr. E. V. Bodwell for the B. C. E. R. Co., Mr. Brinkley, the company's engineer, Mr. Grant and Rev. Marshall, representing the municipality of Coquitlam, and Mr. Bryson of New Westminster.

These gentlemen represent the various objections in favor of 1,000 inches approximately of the sealing company, and also as to the means of getting it through the dam. After a very lengthy and animated discussion, which lasted from 10.30 until 2 o'clock, the matter was adjourned for one week, by which time it is hoped the minister of public works will have returned to take part in its further consideration.

MAYOR OF MONTREAL URGES CIVIC REFORM

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Mayor Payette was the only witness heard at this morning's session of the Royal Commission. He condemned the administration of the aldermen, and said that reform was needed in every branch of the greatest evil was the evil of patronage. He suggested that the best remedy would be effected by clearing out the aldermen entirely, electing in their places a board of control of seven, nine, or eleven commissioners, who should be individually subject to recall by the people if their administration was not good.

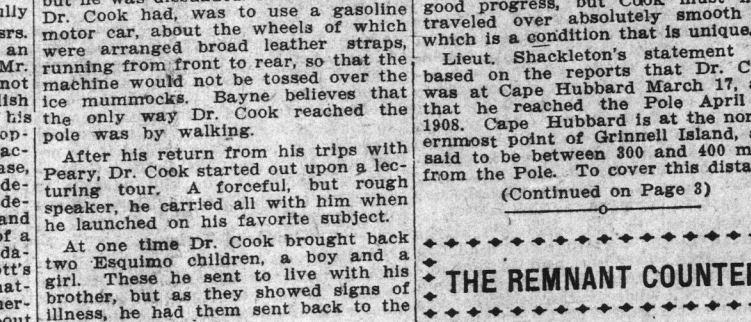
Bereford Is Not Coming West

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Lord Charles Bereford has decided not to make a western trip.

As will be seen from the following extracts, the criticism of the Post of the Lampson Street school is fully justified by the report of Messrs. Hooper and Northcott, who made an examination for the Government. Mr. McBride's letter explains why it is not possible at the present stage to publish their report in extenso, but with his usual frankness he takes the first opportunity of making the public acquainted with the feature of the case, which is the most important, the determination of the Government to demolish the defective construction and proceed at once with the building of a new school upon a solid stone foundation. Messrs. Hooper and Northcott's report leaves no option in this matter, and inferentially it can be gathered what they must have said about the jerry building with its alternate

(Continued on Page 3)

Map Showing Route of Cook's Successful Polar Journey



Map showing the routes followed by the Cook, Nansen, AbruZZi, and Peary expeditions in their attempts to reach the North Pole. Peary came within 203 miles of the Pole, 36 miles farther than the AbruZZi expedition, led by Cagnall in 1900, and 83 miles farther than Nansen in 1895. Heavy dotted line shows Dr. Cook's route.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE MASTERS

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Form Wardrobe

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FORM

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15c	15c
15c	15c
15c	15c
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Advertise in THE COLONIST

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

A TYPICAL DAY IN THE JUNGLE

Indian sport, and particularly jungle shooting, has been so much written about that it is impossible to break new ground without justifying the reputation as a romancer that the tiger shooter of days that are gone is not always undeservedly enjoyed. It may, however, be of interest to roughly describe a typical shoot, such as anyone may nowadays enjoy with little expense and, except for the extreme heat, a minimum of discomfort. Blank beats and unproductive nights spent in machans are of little interest in retrospect, and I therefore propose to pass them over and only record some occasions on which game was brought to bag. The reader should remember, however, that the best arranged beats often come to nothing, and that an extremely good all-round average would be one shot for every six or seven nights spent on the watch.

Within a week of our reaching the jungles one of our "garas" (buffaloes tied up as bait) was killed some four miles from camp. The tiger who was responsible was the only one of which, at that time, we had reliable news, and was looked upon by the villagers as very unlikely to be added to the bag, as in previous years he had disposed of eleven "garas" and innumerable village cattle with impunity. They informed us that he was in high favor with his god, who would warn him of danger from us; but the sequel seemed to show either that, like other favorites, his position was a precarious one, or else that we were under the wing of some rival and more powerful deity. The almost invariable routine in our jungle on hearing of a kill was as follows:

The messenger, despatches by the local shikari in charge of the buffalo that had been killed, having arrived about 9 a. m., men were sent to the villages nearest to the kill to enrol beaters. A few men from near camp would be gathered to carry rifles, water bottles, etc.; two men would be sent off as soon as possible carrying our machans (three-cornered arrangements of strong canvas), and we ourselves would leave camp about midday for our places in the beat. We employed village shikaris exclusively, and these absolutely refused to let either ourselves or our Mahomedans go near the kill or the ground to be beaten, saying that were they to do so the village deity would be offended and decline to give up his particular tiger. As the kill was the first that had occurred we left the shikaris to their own devices, although we had no particular confidence in them, with the result that the beat was a blank, the tiger not having been properly marked down.

By the time that the beaters had reassembled it was nearly 5 p. m., and, after the inferno of drumming and shouting which had been going on for an hour or more, the chance of the tiger returning to feed that night seemed very remote. However, having won the toss, I had a native bedstead slung up on a tree near the kill, and, sending my men away as quickly as possible, settled down for a five hours' watch. The only good tree near the kill was in full possession of red ants, and that which I was on consisted of two thin trunks running straight up for some 20 feet without a branch or leaf. Tigers as a rule, having nothing to fear in the jungle, do not look up, but if this one happened to do so I knew that I must be very conspicuous, in spite of leafy branches, which I had arranged in front of me as well as possible in the limited time at my disposal. All around was dense sunburnt jungle, which the annual fires had not yet cleared of grass and undergrowth.

At first there was absolute silence, but as the sun slowly sank behind the western hills and the short dusk lingered with delusive light among the trees, it was broken by the clarion calls of peafowl, strutting on a rocky crest close at hand before sailing down to their mates in the valleys below. Shortly afterwards a tearing and crashing of branches announced a bear beginning his evening meal within a few hundred yards, but as the last remnants of daylight were replaced by the weak rays of a young moon, peafowl and bear alike moved on or went to rest, and the stillness was only disturbed by the pattering of falling leaves and whisperings of the fresh night breeze. More than once I fancied that I heard stealthy footsteps on the crackling fallen leaves, but eventually decided that it was imagination.

As the tree trunks were in the middle of the side of my perch, which faced the kill, I had to decide which approach I should command, and, having selected that to the west, lay on my elbow as low as possible. At 7 p. m., on a patch of bare ground, I suddenly saw something coming towards my tree, but the light was so bad that I could not imagine what it was; in fact, after staring very hard, I decided that it was a small pig. As it passed into the shade of a bush I managed to discern its outline, and realized that a fine tiger was within twenty yards.

The next few seconds held an amount of condensed excitement that made the incidents of a moment seem drawn out interminally. I slowly raised myself for a shot—every crack of the bedstead magnified enormously in imagination—until I could raise the gun to fire at the animal as it sat watching the kill. As I was inwardly congratulating myself on not having betrayed my presence the tiger quietly got up and stepped behind the bush in the direction of the dead buffalo. This move necessitated my changing to the opposite end of my bedstead, which I found by no means easy to do, and when I had accomplished it

the animal was still invisible, but almost at once appeared very slowly and cautiously, exactly like a cat prospecting a raid on a jug of milk. I raised my gun; a monkey barked in the distance, and in a flash the tiger was out of sight and galloped away uphill. For two hours more I waited in the hope of his returning, but his nerves were evidently upset for the time being, and we returned to camp as the moon set.

We afterwards heard that this tiger had been seen drinking in a pool only a quarter of a mile outside the ground which we had beaten, and within a few minutes of the commencement of the beat. A great deal of his suspicion was probably due to the fact that our beaters, contrary to orders, had walked close to the kill. He never came back to this kill, but a week later disposed of a second "gara" almost in the same place, dragging it, as he had done the first, about half a mile before settling down to a meal.

On this occasion we refused to drive unless the shikaris definitely marked the animal down, and the beat did not commence until 4 p. m. The shikaris assured us that the tiger had deliberately made four false trails away from his feeding place, and none of them had any expectation of his being killed. Within ten minutes of the beat starting he appeared, coming straight to my tree, which was on the side of a shallow ravine, and moving at a fast walk. A bullet in the shoulder at fifteen yards brought him on to his head with a roar, and he struggled about wildly before sitting up and being rolled over by a second shot. He was mortally wounded, but managed, while I was reloading, to crawl off some forty yards into a patch of grass, where, as G.'s machan was very badly placed, neither of us could see him. We warned the beaters and fired wherever we thought we caught a glimpse of him,

but as there was no necessity to chance being mauled we kept everyone treed for nearly an hour before G. gave him his quietus. He was an exceptionally powerful beast, and great were the rejoicings in the villages on whose herds he had preyed as he was taken to camp on a bign of leafy branches, preceded by a party of "tom-tom" men, and surrounded by a crowd of beaters, whose women-kind turned out in strength to heap abuse on their fallen enemy.

Some three weeks later, having in the interval added two small panthers, a bear and a chital stag to the bag, we beat a rocky hillside, covered with dense bamboo thicket and undergrowth, for a large panther, which had that morning for the second time killed one of our "garas." The beaters worked their way uphill towards our machans, which were in trees commanding the bare level summit, and before they had climbed very far the panther gave G. a difficult shot, as it stood at the edge of the covert, nearly hidden by grass, and apparently on the point of breaking back. It disappeared at once, and when the beat was finished we went to look at the place where it had been standing, and found a broad blood track leading downhill. The quantity of blood and one or two small flakes of bone told us plainly that the animal had a broken shoulder, and we took up the trail very cautiously. After passing down rocks honeycombed with holes, in one of which the wounded animal had temporarily taken shelter, the track led finally to a small cave in the face of a cliff at the foot of the hillside.

A number of the beaters had by this time come round the base of the hill, and were chattering like monkeys immediately below this case, so that I had to refuse to move on at all until they climbed up trees or otherwise put themselves in safety. When they had

done so I climbed up a small sapling some ten yards away from the cave, hoping to get a shot at the panther's head, which a man up above said he had seen. There was nothing visible, however, and I retraced my steps to a ledge of rock overhanging the cave mouth and some 12 feet above it.

A villager on my left, who had scrambled down a little from the ledge, called out that he could see the animal, and I therefore began limbing towards him. Immediately above the cave there was a gap in the ledge, and as I was stepping over this the panther sprang out with a roar below me. His off fore leg was swinging, and he stood for a moment snarling and with flattened ears before bounding off in the direction from which he had come. A snapshot at his spine dropped him in his tracks, but as he was still twitching I gave him the left barrel in the throat. He was a handsomely marked, heavy panther, and had disposed of more than half the young buffalo which he had killed.

Our sport about this time was quite spoilt by the villagers who roamed the jungles in every direction gathering "mhowa" berries, and whose womenkind appeared to feel nervous unless they exchanged shrill shrieks at short intervals. On one occasion a tiger killed in broad daylight, and was actually lying feeding within a quarter of a mile of G. and I, who were out for a morning walk, but villagers who had been sent to help to drive it away passed us without giving us news of its being there. To expose to the full the absolute fatuity of these people, part of the patient millions for whom certain travelled idiots demand self-government, I may state that we and our men were on excellent terms with them, and that this particular tiger was in the habit of doing considerable damage to their herds. I will pass over the deaths of two tigers, both

of which were dropped as they left covert, and gave sport which, though amusing at the time, would be uninteresting in repetition, and a large male bear, and describe the last successful incident of our shoot. I had sat up on every possible occasion to try and bag a panther, but my goat had never been touched, and the panthers which had come back to "garas" that they had killed had done so with impunity, as I was afraid of frightening away the tigers that I knew to be about.

Only a day or two before we had to begin our march back to cantonments we had a beat for a panther that had killed overnight in a perfect covert where our last tiger had been shot. We looked forward to a certain shot, but the animal was not in the beat, and we subsequently found his tracks leading away from the patch of jungle in which the village shikari declared that had been lying up. The kill lay in a shallow sandy ravine between two small pools of water, and surrounded by fairly open forest. I did not intend to lose a possible chance of a shot, and therefore ordered my canvas machan to be slung up on a tree overhanging the kill, although the shikaris said that the noise of the beat was almost certain to have driven the panther away. The tree was quite unsuitable for my purpose, and the machan had to be tied in such a way that the front edge cut into my legs, and made them numb and very painful in a short time. At 6 p. m., having sent my men away with orders to come for me before 8 p. m., I began my watch in no very hopeful frame of mind, and with the last rays of the setting sun striking most unpleasantly hotly through the trees.

My weapon on this, as on every other occasion on which I sat up, was a 12-bore shotgun, with so-called "lethal" bullets, a patent of an Indian firm of gunmakers, that can be fired from full choke or cylinder, and give the best of results. The gun was covered from muzzle to breech with a sheath of white calico, the under part blackened to render it less conspicuous. Many sportsmen, no doubt, have used this very simple means of shooting accurately at night, but I have met so many who have never heard of it, that I venture to hope some may benefit by reading this mention of it. I have tried practically every form of night sight, patent or otherwise, and found them more or less useless, but his simple expedient reduces accurate aiming at close ranges to a certainty in almost any light.

As there would be no moon, I hoped that if the panther came at all it would be at dusk, as after that, unless the background were favorable, the difficulty would be not to take aim, but to make out anything to aim at. I was helped in passing the time by numerous red tree ants, which tried to invade my machan, and against which a silent but vigorous warfare was necessary. The pool on my right was fished by two kingfishers of the smallest Indian species, which are the same in appearance as the English birds. At dusk two particularly fine peacocks walked about the opposite bank of the ravine, until one of them saw me, when they made off, though not very hurriedly. They were followed by a large jungle cock, who eventually drank at the pool on my left. Darkness came on, and as the time drew near for my men to fetch me I practically gave up hope of seeing anything.

I was facing the right-hand pool when I thought I saw something suddenly glide down the bank into the sandy bed. Had I not been looking up its direction when it moved, I should have mistaken it for one of several small rocks that lay near it. The light was so bad that, stare as I might, I could make out nothing except a dark lump which seemed to be very slowly gliding along towards the kill. It stopped some fifteen yards away, and I almost decided that my eyes had been mistaken and that it was a stone after all. However, I raised my gun for a shot and tried to take aim. For a time I failed to do so, as when looked at hard the mark became blurred and assimilated with its background. Eventually I raised the gun in front of my face, pressed my cheek to the butt, slowly lowered the muzzle until it covered the centre of the mark and fired.

When the effects of the sudden glare had passed I saw the object I had fired at in exactly the same position as before. This decided me that it was a stone, and so, firing my left barrel for practice, I unloaded and turned round to shout for my men. As I did so I heard what sounded like the noise of a tail being beaten against the ground two or three times. My men did not answer my shouts for a long time, but eventually came along in extended order, brandishing tufts of burning grass and split bamboo. As I could not speak a word of their jungle dialect, a good deal of signalling was entailed before one of them climbed a tree and threw the light of his torch into the ravine. When he had done so we saw a fine panther lying dead, with a bullet between the eyes and the mark of a grazing hit from my second shot on his spine.

It did not take long to sling him on to a small sapling and start for camp, with everyone extremely pleased. The walk to the tents was a good five miles, but the extreme heat of the day had given way to a cool breeze from the river, and we reached home while the night was still young, the way being lighted by relays of villagers with burning bamboos, and our arrival announced by various tom-tom men, who, as usual, lost no opportunity of performing on their instruments. The panther was the last animal brought to bag, and soon afterwards, having beaten unsuccessfully for tiger on two occasions in the interval, we left our jungles on a forced march for the railway and cantonments.—C. Hattan, in The Field.

Bulow and Bethmann-Hollweg, Contrast

(From An Article in the A.P.)

The change in the Chancellorship of the German Empire is one of the most curious from every point of view that has taken place since the foundation of the German Empire. There are all kinds of public reasons given, and the German Emperor has been effusive in private and official compliments to the fallen Chancellor. But there must be a private history, of which we shall know nothing, till the memoirs of the epoch are published, and by that time most of us won't care. I cannot help thinking that the real reason was a certain cooling in the relations between the Emperor and Prince Bulow. The Kaiser is a hard and somewhat capricious taskmaster, and eats up even his most devoted servants pretty rapidly. He made a bitter life-long enemy of his greatest Chancellor. Caprivi was dismissed and then died. Hohenlohe Hohenlohe left memoirs which so offended the Kaiser that he would have stopped their publication if that had been possible.

Bulow, very rich, of an ancient family, married to an Italian lady of great wealth as well as of great charm, with a great estate to retire to in Germany, a princely villa to sun himself in Italy, accustomed from his earliest years to the best and most agreeable society in every capital in Europe—Bulow was never the kind of man with whom even the Kaiser could take liberties; and knowing that he had always the safe and pleasant estate of a rich nobleman to retreat to, Bulow could always pretty plainly indicate that he did not want to outstay his welcome. And then, living as he had done in the atmosphere of foreign courts, where even a declaration of war is made with delicacy of language and demeanor, Bulow must now and then have been shocked by the brutalities of political controversy—worse in Germany than they are with us. Can anybody imagine anything more utterly vile and degrading than for a man like Bulow to have to go into the witness-box at the time of the unspeakable infamies of the Eulenberg trial, and have to defend himself from the most odious of charges because a wretched gutter journalist chose to make insinuations against him in his rag?

But apart from this, Bulow undoubtedly felt most the difficulty of his position as the adviser of the Kaiser; and was therefore responsible for that very unaccountable personage's utterances. We all remember the cyclone which passed over Germany when the Daily Telegraph published its historic interview with the Emperor—an interview, by the way, which was due to the sharp initiative of Harry Lawson, now in charge of his father's great journal, and already revealing the family gifts that have created that immense paper.

Bulow was unable to get at the Kaiser before he had to answer some of the criticisms which were probably far too frank to quite please so sensitive and proud a man as the Kaiser. And this was not the first time in which Bulow allowed the world to see the chagrin which the Kaiser often caused him. It is recalled that when Eugene Richter—the great Radical leader—now dead—was made the critic of the acts of the Kaiser, and made the remark: "This must be a hard master to serve." Bulow nodded his head in assent; a very strong thing to do; and doubtless that nod was conveyed by his underlings to the Kaiser within a very few minutes after. It may have been that nod that sowed the seed of distrust between Emperor and Minister,

the final though slow fruit of which we see today.

Bulow is undoubtedly an attractive figure, but his attraction, to me at least, is personal rather than political. He is a Reactionary to the very marrow of his bones; a Junker—one of that narrow, selfish, and obscurantist squirearchy which is bleeding the poor of Germany, and preparing that big revolt which is coming, and may be devastating and even sanguinary. Bulow was equally reactionary where liberty was concerned; he has refused to change in one iota the narrow franchise which makes the Prussian Reichstag about as representative of the masses of Prussia as our House of Commons was before 1832. He was a reactionary where Poles are concerned; for he passed the iniquitous law which means to drive out the Poles from their estates in Silesia. And finally, he encouraged the Emperor in those wild expeditions, and above all in the mad navy policy which has done much to exasperate all Europe, and to increase the rage for increased armaments everywhere. And today when Bulow leaves the helm he leaves a nation with a crushing load of debt, which deficit his fellow-Junkers are shifting on to the food and drink of the poor.

As An Orator. But personally Bulow must have been a most delightful fellow. I used to read nearly all his speeches in the Reichstag; and his light and airy touch, his reasonable joke, his apt quotation, sometimes make a performer who set not merely Germans, but all Europe laughing.

The successor of Prince Bulow is one of the examples of the wonderful way in which the Jewish race is able to advance itself to the highest political positions even in countries where they are not liked, and where innumerable obstacles of race, class, and other prejudices seem to block their way. Bethmann-Hollweg is half a Jew. On the paternal side he comes from the landed aristocracy; but his great-grandfather added to the family wealth, and power by going to Frankfurt for his wife; and finding therein the daughter of the Bethmanns; and the Bethmanns were Jewish Junkers, who had settled in Frankfurt after their expulsion from their religion from Holland.

The two names—the old Jewish and the old Prussian—were united; and thus it is that today Bethmann-Hollweg is the name of Germany's new Chancellor. The family, under this name, has been in the service of the Prussia now for three generations. The grandfather of the new Chancellor was first a university professor, and then a minister; and he was the first of the family to be ennobled. Thus there runs in the veins of Bethmann-Hollweg, the blood of merchants, of scholars, and of officials; altogether a mixed stock with gifts from each.

Probably the foundation of Bethmann-Hollweg's high fortunes was the fact that he was a fellow student of the Kaiser at Bonn; they even belonged to the same corps, and the Kaiser has always taken care of his university friends. Up to the present the new Chancellor has shown none of the charms of his predecessor. He is a painstaking, conscientious, hard-working bureaucrat; rather dull of speech, rather lugubrious of manner, rather awkward in appearance.

The two following descriptions are from the London Daily Telegraph, the editor of which is famous for his pen-portraiture. Bethmann-Hollweg. He is a man of almost gigantic stature, but

his limbs are loosely hung on to his body; and his figure might be, and probably is, the despair of his tailor. Moreover, the new Chancellor has not an impeccable taste in fancy waistcoats. His face is long, like his body. An immensely high, narrow forehead is crowned by a bristling growth of iron-grey hair, and a scrubby, pointed beard imperfectly covers the chin. His complexion is sombre and irregular, and his whole countenance would suggest a weather-beaten mariner were it not for the strained expression of the eyes, that look into you as if into a badly-printed book through horn-rimmed pince-nez.

When on his feet in the House, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg appears rather ill at ease. He has no pretence whether to rhetorical refinements or gesture.

Bulow. On the rare occasions when Prince Bulow appeared before the Reichstag, he dominated that assembly not so much by force of character as by the ease and assurance of his demeanor, and the smoothness and eloquence of his oratory. As he stood before his corner seat at the Ministerial table, his erect and soldierly figure, scrupulously attired, and carefully groomed, his features set in that composure which only a confident sense of superiority can give, he seemed, in comparison with the humdrum mediocrities in front of him, almost like a visitant from another world.

A BELL-RINGING DOG

No animal in the world equals a dog as a faithful sentinel when it comes to "keeping watch and ward" in the interests of its master. Some dogs may be taught to perform duties of an unusual nature. Off the shores of Alaska, on a small, rocky island, is a little light station, connected with which is a fog bell. During the continuance of dense fogs, which frequently prevail, the bell is used to warn vessels of the danger of approaching too near the island and coast. The lightkeeper has a large and very intelligent shepherd dog that answers to the name of Don Carlos. This dog has been trained to toll the fog bell when the weather is very heavy. So well trained is Don Carlos that, when the fog comes rolling in, he rushes unbidden by the keeper, to the bell, and begins to tug at the rope and to sound the alarm. This faithful fellow continues to do until relieved by his master. Don Carlos often takes his turn at the bell during the night when the keeper is busy looking after the light.

WEELEIE FORGET

"Wully," said Mrs. MacHigh to her little son as they emerged from the station at Saltham-by-the-Sea. "Noo that we are at the coast, mind and ca' your father 'papa' when he comes doon for the week-end. Ye'll no' forget, wull ye?"

"Wully," nearing the big sea, felt graciously inclined to promise anything, and told his mother he wouldna forget.

On the Saturday morning Mrs. MacHigh was sitting on the sands beside some "swell" seaside acquaintances, watching the children playing. Thinking to impress her neighbor, she called out in her best society voice—"Wee-lee, your papa is coming doon the day."

"Oh, is he?" answered "Wee-lee," busily engaged at a sand castle, and quite forgetful of Monday's promise. "An' wull my father be wi' him."

New Cold Storage Plant of the B. Wilson Co. Ltd.



A GROWING
VICTORIA
INDUSTRY



Housed in its splendid new quarters on Herald street, the firm of B. Wilson Company, Limited, furnishes an example of the progress which has taken place in Victoria within the past few years. Eight years ago this firm commenced business in Victoria in premises on Wharf street. In 1904 the growth of business necessitated a change to larger premises on Store street, and this year still another move was made when the fine new building on Herald street, recently completed and equipped with an up-to-date plant, the whole involving an expenditure of \$100,000, were occupied.

In no other city on the Coast is there as modern a cold storage and ice-manufacturing plant as is now possessed by this city. The growth of the firm is the natural outcome of the growth of the city and Island, and the fact that the company has invested such a large amount in putting itself in a position to handle its ever-increasing business indicates that Victoria business men are fully alive to the growing opportunities for business on this Coast.

Economy and Efficiency

Every attention has been paid to the economical and efficient operation of the various branches of the company's business. The cold storage rooms have the latest plant for keeping the temperature at the required point. From the cold storage rooms, where poultry, fish and other products can be found frozen stiff in a temperature which suggest a prairie winter, the other rooms where a less severe, but none the less well regulated temperature is required, every facility for carrying on the business has been provided. Twenty tons of ice per twenty-four hours can be manufactured, ice made from distilled water and as absolutely pure as it is possible to make it. The company's two brands of hams and bacon, the B. C. Special and Royal brands, are known throughout the province, and its Challenge brand of eggs, its creamery and dairy butter products and frozen poultry are familiar to the trade.

A trip through the company's new two-story brick building, equipped with every facility for carrying on its business, will give one an idea of what a modern plant of its kind is and what it can do. In all twenty-five employees are engaged in the various departments of the concern.

High-Grade Product

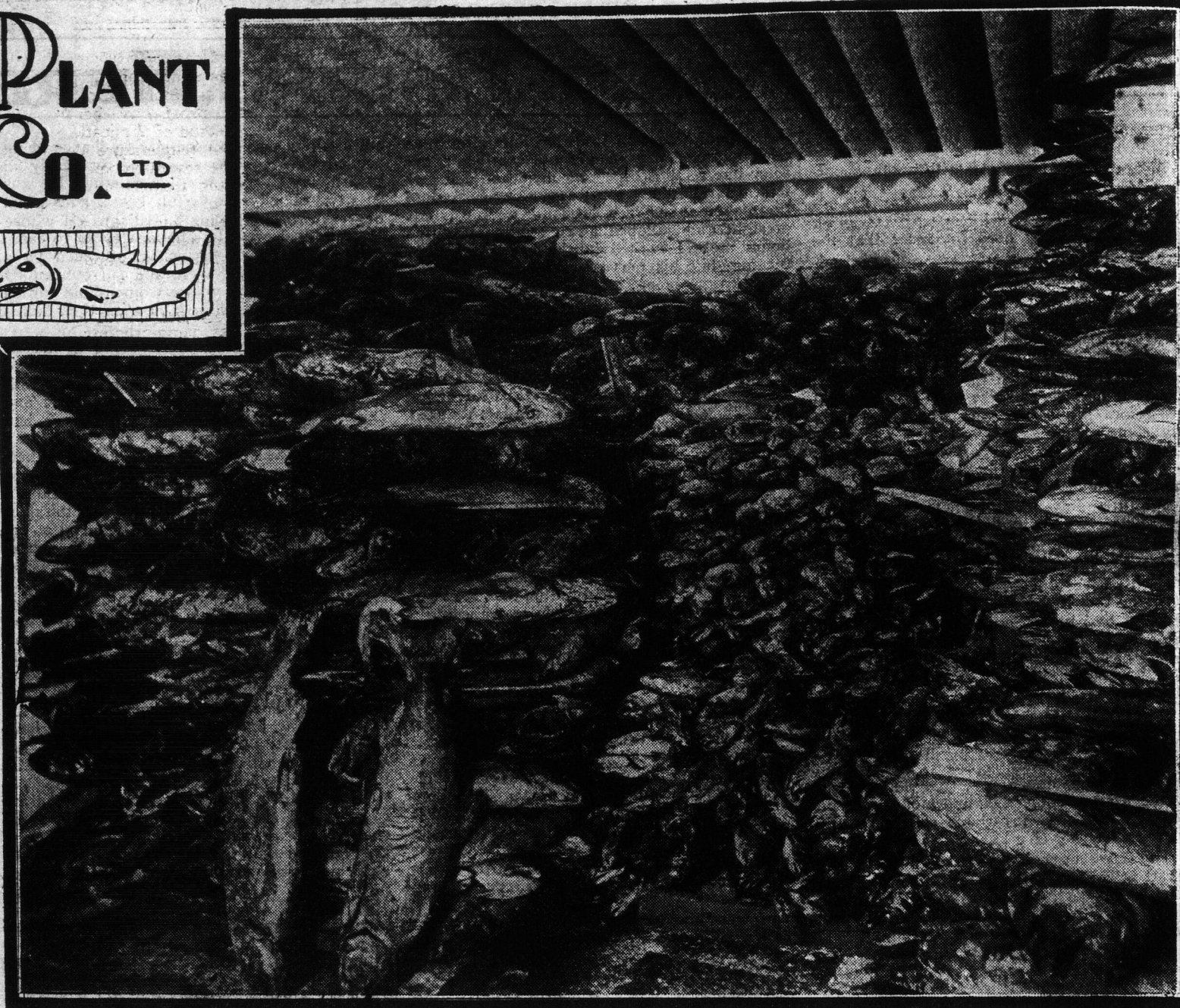
Every attention is given to the purity of the goods sent out by the firm. In the egg-handling department every egg is examined before an electric light before it is sent out; care is taken in the putting up of the butter, large quantities of which are imported from the East; the cold storage rooms are the very acme of cleanliness, and the care with which the firm's products are prepared is indicated by the fact that the sale of its hams and bacon, though in competition with the big packing house products of the other side, are daily increasing. Large shipments of mild-cured salmon are made to the German market, the fish, after being cleaned at the wharf, being stored in cold storage until shipped.

The entire plant from cellar to garret is devised with the object of ease in handling the products and convenience in shipping. Railway connection from the plant to the E. & N. has been made, the cars being brought right into the building. The mechanical equipment of the plant has been given first thought, and the firm is satisfied that it has the most up-to-date plant of any city on the Coast, with the possible exception of Los Angeles.

Mechanical Equipment

After the design and arrangement of the building was made complete to specially afford all modern conveniences required by the company's business, then came the special work of equipping the building with the refrigerating system and power to serve all auxiliary parts, all of which makes a complete plant, with a perfect control, in the hands of a single attendant.

In the selecting of the site on which the



FROZEN FISH IN COLD STORAGE TEMPERATURE ZERO

refrigerated corridor has an opening also direct to car without passing through refrigerated space, so that goods may be transferred either under the protection of refrigeration, or without it, as the nature of the goods being handled may require.

tem," which very greatly decreases the time necessary for freezing. The time ordinarily required for freezing a block of ice of equal size in other plants is forty-eight hours, while the same work is done in this one in twenty-seven hours. In addition to the reducing of the freezing time considerable economy is gained in the capacity of the machine by using this system.

The manner in which the piping is placed in the ice-making tank is a little out of the usual and regular way, in that the headers or manifolds to which all coils are connected, are specially large and of heavy steel piping, with ends and all branch connections welded in, thus eliminating joints and making the whole work of a very solid and permanent character. The coils have but one liquid supply connection to the system, which is so connected as to give perfect distribution of work to all coils, and is controlled by a single supply valve, located in the machine room.

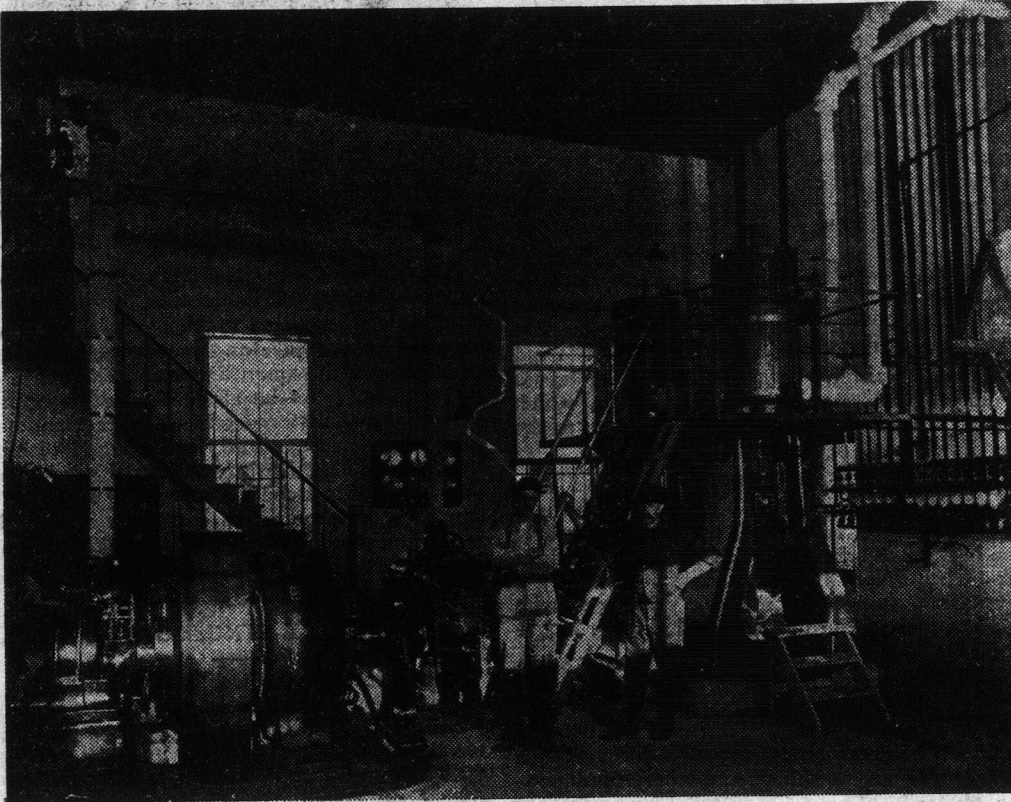
No piping or headers are exposed, all being submerged within the tank, thus utilizing the complete working surface of all pipe in connection with the freezing. The suction, or return tank to the machine, is a single pipe leading directly from the accumulator through a distilled water pre-cooling tank, thence through the refrigerated space of chill rooms on its way to the machine.

The wood-work, or covering for the tank, is so designed that not more than the space occupied by each individual freezing may be uncovered at any one time, thus exposing to the higher temperature of the room where the tank is located only the small section of the tank's surface occupied by the one can. This is a guard against a very common source

of loss of work in most ice-making tanks, in the average plant.

Ice Harvesting and Handling

Some very novel and ingenious conveniences have been worked out for the handling of the ice after being harvested. The harvesting is done in the regular way, a traveling crane and hoisting method, with shower thawing dump for releasing ice from the cans in which it is frozen. The freezing tank is located on the second, or Herald street, floor level, and directly over the wagon alley, where a loading platform is provided to serve wagon deliveries and carload shipments. An ice storage room is also located on the same floor as the ice-making tank, but at a little lower level. The block of ice leaving the thawing pump passes by gravity to the storage room through an automatic door which registers or counts it as it passes in. In this room is kept the stock which is always on hand for prompt shipment and deliveries. It is refrigerated to a temperature very much below the freezing point and, consequently, ice may be kept indefinitely without the slightest deterioration. The method of removing the ice from this storage room is accomplished in a very simple, novel and practical way. The room being located immediately above the space where wagons and cars enter, make it possible to handle the ice by gravity, which is accomplished in the following manner: A small car, just large enough to hold one block of ice, is passed through an opening in the floor of the ice storage room at a point most convenient over the loading platform below. This car when not in use forms a door for closing the opening through which the ice passes when leaving the storage room, and is



Engine Room

System a Model One

The refrigerating system throughout is without exception the most complete and thoroughly modern one on the Pacific Coast at this time. There are larger ones, but none more complete in their application of the varied conditions to be met.

The system is so arranged that (although a wide range of conditions and temperatures are met) the whole can be done from a single machine with perfect ease. Three separate and distinct forms of application are combined in one system and may be handled simultaneously from the same machine, or can be operated in two separate and distinct plants, viz., ice-making, freezing and refrigerating. The advantages secured in this combined feature are very important from the standpoint of operating economically, and has proven an extraordinary valuable feature in making the temperature of each department easy to control.

Ice-Making Plant

This part of the plant is of the can system, using a 200-lb. mould placed in the freezing tank in the regular and usual way. This department of the plant complete, as well as several others, was built in local shops by plans furnished by the company's engineers. The ammonia piping is of the continuous welded coil style, each coil being seven pipes high and containing 312 lineal feet without a joint.

The tank is operated on the lately developed system known as the "flooded sys-



Office and Office Staff.

held in place by counter-balance pneumatic cylinder. When delivered to the car, it immed its own weight to within a platform level below, when it the piston counter-balance in cylinder and is dropped easily block to either car or wagon, turns to its original position



Barrelled

and registers the block of ice By the inlet and outlet counting complete check is kept upon the in storage, the amount harv amount delivered each day, a readily appreciated by all ice simple arrangement is also pre ering ice to the tops of refriger standing alongside the building the shipping of refrigerated of this being operated by gravity quiring no power whatever to no matter what disposition is

Water Distilling System

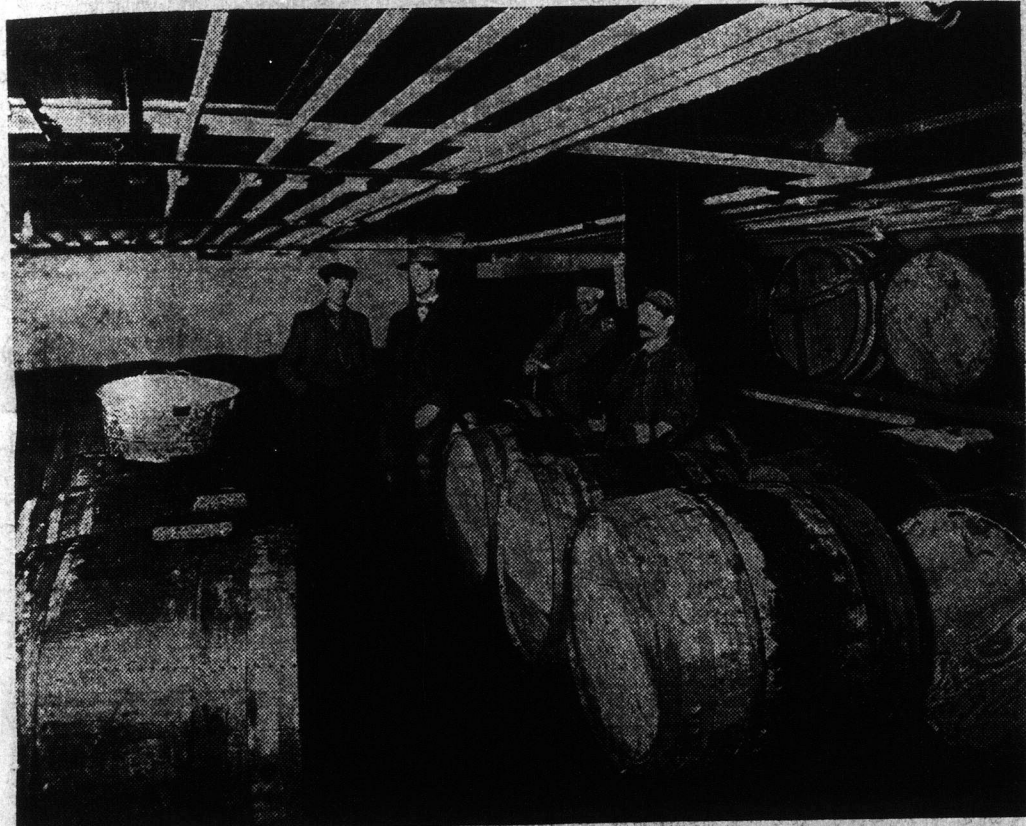
Water to be frozen is first filtered and purified in the most before it is introduced into the It is first passed through the under high pressure, thence to gine cylinder, where power is drive the machinery, thence p face condenser, where it is steam into water again, only through another evaporating lighter pressure, then chilled thoroughly before being accept freezing. The entire distilling ated by gravity, thus eliminat very uneconomical system of handling of distilled water, als ation of the water after distill tem is simple and positive in it

Results

Very striking and encoura trast between the manner in v regarded only a few years a which it is now looked at by petent to speak. It is but it was taken for granted that more or less must be annually so many offenders must come ment. A faint hope might be ed that by education or som indicated agency the number diminished. The real belief who uttered some words app to convey encouragement w could be done to suppress or ly an evil which lay as much control as the rainfall or the is interesting to contrast with resignation and depression th those who are now responsib ing of our penal system. "Up every criminal who is not m is potentially a good citizen, creed of the Preston Commis creed which most of their pre had been scouted as much too which, on the whole, seems sults. We are witnessing th this principle in ways never w with a degree of success wh reduce greatly ten or twenty prison population. Those wh been sceptical as to effective criminal classes would do we report of 1909 of the Borstal A can scarcely fail to admit that ful agencies for good are at

The experiment, which has cessful than its authors antic a small way at Bedford Pris gradually extended. At first to selected offenders in the m on between the ages of sixteen who had been committed for was soon discovered that litt done with criminals under sentences. This has been re system can in future be wo more effect by reason of the which came into operation on month. It empowers Court convictions for offences invol

held in place by counter-balance within a pneumatic cylinder. When a block of ice is delivered to the car it immediately drops by its own weight to within a few inches of the platform level below, when it is cushioned by the piston counter-balance in the pneumatic cylinder and is dropped easily and dumps the block to either car or wagon, then the car returns to its original position, automatically,



Barrelled Fish in Cold Storage—Temperature 32 deg.

and registers the block of ice as it passed out. By the inlet and outlet counting a perfect and complete check is kept upon the amount of ice in storage, the amount harvested, and the amount delivered each day, a feature which is readily appreciated by all ice dealers. A very simple arrangement is also provided for delivering ice to the tops of refrigerated cars, when standing alongside the building to be iced for the shipping of refrigerated or frozen goods, this being operated by gravity also, thus requiring no power whatever to handle the ice, no matter what disposition is desired.

Water Distilling System

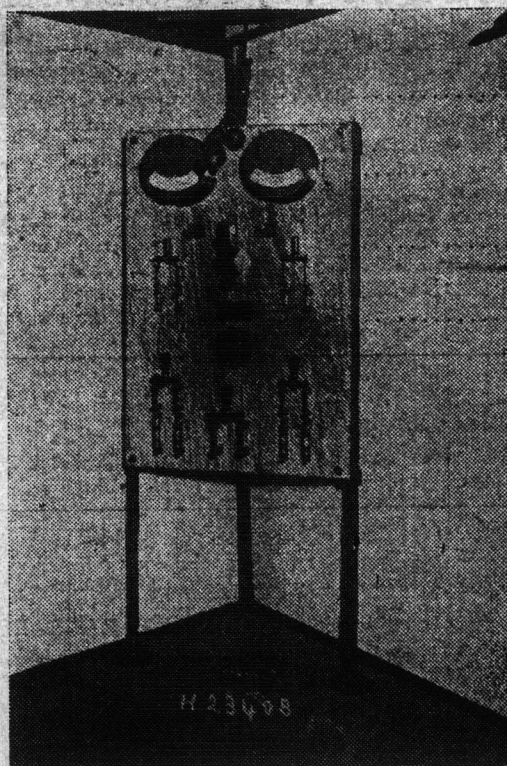
Water to be frozen is first thoroughly distilled and purified in the most careful manner before it is introduced into the freezing tank. It is first passed through the boilers as steam under high pressure, thence through the engine cylinder, where power is taken from it to drive the machinery, thence passing to a surface condenser, where it is changed from steam into water again, only to be taken through another evaporating process under lighter pressure, then chilled and filtered thoroughly before being accepted as ready for freezing. The entire distilling system is operated by gravity, thus eliminating the usual and very uneconomical system of pumps for the handling of distilled water, also the contamination of the water after distillation. The system is simple and positive in its action, and re-

quires but little attention after it is put into operation.

About 70,000 cubic feet of space is refrigerated to a temperature ranging from 10 to 40 degrees, the ordinary direct expansion system being employed, the amount of piping installed in each room being in direct proportion to the temperature desired in the room, with the refrigerant temperature, or temperature within

amount of space and cost. The work done in this department was under contract with the Union Fibre Co., of Minona, Minnesota, U. S. A., their "water-proof lith" being used. The amount and method of application was in accordance with the temperature desired to be maintained in the several rooms insulated, the thickness ranging from three inches for 40 degree temperatures to six inches for 15 degrees or more below zero. All walls were thoroughly water-proofed outside and in, before the insulating material was applied. After insulating material was in place a finishing course of Portland cement plaster was then applied, thus making a hard, smooth finish to the walls as well as damp-proofing them.

A very great convenience, as well as economy, has been worked out in this plant in a system of control of the temperatures of the various individual rooms and of the ice-making plant. The ammonia supply which is used for this purpose is brought to a convenient point within the machine room, where the control of liquid supply to all rooms is



Switch Boards in Engine Room.

taken from a common source. This is located near the pressure gauges so that the attendant in handling these control valves can instantly determine the amount necessary to open or close them to get the desired temperature and pressure in freezing coils.

Removing frost from the coils is accomplished in a very simple and ingenious manner, as follows: The discharge gases from the machine are reversed and lead back to the freezing coil at the entrance end, through a small connection provided on the discharge side of the system near the compressor. Hot gas is allowed to flow into the freezing coil for a few minutes, which loosens up the frost from the soil, and it immediately drops off and is taken out of the room either through drains provided or by an attendant. This can

be done without disturbing the operations of the machine upon any coil in the system except the one particularly desired.

The Machine

This is of the latest improved pattern, built by the York Manufacturing Co., of York, Pennsylvania, and supplied to this contract by the United Iron Works Co. of Seattle, Washington. It is a simple cylinder Corliss engine, direct connected to compressor crank shaft, horizontal engine and vertical compressors, 11 1/2 x 15 inches.

The condensing plant in connection with the whole power and refrigerating system is a very extraordinary one, unusually simple in its design. It has a great many special features embodied in it to add economy, reliability and convenience to the operation of the plant. The water for this purpose is pumped from the sea some 1,000 feet distant from the plant, through an eight-inch wood pipe specially laid by the company for this service. The pump is a single stage turbine type direct connected to a motor mounted on the same base. The starting and control of this motor is located in the machine room at a convenient point for the operating attendant. The quantity of water handled against a static head of eighty-four feet is 500 gallons per minute. The condensing systems, both ammonia and steam, are entirely of the inclosed type, and so located and arranged that when the flow of water is once started the syphoning effect of the return water to the sewer very greatly assists the pump by decreasing the head pumped against by the amount of the atmospheric pressure. In addition to this an other assistance of even greater amount is

all or part of the steam plant may be operated, condensing, under a vacuum of twenty-six inches, thus reducing the amount of steam required by the engine cylinders to produce the necessary power for driving machinery.

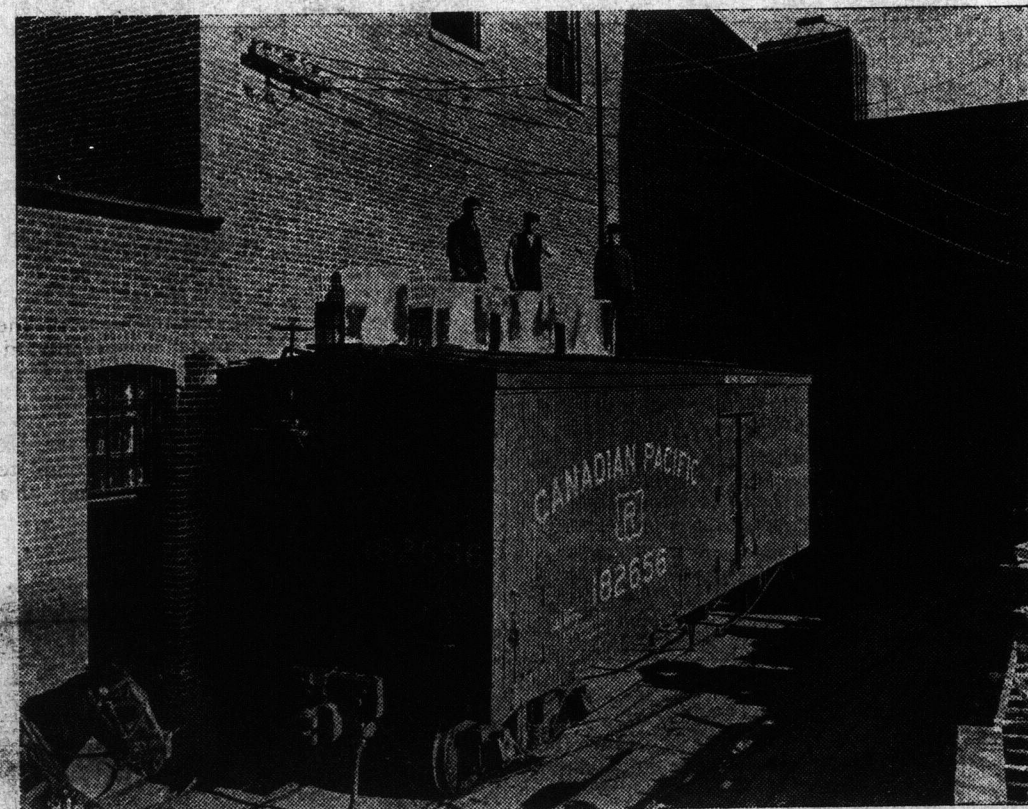
Electrical Installation

The electrical installation consists of one Westinghouse generator, 25 K. W., direct-connected to a Robb Armstrong high speed engine, and is used to light the building throughout, operate the elevators, the sea-water pump mentioned above, and the brine agitator.

Boilers

The boiler plant consists of two units set on one battery, either unit being large enough to be capable of operating the entire plant at its full capacity at the present time. The boiler furnaces are arranged for burning either coal or wood, either of which may be of very low grade. The fuel being used at present is slab wood direct from the mill, which has a heating value of approximately 5000 B. T. U. per cord. The economical results obtained from ordinary running conditions show that eight and three-tenths tons of refrigeration (one ton refrigeration equals the melting of one ton of ice) is produced on one cord of this low grade wood, which is an economy not obtained elsewhere in any published report.

This plant was specially designed throughout to particularly serve the requirements of the B. Wilson Co., Ltd., by the J. C. Corbin Co., Engineers, of Seattle, Wash., specialists in refrigerating engineering. The contractors for the whole mechanical equipment were The United Iron Works Co., of Seattle, Wash., Northwestern agent for The York Manufac-



Icing Refrigerator Car.

given to the engines driving the machinery by the use of a barometric condenser, which is located in the exhaust main and so arranged that turing Co., who installed the same, Mr. C. F. McDowell being the erecting engineer in charge.

Results of Borstal System

Very striking and encouraging is the contrast between the manner in which crime was regarded only a few years ago and that in which it is now looked at by those most competent to speak. It is but yesterday since it was taken for granted that so many crimes more or less must be annually committed, and so many offenders must come up for punishment. A faint hope might be casually expressed that by education or some other vaguely indicated agency the number might one day be diminished. The real belief of most of those who uttered those words apparently intended to convey encouragement was that nothing could be done to suppress or reduce effectively an evil which lay as much beyond human control as the rainfall or the temperature. It is interesting to contrast with that spirit of resignation and depression the hopefulness of those who are now responsible for the working of our penal system. "Up to a certain age every criminal who is not mentally defective is potentially a good citizen." That is the creed of the Preston Commissioners today; a creed which most of their predecessors would have scouted as much too optimistic, but one which, on the whole, seems justified by results. We are witnessing the application of this principle in ways never before tried, and with a degree of success which promises to reduce greatly ten or twenty years hence our prison population. Those who have hitherto been sceptical as to effective treatment of the criminal classes would do well to consult the report of 1000 of the Borstal Association. They can scarcely fail to admit that new and powerful agencies for good are at work.

The experiment, which has been more successful than its authors anticipated, began in a small way at Bedford Prison, and has been gradually extended. At first it was applied to selected offenders in the metropolitan prison between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who had been committed for six months. It was soon discovered that little good could be done with criminals under successive short sentences. This has been rectified; and the system can in future be worked with much more effect by reason of the Act of last year, which came into operation on the first of this month. It empowers Courts in the case of convictions for offences involving penal servi-

tude to pass a sentence of detention under penal discipline in a Borstal institution for a term of not less than one year or more than three if the person is between sixteen and twenty-one, or if "by reason of his criminal habits or tendencies, or association with persons of bad character, it is expedient that he should be subject to detention for such term and under such instruction and discipline as appears most conducive to his reformation and the repression of crime." It is only right to say that the action of Parliament would have been futile but for the formation of the Central Borstal Association and local committees, which have labored with admirable zeal to carry out a rational system of treatment.

Speaking lately of the Borstal methods, the Bishop of Wakefield said truly that the problem is how to combine in the treatment of young criminals "tenderness and strength," to "draw the line between sternness and sympathy." In the past the tendency was to be punctiliously severe; not, indeed, to be downright cruel, but to make the prisoner, whether young or old, have a bad time of it. When his term of punishment was over he was often not very fit to do hard work, even if he was willing to turn to honest ways of livelihood. When he left the prison gates he made a sudden plunge, generally with disastrous results, from a life of immunity from responsibility into one of complete freedom. Today the tendency, the danger, is to forget that the prison is not a place of recreation; to dwell too much on the hardships of its inmates; to plead a little too much for their comforts; to ask and expect too much; to be unduly critical of prison authorities. The advocates of the Borstal system claim to have avoided these mistakes. "It is not," they say, "a pamper-by system; only those who accept its strong incentive and reformatory methods find it tolerable; those who do not, entreat for removal to other prisons where less development and improvement of their latent capacities are demanded." It seeks to inure to hard work the lads subject to its discipline; it would make them strong and fit to handle tools intelligently; it would turn them into healthy and well set-up-men. The fact that they may quit Borstal with some proficiency in a trade counts for much. It is unfortunately the fact, as the

Prison Commissioners have pointed out, that lads of good character leave elementary schools with no industrial training and drift into casual employment and "idle and loafing habits—the breeding ground of criminal propensity." Some day or other the money now squandered in elementary schools upon showy, decorative superfluities will be applied to giving instruction in matters essential to the well-being of a large part of the youth of this country. Until sound sense gets the upper hand in the education of the poor, those who work the Borstal system must do their best to supply instruction which ought to be given elsewhere. They are not laboring in vain; they can already point to excellent results. "Certainly sixty, and probably over seventy, per cent. of the boys discharged after Borstal treatment are doing well," results of which the association may well be proud, considering the antecedents of most of the lads and the fact that they had become "a burden to their friends and a menace to the community." Hitherto one part of our social system has manufactured criminals, and another part of it has punished them. This vicious circle may not last for ever.—London Times.

SHE ENDORSED IT

"I want to get this cheque cashed," said the fair young matron, appearing at the window of the paying teller.

"Yes, madame. You must endorse it, though," explained the teller.

"Why, my husband sent it to me. He is away on business," she said.

"Yes, madame. Just endorse it—sign it on the back so we will know and your husband will know we paid it to you."

She went to the desk against the wall, and in a few moments presented the cheque triumphantly, having written on its back, "Your loving wife, Edith."

A DIFFICULT CASE

A doctor who was spending a rare and somewhat dull night at his own fireside received the following message from three fellow doctors:—

"Please step over to the club and join us at a rubber of bridge."

"Jane, dear," he said to his wife, "I am called away again. It appears to be a difficult case—there are three other doctors on the spot already."

A Battleship on Paper

It is commonly said that "a battleship must first be built on paper." There appears to be more truth than exaggeration in the expression. According to a well-known naval authority, when the government decided to build a warship of the battleship class, there must be drawn up over twelve hundred plans and specifications, to be approved by the government, before the actual construction of the vessel can begin. The cost of plans is no mean item in the general estimate; for instance, in one recent case they cost the builders some sixteen thousand pounds.

In the matter of the steel plates for the hull—taking a single item for the purpose of illustration—it is stated that as many as five hundred wholly distinct and separate plans are imperative. The eight hundred or nine hundred plans necessary to aid in the construction of the hull as a whole, range from a small sheet of paper about twelve inches square to an immense sheet eleven feet in length by some two feet and a fraction in width.

Furthermore, each plan must be duplicated in at least a dozen prints. Thus over eighteen thousand six hundred square feet of paper will be covered with drawings before the yard begins the construction of the hull. This calculation does not, of course, take into account the ten thousand five hundred square feet of paper that will be covered by the preparation of the schedules of materials by which the yard will order the numerous supplies necessary for the work of construction.

Then, too, the engine and electrical departments are in the meantime preparing their plans on a similar scale of detailed liberality.

A Definite Idea from the Start

But these hundreds of plans are not, as at first might be supposed, made one after another until a result is reached that meets with the government's approval and its word to proceed with the construction. On the contrary, the government has a most definite idea of what is going to be done in every detail long before the draftsman of the contracting shipbuilder begins his work.

The shipbuilder's work is, as a matter of fact, based upon still another set of prints, bearing all sorts of cabalistic marks, that come from the government. The first plans for

all classes of war vessel, with the exception of torpedo boats and destroyers, are drawn up in the offices of the government before any of the big shipbuilding plants are invited to submit proposals for their construction. They are merely a statement of the type of vessel wanted, and are accompanied by a book of specifications, which may consist of some three hundred pages.

Nothing could be more exact than the specifications. As an instance, take the small item of a canvas gun-cover. When the government draws up its specifications, it is definitely stated how many stitches to an inch are to be taken in sewing the canvas; and there must be no "averaging" in this work—there must be so many stitches to the inch, no matter at what point the inspector may choose to count them.

Every plate of steel, of which no two are exactly similar, has its individual position in the scheme of the ship, every rivet-hole has its individual place in the steel plate, and every plate must, therefore, have been carefully planned on paper before it becomes part of the ship's construction.

Still another series of delicately complicated plans are those that provide for the installation of tubes, wires and other means of connecting every part of the ship with every other part.

Finally, when the huge vessel has actually been built and slides from the ways, ready to receive her ordnance and go into commission, the government files a duplicate of every plan, not of the original draft, but of yet another set, containing all the changes developed in the course of construction—from the smallest hammock hook to the biggest engine. Then, whatever may happen to the vessel, the government is prepared immediately to order the material necessary to repair the injury.

American (to driver of Morris' team of horses at Highland Society Show)—"Do you call these great horses in this country? In America we use horses regularly sixteen feet high."

Driver—"Sixteen hands, you mean?"
 American—"Hands! Yes! Did I say feet? By gum, I'll stick to it, then."

Ladies' Wash Suits Marked at Special Prices for Friday

Friday will be a busy day in our Mantle Department, second floor, as we are placing on sale the balance of our stock of Ladies' Wash Suits. These are in a number of very pretty effects, including the season's very latest style effects, some of which are exquisitely trimmed with lace. The colors are white, mauve, blue, helio and stripes, while the price they are marked at is sure to clear them out quickly on Friday, being specially priced for that day's selling at \$2.50.

GREAT SILK BARGAINS—Silks for 75c

We have just opened up a new lot of Fine Silks. These were intended for the earlier part of the season, but were delayed in transit. They are 27 and 34 inches wide, comprised of Cold Pongees, and are exceptional values at the old price: 75c but, for quick sale, Friday, they are marked at..... 75c

A Large Assortment of the Newest Styles in Men's Footwear

This season we are carrying an exceptionally heavy stock of Men's Shoes, particularly of those styles most suitable for service in wet weather.

With our increased accommodation we shall be better able to handle the large business which is surely coming our way.

If you will give us a little time some day, we will fit you accurately and well with a pair of these shoes.

We mention a few leaders below:

MEN'S BLUCHER, of dull chrome calf leather, heavy Goodyear welt soles, narrow or broad toes... \$5.00

MEN'S BLUCHER, made of heavy selected chrome calfskin, tan or black, on smart last. A boot to wear well and look well... \$5.00

MEN'S BLUCHER, stout box calf, leather lined, on a broad toe, but good style last. A boot that will ensure a dry foot on the wettest of days... \$5.50

MEN'S BLUCHER, made of soft glazed kid tops, but with half double soles. Rather narrow, but comfortable toe... \$5.50

MEN'S BLUCHER, a most satisfactory boot for general wear, Dongola kid, leather lined, wide, easy last, heavy double soles... \$5.00

MEN'S BLUCHER, of tan willow calf, leather lined, heavy Goodyear welt soles, broad last... \$5.00

MEN'S BLUCHER, for heavy out-of-door service in wet weather, made of tan winter calfskin tops with waterproof soles. A most serviceable boot... \$6.00

We are carrying a large stock of the famous "Gorilla Boot" for workmen. This boot is so well known all over the United States and Canada that it is hardly necessary to describe it. Made of heavy satin grain, with stout oak tanned soles, screwed soles and full bellows tongue... \$3.50

MEN'S SPORTING BOOTS, tan oil grain leather, 12 inch top, stout screwed soles... \$5.00

MEN'S SPORTING BOOTS, moosehide, tan or black, 17 inch top, Strathcona pattern... \$6.00

MEN'S WATERPROOF BOOTS, English make, tan oil grain leather, heavy waterproof soles. Hard to wear-out... \$5.00

MEN'S POLICE BOOTS, made of soft box calf, plain toes, heavy double soles, Goodyear welt, Police pattern... \$4.50

Noteworthy Values From the Staple Department

Special Flannelette Savings

ENGLISH FLANNELETTES, in stripes and white, extra heavy, double warp and twill. Per yard, 20c and... 25¢

BLEACHED SHEETS, hemmed ready for use, 72 in. x 90 in., fine quality. Per pair... \$1.50

BLEACHED SHEETS, hemmed ready for use, 72 in. x 90 in., extra heavy cotton. Per pair... \$1.85

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS, extra large size, 81 in. x 90 in., very heavy, fine cotton. Per pair... \$2.50

Stylish Originality in Ladies' Footwear

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in a combination of brown cloth top and fine French bronze kid vamp. A strikingly smart boot, for... \$6.00

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, made of finest quality patent coltskin, with top of black suede leather. A genteel, dressy boot, for... \$6.00

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, made of cravenette cloth, in dark grey and brown. This material has the same rich and dressy appearance, but without the faults of suede. They are water-tight and easy to clean... \$5.00

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, a decided novelty, yet quiet and in good taste. Patent coltskin, with finest brown cloth top... \$5.00

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, a most satisfactory boot for general wear, made of gun metal leather that doesn't peel, polishes beautifully and has exceptional wearing qualities. Heavy sole. Toe rather narrow, but comfortable... \$5.00

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, for heavy out-of-door service in wet weather. Made of tan oil grain leather, with waterproof sole. A more practicable and serviceable boot cannot be made of leather... \$5.50

No caution given by a doctor is more important than his command to a girl not to get her feet wet. The health of many a woman has been undermined by neglect of this. This boot will prevent it.

Special Flannelette Savings

NEW KIMONA FLANNELETTES, in cream, light blue, pink and cardinal, also fancy designs in pink and white, green and rose, grey and red, and navy and white, best German make. Per yard... 35¢

NEW STRIPED FLANNELETTES, light, medium and dark shades, 30 in. wide. Per yard... 8½¢

NEW STRIPED FLANNELETTES, light and medium shades, 22 in. wide. Per yard... 10¢

NEW STRIPED FLANNELETTES, in large variety of patterns and colors, 30 to 34 in. wide. Per yard... 15¢

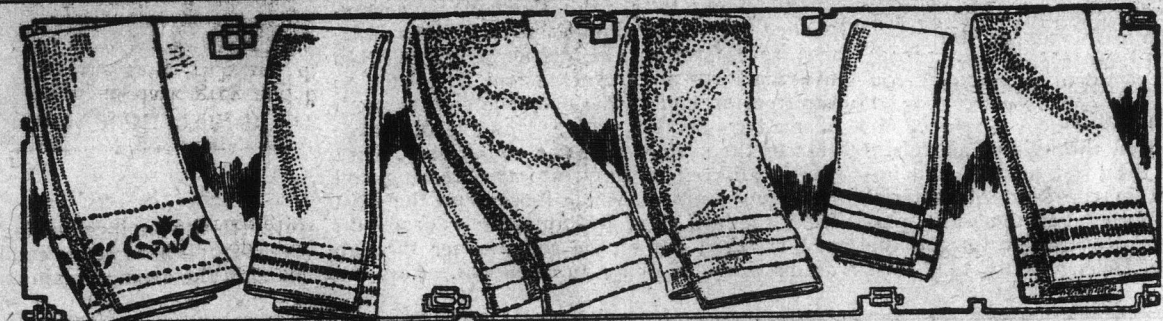
Items of Interest in Towels

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, small size, red border. Each... 12½¢

UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, medium size, red and white stripes. Each... 17¢

WHITE TURKISH BATH TOWELS, very large and heavy quality. Special at, each... 50¢

CREAM TURKISH BATH TOWELS, red stripe pattern, linen and cotton mixture, extra large size. Each... \$1.00



Towels, Large Variety, Very Special Value at 25c Each

TURKISH—Unbleached, with red stripe.
HUCKABACK—With damask pattern, hemstitched.
HUCKABACK—With damask pattern, plain hem.
CREAM TURKISH TOWELS, with white stripe.
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, with red stripe.
HUCKABACK—Hemstitched ends, very large.

Hosiery Attractively Priced

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, lace ankles, in black and tan... 35¢

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, lace ankle... 50¢

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, summer weight, with fancy cold embroidery... 50¢

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, with cashmere feet, lace ankle, in black and tan... 50¢

The Latest in Ladies' Neckwear

LADIES' FANCY LACE DUTCH COLLARS, in ecru only... 25¢

LADIES' FANCY LACE DUTCH COLLARS, with fancy embroidery with pleated lace edge, good full shape... 35¢

LADIES' FANCY STOCK COLLAR, of white lawn with fancy trimmed jabot... 50¢

LADIES' FANCY DUTCH COLLARS, with dainty medallions in fine quality lawn... 50¢

LADIES' FANCY DUTCH COLLARS, of lawn and imitation Irish lace... 75¢

LADIES' COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, of lawn and imitation Irish lace, per set, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75 and... \$2.00

LADIES' COAT COLLAR, of white lawn, handsomely embroidered... \$1.50

LADIES' DUTCH COLLAR, of fine lawn, with pretty Swiss colored embroidery... \$1.50

Ladies' Gloves, New Fall Styles

LADIES' CHAMOIS GLOVES, natural color, two-clasps, all sizes... \$1.00

LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES, two clasps, medium weight, colors tan, beavers, slate, white and black... \$1.50

LADIES' MOCHA GLOVES, two clasps, silk lined, in tan only... \$1.75

CHILDREN'S GLACE KID GLOVES, in all sizes, pair 50c and... 75¢

Boys' Clothing—The Kind That Will Wear Well



Our stock of Boys' Clothing for school wear will satisfy and please any parent to such an extent that it would be mere fallacy to leave the store without purchasing. The kinds of Boys' Clothing we keep are made to withstand all the hard usages which are to be expected while the little fellow is attending school. Aside from this important fact, you will find the workmanship and style strictly up to the mark, while our constant aim is to keep prices (notwithstanding high quality) such as to allow the most modest purse to participate. Boys' Norfolk Suits in Canadian Tweeds at \$2.75. Boys' Three-Piece Suits from \$4.50.



A Representative Showing of Men's New Fall Wearing Apparel

There are several reasons why you should purchase your Fall Clothing here, and chief among them are the high quality materials they are made of, while the tailoring, cut and finish could not be surpassed. Last, but not least, is the way they hold their shape. This fact is attributed to every bit of material entering into their construction being thoroughly shrunken before the patterns are cut. Every suit carried in stock by us is hand-tailored and up-to-the-minute, in every sense representing the world's best as to fit, style, finish and value, the materials being from the world's foremost manufacturers at prices ranging from \$18.00 to \$30.00.

Also a large range of Workingmen's Suits ranging in price from \$12.50.



Cold Lunches for Business Men - - - - 35c

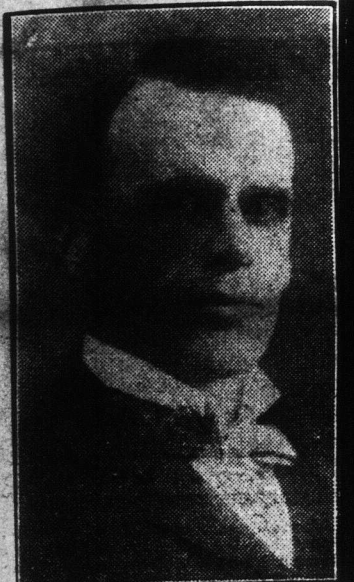
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Business Men's Lunch, 12 to 2, Third Floor



VOL. L. NO. 281.

NOTABLE



No. 1

SCIENTISTS COMING HERE

Victoria to Have Unusual Honor on Tuesday When British Professors Pay This City a Visit

SOME OF THOSE IN THE PARTY

Biographical Sketches of Some of the Well Known Scientists—Several Names Household Words in Europe

Victoria will be hostess to many wise men of the East today, when a party made up of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which recently finished its work at Winnipeg, will arrive here. Plans have already been perfected for elaborate entertainment of the distinguished visitors, many of whose names are household words in Europe. The party numbers almost a hundred and Victoria has never before had an opportunity of extending hospitality to such a gathering.

The Provincial Government, the city of the Natural History Society, as well as a number of prominent citizens, have all united to do honor to the distinguished visitors. A reception, at which the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young will preside, will be held on Tuesday evening in the legislative hall of the Parliament Buildings. The place will be handsomely decorated with flowers and bunting. A civic welcome will be extended to the scientists, while the members of the Natural History Society, aided by a committee of citizens, have arranged to show the visitors as much of the city as it will be possible for them to see in their brief stay.

The visitors while here will be guests at the Empress hotel, where already the fullest arrangements have been made for their comfort.

The Colonist publishes today portraits of some of the more prominent of the distinguished visitors and a brief sketch of a biographical nature follows:

Joseph John Thomson (President)
Professor Joseph John Thomson, Cambridge professor at Cambridge University, was the president of the (Continued on Page 2)

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The passengers of the Cunard line steamer Caronia reached London shortly after 11 o'clock this morning from Fishguard. Six hours were saved by this route as compared to continuing on the vessel up to Liverpool and thence by rail to London.

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Victorians off for Labor Day at Seattle.
A widow of late Hon. Sanfield MacDonald passes away in Ontario.
Esquimaux Water Works Company receives tenders for 55,000 feet of steel pipe for use from Goldstream to Esquimaux.
Baltimore & Ohio train ditched by wreckers.
Prominent British scientists due here on Tuesday.
First carload of Vancouver Island small fruits is shipped east.
South Saanich woman found dead with gun wound.