

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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(From Thursday's Daily) AN INTERESTING EVENT

The laying of the cornerstone of the University School building yesterday was an incident of more than usual interest. Of cornerstones there are many and they are often laid with appropriate ceremonies. Usually they are commemorative. That which the Premier of the province yesterday pronounced "well and truly laid" is in recognition of the needs of the present and the demands of the future. We have a past in British Columbia which is full of things worth remembering, but the real inspiration of our people is the potentialities of the future. The University School of the province is intended to meet the wants of a growing country. In a general way it is concerned on the lines of the English public schools, which have been the nursery of so much that is best in the life of the Empire. What there is there of our own history, of the story of our common heritage, to whom such names as Eton and Rugby do not suggest the making of a fine type of manhood? We cannot expect that the University School or the other private educational establishments in British Columbia can be exactly like those ancient foundations. They must of necessity be something different. They must to some extent partake of the qualities which are inseparable from a new country; but in the thing they can be like the time-honored institutions of the Mother Land. They can assist in the development of many boys, boys who will realize that it is not only to do right always, who will appreciate that true citizenship is always many, who will be taught that in their hands the future of the state rests.

The success of the private schools in British Columbia is not to be understood as a reflection upon the public school system. They are successful because they supply something that public schools cannot possibly give. Here in this busy West, where men are striving to make a name for themselves, it is essential that there shall be provided, as far as possible, institutions where growing lads shall receive instruction that cannot be given in the books, instruction that comes from a personal interest by instructors in each individual under them. We have much in our commonwealth to be proud of, but it is impossible to supply this quality in any system of education established by law. The reasons are so many that it is needless to mention any of them. Many parents desire to give their boys the advantages of the kind of instruction which can be found only in a private school, as is shown by the fact that in a large number of lads from this province are sent elsewhere in order to attend it. The enlarged University School, with its admirable surroundings and its efficient corps of instructors, will go far towards meeting the growing demand. Let us add that it is in the spirit of co-operation between the public and private schools. It is unreasonable to expect that this can be carried to any extent in connection with the course of study, but upon the broad democratic meeting places of the cricket field, and the football ground and in the whole domain of athletics the boys of the public and private schools ought to meet in friendly rivalry.

The people of Victoria are to be congratulated upon the event of yesterday. It means much for the city. We venture to hope that it is the first step towards the establishment here of the Provincial University.

VISCOUNT MILNER

There will be general regret that Viscount Milner was unable to talk to the citizens of Victoria on the phases of the Imperial question upon which he is so eloquently speaking. What we have lost in this regard is a great deal. The visit of this distinguished gentleman to Canada can hardly fail to produce a great deal of good. If we read the signs of the times aright, he has a great work before him, and in preparing himself for it by seeing what Canada is like and in obtaining, as far as possible, an appreciation of the point of view of the people of the Dominion, he is fitting himself to discharge efficiently the duties, which the progress of events and the development of British sentiment at home and abroad appear to be casting upon him. We are sure Lord Milner will not misunderstand us when we say that those of us in Canada, who are not recent arrivals, have no personal interest in the party politics of the United Kingdom, do not feel encouraged by a discussion exhibited by many men prominent in public life in that country to discuss Imperial questions from the narrow point of view of party politics. We had a recent illustration of this in Victoria, when a soldier of reputation began an address on our Imperial duties by describing the squith ministry as "a makeshift government of political incompetents, and every one recalls that world-famous writer began his "Letters to the Family," by telling us that the present government was everything it ought not to be. If we are to learn to discharge our duties, we must recognize first of all that the personal likes and dislikes of public men at home and beyond seas must be set to one side, and if the solidarity of the Empire is to be promoted, it must not be made the football of political parties or be mixed up with narrow local issues. It is a question which stands by itself. One of the most interesting and most hopeful observations that we have recently met with in regard to Lord Milner was a half-complaining criticism of his manner of dealing with these questions, because, the critic said, the party politics are never quite so far from his mind. That is why his attitude commends itself to Britons beyond seas. We suppose the reason of this is that he has looked at the Empire from the standpoint of one who has learned by long experience something of the desires of the people of Greater Britain and something of the difficulties of meeting those desires. His work has been in a wide field, and

hence we are especially pleased that he has taken the only course by which he could hope to get, at least to some extent, in touch with Canadian sentiment. Our only regret that the exigencies of his engagements make it impossible for him to remain longer in this far-western part of the Dominion. We look forward with great interest to the expression of his mature views on the place of Canada in the Empire. He is too wise a man to undertake to speak ex cathedra on so wide a subject, but he is a trained observer, a man who has had resting upon his shoulders grave responsibilities, and whose life experience will enable him to digest readily the observations which he has been able to make during the weeks in which he has enjoyed exceptional opportunities of familiarizing himself with the physical possibilities of the Dominion and the general views of at least some of the people.

THE STRIKE ENDED

Everyone will be glad that the machinists' strike on the Canadian Pacific has ended and that the men have gone back to work under the terms of the award made by the arbitrators under the Lemieux Act, as it is called. The strike of the men has been put to rest, and the business community may not have been disturbed to any great extent. There is a prospect that it might be later on. The strike has done no one any good, and it has done some people a great deal of harm. It may be remembered that long ago the Colonist suggested that the strikers should accept the award and content themselves with a protest, later making a demand for the reopening of the question, if they thought it desirable. We dare say that some persons thought our advice was in the interest of the company, but it really was in the interests of the men and of the public.

Now that the strike is over we wish to congratulate the men upon the excellent spirit the very great majority of them have exhibited, so far as respect for the law is concerned. This is the sole gratifying feature of the whole affair. It shows that in Canada the law is held in respect even by men, who feel that they are being unjustly treated. While the strikers may not have had public sympathy with them in their refusal to accept the award, they certainly have the heartiest public approval of their conduct under very trying circumstances. A few days ago we expressed the hope that, if the railway company won, every disposition would be exhibited to meet the men on the reasonable views of the men. We once more express that hope. It seems to us that the company can greatly strengthen its position in the eyes of the public and especially in those of its own employees, by using its victory in a spirit of conciliation. The reputation enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific in regard to its dealings with its employees is the very highest, and we hope that events in the near future will see it enhanced.

FOREST PRESERVATION

In pursuance of our policy of keeping the question of forest protection constantly before the minds of our readers, in the hope that something may be accomplished in the way of stimulating greater care, we have frequently quoted freely from contemporaries who have discussed the problem. There is not the slightest doubt but that very much more can be done than is being done to keep the forests from the growth of centuries. But one thing must be borne in mind. No matter how wisely a government may legislate, nothing like a full measure of success can be hoped for unless all persons co-operate in seeing that proper precautions are taken. We quote an article from the Montreal Witness, which, like the Colonist, looks upon this question as one of the most important that can engage the attention of the people of Canada.

Not many months ago there were places of chessboard pattern in the Adirondack forests where the State of New York had planted a million trees that had been purchased in Germany. These transatlantic trees, the natives boasted, were the greatest movement in green timber since that first forester, Machebeth, saw Birnam Wood march to Dunsinane. Of these shoots from the Black Forest, were half a million of two-year-olds and half a million that were three years old. The state has besides six hundred thousand trees of a more mature sort in its own nurseries; all to be planted out this season. As the forest fires are spreading efforts at forest culture, we hear of vast stretches in the same Adirondack region of mineral forest, with its giants of pine, hemlock, balsam, spruce, maple and other trees, perishing in the terrible fires that have been raging during the past few weeks. It is likely that some of the new plantations and nurseries have been swept by the flames. A fortnight or more ago the smoke invaded Saranac village, and burning patches of forest could be seen for many miles around the mountains. Since then, in the absence of rain, conditions have grown rapidly worse, and the present destruction, it is said, is causing irreparable loss, and only the best of the timber that we have had of late can put a stop to them. The mountaineers have a belief that the sun often starts fires, a thing which seems quite possible in view of the character of the material it has to work upon. Flints and broken glass concentrating the sun's rays have been known to start a fire. The sun certainly at times during spells of drought prepares the way for the fire by drying the surface much so that a match and a breeze could easily spread devastation. Fires are common where the provisions are made against fires of human origin. We have far to travel before we attain the equivalent of the federal forester, the Jolly Robin Hood, who survives in Germany in the peasant who toils as scavenger of the last bit of waste in the woods. In our country our most destructive fires—fires which not only take off standing timber, young trees, seedlings, seed and leaf litter, but even the soil itself—would not occur if the woods were properly guarded, so that even fires caused by carelessness could be checked immediately.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

Our good friend, Mr. R. L. Drury, thinks that the Colonist has not been quite consistent in its discussion of Japanese immigration. He falls to realize that the aspect in which the case was presented at the time Mr. Lemieux went to Japan, and that in which it is proper to discuss it at a general election are quite different. At the time of Mr. Lemieux's mission there was only one thing, in our judgment, that ought to be debated, namely the possibility of obtaining as good a bargain as possible with Japan. We knew that certain of our Conservative

contemporaries thought the time ripe for demanding the denunciation of the treaty with Japan; but our object was to only say those things which would strengthen the hands of the representatives of the Dominion at Tokio. We wished for him to remain longer in this far-western part of the Dominion. We look forward with great interest to the expression of his mature views on the place of Canada in the Empire. He is too wise a man to undertake to speak ex cathedra on so wide a subject, but he is a trained observer, a man who has had resting upon his shoulders grave responsibilities, and whose life experience will enable him to digest readily the observations which he has been able to make during the weeks in which he has enjoyed exceptional opportunities of familiarizing himself with the physical possibilities of the Dominion and the general views of at least some of the people.

When Mr. Borden addressed a public meeting in Montreal he was interrupted by howls from the audience for ten minutes. The uproar had no political significance, for the Liberals had nothing to do with it, and it was engineered by some ill-advised friends of the striking machinists on the Canadian Pacific. The Premier will not be carried into execution. We mention the incident and the explanation of it for two reasons, one of which is to interrupt the Premier who is not to be carried into execution. We mention the incident and the explanation of it for two reasons, one of which is to interrupt the Premier who is not to be carried into execution. We mention the incident and the explanation of it for two reasons, one of which is to interrupt the Premier who is not to be carried into execution.

MORALITY IN POLITICS

Rev. Dr. Fraser has been preaching in Vancouver upon the moral factor in politics. He declares himself, in the opinion of the Colonist, to be a Socialist, and therefore he cannot be looked upon as a partisan in an election. His plea was for the election of men who live clean lives, and against that blind devotion to party which leads a man to sacrifice his conscience for the sake of a personal character he disapproves. Dr. Fraser was necessarily somewhat general in his remarks, but his observations are in line with the following summary of a speech delivered by Mr. Borden at St. Mary's, Ontario. Speaking as a politician, Mr. Borden could naturally be more explicit than Dr. Fraser, but in his plea for honest government and his declaration that party loyalty ought not to lead men to stand by government when it is clearly in the wrong, he voices the same sentiments as the preacher.

Mr. Borden could naturally be more explicit than Dr. Fraser, but in his plea for honest government and his declaration that party loyalty ought not to lead men to stand by government when it is clearly in the wrong, he voices the same sentiments as the preacher. We are apologizing for his hoarseness in speaking, the result of more than three weeks steady campaigning. Mr. Borden drifted into a recital of the work of the leader of a party continually, either at work in parliament or in campaign. He argued that the public duty of a citizen is not blind obedience to his party, but that one should study for himself and see whether those essential good government, like honest expenditure, honest administration of public revenues and of the public domain were honestly supported. Or, if the way for good honest men should be agreed, and if their leaders departed from the path of duty, they should either cast them out or to hold themselves absolved from further allegiance. It was in consideration of these things and the belief that the people of Canada were not ready to do such things, that Mr. Borden felt confident in his appeal to the people of all political parties. When elected to power, the government should be the duty of every good Conservative made in casting us from power. We set no standards for our constituents that we are not ready to be judged by in the fullest sense. If we deceive you, then we dare not show every politician that he dare not outrage public opinion. I do not believe that the people of Canada will care to have the gravest charges of mal-administration, supported by strong proof, dismissed by the premier of the country with simply a shrug of the shoulders. Why I denounce the ministry of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Because they, when acting as trustees for you, have handed over the public domain to party politicians, have allowed your money to be squandered by party friends; have shown a greater desire to please their parasites than to do public service. They denounce us as scandal mongers. What is more patriotic than to show the people of Canada that the government is being misappropriated by their trustees? They can only cry "muck rakers." It is that an answer that the people of Canada will stand for? I think I can pass that sneer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's regard-

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ing myself. I cannot think, however, that he is supported in his views by the honest earnest men who are banding all over the country in favor of cleanliness and decency in elections. I have said, and repeat, that he is no true friend of the Conservative party who will in any way seek to evade the letter or spirit of the law in the approaching campaign.

FOR FAIR PLAY

When Mr. Borden addressed a public meeting in Montreal he was interrupted by howls from the audience for ten minutes. The uproar had no political significance, for the Liberals had nothing to do with it, and it was engineered by some ill-advised friends of the striking machinists on the Canadian Pacific. The Premier will not be carried into execution. We mention the incident and the explanation of it for two reasons, one of which is to interrupt the Premier who is not to be carried into execution. We mention the incident and the explanation of it for two reasons, one of which is to interrupt the Premier who is not to be carried into execution.

Canada, Newfoundland and the United States all have elections on at the present time. In neither country is the excitement yet anywhere near fever heat. The announcement that the Great Northern Railway is to extend its system to Winnipeg is of great interest. The prairie capital occupies an important position as a pivot point of the trans-continental in the great Canadian West.

President Roosevelt is being rapped sharply by conservative friends for interfering in the presidential campaign. The way things look now, it seems as though the American people are discovering the same old feet of clay sooner than any one expected.

The Dominion government has given Vancouver Stanley Park. Of course it is a mere coincidence that this gift has come just before a general election. What sort of a prospect is there for a similar act of generosity towards Victoria in respect to the Songhees Reserve?

Mr. Roosevelt says that the tariff, currency and the banks are the currency issues in the United States, and that is why he is going to Africa to shoot big game. "Such questions are not to my taste," he told an interviewer. His forte seems to be club-swinging.

The latest crop reports are very much more favorable than those sent out a month ago, and the price of wheat has risen. The maximum estimates made earlier in the season will not be found to be very much in excess of the actual yield. The August estimate was 124,600,000 bushels of wheat, 268,044,000 bushels of oats and 49,488,000 bushels of barley for the whole Dominion, but the latest official returns will give figures of production largely based on threshing results, and these are expected to show a decided increase upon the estimates of August.

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NO SETTLEMENT OF RESERVE QUESTION

Failing Acceptance by Songhees of Proposals, Would Favor Special Act

(From Thursday's Daily) "But I do not propose to keep this matter indefinitely in its present position. I have practically made my maximum offer, and it is quite obvious that in these circumstances some other plan must be devised."

So remarked Hon. William Templeman at the Liberal rally in Semple's hall, Victoria West, last evening, in referring to the Songhees reserve situation. There was a very fair attendance, though the audience was not particularly Liberal in its complexion. The majority who were present gathered because rumor had it that the minister of inland revenue had returned from Ottawa with a settlement of the reserve matter in his pocket. They were disappointed. Mr. Templeman had no settlement for them, and they were compelled to content themselves with the same old diet-words. In continuing, the speaker said: "Now here is the situation. I have read voluminous correspondence showing that as far as I am concerned I have been as energetic as I could possibly be in dealing with this question. But if they refuse to accept my offer there is another alternative. Under the law, Indians can be enfranchised, when these lands can be divided up amongst them, giving them title to their lands and making them for all practical purposes white men. And then they could either hold the whole reserve or continue to live as a band upon some portion of it, surrendering the balance. I will now say frankly to the people of Victoria West: I have very grave doubts that these Indians will accept this, my last offer, while I do not think that they will accept any other proposition. But if the Songhees Indians will not accept any of our proposals we have only one alternative, and we might just as well do it now as later, i.e., we must amend the Indian act. (Applause.)

"No Indian has ever yet been forced off any reservation in Canada, nor do I think that any government would be disposed to compel the removal of Indians from any Reserve, while even attempting to amend the act with the view of using force, shall, I say, is a pretty difficult proposition. Nevertheless, there is no other Indian Reserve in all Canada, precisely situated like this one, for there is no other which is to be found within the boundaries of a city as this is. And, while a pretty bad case exists at Vancouver, it is on the outskirts, near English Bay. But here the city of Victoria, absolutely surrounds this Reserve, which being in the centre of the city is a menace—a menace to the white people—a menace to the prosperity of the city of Victoria and a menace to the Indians themselves."

Special Powers Needed "I believe that powers should be taken by the government to give to the government under the Indian act, the right to deal with this case, as a special case, in the event of a case of this kind that may arise in Canada. (Applause.) And my anxiety for a definite and speedy solution during the last session of the House is due to my hope that even if failure resulted in some negotiations, I could introduce an amendment to the act during this last session. (Applause.) This constant procrastination and delay, tomorrow, tomorrow and always tomorrow, which is the record of all this correspondence without giving either a good or a bad reason, is a punishment, is why we are prevented from amending the act until next session. I say here now, speaking gradually and calmly, threatening that a reasonable offer is being made, that they shall at once have 50 per cent. of the value of this Reserve, whatever that may be, \$100,000 in cash, and if \$300,000—\$150,000 in cash; and that if such an offer as this will not satisfy them to surrender these lands, then the Indian act must be amended; and that their Indians must be compelled, either on the ground of public nuisance or as well as to the public of the city of Victoria, to occupy another Reserve. (Applause.)

"They stated that they wanted a little better terms than Mr. Fedick had offered them, and I replied that I would probably be able to make them a still better proposition, but that I would prefer to wait until I went to Ottawa and conferred with Mr. Oliver and the premier. "Then on November the 26th, 1907, I wrote to Mr. Helmecken on the subject. I may say that many of these letters being quite private and confidential, I necessarily cannot read them, whether they are written by me to Mr. Helmecken, or vice versa. I am now moreover speaking to the press, in order that every word which I say may be quoted. The only thing I may add to the foregoing is that I am still trying to stir up miserable strife on this contentious question. In my first letter to Mr. Helmecken and Chief Cooper, I proposed that they should be paid in cash, being equal to about \$300 a family on the basis of 42 families, male adults and heads of families having the same rights under the act. I consequently proposed to pay \$12,600 in cash to the whole band, agreeing further to provide them with equal acreage; the cost of removal to be paid by the government, and all improvements upon the present reservation to be valued and paid for, while each family could construct a residence equally as good as they are at the present time, occupying the new reservation the residences which were to be built being quite as good or even better than the present ones. But I do not propose to buy improvements. And in addition when they were settled on the new reserve each family was to receive \$1,500 in cash, which, with the \$300 already paid, would make \$1,800 in all; while above and beyond the amount which was offered for improvements last year, \$2,000, I added \$15,000, the balance of the money which was obtained on the present reserve being used to pay for the new reserve, and funded at interest for their exclusive benefit. And, consequently, they were to get \$45,000 in cash, \$1,500 per family for the 42 families and to be placed on a new reserve, all the money accruing from the sale going to pay for the new reserve, and to be funded at interest for their benefit. And all this was offered, being my first proposition to these Indians, through Mr. Helmecken, simply because it was no advantage to have an Indian reserve in the cen-

tre of this growing city. (Hear, hear.) "I have recent acknowledgments of these letters from Mr. Helmecken undated Dec. 10, 1907, he explains that he submitted this offer to the Indians, but that after some discussion Chief Cooper announced that the negotiations would be discontinued, the proceedings being dropped. Now, this "dropping" of these negotiations has been a characteristic of these Indians for the last year or two. But anyway, in the correspondence which passed between that date and the next proposition which I made, Mr. Helmecken simply points out the objections which were proffered by the Indians to the proposal to move them, while it seemed to be absolutely impossible for them to get together and to give a unified expression of opinion upon this subject. "Finally, however, he suggested that a better offer be submitted, and so on December 29, 1907, about a year ago, I wrote him, regretting that my offer had not been accepted, and agreeing to pay \$2,000 to each family instead of \$1,500, not including or referring to any fund being placed to the credit of the band. I may say that already a fund in the hands of the government exists to the credit of this Songhees band, derived from the proceeds of which have during these many years accrued from the reservation, which will amount to some \$10,000, which will still of course remain to their credit. I now offered in addition to \$300 in cash to be paid upon the moment of the surrender of this band, and \$1,500 upon their settlement upon the new reservation to pay \$400 more, making \$2,000 in all, and \$84,000 which was to be handed over in cash to the 42 families, and this was as far as I thought the value of the reserve would justify the government in going.

"Under the Indian act the government has the power to pay to the Indians when they surrender their lands 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of their reservation, and I based all my offer upon my estimate of what might be derived from this reserve whenever it was sold. And so when I went as high as \$84,000, reaching what in my opinion might be 50 per cent. of the value which might be derived from the sale of all this property, I did not care to go further. And the Indians, I may here explain, understand very well that they can be paid in cash 50 per cent. of the value of their reserves, and every dollar of the reserve which might be derived from the sale of the property, whether it were paid in cash or for the building of houses or to be invested as far as the surplus might be concerned, for their absolute and entire benefit.

"I wrote on the same date to Mr. Helmecken this letter in which I stated I had offered \$2,000 in cash without reference to any funding proposition, that I could make no further offer, and that I trusted and hoped that it would be accepted. "That is the offer as it stands today, but it has as yet neither been accepted nor refused by the band. While from that time to this, as this matter of the Songhees goes to show, this band has never met in order to take this matter into its serious consideration. There have been many fair and many very reasonable and proper offers given for this band. And while many of these reasons which are assigned by them, appear to be likely to be the extreme, we must remember that we are dealing with Indians, and that it is not always wise to judge them by the same standards in accordance with which we would judge a white man. "Mr. Helmecken then sent me a letter with an extract from a newspaper, for he certainly kept me well informed. On December 24, 1907, he sent me an item taken from the Colonist, concerning which I wrote him that it was a nasty tempered article which would do more harm than all, but that I imagined nothing would stop Mr. Lugin's mouth, and I do not now retract a word which I then wrote.

"On January 7, 1908, Mr. Helmecken writes me: 'I think that the result of the meeting that is going to be held will be approval of the financial aspect of the offer, and that your offer in all probability will be accepted.' "I persisted, however, in almost weekly pressing for a decision, yes or no, accept or reject. While in some way or other the governor general came into the question. "Objections of Indians "Among the many, many pleas of the Indians which are silly and insane in the extreme for the most part several seemed to have some point. Chief Capilano after he saw the King and got his autograph on his photograph and had returned to this country, had gone to the Indians along the coast at Cowichan, Saanich, etc., booming himself, and saying, 'See what a great man I am; I have seen the King, who has promised me great many things, such as greater hunting grounds, more reserves, bigger fishing grounds, etc.' with the result that many of the Indians were misled. Chief Capilano would get some important concession. Capilano then organized a company of 25 Indians and went to Ottawa, where he had several interviews with the governor general, who, I may say, is very strongly of the opinion that these Songhees Indians should accept the offer made by me. "On March 25th, 1908, during an interview, Capilano asked for better terms, and although six months have passed since then, he has not received a definite answer to his last proposal, although I have insisted upon getting a definite reply, and that these Indians should come to some clear-cut decision. Lord Grey is strongly in favor of the removal of these Indians to a reservation outside of this city, and it was thought that this would be done either a week after or before the 10th of April last.

"I received about this time a reply, which I will not read save one paragraph, which says: 'I must again present to you the question which these Indians at the moment occupy. We cannot force them to accept our terms.' "On May 5th, 1908, I repeated a letter to the same effect. It was absurd, however, to imagine that Chief Capilano could effect anything at Ottawa. He and his 25 companions lived in a car, they did not even see either the governor-general or the minister of Indian affairs, they saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and had a holiday outing, although it had no reference whatever to the Songhees reserve, it was used as a plea by the Songhees for the deferment of consideration of the question. On May 13th, however, I telegraphed Mr. Helmecken that I must have a reply before the end of the present month, and requesting Chief Cooper to call a meeting in order that the matter might be submitted to a vote. Two or three other letters and telegrams which I will not read, followed to the same effect, after all they are of the same purport.

"Time went on, the house adjourned and nothing was done. On my return to Victoria I saw Chief Cooper, but this did not make much difference. I told him that I had not heard from the band to be held in order that I might get an answer either yes or no, either accept or reject. And I was informed that as the band had returned from hop picking, which would be about the present time, or a week hence, something would be done, and that was the situation at the present time."

Mr. Templeman preceded the above statement with a complete history of the case from the very beginning, quoting quite fully from the records of the Indian department, and giving all the particulars which were involved in all previous offers. Mr. Templeman further narrated the case of each member of the band might be given an ordinary sized lot upon which a house could be built, the balance of the reservation being taken up for that purpose, as it might not be fair to force those who were now employed in the city at good wages to remove to a new location some five or six miles out in the country. "There is the story of the Songhees reserve as I know it," he continued, "and I have kept strictly to my own correspondence, having voluntarily surrendered in view. No power on earth can at the present moment legally force these Indians to surrender their land, and so the act must be changed, and in such way that will probably induce them to see the matter in a new light." (Loud applause.)

Candidate Heckled. When Mr. Templeman rose to speak, he was subjected to questioning on the part of several of the audience. Mr. John Stepien, a party of the day, protesting and denouncing, and finally, after charging the Minister with not having safeguarded the interests of British Columbia in passing the Japanese treaty, he stated that when Mr. Templeman asked a renewal of confidence at the hands of the electors on the 26th, "you were seen rambling on the 26th." (Laughter and applause.)

While the hall was well filled, judging from the applause which greeted points made in the course of his administration, the great majority of those present were either very lukewarm or directly opposed to the government. And the speaker, Mr. C. W. Curry, had at times a little difficulty in preserving order. Indeed, not only was the presence of a policeman threatened, but the speaker was told that if he did not keep quiet he would be forcibly expelled. The only other speaker was Col. Gregory, Mr. Curry's opponent, who, on the platform, was invited to speak, but declined on the grounds of unpreparedness.

TELLS HOW FRAUDS WERE LAID BARE

Lee Mong Kow, Chief Dominion Interpreter, Returns From the East

Lee Mong Kow, chief of the Chinese interpreters of the Dominion service, has returned from Ottawa, Montreal and New York, where he spent his trip his journey across the continent for seventeen years. While on his way back on pleasure bent he received instructions from C. T. O'Hara, comptroller of Chinese immigration, to join him at Montreal where investigations were to be made regarding the coming of contraband Chinese from the Japanese Kingdom of three months ago. Mr. Mong Kow, who is the controller at the Windsor Hotel and they had to wait for a day for the steamer on which the Chinese were to be deported, but which had been delayed by a coming in the St. Lawrence. Ten Chinese were landed and when they were questioned they told various stories of having been in Mexico, and decided to come to Canada. The stories, however, were not considered sufficiently plausible and all were ordered deported. Mr. Mong Kow made investigations at Montreal and went to New York in continuation of his business and learned that a number of Chinese had come from Hongkong to Seattle, Wash., by means of a steamer running from Hongkong to the terminus of the Tewan-tapee railroad and landed freely in Seattle where they were in possession. They came across the Isthmus of Puerto Mexico and then took steamer for Montreal. He would not say to what extent the smuggling of Chinese had been carried by the method. It is into the United States that the most of the Chinese are taken from Mexico.

Lee Mong Kow met many old friends while in the east, some of whom had not seen for twenty years. He enjoyed his visit very much, but was glad to get back to his home, for his most, he said, it is the best place, after all.

(From Thursday's Daily) "In Montreal, in Toronto, in Winnipeg, the public feeling is that this time Sir Wilfrid Laurier, going to the east, is in for a rough time. R. F. Green who has just returned from a trip to Montreal where he has been putting some of his children to school.

APPLICATION WANTED FOR TOMBOLA PRIZES

Winners Must Present Claim at Secretary's Office or Forfeit Prizes

It is about a fortnight since the closing of the annual Victoria exhibition and \$105 in the hands of J. A. Smart, secretary of the Agricultural Association, which he is anxious to present to the exhibitors, who hold winning tickets in the tombola. It is imperative that all business in connection with the show be wound up as expeditiously as circumstances permit, he has come to the conclusion that, if the prizes are not claimed before Saturday, October 10, they shall be forfeited. He pointed out yesterday that it was no fair to let any of those entitled to the money should be "done out of it" but it was impossible to keep it on hand much longer and he thought it had no reference to the exhibitors had had ample notification of the results of the various draws and certainly sufficient time in which to present their tickets as proof of their title to the awards. He hoped that the \$105 would be taken away and would welcome any properly substantiated application. For the convenience of those who, perhaps, have overlooked the names of the tickets drawn those which are entitled to the money follow: 1st day: Adult's ticket, No. 10998; 2nd prize, \$25.

Henry Young & Company

An Elegant Display of Fashionable Blouses. We are ready with this Season's Waists. Ready as never before with an unrivalled assortment of loveliest creations, new styles and new fabrics. Your Blouse desire may be gratified here to any extent, for the very daintiest effects in years await your selection. Here's a printed description of a few from the many: WHITE NET BLOUSES, latest and most bewitching models, wide mercerized insertion in sleeves and front, beautifully trimmed with lace, sizes 36 and 38. Prices \$12.50 and \$14.75. ECRU NET BLOUSES, splendidly trimmed with heavy lace and insertion, latest and most effective designs, sizes 36 and 38. Price... \$9.25. WHITE NET BLOUSES with silk slips; trimmed very handsomely with lace and medallions; most fascinating styles, sizes 36 and 38. Price... \$7.50. CREAM NET BLOUSES, elegantly trimmed with heavy lace insertion; tucked sleeves with insertion let in; various sizes; Price... \$6.50. ECRU AND WHITE NET WAISTS, a delightful assortment of lovely models, embracing all sizes. Prices \$5.50 to \$7.50. 'Home of the Hat Beautiful' Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery Dent's Gloves Morley's Hosiery 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

HAS FOOT CRUSHED IN TRAM ACCIDENT

Trouble at Switch Results in Injury to Eric Hardie

(From Thursday's Daily) Through an accident to an Esquimalt street car last evening, shortly after 8 o'clock, Eric Hardie, clerk in the Postoffice Savings bank, had his foot crushed while the balance of the passengers, though escaping injury, were badly shaken up and startled. When the car, which was so filled that several passengers, among them Mr. Hardie, were forced to stand on the rear platform, reached the junction of the Esquimalt road track with the track leading to the Gorge, the front wheels swung off onto the latter track while the rear wheels kept straight ahead. As a result the rear of the car was violently thrown around and struck a telephone post a few feet distant. Mr. Hardie was standing at the edge and the sudden lurch of the car threw him off his feet. He held on by the handle but his right leg was caught when the car came into contact with the pole, his foot being badly crushed. The occupants of the car were thrown from their seats and some of the more excited ones attempted to get through the window, but order was soon restored. Mr. Hardie, who appeared to be badly injured, was carefully carried off the car and when it was seen that he could be moved he was assisted to his home, where Dr. Fraser was called and attended to the injured limb. No bones were broken but it will probably be a month before his injured man will be able to resume his duties at the bank.

EAST IS EXPECTING SIR WILFRID'S DEFEAT

R. F. Green Tells of the Trend of Public Sentiment in the Older Centres

(From Thursday's Daily) "In Montreal, in Toronto, in Winnipeg, the public feeling is that this time Sir Wilfrid Laurier, going to the east, is in for a rough time. R. F. Green who has just returned from a trip to Montreal where he has been putting some of his children to school.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE

George McCann But Lightly Injured in Accident Occasioned By Run-away Horse

George McCann, proprietor of the Victoria Steam By-works, had a narrow escape yesterday afternoon when his horse, through the brake breaking and falling from his head, bolted from his harness, carriage wheels, Chatham street, and rushed at full speed along Government street as far as the causeway, dragging the rig in which Mr. McCann sat almost helplessly. He did his best to guide the animal and succeeded so well that several rigs were successfully passed, but just as the runaway horse reached the causeway the wheels skidded on the car tracks and the rig was hurled against the first iron lamp post. Mr. McCann was thrown nearly twenty feet, alighting on his shoulder and arm on the hard roadway. It is a remarkable circumstance that beyond being badly shaken and his head slightly over the right ear he was able to make his way to his home without assistance. How he escaped serious injury, several bystanders who saw the occurrence are unable to say. He, with his wife and a number of horse shoes which were in the back of the rig, were hurled through the air like shot from a gun. The rig was badly smashed in its contact with the lamp post, but the horse was not injured.

ASK CITY FOR AID

Sisters Suggest Method By Which the City Can Aid St. Joseph's Hospital

CHARGED WITH MURDER

London, Ont., Oct. 8.—The grand jury has returned a true bill against Private Moff, charged with shooting Color Serg. Lloyd at Wolsley barracks here in April. The trial has been postponed till the January sitting of the court.

WILL ERECT PLANT

Yesterday a building permit was issued to the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company, to which was recently awarded the contract for the putting together the steel pipe for the main from the pumping station at Elk Lake to the reservoir. The material for the pipe will arrive in a short time from the Old Country and will be riveted here and installed by the company. In order to perform the work properly it will be necessary for the company to erect a work shop which will be done at a cost of \$1,500. The building, which will be erected on Prin-

CONNECTICUT VOTE ON LIQUOR

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 6.—The prohibition forces had a draw battle with the liquor men in the town election of yesterday, the complexion of the 183 towns remained unchanged. Nine towns went from no license to license. Nine others went from license to license. This makes 97 towns as license, 86 to no license, and 71 license.

CONFERENCE HERE

A strong effort will be made by the local Methodists to have the 1910 general Methodist conference for the Dominion held in Victoria. Mayor Hall left for Vancouver this morning, where he will attend the meeting of the Methodist Mission Board and he will press this city's claims to be considered when the decision as to the place of holding of the annual conference is made. Some 500 delegates would attend the session, 300 clergymen and an equal number of laymen.

CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE HALLS UNDER WAY

Work has started on the construction of the new fire hall to be erected on the site of the old hall on Kingston street. Yesterday a building permit was taken out by Laney Bros., who have been awarded the contract for the new building, which is to cost \$4,500. Both the new fire hall, the other to be located at the corner of Dunedin street and Douglas street, are to be constructed of concrete blocks for the first story on the two front corners and brick elsewhere.

QUICK BROTHERS RETURNED FROM WESTMINSTER

Quick Brothers returned from the New Westminster fair Sunday night, having won a prize of \$15,000 as an exhibit of 13 head of Jersey cattle, winning also the two championships for the best male and female and first herd. Mr. F. G. Quick, who accompanied the herd, reports the exhibit of cattle and horses at Westminster very much inferior to that shown at Victoria.

WANT CONFERENCE HERE

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EXCLUSIVE FALL STYLES

Men may sometimes wonder how it is possible for Fit-Reform to have a monopoly of the rich, elegant effects in suits. Have you noticed it, too?

It is possible because Fit-Reform deals direct with the famous mills of Great Britain. Careful selection of the newest designs are in evidence in every Fit-Reform Wardrobe throughout Canada.

We cordially invite your inspection of Fit-Reform's exclusive styles for Fall.

Suits, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$30, and \$35.

SPECIAL FINE WORSTED TROUSERS, \$7.50 and \$8.50 values, this week only... \$6.00

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EVERY BIT of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

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Select High-Class Boarding School for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phons, Victoria A745.
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Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

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FOUR INDIAN LOVE LYRICS
From "The Garden of Kama."
By Amy Woodforde-Flinder.

FLETCHER BROS.
1231 Government Street

Tenders Wanted
Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of November, 1908, for the purchase of **20 Acres** fronting on the Lagoon, adjoining the estate of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, and known as SECTION 14, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, B. C.

This is one of the most beautiful estates in the province. Good land, well watered, and within 30 minutes by car and ferry from Government street.

Tenders to be addressed to "JOHN PARKER," care of
E. M. JOHNSON,
P. O. Box No. 183, Victoria, B. C.
Office Address, 620 Broughton St.

For further particulars or information apply at office. The highest or any tender may not necessarily be accepted.

NOTICE
RAYMOND & SONS
613 PANDORA STREET
New Designs and Styles in all kinds of **Polished Oak Mantels**
All Classes of **GRATES**
English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE
ANTED—Good clear photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular, and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colquhoun Office.

SALMON REGULATIONS NOT STRICT ENOUGH

John P. Babcock Returns From Trip to Headwaters of the Fraser

(From Wednesday's Daily)
John P. Babcock returned on Monday night from his annual trip to the headwaters of the Fraser, whither he goes each year to observe the salmon as they reach the spawning beds. He gives an interesting account of his observations from which it will be seen that while the catch of salmon this year has been greater than was expected, or appears to be usual in an "off" year, yet the number of fish which reached the spawning grounds was most disappointing and the hatcheries secured but a meagre million of eggs for propagation purposes.

From this Mr. Babcock draws the conclusion that the regulations at present in force are not sufficiently restrictive if the supply of salmon is to be kept up. Discussing the question with a Colonist reporter yesterday, Mr. Babcock said:

"I returned from the headwaters of the Fraser yesterday in order to clean up the files of the Department, after which I shall go back to the river for three weeks up the river, as usual every year, to ascertain as nearly as possible, the number of sockeye which reached the spawning grounds. The number was not satisfactory. The traps and nets and gained access to the extreme headwaters of the Fraser river this year was greater than in any "off" year since I have been familiar with the conditions. At Fort George, the Indians captured more in one night this last August than they caught all the season last year. The run to Chilcotin lake was most promising. The Chilcotin Indians were very successful. They took over 20,000 with their dip nets in August. They had not taken so many in any year except 1906 in the last seven years. Last year and in 1906 they caught but a few hundred. They had good fishing this year for fully two weeks.

Indians Use Dip-Nets
"The Chilcotin and Fort George Indians capture their salmon with the dip-nets commonly used by all the Indians along the Fraser and Thompson rivers. The method is good, even though they take only a small number of those which pass up.

"The Fraser was very high in July and early August, and as the Indians at Fort George began to catch sockeye as early as August 6, it would appear that the salmon which reached there must have entered the lower river very early. Strange to say, the sockeye do not appear to have entered the Chilcotin lake about this year. Very few reached the dam at the outlet of Quessnel lake and none were observed in the tributaries of that great lake. Fort George is, as you know, north of the confluence of the Quessnel and the Fraser, some 90 miles, and the Chilcotin river enters the Fraser some 100 miles south of the Quessnel. It is therefore a matter of note that the run to the Quessnel was nil, while the numbers which entered the Chilcotin and those noted at Fort George was much greater than is usual in an "off" year.

Sockeye Has Strange Ways
"It is one of the many strange and unaccountable characteristics of the sockeye migrations, why they go to one lake fed stream and not to another is one of those things no fellow can seemingly find out. The run to Seton and Shuswap lakes was very poor, no better than the run of last year. The take of sockeye eggs at both the hatcheries at Seton and Shuswap lakes is under a million, and there is little or no prospect of increasing the number this year.

"The run to the Birkerhead appears to be better than last year, but the season is not yet over there and later and final returns may show no very material change over the results of last season though it is expected that they will. The early take at Harrison does not appear to have been as large as last year at this time. October and November are the two best months on the Harrison and as that season has never failed to make an excellent showing, the fall take is expected to be large.

Regulations Inefficient
"Considering that the catch in both the Sound and the gulf and lower Fraser was much greater this year than last, and even better than four years ago, and that the regulations on the Fraser were more restrictive this year than ever, it is not so much the regulations of the industry, that we are still catching additional millions of fish and must adopt additional measures to insure the stocking of the spawning beds."

THANKS FROM FERNIE

Relief Fund Committee Expresses Its Appreciation of Victoria's Donation

The Fernie district fire relief committee has written the Victoria city council, expressing its gratitude for the donation of \$1,000 which the city council has made to the sufferers in the recent conflagration. At last night's meeting of the city council the following resolution recently passed by the executive of the relief committee was read:

"Moved by W. R. Ross, seconded by Thomas Biggs:

"The executive committee of the Fernie district fire relief fund wishes to record its heartfelt gratitude for the donation of \$1,000 made by the citizens of Victoria to the relief fund. We wish to assure our friends that their spontaneous benevolence has enabled us to relieve much existing distress and suffering and in addition to what has already been done in this way, we are confident that the relief fund will to a large extent protect the sufferers against the rigors of the approaching winter."

Revelatke Flourishing.
Charles F. Lindmark, mayor of Revelatke, is in Victoria. He says that Revelatke is flourishing and that the settlement of the C. P. R. strike will make times there even better than ever.

Provincial Art Exhibit
The provincial art exhibit consisting largely of artistic reproductions of portraits and paintings of men and women who in early times helped to make British Columbia is to be shown both in Vancouver and Victoria before it is finally arranged in its permanent home in parliament buildings. The exhibit attracted a great deal of favorable attention in New Westminster and is now being shown in Vancouver.

PIONEER'S FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED

Late Mr. Norris, a Nonagenarian, Was Long a Resident Here

(From Wednesday's Daily)
The funeral of the late William George Norris took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, Fort street, at 2:30 o'clock. The late Mr. Norris, who died on Sunday, had reached the advanced age of 90 years and seven months, and despite it, looked decades younger. He enjoyed splendid health up until a few years of his death.

Born in London, Eng., he came to Canada as a young man, accompanied by his wife and two children. He took up his residence in Toronto, conducting a store there. In the early days he was engaged in the lumber business, but he retired from business some years ago. Here he has resided to the day of his death. Some seven years ago the death of George Norris occurred.

Four children survive him, two sons and two daughters. They all reside in this city. They are Mrs. C. F. Todd, Mrs. L. G. McQuade, Mrs. R. A. Frederick Norris.

At the funeral yesterday Rev. P. J. Jennis, the rector of St. John's church, officiated, assisted by the curate, Rev. J. Stanley. The latter officiating at the grave. There were many in attendance to do honor to the memory of the aged pioneer, who numbered many friends in this city and district of which he has so long been a resident. The pall-bearers were: E. Redfern, Thomas Shotbolt, N. Shakespear, George Elroy, P. R. Brown and Charles Hayward.

RALPH SMITH TAKES COMOX RIFLE RANGES

Captain of H.M.S. Shearwater Finds Them Gone and He Wires to Ottawa

(From Wednesday's Daily)
A small but typical instance of the way in which the Liberal government and its henchmen look upon all public property as intended to be used solely for the benefit of the Liberal party, is the case of the rifle ranges at Comox for many years. Also they are Imperial and not Canadian property. However, it seems that Ralph Smith thought that they would like them at Nanaimo. The matter had been moved down there. Quite recently the Shearwater went up to Comox for her musketry practice, and found that the ranges had disappeared. The captain of the Shearwater is interested in musketry, but not at all in politics, so he was very angry when he found where and why they had been removed.

He immediately telegraphed Ottawa, and the wires were kept hot for a while. The Liberal government agreed to replace the ranges, either with the original ones or new ones. So the Shearwater will be able to practice, and as election time is so close, it is a fair bet that Nanaimo will keep her stolen ranges.

MRS. DUNSMUIR'S WILL WAS READ YESTERDAY

Daughters Named Executors—Various Legacies Are Made

(From Wednesday's Daily)
Those entrusted with the task of reading the will of the late Joan Dunsmuir met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Conditional sums in cash are bequeathed to Mrs. William Charles, Mrs. Henry Combe, Elizabeth and Ruth, John Bryden, Mrs. Miss Olive Bryden, Mrs. G. A. Kirk, and her daughter Betty, Mrs. Sumner (sister of Mrs. Kirk), and J. S. Murray. Subject to the above legacies, the whole of the estate, which is valued at between \$800,000 and \$900,000, is divided into five equal parts. The executors are: Mr. H. Croft, Mrs. H. Burroughs, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. A. Gough Calthorpe, and Mrs. R. S. Chaplin, Mrs. Dunsmuir, Mrs. H. Combe, and the executors. The management of the estate will continue under the supervision of R. T. Elliott, K.C., and J. S. H. Matson.

HIGH PRESSURE PIPES ARE NOW ARRIVING

First Shipment Received From the Old Country—Pump Tenders

(From Wednesday's Daily)
The first shipment of pipes for the salt water high pressure system have arrived here from the Stanton Iron Works, Nottingham, England. The pipes for the waterworks distribution system were also made. Since the work on the installation of the high pressure system was inaugurated some time ago by the laying of the eight inch main on Broughton street, from Douglas street to Wharf street, and the twelve inch main on Government street, from Herald street to Johnson street, the necessary pipe has been borrowed from the waterworks supply, but now that the supply for the high pressure system is arriving more rapid work on the laying of the grid iron system for fire protection will be made.

Yesterday the city purchasing agent and the city electric department were busy figuring out the various tenders for the electric and steam pumps to be installed for the high pressure system. These tenders have still to be considered by the fire wardens next Friday evening when the report will be made to the council and the contract will be let. The tenders are as follows: Pindley, Durham & Brodie, \$39,225; steam \$15,000; electric \$39,954; Hinton Electric company, \$12,500; steam, \$11,800; Vancouver Engineering company, electric \$10,000; steam \$10,000; H. J. McEwen, electric \$12,150; steam \$12,450; with a tender for steam turbine pump \$11,500; W. G. Winterburn, electric \$8,100; steam \$7,200; with tender for steam turbine \$10,000; R. P. Richer & Co., electric \$10,535; steam \$18,822; with a tender for steam turbine \$9,945 and \$10,645 respectively; Perry Machine company, Seattle, electric \$9,225; steam \$10,000.

The estimate of cost for the duplicate system of pumps was in the neighborhood of \$18,000, but the above tenders indicate the cost is likely to exceed that figure.

D. H. Balo has been awarded the contract for a modern two-story dwelling for T. A. Cairns to be erected on Niagara street.

MAY MAKE GUNS FOR MEXICO REPUBLIC

J. T. Shadforth to Visit Southern Country in Response to Request

(From Wednesday's Daily)
That the government of Mexico intends to manufacture a modern ordinance for its coast defenses and army is the belief of an expert now in Victoria, J. T. Shadforth, organizer for the Northern Iron and Steel Corporation who is at the Priard hotel, has been asked by officials of the Mexican government to proceed to Canada for the purpose of regarding the establishment of a steel plant, primarily intended for the manufacture of ordinance. Mr. Shadforth has expressed an interest and possesses certain secrets of manufacture of modern guns. He said yesterday that he had recently returned from Mexico to consult with them regarding the establishment of a steel plant, primarily intended for the manufacture of ordinance. Mr. Shadforth has expressed an interest and possesses certain secrets of manufacture of modern guns. He said yesterday that he had recently returned from Mexico to consult with them regarding the establishment of a steel plant, primarily intended for the manufacture of ordinance. Mr. Shadforth has expressed an interest and possesses certain secrets of manufacture of modern guns. He said yesterday that he had recently returned from Mexico to consult with them regarding the establishment of a steel plant, primarily intended for the manufacture of ordinance.

RAILWAY COMPANY TO AMEND ITS DEFENSE

Latest Development in Litigation Between City and V. & S. Railway

(From Wednesday's Daily)
The litigation between the city of Victoria and the Victoria Terminal & S. Railway, in which the city is seeking to terminate its agreement with the company on the ground of non-performance of contract, came up again in chambers yesterday before Chief Justice Hunter. The matter had been adjourned for a week to enable Fred Peters, K. C., to communicate with his provincial colleagues. He applied yesterday for leave to amend his statement of defense, saying that Mr. MacNeill, of Vancouver, had so instructed him. His statement of defense as it stood had been drafted by Joseph Martin, K. C., who was no longer engaged in the case. Mr. Peters referred to the length of time that the suit had been pending as a reason why no objection should be made to allowing him a week for this purpose.

"The suit is only taking the course of every Victoria suit," remarked the Chief Justice. "It is only in the ordinary course of practice. It always takes them two years here to bring a case to trial."

For the city, W. J. Taylor, K. C., objected strongly to the delay of a week. There had been sufficient delay, and he did not see why the issue he wanted could not be ordered trial at once. The city wanted to know what legal effect on the agreement the omission to run the ferry continuously as agreed upon would have. Both the president and the vice-president of the road had admitted that the ferry had been discontinued.

His Loehrsch thought that the plea needed amending, and that a week was not too long in view of the fact that Vancouver had to be communicated with. It was pointed out that the Victoria suit, which would be in Vancouver, where he will reside over the assizes. The Chief Justice also remarked that the next motion would be taken up with the court of appeal there, and that consequently the matter might be postponed indefinitely. Accordingly he ordered that a week be given to amend the pleadings, and that if it should then appear that the discontinuance of the ferry was not specifically admitted in the revised statement of defense, that the issue of fact be determined without the necessity of a fresh application to him.

The application for a mandamus against the city, asked for by Lee Mong Kow, who has been refused a permit by the building inspector to erect a one-story building within the fire limits, came up. Mr. Taylor saying that he wanted to cross-examine the applicant on his affidavit. Mr. Moresby said he did not see that a cross-examination was necessary, but of course the city was entitled to cross-examine. Eventually the matter was allowed to stand over for a few days, as it was understood that Lee Mong Kow will be back shortly. He has been in New York on business.

WIRELESS STATIONS ARE POSTPONED FOR SEASON

Col. Anderson Says No Work Will Be Done at Prince Rupert and Queen Charlottes This Year

On his return from the north Col. W. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the marine department, Ottawa, definitely announced yesterday that the government wireless stations at Prince Rupert and the Queen Charlotte Islands had been postponed until next year. The delay is due to the fact that the government wireless stations at Prince Rupert and the Queen Charlotte Islands had been postponed until next year. The delay is due to the fact that the government wireless stations at Prince Rupert and the Queen Charlotte Islands had been postponed until next year.

LIGHTKEEPERS CHANGED

William Thompson, of Ucluellet, Replaces Thomas Patterson at Cape Beale

Several changes were recently made in the personnel of the lightkeepers of the west coast of Vancouver island following the resignation of Thomas Patterson, of Cape Beale, who has taken up his residence at Alberni. William Thompson, who was transferred from the station at Ucluellet, has given charge of the Cape Beale light. W. J. Daykin, the veteran lightkeeper of the island of Vancouver, remains at that post. H. J. Hillier, who formerly held the station at Sechart, has been transferred to Ucluellet to take charge of the station there. The work is being done by Hayward, while Mr. Hillier's brother has taken his place at Sechart.

LUMBERMEN DISCUSS DEMANDS OF INDUSTRY

Large and Influential Deputation Have Conference With Ministers

(From Wednesday's Daily)
A large and influential deputation of men interested in the lumber industry called at the parliament buildings yesterday and had a prolonged interview with the Hon. Richard McBride and the Hon. P. H. Fulton, K.C. Those present included representatives of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' association with headquarters at Nelson, as well as a number of coast men of the government at the forthcoming session of parliament. The subjects discussed included the question of royalties and fire protection. The holders of timber licenses are, it is understood, desirous that some certain method be provided whereby they can be assured that the amount of timber land will not be forfeit to the government at the end of twenty years, contending that if some such arrangement is not provided there will be a great deal of slashing towards the end of the time. The result, they claim, will be that the timber will be culled and the finest thrown on the market for what it will fetch, and as a consequence the price will be demoralized, the government will lose large stumpage dues and all concerned will lose money. The amount of timber now held under license greatly exceeds the quantity likely to be required by the trade during the next twenty years. The government is giving the whole matter careful consideration, and the views presented yesterday were received with attention. No announcement of policy in this regard is to be expected for some time.

Among those present were C. F. Lindmark, of Revelstoke, Mr. Lachmund, P. A. and Mr. Lachmund, and E. P. Bremner, of Vancouver.

ENGLISH FRUIT EXHIBIT

R. M. Palmer, deputy minister of agriculture, leaves Vancouver today with part of the fruit shipments for the English fruit exhibit. The exhibit car has been hitched on to an express to ensure speed of transit. He goes first to Scammon, where the exhibit car has been hitched on to an express to ensure speed of transit. W. E. Scott of Ganges Harbor goes as Mr. Palmer's assistant, and Mrs. Bryden will also accompany her husband.

A particularly attractive display of Wealthy and King apples, with sample of late peaches from the orchard of Mr. Peat, at Colwood, is displayed in the window of the Colwood Bodega, Fort street. The apples have quite as much color as any shown from other parts of the province, and prove how suitable the Colwood district is for choice fruit growing.

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Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingegnas Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

MANY MATTERS COME BEFORE THE COUNCIL

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Will Be Present at Board of Trade Banquet

(From Wednesday's Daily)
The council of the Board of Trade met yesterday morning, the president, Mr. Simon Leiser, in the chair, the other members present being Messrs. L. A. Genge, F. A. Paulina, J. J. Shallock, John Arthurburn and J. Mara. The secretary, Mr. Elworthy, read letters from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Minister of Railways and Canals, acknowledging receipt of the board's resolution urging that the enlargement and the improvement of the Willand canal should be undertaken by the Dominion government.

Mr. Henry E. Reed, director of the A. Y. P. Exposition, division of exploitation, wrote the secretary as follows:

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 11, 1908.

Dear Sir—Many thanks for your good letter of September 17th advising me of your meeting with Hon. Mr. Tompless, Minister of Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada. A day or two ago I received a letter to say precisely what date the fair at Canada had accepted our invitation to participate at this exposition, and that in due course I would receive a sample of them, which is on exhibition in a Government street merchant's window.

More Permits for Dwellings
Building permits were yesterday issued by the building inspector to H. J. Sullivan for a dwelling to be erected on Bushby street, to cost \$1,000; to H. McGregor for a dwelling to Pendergast street to cost \$1,000; and to George C. Masher & Company, each to cost \$1,000.

Re-Wiring the Buildings
The entire lighting system of the passenger buildings is being re-wired with heavier wire. Many new lights are being constantly added and it was found that the wires were becoming overloaded, so new wires are being put in. The work is being done by Hayward, while Mr. Hillier's brother has taken his place at Sechart.

needed improvement of the steamer passenger and freight services between this city and New Westminster, as well as other places on the Lower Fraser river, when Capt. Troup informed them that at the present time the C. P. R. and N. Co. did not have at their command a steamer which was suitable for this duty. The committee had subsequently requested the officials of the company definitely setting out the general character of the service which is necessitated by the commercial requirements of this very important port, and requesting the company to undertake the construction of such a steamer as is needed for these purposes, if no other way presented itself for getting out of the difficulty.

Although no definite capacity is specified it is contended that at the very least two trips a week should be made between Victoria and New Westminster. It is scarcely creditable, although it is perfectly true, that fully twenty years ago, immediately after communication existed between these two ports there is the rule at the present day.

Mr. Genge further stated that he had been present at a conference which was held between the special committee and Mr. A. T. Goward, the local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Co., in respect to the improvement of the city's tram service, through the increase in the number of the cars, when Mr. Goward had informed them that he had sent in a requisition to the company for additional cars, although he was unable at the moment to say precisely what date the fair at Canada had accepted our invitation to participate at this exposition, and that in due course I would receive a sample of them, which is on exhibition in a Government street merchant's window.

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MINIATURES OF OLD YALE

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.



ABOUT a year ago, after an absence of nearly fifty years, I paid a visit to the beautiful town of Yale, situated on Fraser River, the scene of my early manhood's adventures, and a place about which cluster pleasant memories of men and women who, alas! have gone from this sphere, and exist only as pictured memories of the past, to be recalled by the pen of the historian who strives to convey to people of the present day an idea of the sorrows, the joys and the temptations of the gold seekers who came here many years ago, and who have left an imperishable record on the towns, the rivers, the rocks and the hills of this province.

Those were indeed strenuous days when miners converted themselves into pack animals and scaled the formidable steep slopes with provisions for their sustenance while exploiting mines in the hills. Women, too, were often not far behind their husbands in manifestations of courage and pluck, and trudged by their sides through the trackless wilderness and encouraged their partners by a sturdy example and cheerful words to continue their efforts. The women of 1858 were a noble and self-sacrificing set who toiled bravely and sometimes delved beside their husbands in the claims. The cooking always fell to the lot of the gentler sex, and where there were children their care was the wife's greatest responsibility. In 1860 two large families of children were taken in boats through the swift rapids of the river to Cariboo by their parents. The risks these families encountered (one family numbered nine children, all of tender age) while running the rifles and traversing the Indian trails that wound around the perpendicular mountains, have never been and cannot be described. We only know that they overcame difficulties and dangers that often appalled the stoutest hearts and caused strong men who came up against them to turn back in dismay and fright. These women and children passed safely through the perils and dangers of that trip, and after a long stay returned travel-stained and worn, but hale and hearty, to Victoria. Whether the parents profited by their adventures I never heard, but if they came back poor in pocket they were rich in an experience which enabled them to rear their families respectably and well and send them out into the world to look out for themselves.

But to return to Yale: I left it in February, 1860, a collection of poor huts and small stores with here and there a smart residence. Occasionally there was in front of these residences an attempt to raise flowers and a few nasturtiums and morning glories welcomed the rising of the sun. Of roses, dahlias or twining honeysuckle there were none, but there was a solitary lilac bush which was too young to flower and spread its delicious perfume around for the delight of humanity.

Forty-six years later I found that solitary lilac bush had assumed large proportions and filled the air with its sweet perfume, besides contributing from its roots numerous offspring that had grown up and were following the example of the parent bush.

The plat of Yale is now a lilac parterre, which imparts pleasure to the senses and hides the scars that the men who went there to dig gold left in their wake. These lilac bushes in early spring charm all lovers of the beautiful. Seen from the car window as the train pauses in its rapid flight to renew its supply of fuel and water the scene is a poem, but to the wayfarer who alights and wanders through the lovely garden and inhales a whiff of the glorious perfume, it is a beautiful dream and a joy that long remains to gladden his heart and charm his senses.

What formed the business part of Yale fifty years ago is a picturesque ruin now. I walked through the deserted and fallen warehouses and my heart ached as I called to mind the busy scenes of other days when Yale was the head of steamboat navigation and before the trains of the C. P. R. had drawn trade and population away to other centers. In 1858 Yale was the busiest and worst town in the colony. There were many God-fearing men and women but there were many of the bad sort, too, who never attended church and sneered at those who did. Every other store was a gambling den with liquor attachments. Ruffians of the blackest dye, fugitives from justice, deserters from the United States troops who strutted about in army overcoats which they had stolen when they deserted for the British Columbia gold mines, vigilance committee refugees who had been driven from San Francisco under sentences of life banishment, ex-convicts, pugilists, highwaymen, petty thieves, murderers and painted women, all were jumbled together in that town and were free to follow their sinful purposes so far as any restraint from the officers of the law were concerned.

There were but two constables and a gold commissioner at Yale at that time, and they were expected to police the shifting population of all sorts and conditions and to keep it in order. The force was too weak to be of much use. An unknown drunk without friends when picked up in the street was taken to jail and imprisoned; but high class criminals, if taken to jail either broke away or if retained in confinement were acquitted because witnesses failed to testify or were bought off and made themselves scarce.

On one occasion a miner was shot down because he refused to pay for a drink of whiskey. His murderer went into hiding. On the third night after the killing invitations were issued to a ball, which the gold commissioner and the two constables attended. All these men had associated themselves in the hope of tracking the murderer. While the ball was at its height the murderer emerged from his place of hiding and made off in a canoe. He was never caught. But in spite of this event the evil doers were somewhat held in check by a wholesome dread of British law. This was before Chief Justice Begbie made his appearance and awed the wild multitude into a condition of sullen lawfulness—anxious to commit depredations but fearing to face the giant judge arrayed with his judicial gown and wig with his thunderous voice and almost savage words. The words that fell from his lips were like the stab of a poniard—they cut deeply and cowed the most hardened criminal into a state of obedience to the law which in his own country he had defied and trampled under foot.

As I gazed at the sinking walls of Oppenheimer's fireproof warehouses, which were in a state of decrepitude and presented a woeful picture of decay and neglect, I noticed that the fireproof doors and shutters remained fastened just as they were locked when the firm closed the place for the last time and departed to seek their fortunes elsewhere. The walls are fast decaying and soon will tumble beneath their own weight, and leave not a wrack behind to mark the spot where the principal business of the country was transacted fifty years ago. As I stood musing over the remains of other days and scenes a cheery voice addressed me, "Good morning, stranger, this is a fine day." I turned and saw standing near a short, stocky man who carried a shovel on his shoulder. Before I could reply he exclaimed, "By Jove, I ought to know that face. Ain't your name 'H'?" I nodded my head.

"Well, my name is Ned Stout. Remember me?"

"Indeed I do," I said, "you were here in 1858, and you afterward went to Cariboo and

gave your name to a rich piece of mining ground. Stout's Gulch was famous once."

"Yes," he said with a sigh, "I made a good bit of money out of it, but I did not keep it. It all went somehow, and after many years I have come back to Old Yale to live and die. It is the prettiest and best place on earth anywhere."

"But," I said, "you have not changed much in the last half century. Have you found Ponce de Leon's fountain of eternal youth? Or have you died and come to life again in a revised form? You do not look over fifty, and you were well on in years when I left Yale."

"I am eighty-six," he replied with a laugh, "I have outlived all the early inhabitants except you and Bill Aldway there."

As he spoke he pointed to an old man who hobbled up painfully to shake hands with me, having been told of my presence in town. I had known Bill Aldway and his brother Mose. They were packers—strong, active young fellows. Mose, he told me, had died, and he himself was only awaiting the call. There was fire in the old man's eyes when he spoke of the days of old, the days of gold, the days of fifty-eight, and like Ned Stout he lamented the change and lost opportunities.

"But," he added with a short laugh, "I have had lots of fun, perhaps a lot more than I ought to have had, and I am paying for it now. I am a sick man, and it is no wonder, for I am seventy-nine."

"Ah! I remember," broke in Ned Stout, "John Kurtz, Hugh Nelson and you, and Walter Gladwin and old man Kimball whom we used to call 'Goodness Gracious,' and the Barry brothers and Sam Adler, the Oppenheimer brothers and Frank Way, the greatest practical joker on the river, and Ben Bailey, who lived all one winter with his wife and children in a tent on the bar, and come out in the spring rosy and happy. Bailey said he had never passed a winter so comfortably and he and his wife and children had never a cold or headache the whole time."

"Do you see that hole in the face of the old

mountain?" Ned asked. "The Indians used to say the Great Spirit lived in that hole or cave, and when the tribe was in danger of foes he would come down and fight for them. They said that on one occasion a mighty host of hostile Indians came to Yale in their war canoes and that the Yale tribe were hard pressed by their adversaries and the Great Spirit descended from his perch and broke up the invaders' canoes and drowned them to the last man."

"Well," Stout continued, "I made up a little party of boys in '58 and we took ropes and climbed up that mountain and the boys lowered me down so that I could look into the cave. It was not very deep or wide and was only a hole which had been caused by the rock decaying and falling down, may be many centuries before. At any rate there was no sign of the Great or any other spirit (not even a bottle of whiskey) and I guess the story was a yarn invented to frighten the wild Indians in old times into being good."

As I gazed at Stout and listened to his talk I felt as though I was transported back to the days when we were first acquainted; when the scenes he had depicted were being re-enacted and the men he recalled really stood by his side. The men and women of that far away time are now spirits in the Great Beyond. Everything had changed since I was last there—everything except the mighty mountains that overhang the beautiful town, the dark, foaming river whose swift current laves the foot of Yale Flat in its haste to reach the ocean and—Ned Stout! There was a little change in the one as the other. If anything the mountains and the river were the worse for the wear and tear, but the man—there was not a new line on his face, a new furrow on his brow, a dim spot in his eye, a gray hair or bald spot on his head.

Surely, surely, I thought, he had drunk of the waters of eternal youth, for at 86 he is still a kid! As I walked along the flat I peopled the spots where the various establishments stood in those days, and where the old and young, the grave and gay, the good and

bad, consorted in common companionship. I picked out the site of Billy Ballou's express office, Barry's saloon, Oppenheimer's warehouse and residence (the latter the handsomest in the town), Bennett's gambling house, where a youth was done to death for objecting to the way a sharper attempted to stack the cards on him, the door from which Foster fired when he shot Barney Rice for refusing to pay for a drink, the place where stood the tiny hall in which Reverend Ebenezer Robson, the pioneer Methodist minister, delivered his first sermon; the Hudson Bay Company's store over which Ovid Allard presided with profit to his company and satisfaction to his customers; the gambling house in which in 1859 Chief Justice Begbie held his first court, in a room where three nights before a man had been shot. Gambling was suspended while the court was in session, and resumed immediately after it had adjourned. The house in which that matchless lawyer, Attorney-General Cary, whose only fault was an uncontrollable temper, which he indulged on all occasions, in court or out, to the annoyance of his hearers and the irritation of a too-indulgent bench—the house, I say, in which the Attorney-General was induced to join in a game of poker with experienced sharpers in the belief that, being an Englishman, he would not understand the "great American game" and where after an all-night's sitting he arose a heavy winner to the confusion and consternation of the company. It is but justice to the memory of Mr. Cary to explain that his friends attributed his ill-temper to an affliction of the eyes from which at times he suffered severely, and which at last destroyed his reason and finally caused his early death. All these scenes and events passed through my mind that day like a series of motion pictures on the stage. I could recall every face and incident as I called up the past and in my mind's eye could follow the men and women through their various careers until the grave closed over them. It is sad to think that of the busy multitude whom I knew at Yale fifty years ago only two remained on the scene to welcome the returning pioneer and run over with him the incidents of the past.

I turn away from the contemplation of the scenes of early life with a feeling of deep regret and sorrow. As I ring down the curtain on the moving mind pictures and turn off the lights I return the films to the memory cells where they have long slumbered, and from whence they may never again emerge. As I dismiss my audience I am tempted to exclaim with *Lewis Tim*, "God bless us all."

BUYING THE WIND

In the old days of sailing ships it was a common thing for a sea captain to "buy the wind" for his voyage, though, strangely enough, the only people supposed to deal in it were the Icelanders. When a constant succession of baffling winds or dead calms had persistently followed a ship for more than one cruise, it was not at all unusual for the skipper of a big windjammer to pay a visit to Iceland for the sole purpose of purchasing wind enough to last him on his next voyage or two.

In every port in Iceland one or more "wind wizards" were to be found, who were ready to sell a favorable wind for the next six months or a year to any sea captain willing to invest in something he could not see. The sailor having found his way to the magician's house, first proceeded to spread out upon the floor the articles offered in payment for the wind—tallow candles, cloth, beads, knives, powder and lead. After a good deal of haggling, and many times adding to or taking away from the little pile of merchandise between them, the price was finally agreed upon, and the captain passed over his handkerchief to the Icelandic.

The wind merchant muttered certain words into it, tying a knot in the handkerchief at the end of each incantation. This was done to keep the magic words from evaporating. When a certain number of knots had been tied the handkerchief was returned to its owner, with a strict charge to keep it knotted and guard it with extraordinary care until he arrived at the desired port, and at each port a knot was to be taken out.

One old captain had been so bothered with head winds that he kept crying out to the Icelandic to tie another knot in the handkerchief, and another and another, so as to be sure of plenty of the wished-for zephyrs, until finally there was no room for any more knots, and three knives and 30 candles had been added to the heap on the floor. But when the wind-greedy captain was two days at sea a terrific gale began to hurl the ship ahead of it, ever increasing in fury, until she plunged along under bare poles, with her nose deep in the brine and tons of water washing her decks. Darker and darker grew the sky, and higher and higher rose the racing, foam-crested waves, hammering the laboring vessel with ceaseless blows until her seams began to open under the strain and let in the sea.

Then, believing he had the devil in his pocket, the badly frightened skipper drew forth the much-knotted handkerchief and threw it overboard. In a short time the tempest abated, the clouds cleared away and the waters subsided, but one seaman never again bought wind. He was content with the kind that comes by chance.

Stag Hunting Is Popular in England



EXCEPT golf, there is no sport which has increased so much in popularity in recent years in England as stag hunting. Stag hunting in the latter part of the century was very few deer in the Exmoor district, but for the late Mr. Bisset's perseverance and tenacity, they would all have been killed off by sportsmen and other enemies, and the chase of the wild red deer, for all its antiquity, would have come to an ignominious end. In twenty years, however, the increase of the herd was already beginning to cause anxiety, the tame of the pack had spread far and wide; and for the last thirty years visitors in ever-growing numbers have been coming to the West Country to share in its peculiar sport. There are naturally manifold causes for this; the reasons that bring over three hundred people on horseback to such a fixture as Lankbarrow—a place five miles from anywhere and fourteen from a station—must be many and various. One of the enormous fields are mere trippers who are throwing into their holiday a day with the hounds, which shall include, as they hope, a sight of a real wild stag; but the majority are hunting men and hunting ladies, British and foreign, who may be divided into those who have come to see what the sport is like and those who, having gone stag-hunting before, come back year after year to enjoy it again, says *The Times*.

The latter are numerous, for the attractions are many. There is no other hunting to be got in August and September, the months in which London men take holiday; the only months when officers on the staff from India can hunt at all. The country is very beautiful, and the sport itself has many merits. There is no jumping, the fences being unjumpable; and while to some this is a drawback, it is to some a recommendation. There is woodcraft and hound work, plenty of galloping over ground that tests both horse and rider, and the interest of the contest between man and a quarry which, the wolf excepted, is the strongest and most cunning of all beasts of the chase.

There is also to many the charm of novelty and variety, for much difference exists between the methods of stag-hunting and those appropriate to fox-hunting. The Horner Valley is three miles long; both sides are clothed with deep woodland, and there are many acres more of coppice and gorse in the combs adjoining. To seek a stag in such a place suggests looking for a needle in a bundle of hay; but so well is the harrier's work done that the right animal is often found by the tufers within ten minutes; and, hopeless though the prospect appear of getting away from such a stronghold, a deer is often forced to the open in half an hour, the pack being laid on as soon thereafter as is possible.

Then, and then only, to the majority of the field goes the day's sport begins. The harrier is in the early morning with at most a single companion. He no longer takes with him the lymmer, or hound in leash, used by our forefathers, and still used in France; but his woodcraft will enable him, whether he has seen his deer or not, to tell the master whereabouts the stag is, what he is like, and what companions are with him. Often he will know within a few yards where the stag is lying, and be able to put hounds right on him. Indeed, Mr. Bisset records in his diary that "wonderful old hound Blackmore" (the then harrier) on one occasion found a stag alone, without a hound to help him, after a cover had been drawn apparently blank.

It is not often, however, that the tufers, a few steady hounds selected for the purpose, fail to find their quarry if he is there to be found. Occasionally, very occasionally, they may draw over their game, but the scent of a deer is so strong and so lasting that except in unfavorable weather they can generally hunt him to his bed. The business of the stag, however, is but the beginning. He must be forced to break cover, and to go away by himself; and often this is no easy task, for where there is one deer as a rule there are more, and their noses are so good that they have little difficulty, unless kept moving, in finding each other out. Here the modern practice of tufing with four to six couple of hounds with plenty of pace and drive is a great improvement on the older system of selecting only three or four steady and slow old stagers. The deer now has less time to play tricks while the younger hounds are as well under control as ever the old ones were, and a rate from a voice they know is sufficient to stop them, and if there is nothing prettier than the steadiness and good discipline of the pack which the officials can stop without whipcord though they be running in view.

The field are only in the way out tufing, and it is not etiquette for any but a few invited experts to join in these preliminaries. The only exception is when the deer, generally a small herd, are lying on the open treeless waste known as the North Forest. Then the

master, as a rule, tells the assembled company what they are welcome to follow. Usually they do, but many in England, and especially for the forest, are seamed with grass covered drainage gutters, and the ground between, notwithstanding the gutters, is seldom dry; so that it is anything but easy to live with the flying hounds. A hind in the open is, however, a beautiful sight, and a certain amount of galloping is sure to follow; yet it is seldom that the best days so begin. The finest chases are with stags found in some great stronghold who set their faces ring to castle and to castle many miles away. Such were the runs from Lord Lovelace's plantations near to Castle Hill Park in 1888; from Haddon to Emmet's Grove in 1889 and again in 1891; from the Ewton covert to Letcham in 1891; from Hawkwood to Glen-thorne in 1892, and the five chases from the Bray Valley which on five successive fixtures the lucky follower of Mr. Sanders enjoyed in a single happy season.

There is great cheer in a gallop with the hounds over the sedge grass and heather of the moorland, and there is the same satisfaction in crossing difficult

ground without loss of place as there is in jumping difficult fences. If there should be any gateways in the middle of the field, there is plenty of elbow room, and, beside looking where you are going and watching the hounds, you have leisure to cast an eye forward for the huddled sheep or galloping ponies whose movements may give a most useful hint as to the best line across the next comb. If, as sometimes happens, the stag at the beginning is often in view centering on but a short distance in front of the hounds, it means that he is running with his head and that the chase will be a long one. But after running him well for an hour or so the huntsman can fresh his deer and put the hounds on good terms with him, in most cases he will be accounted for.

A fresh hind often follows a check on the water. Hunted deer constantly go up or down the beds of the streams and rivers, sometimes for miles. Those who love hound work can have no greater treat than to watch the pack on such an occasion, and there is no greater test of the huntsman's skill. During the Stag-hunting season help may often come from a timely hollow—some compensation for the badness of scent in such a case, but the weather is rarely favorable; but in hind-hunting, when the fields are small and few people are about, he must trust to himself and his hounds. There is no finer or more difficult sport than hind-hunting. The country is always deep, the weather is often bad, and the number of deer and their tactics render it hard to avoid changing, but excellent runs are common. One mistake on the part of the huntsman will generally mean the escape of the hind, so a kill is well deserved.

The wild deer are so numerous that for years past it has been necessary to hunt continuously from August till April, and herein, paradoxical as it may sound, lies the only danger to the sport. Stag-hunting has been called, and not without reason, the most profitable industry of the Exmoor country. No doubt the multitudes it attracts are welcome additions to the resources of a district where the rainfall is heavy and the soil poor; but the sport has a deep and genuine hold on the affections of the natives, who love it for its own sake and are very proud of the fact that nowhere else in the world can a wild deer be hunted over open country. But when the herd attains such dimensions that over two hundred can be taken year after year out of the area accessible from the kennels without much effect on the numbers, serious questions arise. The payments made for deer damage average more than £100 a month, and a few sturdier spirits here and there make money out of their claims, there are many farmers who accept less than the full measure of their loss, and some who never ask for any compensation at all. Master and men, horses and hounds have to work early and late, often in foul weather and in frost when in fairness they should be at home, to prevent the country being over-run, and the farms adjoining certain covers are sometimes crossed and recrossed on four days in a week. Yet for all that, and notwithstanding special efforts in recent years, the deer are hardly, if at all, diminished, and the forbearance of landlords and tenants is sorely tried.

The industrial efficiency of the workers is suffering because of the insufficiency of nourishment. Sir Francis says: "There is a consensus of opinion that the food of the workers is not only inferior in quality, but certainly no longer as physically efficient, as formerly." This is ascribed to the migration of the people into the towns, and under urban conditions they deteriorate; and it is added, "Although the daily working hours have been reduced, and though wages have increased the workman accomplishes a less amount of work in the same time than he did formerly." Here are some of the reasons why the workman is inefficient.

The scarcity of labor has made the workman independent. The various insurances of which the workman profits by law have made him less keen.

He leaves work which demands a certain amount of skill for ordinary routine work which is more easily accomplished.

He absents himself from work for reasons which but for the insurance would formerly not have kept him at home.

The disinclination to work more especially amongst younger workmen, has become so notorious that it is mentioned as a characteristic of the times in reports of Chambers of Commerce.

"As the whole population is a consumer of food" (Sir Francis goes on to say) "the need for an increased production of food is more than ever pressing upon the workman to all classes earning a fixed income, e.g., the technical workers, clerks, government and municipal officials, etc. For the last two years the price of food has advanced, and particularly so during the year under report; they extended to all commercial and industrial undertakings, except the few branches laboring and untroubled by the war."

"Under present circumstances the increase in wages in no way better the workman's position, because it is swallowed up by the increased cost of living. In consequence it is no longer true that the increased aggregate of wages strengthens the home market—an answer too readily presented to the complaints brought forward by the manufacturers of financial distress and bread protection. The tendency is to increased specialisation; each intermediate stage of an industry of its own, increasing the cost of all subsequent steps, the profits of which it narrows down. Thus the last stage of manufacture is that most in need of protection."

"It is also found that intense protection, while benefiting manufacture at home, impedes its sales on the world's markets."

WAGES IN GERMANY

Some remarkable statements as to the combined effects of Protection and the depression in trade on the welfare of the German people are made in the report of Sir Francis Oppenheimer, our Consul-General at Berlin, in a paper read before the Chamber of Commerce in 1899, and the five chases from the Bray Valley which on five successive fixtures the lucky follower of Mr. Sanders enjoyed in a single happy season.

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WALNUT CROP IN FRANCE

Vice Consul T. W. Murtin of Grenoble submits the following report, dated July 25, on the growing crop of walnuts in that consular district in the French valley of the Isere: "The weather thus far having been variable and temperate, with frequent copious rain-falls and comparative freedom from excessive heat and the damaging hail and thunder storms that usually follow, vegetation has prospered, and all standing fruit crops, grapes more especially, give promise of excellent yields. As to walnuts, while the fruit bearing trees of the finer qualities, commercially known as *Marettes*, *Franquettes* and *Parisennes*, are luxuriantly foliaged and healthy in appearance, it is not expected that the production in nuts will much exceed 15,000 to 20,000 bales of 100 kilos one kilo is equal to 2.2 pounds.) The fruit is well developed, being unusually large for the season, and promises to be of excellent quality. The reason assigned for small a crop is the prolonged drought of 1906, from the effects of which the trees have not yet entirely recovered. Of the smaller varieties known as *Cherbertes* and employed exclusively for confectionery purposes, a plentiful crop is expected—estimated at 45,000 to 50,000 cases of 25 kilos each. The quality also should be good, always provided weather conditions continue favorable for the growing crop until maturity. In such cases harvesting time will be in advance of last year by about 15 days."



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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE OLD RELIABLE GORGE

(By R. L. Pocock.)



HERE is a good deal of truth in the old saw, "Go further and fare worse." When anglers are complaining of the scarcity of fish in a river, to reach which they have to take a railway journey of some hours, with possibly another in a rig or on a bicycle or even on foot before they can wet a line, the knowing ones suggested, "Try the Gorge." In the good old summer-time when the pleasure boats are numerous, and the picnickers, hilarious and noisy in the enjoyment of their open-air recreation, the water is too disturbed to allow the angler to ply his craft in that peace and quietness which is essential to good sport. The feeding grounds are churned by the paddle wheels of pleasure steamers, the sculls of rowing boats and the paddles of canoes; consequently the angler who wishes to take fish has few opportunities to cast a line on undisturbed water and without the fear of catching his flies in the finery of some passing damsel escorted by her swain.

Now, however, that the chill of autumn is in the evening air, the Gorge begins to lose its popularity with the crowd of outdoor pleasure-seekers and the angling enthusiast has his chance.

It may not be known to everyone, even of the old-timers, that the Gorge still holds its own as a first-class fishing ground; but that this is the case I know, as I have tried it. I do not mean to say that a man can go there any time he likes and fill a basket without any difficulty, as that is hardly the truth of the case, but, if he watches the tides and sallies forth so as to catch them at the right stages, he stands a very fair sporting chance to take home a brace or two of very useful fish, which will not average at all light in weight.

Most excellent of all, the fish there will take a fly, and take it greedily at times, though perhaps the man who is keener on getting a big basket regardless of the means of capture, may find it easier to accomplish his object with bait or spoon.

The Gorge is easily accessible, being right at the end of the car line, and, indeed, it is probably owing to this very accessibility that it is so little fished nowadays. Even as a prospect in his own country is without honor, so the bulk of the angling fraternity seem to think that they must go further afield in order to get the best trout-fishing.

The trout of the Gorge is a lusty fellow and a vicious fighter withal, and he will run in weight anywhere from one pound up to three and a half or over. The best time to catch him is when the tide is about the middle of the ebb, the next best when at the middle of the flood, but there is a sporting chance of trying conclusions with him at any time, as, when the water is undisturbed by boats, a careful watch will generally result in the spotting of a rise or two, while, occasionally, a giant among the small fry will fling himself clear from the water to alight with a splash which cannot fail to send a thrill through the watcher if he be a fisherman, and will make him vow to bring his rod the next opportunity he gets, and do his best to bring one of those patriarchs of the finny tribe to basket.

The feeling is fresh in the writer, as only this morning he kept a firm resolve to break from the fetters of sloth and rise with the early bird to try and circumvent the wiles of the Gorge trout before obeying the call of duty in a city office. Surely it needs to be an enthusiast to overcome them. Of a truth there are discomforts attending an early start in the sleepy hours. Rising from a comfortable bed at four-fifteen, it is annoying, when you are walking about in your stocking feet looking for your boots, to have the electric light suddenly cease, especially when you have not had the forethought to arrange your tackle overnight and you have to grope about in the dark, stubbing your toe at every other step, to dig up a rod in one room and a pair of boots in another. But once you are started the recollection of discomfort speedily vanishes, and is replaced by the pleasure of anticipation. There is a keenness in the morning atmosphere which is very bracing, and it is worth it all when at last you have arrived at the water's edge and are fast into a fish which will test your tackle to the utmost and leave no device untried to break it, rushing, leaping, and boring, shaking and twisting, before you can draw it exhausted above the landing net which should always be brought along when fishing here.

Sport for kings—and a splendid tonic easy to take for the jaded city slave of modern civilization. It was even more of a wrench to leave the scene than it was to emerge from the warm blankets at the start, and it came as a rude shock to be passed on the way home by a party of night birds in an auto speeding home after the night's debauch befouling the pure air of the early morning with a pestilential reek of petrol and patchouli combined.

THE TYEE SALMON—AN UNAPPRECIATED ASSET

Familiarity breeds contempt; because we have such a plenitude of splendid game fish at our very doors, we are apt to underestimate the value of the supply. Commercially, the value of the salmon of the Pacific has been recognized and utilized, of course, but, though we hear quite a lot about the value to the province of the big game of the country as an at-

traction to visiting wealthy sportsmen, the fish resources have been comparatively little emphasized.

There is a big class of wealthy folk, enthusiastic sportsmen who devote the best part of their time to the pursuit of game and fish in various lands. They are ever looking for new fields to conquer and in these days of luxurious travel distance is no bar. Other countries advertise their resources in this line but B. C. is a little slow in this respect; we are accustomed to capture all the salmon we want with very little trouble and we are apt to forget that in other lands, where they are less easy to obtain, they are more highly thought of; tell these men of the magnificent sport that awaits them in the furthest west of the British Empire, and, if you tell them a little less than the actual truth, so that they may be more likely to believe you, the expense and trouble necessary to reach the happy hunting ground will not deter them from coming from all quarters to participate in the good thing that awaits them here.

In the Tyee salmon we have a drawing card of the highest importance; just now there is a discussion going on in the leading sporting paper of the Old Country regarding the record salmon, and doubts are cast on the reputed weight of several historical whoppers. Between seventy and eighty pounds seems to be the agreed weight of the heaviest fish yet known to have been caught in the Old World, and doubts are expressed that there will ever be weighed in a salmon that will kick the beam at one hundred pounds. I have myself seen a hundred-pound salmon weighed in Vancouver, caught in the gillnet of a Fraser river fisherman, but I suppose I must reconcile myself to being called a liar in polite language if I write home and say so. Still, seriously speaking, there is no doubt that as the great size and splendid fighting qualities of the Tyee salmon become more widely known among foreign sportsmen, this fish will prove a strong magnet to draw them to these waters.

As proof of my contention that the Tyee salmon is even more highly regarded by outsiders than by ourselves, I reprint this week a letter to the Field, written by a visiting sportsman from Vancouver treating of the fishing at Campbell River, the best known because best advertised ground for the seeker after big game in salt water.

The Great Salmon of the Pacific

Now that the salmon season at Campbell River is within a few days of its close, it is interesting to compare the returns of 1908 with those of previous years. No doubt the wide publicity given to the record catches of the past has attracted the attention of fishermen from all parts of the world, a fact that makes the verandah of the Campbell River hotel an interesting rendezvous for anglers when the boats come rowing home in the twilight. Mutual reminiscences of sport in many lands, interesting experiences in widely separated waters, tales of flood and field in every part of the world, are listened to with eagerness as the pipe smoke curls away amongst the giant Douglas firs that surround the picturesquely situated hotel. At the sound of a boat's keel grounding on the shingles 50 yards away, men rise and stroll shorewards to note the success or otherwise of some belated fisherman. It is all very pleasant, and very lazy work, for the fisherman sits in his boat until he hooks a fish that may take him half an hour or a couple of hours in the killing.

One fact upon which the present Government is to be congratulated is the stern retribution inflicted on an organized gang of Japanese poachers, who for several years openly defied law and order at Campbell River and poached the salmon with every conceivable device, from dynamite to a succession of illegal-meshed nets. Public opinion, stimulated by the strongly worded complaints of many anglers who had travelled half around the world to enjoy the sport at Campbell River, at last caused the authorities to take some action, and the series of handsome fines subsequently imposed has practically checked this indiscriminate poaching since 1907. The consequent result is very gratifying, for not only has the run of big fish this season been earlier and more numerous than before, but the average size of the fish has been far higher. In the following brief notes, no mention is made of fish under 50 lb., for the 30 and 40 pounders have this season been very numerous.

The largest authenticated salmon up to date is a 64-pounder, taken by Mr. Greswolde, of New York, though a 74-pounder was reported as having been taken early in the month by a hand liner. This latter fish, however, failed to pass the jury of experts at the official scales on the beach below the hotel, so must be taken cum grano salis. The officers of H.M.S. Algerine did very well, and her crew enjoyed many a good meal off some fine 50-pounders. Colonel Appleton took several very near the record, and Mr. J. C. Millais had one of 52 lb. But for the nocturnal attentions of the hotel cat there is little doubt this specimen would have subsequently graced Mr. Millais's interesting collection at Horsham, Sussex. Messrs. Bailey, Stern, and Powell took fish up to 56 lb. Amongst the most persevering anglers this season was Sir John Rogers, who, though an ardent devotee of the fly rod, trolled successfully against the best of them, and took several bordering on the 60 lb.

Grief from deficient tackle was even more than usually conspicuous this season, possibly the principal reason being the absolute necessity of a line of more than 100 yards in length. Immediately a 60 lb. Tyee salmon feels the hook he lashes off on one initial spurt for at-

least 100 to 150 yards. It is therefore obvious that to be prepared for this invariable characteristic the fisherman must be provided with not less than a couple of hundred yards of line, or disaster will be inevitable. One fisherman early this August scorned the idea that he could not hold a 50 lb. salmon with 100 yards of line on his reel, and he started out with confidence to prove the truth of his assertion. That evening a sadder and wiser man returned minus two expensive waterproof lines, each 100 yards in length, together with their accompanying leads and spoonbaits. Had these two lines been spliced into one of the full 200 yards there is no doubt disaster would have been easily averted.

There is every probability that the hotel at Campbell River will be considerably enlarged next season to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of visitors who now make their visit an annual affair, and in this connection it would be as well to inform those who prefer less civilized surroundings than at present obtain at Campbell River, that equally good sport can be enjoyed at the Nimpkish and Salmon Rivers, a few miles further north. Camp outfit would be required at both these rivers which are, however, both very accessible. Boats and gillies would also have to be taken up from the south.

At Campbell River the gillies receive 12s. a day, which, added to the fisherman's hotel bill and incidental expenses, does not leave much change out of a round \$10 a day. The young and energetic angler is, however, strongly recommended to hire a suitable boat from one of the many boat builders in Vancouver, ship it to Campbell River, or whatever point he intends trying, on one of the coasting steamers, and then row himself. The difficulties of playing a big fish and managing a boat at the same time are by no means insurmountable, and afford a pleasant relief to the tedium of sitting hour after hour in the stern sheets of a boat propelled by an extensive and often incompetent gillie. Suitable boats can be hired for \$15 a month, freight would not exceed \$3, thus effecting a saving of not less than \$75 a month over the hotel boat and gillie. I also strongly recommend the fisherman to add a small billy or kettle to his outfit, together with a cup and the usual small etceteras. Should an angler wish to make an early start, he can with his little outfit be independent of lazy Chinese hotel cooks or yawning waitresses. There is unlimited dry tinder on the beach, and in five minutes we can be enjoying our boiled eggs and tea, while the remainder of the hotel guests are still clamouring for the blood of the tardy, drowsy Chinaman. Early starts are essential for success, so perhaps my advice may be appreciated.

Before closing these brief notes there can now be no reason for withholding the news of even finer fishing grounds at the mouth of the Kitimaat River and McCallister's Bay, at the entrance to Gardner Canal. These two points are some 400 miles further up the coast than Campbell River, and can be reached by steamer to Hartley Bay, or direct to Kitimaat, once a month. The fish at both these stations run far larger than at Campbell River, and the best time is the latter half of May and the month of June. McCallister's Bay lies fifty miles from Kitimaat, and could only be reached by launch or canoe. Kitimaat is a considerable village, and excellent accommodation could be obtained there by writing to Mr. Robinson, Kitimaat, B. C., who would make all arrangements for the hire of an Indian gillie and canoe, and quarters in the village. McCallister's Bay would necessitate the use of camping outfit, together with stores and provisions from the outside world, for houses are few and far between up the wide Gardner Canal. Fish we took in McCallister's Bay when bear hunting in May last made our Campbell River friends of August look like babies in comparison. There is no doubt whatever that a fortnight or more spent in these virgin waters would result in the authenticated capture of a salmon 100 lb. in weight. J. H. W.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 21.

REARING THE SILVER FOX

One of the most valuable furs in the world is that of the black variety of the American red fox, whose pelts in their best estate often exceed \$500 in worth to the trapper. The rarity of this fur combines with its extreme beauty to elevate the price to these high figures. It has therefore long been the dream of Canadians and men in the northern United States, who have observed how easily the ordinary red fox is kept, and produces young in captivity, to rear this precious dark variety for the sake of its fur. I am aware that experiments have been made at various times in this direction, but such inquiries as I have been able to make have been very unsatisfactory, largely for the reason that unsuccessful men were not anxious to advertise their failures, while the few who had succeeded were in no haste to encourage competition. Aided by the resources of the government, the United States Biological Survey, however, has had better success, and has gathered a quantity of facts which show what has been done, and how others may succeed in this novel but extremely profitable industry. To this information I have recently had access, and am able to sketch the outline of it for the Field.

The northern American fox is most often clear fulvous, except restricted black markings on the feet and ears, and the white tip of the tail. From this phase to the next the black increases in extent, until in the typical "cross" fox the black predominates on the under parts,

while fulvous overlying black covers most of the head, shoulders, and back. In another phase the fulvous entirely disappears, and the entire pelage is dark at the base and overlain with greyish-white. This is the "silver" or "silver-grey" variety. Finally—in excessively rare examples—the color is unbroken black, save the always persistent white tail tip. The pelts of these purely black foxes are almost priceless; those of the silver fox (average skins) bring \$50 to \$250, and of the cross fox \$4 to \$8, while fair red skins sell for about \$2.50. These rather low quotations exhibit the relative values of the three color phases. These varieties are liable to occur anywhere, and are, of course, scientifically only cases of melanism. They are swamped in nature by constant interbreeding with normally colored forms; but there seems no reason why in captivity the black and grey varieties should not be perpetuated true, if proper attention is given to selective breeding. Mendel's law will doubtless hold good here, as elsewhere. Really good results as to quality of fur can be obtained only in the cool climate of Maine, the Maritime provinces, northern Ontario, and the Canadian Northwest, or in some high level of the Rocky Mountains. A favorable climate having been assured, few precautions are necessary as to place, nor is any great space needed, as half an acre will accommodate six pairs, which is quite as much as anyone is likely to have as a beginning. Some yards have done well on perfectly open ground, and others in thick woods; but apparently neither extreme is so good as a place furnished with a few bushes and trees, which give the animals shade, and a notion that they can hide themselves.

The making of the inclosures is of prime importance. These need not be more than 40 feet square, and should be built of a woven wire fencing formed of No. 14 or 16 wire, with meshes not more than 2 in. in opening. This fencing should be not less than 10 feet high, and sunk 2 feet into the ground. The top must be further guarded by a horizontal screen of wire 2 feet wide, laid upon arms from the summit of each post. Foxes are great climbers, and this precaution is imperative, especially in winter, when snowdrifts give them a chance to jump well toward the top of the fence. These fenced inclosures should consist of small yards about 30 feet square, intended for single foxes or pairs, each provided with a small tight kennel, which they will soon become accustomed to use instead of digging burrows. There should also be one or more larger inclosures as running grounds, in one of which the males can be segregated. The whole can be surrounded by another tight fence, or hedge, so that the foxes may not be disturbed by visitors or other animals. Peace and quiet are of great importance in successful breeding operations, and all the operations connected with them should keep this in view.

Wild foxes eat a great variety of food, and hence for captive ones a mixed diet is better than one exclusively of meat. With some meat should be given bread, dog biscuit, table scraps, etc. Bones to gnaw at are as much a delight and benefit to them as to our dogs. Persons who live near the sea coast find fish and shellfish a satisfactory diet in large part. Care should be taken not to give too much, and a regular ration once a day seems best. A fair daily allowance is a quarter of a pound of meat and a handful of scraps or a quart of skim milk a day. The cost is trifling. Fresh drinking water should be supplied abundantly, of course. Too much food will stop fertility.

Apart from the anxieties connected with their propagation, keeping foxes in confinement is a simple matter of such care as a kindly common sense would suggest. They are healthful, and apparently happy, and exhibit many interesting traits. To the all-important question of breeding Mr. Osgood, the department's agent, gave particular attention, and gathered the results of a wide experience. Foxes breed but once a year, and mate during February and March. The period of gestation is fifty-one days, so that the young are born in April or May, on the average five to a litter. At first it is advisable to handle the foxes in pairs, but they should be kept separate from March until the next December or January. The females should be kept in small inclosures continuously, but the males may be allowed to run together in a larger one, except during the rutting season.

Foxes vary much in respect to their breeding in confinement. Some can never be induced to mate; others mate, but remain barren. These irregularities are probably due to the fear which can rarely be overcome in a single generation. This suspicious timidity of a wild thing prevented from attempting escape in a natural way from the supposed terrors that surround it may cause the female to refuse the attentions of the male, or, having received them, she may prove infertile, or she may become so excited as to injure herself and give birth prematurely. But, worst of all, even after producing a litter of healthy young, she may be so solicitous for their safety that in her effort to get them out of imaginary harm's way she maltreats or kills them. Often when her young are just born or a few days old she will carry them about the inclosure all day, apparently seeking a place to hide them. Perhaps she digs a den in the ground and removes the young one by one from the warm box to the cold ground. Thus they may be moved successively to a number of freshly dug dens, and to and from these and the box, until the little things are so mauled and exposed that they die.

Nothing could better illustrate the power

of the instincts, and the intensity of the accompanying anxieties, belonging to motherhood among wild animals, nor better enforce the counsel that the breeder ought to do everything in his power to soothe the fears and gain the acquaintance and confidence of his prisoners. They should be jealously excluded from chance visitors or fright by strange dogs or cats. The same keeper should attend to them regularly, and upon the choice of this man, and the amount of close and judicious personal care given, depend almost entirely the result of the experiment. "Careful observation and a faculty of intuition," remarks Mr. Osgood, "enable a good keeper to anticipate the moods of the animals and to interpret their actions at critical times, so as to act quickly and without violence. He knows just when the foxes are getting too much food, just when the sexes should be together or separated, when the female becomes pregnant, when the young should be born, when they need special attention, and when they may safely be left to the exclusive care of the mother. He is not over-inquisitive as to the number of young that are born, and seldom needs to disturb the anxious parent."

When properly cared for in respect to food, sanitation, and quiet, foxes seem subject to no disease, and cold or snow has no terrors for them. In alternately freezing and thawing weather, however, they will injure their fur by lying where it freezes to the surface, and breaks off or pulls out when they change their position; hence, in such weather, they should be shut away from that danger. They will stand transportation in a suitable crate, some examples having been shipped hundreds of miles without harm.

We come now to the important question of breeding true—that is, the ability to produce and preserve a breed of dark-colored foxes. The ambition of every breeder is, of course, to raise a strain of wholly black foxes, since these are the most valuable. Thus far, the silver foxes bred in confinement have almost invariably produced silvery young alone. Moreover, it is believed that in silver foxes known to be of red ancestry, the tendency to red offspring may be bred out in a few generations, in accordance with Mendelian principles. One recorded experience may be cited. Beginning with a red and silver male, five pups were reared—two red, two cross, and one silver. The silver produced from this mating was then bred to an unrelated silver, the result being two cross and one silver. The silver thus produced was then bred for two seasons (thus far), and gave birth to seven young, all silver. Whether selection of the darkest parents, generation after generation, would bring about a totally black breed remains to be seen. There has not been much intelligent experimentation in this direction yet, owing largely to the fact that breeders have been unable to resist the temptation to sell their produce as fast as the fur was perfected.

As to the question of expense and profit, not much can be said with exactness. The many failures have been due to ignorance, to lack of personal care, and to failure, through lack of capital or patience, or both, to persist long enough. The cost of preparation (fencing, etc.) is small, nor does it cost much to feed and conduct the "farm." The expense of getting breeding stock is, however, considerable, a good pair of silver foxes costing now from \$500 upwards. At present, indeed, the most profitable results of the business are to be obtained by selling live foxes to breeders. A fair silver fox-skin will always bring upwards of \$100, and the market will take three times as many as it gets annually without affecting this rate. The total annual sales reported in London, where nearly all these furs are disposed of, barely reaches 2,000, perhaps 10 per cent. of which are pure black, and one of these last, sold in the London auctions in 1907, brought £440 (\$2140).

It would seem, therefore, as if there was a good opportunity for animal-lovers to invest time, brains, and money to excellent advantage.—Ernest Ingersoll, in the Field

CATCHING A BEAR CUB

My guide wanted to climb the tree to get the cub, and finally did start up, but when he got near the cub it went higher until he climbed up where the tree looked to me to be about as large as a broom handle, and it began to bend with the weight of the Indian. I was afraid it would break, and so made him come down. He was bound to get the little bear and said he could "get him." He climbed up the mountain until about on a level with the cub and taking careful aim fired, and I saw the bark fly just above the cub's head, and the little fellow measured down the tree a few lengths. The guide fired again with the same result, but the next shot the cub did not move, as he was getting used to it. Now I said, "What will you do?" and he replied, "I fix 'um," and carefully aiming, he fired, just scraping the cub's head and ploughing a little furrow in the skin. The cub at once backed down to within about ten feet of the ground and then fell. We tied his feet and muzzled him—as he scratched and bit at us—and took him to camp.—Outdoor Life.

Nova Scotia fishermen have captured a tuna measuring ten feet in length and six hundred pounds in weight. The fish put up a spirited fight and was only killed after a terrific battle lasting an hour and a half. Dr. Cadegan and party on board a launch took part in this exciting contest and towed the fish to Glace Bay.—Rod and Gun.

Lord Milner—A Celebrated Canadian Visitor

ORD ROSEBERRY, that happy phrase-maker-in-chief to the empire, summed up Lord Milner when he wrote that "he has the union of intellect with fascination, which makes men mount high." Already the prophesy has been strikingly verified, and the future, no doubt, holds its complete fulfillment, says the Montreal Star.

Lord Milner knows a great deal about the British empire but he has not before been in Canada, his experience as an administrator having been confined chiefly to South Africa. Before leaving for Canada a few days ago Lord Milner said:—"My object in visiting Canada is to go over as much as possible of the country whereof I have heard so much, but have never yet seen. I have friends there whom I have not seen for years."

It is confidently believed that there is in store for this British visitor a brilliant political career and it will undoubtedly be an advantage to the Dominion to have her conditions and aspirations thoroughly understood by a man who will in all probability have a hand in the shaping of the destinies of the empire and its component parts.

When he entered the House of Lords a few years ago an English writer said of him:—

"Lord Milner is still, as statesmen go, a young man, and he has, we may all hope, many years before him of distinguished service of his king and country. Rumor has already sent him prospectively to India to fill the highest position under the Crown. The advent of a Liberal Government, however, will keep him at home for some years to come. He may choose indeed to throw in his lot with the Unionist party, and there are at least three offices in the British Cabinet for which he would be admirably suited. Lord Milner's name is familiar enough to the British public, but personally he has yet to be introduced to it, for it is twenty-five years since "Alfred Milner, Master of Arts," contested Harrow in the Liberal interest. It cannot be doubted, however, that the more he is known the more popular he will be. Certainly the Unionist party will gain in Lord Milner a valuable recruit to the numbers of its first-class fighting men."

Lord Milner, as everyone knows, is a bachelor. His name has never been associated, even in rumor, with any "not impossible she." Viscount Kitchener has been married again and again in popular report. But gossip has been compelled to leave Milner severely alone. It is said indeed that he has never been in love. A story is told how the subject of matrimony arose when Lord Milner was once riding with a party of friends near Capetown. The High Commissioner surprised his fellow-cavaliers by saying with a twinkle in his eye,

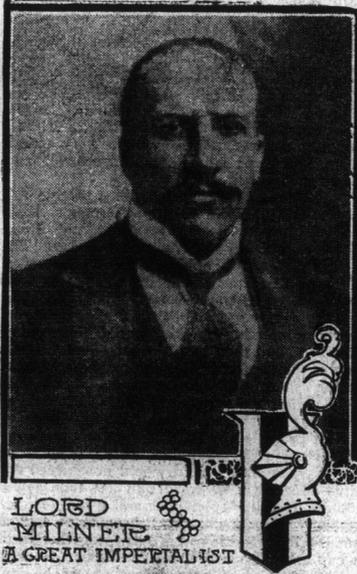
"Well, you know I am engaged." Thereat there was a general burst of spontaneous laughter. Lord Milner turned with affected indignation on his friends saying, "What, do you think I am too ugly?" One little trait of Milner's personality has never been mentioned. He seems to be entirely devoid of any taste in dress. For correctness of costume he seems to have not the faintest concern. He will wear a frock coat and a necktie without any mutual kinship or congruity whatever. Many of his portraits illustrate this defect, which he shares with a large number of other distinguished men. Well-groomed of course he always is, but his indifference to dress is quite remarkable.

In person Lord Milner is tall and spare, though not too slightly built. The magnetic charm which he quite unconsciously exercises on all who are brought into contact with him has often been remarked. During his official life in London he seems to have been something of a mystery. Those who remembered him, say that there was something cryptic and reserved about his personal bearing, as though he were the repository of profound secrets which in no circumstances would he reveal. This is not the impression of the Milner as he was known in South Africa. Most people must have been struck with the astonishing frankness, possibly, of course, a form of "new diplomacy," with which he would discuss all the problems of Imperial politics. Nobody seemed to be less afraid of opening his heart and mind than the High Commissioner.

Lord Milner was intensely hated by the Dutch as a body. But this hatred was entirely political. One could scarcely imagine how any mortal, whether British or Dutch, could feel any personal dislike of Lord Milner. Those who heard him speak in the House of Lords must have been agreeably surprised with his oratorical ability. But in the capacity of public speaker he was well known in South Africa. He has a beautifully modulated voice, and his sentences, without being too literary and pedantic, are always perfectly turned. "I admit," he once said, "that there are many questions on which I have not been able to form an opinion at all; and in that Greek State in which, if I remember rightly, a man was bound to take one side or the other, on pain of death, I should have had my head cut off before I was twenty-five."

Everyone knows that he achieved exceptional distinction at Oxford. But the great secret of Milner's life is that he has always been ready to accept and do justice to the positions of honor and responsibility in which he has been successively placed. His industry has always been remarkable. Work has been to him not only business but recreation. He

seems to have been quite without hobbies, athletic, or musical or artistic. It is not certain that he has ever played any game of any kind. In South Africa he rode much on horseback. But even in this art he made very little progress. He rode, it is true, fearlessly and recklessly, often to the no small anxiety of the members of his staff who accompanied him. But his seat was always of the looser. It is said that on one occasion, when receiving a deputation of Boers, he suddenly fell from his horse, thereby spoiling the impressive dignity of the occasion.



Many stories have been told of his mode of life when he was Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenues. He would work at his official duties fifteen or sixteen hours of the day. Four or five hours' sleep sufficed for him, and his only exercise was a brief early morning ride in the park. He carried these habits with him to South Africa, where severe application becomes more and more necessary, owing to the climate, to persons of European birth. Almost the first task he imposed on himself was to master the Dutch language, and to acquaint himself thoroughly with all the habits,

idiosyncrasies, and prejudices of the Cape Dutch. His conscientious devotion to this task aroused some anxiety among the Cape British. They suspected that it meant an undue sympathy on the part of the Imperial representative to one section of His Majesty's subjects. Of course, nothing could be more absurd. Sir Alfred Milner was simply qualifying himself as usual in every possible way for the great responsibility he had assumed.

Lord Milner owes his success mainly to his own abilities and industry. He began life without any advantages of birth or wealth or family influence. His father was a physician who had settled in Stuttgart, in Germany, and to this fact is due the statement, so often repeated by Lord Milner's enemies, that he is a German. His mother was a Miss Ready, the daughter of an English Major-General who was at one time Governor of the Isle of Man. Both parents died long before young Alfred Milner had entered public life. He had neither brother nor sister, and has, it is said, no near relative at all.

Like other distinguished men, Lord Milner served his apprenticeship to statecraft in the school of journalism. Thirty years ago Mr. Stead and Mr. Alfred Milner were writing "Occasional Notes" for The Pall Mall Gazette. In those days Milner was a long, thin, apathetic young man. He affected no sports, such as an Oxford graduate might aspire to, but was an accomplished and persistent swimmer. Of the "copy" Milner used to turn out Mr. Stead says it was "the most untidy I have ever had to deal with. He sprawled all over the paper." As a rule, Milner went about his daily tasks bareheaded. It is said that the only light article he ever wrote for the newspaper was the imaginary diary of a number of South African savages on a visit to London. He did it so well that many readers considered it the work of a savage chief.

When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain resigned the Colonial Secretaryship Lord Milner was asked to succeed him; but he declined, believing that his duty at that time was to remain in South Africa.

Nearly two years ago now Lord Milner delivered an important address at Manchester embodying a strong plea for Imperialism and Social Reform which it was instantly asserted placed him in the front rank of British statesmen.

The London Times referring editorially to the Manchester speech, said:—"It is remarkable because, at a time when party feeling runs high, he made no reference whatever to the party polemics of the moment, for which he declared himself to have neither aptitude nor taste; and also because he discussed the questions which really interest him

—those affecting the permanent interests and the very existence of the British empire—with a breadth of view, a gravity of statement, and a comprehensive sobriety which are only too rare among our public men. His speech is welcome, not only on account of its intrinsic value, but also because it marks the entry of Lord Milner after a necessary and well-earned period of repose, upon a field of political labor in which workers are few. In the great self-governing states which for want of a better word we still call colonies, the speech will be read with a keen interest which the accepted orators of the day have little chance of arousing, and will do as much as one man not in office can do to inculcate patience in the present and hope for the future."

GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT

"The late Sir Edward Hamilton was a distinguished member of that silent hierarchy who, screened from public view, exercise considerable influence on our public affairs," says the Chronicle. "Statesmen come and go. The Civil Servant remains. He is the depository of the traditions of his department, the link connecting the old with the new, the pupil it may be of this great statesman, the mentor of statesmen of a new generation. Sir Edward Hamilton took an active part in the preparation of no fewer than twenty-two Budgets, and was a trusted adviser to Chancellors of the Exchequer of such different characteristics as Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Goschen, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Ritchie.

"He learnt his craft at the feet of Gladstone, and perpetuated at the Treasury the sound traditions of that consummate master of finance. Mr. Gladstone watched over the national expenditure with the jealous scrutiny that a thrifty housewife gives to her household bills. Sir Edward Hamilton shared his passion for economy, and shared also his unselfish devotion to the nation's interests. He was Gladstone's private secretary during many strenuous years. The relations between him and the great statesman were ideal. Mr. Gladstone was an exacting and punctilious chief. But he was most generous in his appreciation of efficient and devoted service. 'As to your services to me,' he wrote to Sir Edward Hamilton in 1885, 'they have been simply indescribable.' Sir Edward on his part cherished for Mr. Gladstone an intense admiration, and he paid loving tribute to his memory in a charming monograph published in 1898. It may be said of Sir Edward Hamilton what he himself finely said about Mr. Gladstone, 'What he desired most to find in men was character; in measures, equity.'"

A Problem of the Age

LONG correspondence on "Ideals of Marriage" has taken place in the columns of the Daily Telegraph. In concluding this controversy, the Telegraph says that "It has served a useful purpose. It has raised broad issues which have remained too long in abeyance. It has set people thinking and talking on some of the gravest questions which affect the social and family life of this country. Above all, it has helped to bring home to the public mind and sympathy some faint conception of the enormous mass of married wretchedness and misery which is endured by some with patience—sad patience, too near neighbor to despair—but by others with impatience and indignation. No one can doubt that the latter class is in a majority, which is constantly increasing. The victims of unhappy marriages have begun to ask themselves why their chains should not be broken, and the usual answer returned to them does not seem by any means conclusive.

"The Lambeth Encyclical has proclaimed to the people of England that the Church holds to the strict letter of the Scripture, and so far from consenting to countenance any increase of facilities for divorce, distinctly pronounces such increase to be 'terrible' and an evil to be fought with all the weapons at her command. Those whose happiness has been wrecked must continue to suffer. Those who find that their marriage vows have bound them to partners with whom life is intolerable must never look for escape. They must seek from religion strength to endure; they must practise a rigorous and continual self-control. There lies thy cross; beneath it meekly bow—such is the answer of the Church to those who have turned to her for help and practical sympathy.

"It will, indeed, be a lamentable thing if over this question of the reform of the marriage laws Church and State find themselves ranged in open hostility. Yet that is bound to come if the Church takes its stand obstinately upon the ground that adultery alone is to be recognized as the one solvent of the otherwise indissoluble marriage bond. The general public opinion of our time—as is witnessed by the marriage laws of all other civilized and Christian countries—is against that narrow view. Rarely, indeed, is anyone to be found in private life who refuses to admit that hopeless insanity ought to be considered a sufficient ground for the dissolution of a marriage which is no marriage. Desertion lasting over a certain term of years; confirmed drunkenness

and confirmed ill-usage; who is there who is not in his heart convinced that these are crimes against marriage, whether considered either as a holy sacrament or as a civil contract, which are just as morally hateful and antisocial as the sin of adultery itself?

"The fear of the Church, no doubt, has always been that if once the indissolubility of marriage is tampered with, there will be no stopping the loosening process, and lower estimates of marriage will prevail with consequent increase of scandal. We have sufficient scandals of our own already, as this correspondence has brought to light, but the point is that the Church, by its unbending attitude, promises to bring about the very evils which it deprecates. The rightful place of the Church is by the side of the State in this matter—not in opposition to it. It should guide the marriage law reform movement in accordance with the needs of suffering humanity, not set itself to thwart it.

"The whole question of the marriage laws is one of extraordinary complexity—to pretend that it can be settled by declaring that adultery alone can sever the bond is to trifle with the facts. And the complexity has been enormously intensified by the operation of the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1895. The effect of that Act has been that in thirteen years some 80,000 separation orders have been granted by the magistrates, affecting, of course, 160,000 married people. These persons have been freed by the law from the active galling of their chains. The ill-assorted unions have been broken. Husbands and wives now pursue their separate paths. But they are debarred from marrying again so long as their late partners are alive, and their freedom is illusory with respect to the most important step in which freedom can be exercised.

"The Act was passed through Parliament without adequate consideration, and it has brought into existence a new class of married, but separated, men and women, who possess all the privileges of divorce save the freedom to marry again. We find men of magisterial experience like Mr. Plowden urging that in these matrimonial cases either full divorce should be granted or nothing, and declaring that 'no big mistake would be made if the grounds which suffice for a judicial separation under the Act of 1895 were taken as the ground-work for obtaining a divorce.'

"Such a proposition goes a long way beyond what the moderate advocates of divorce law reform have been pressing for, but that is

the natural outcome of ill-considered legislation on important themes. We are not at all sure that public opinion desires to see courts of summary jurisdiction endowed with the power of granting full divorce, nor are we convinced that full divorce should be obtainable on every ground for which it is now possible to obtain judicial separation. But that the laws require amendment is clear.

"Before they are amended, however, a full inquiry should be instituted by competent authorities, which should consider the whole problem from the view of the Church, and from the view of the individual. Whether these triple interests can be brought into harmony one with another is, we fear, doubtful, especially when we remember the references to divorce in the Lambeth Encyclical. It is not, in our opinion, a question of the exact interpretation of texts of Scripture, but of what is reasonably best for frail humanity in this tortured world, when the golden harp gives out a jangled strain, and love has changed to loathing."

The Labor movement in English politics dates back over thirty years. In the general election of 1874, thirteen candidates contested constituencies as direct representatives of trade unionism. Two—Alexander Macdonald and Thomas Burt—were successful. But with the repeal, in 1875, of the obnoxious Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871, and the substitution of the Employers' and Workmen's Act of 1875 for the Master and Servant Act of 1867, the movement appeared to subside, and although Mr. Burt has sat continuously for Morpeth since his first election in 1874, he has been gradually absorbed into the Liberal party. In 1892, with the Liberal successes at the polls, seventeen candidates directly representing Labor were elected, but few of these Labor members survived the Conservative victory of 1895. In the parliaments of 1895-1900 and 1900-1906, Labor exercised but little influence, and except for Keir Hardie, who was elected to represent the mining constituency of Merthyr Tydvil in 1900, there was not an openly avowed Socialist in parliament before 1906. Alarm and panic seized the Conservative party, and even affected Liberals, when in January, 1906, the various Labor and Socialist organizations put eighty-nine candidates into the field, and polled over half a million votes. Fifty of these candidates were elected, thirty belonging to the Labor party, which is avowedly Socialist, and the other twenty forming the trade union groups, which in the first two sessions of the present parliament sat and voted with the government.—Forum.

A Warning to London

INEFFICIENT Londoners and how they are produced is the subject of a very important section of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded in England recently.

The commissioners made special inquiry regarding the cases of 128 children (100 boys and 28 girls), taken from remand homes at hazard, and in the case of forty children admitted to the residential homes of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The results of these investigations present almost with brutality the social conditions from which feeble-mindedness passing into pauperism and crime is bred.

"Out of the hundred boys," says the commissioners, "thirty-seven were graded as between 'backward' and 'mentally deficient.' Out of the twenty-eight girls, sixteen were so graded. If these proportions are applied to the number of girls treated by year as juvenile offenders the seriousness of the question becomes apparent. If we take the girls at the remand home who were under seven years of age, in the three years they numbered thirty-two, of whom fifteen were living in immoral surroundings; and of girls thirteen years of age, ninety-three in all, fifteen were charged with stealing and larceny, ten with living in immoral surroundings, and thirty-six with wandering, etc. As mentally defective, after sixteen or later, more than half of these would be likely to come upon the public authorities, or on voluntary charity for support. The same would apply to over one-third of the boys under seven—forty-two in all—of whom nine were living in immoral surroundings and twenty-eight charged with 'wandering,' while at the age of thirteen, in the three years 1902 to 1904, there were 397 in the remand home, 111 charged with stealing, fifty-three with felony, six with living in immoral surroundings, and 139 with 'wandering.'

"Forty of these cases have been specially investigated, and were put before us as illustrative of the conditions of degradation which are thought to be productive of feeble-mindedness. In the forty cases, fourteen fathers (35 per cent) and ten mothers (25 per cent) were known to have been heavy drinkers. In two cases (5 per cent) death took place as the result of drinking. Phthisis was found in eleven fathers (27.5 per cent) and seven mothers (17.5 per cent). In the case of five fathers and one mother it was aggravated by alcoholism. Thus, of the total cases, 60 per cent were those of

drinkers, and 30 per cent of phthisical persons. Flagrant immorality was charged against six fathers (15 per cent) and seven mothers (17.5 per cent). Of the 127 children under care, nineteen (14.9) were illegitimate, and seventeen were deserted, many of whom it might reasonably be concluded were illegitimate also. Eight fathers (20 per cent) had been insane, and four mothers (10 per cent) of whom one had died in an asylum. Seven fathers (17.5 per cent) and five mothers (12.5 per cent) had suffered from nervous disorders.

"This evidence seems to the commissioners to be conclusive on two or three points. The children charged with offences are juvenile offenders form a group large enough to merit special consideration. They should be examined at an early age, and if mentally deficient should be kept under such conditions of education and supervision as may, as far as possible, prevent their ultimate dependence on the community. On the part of those charged with this duty there should be co-operation with every other authority that may possibly know their history and home already. The circumstances of the family should be taken into account in any decision that may be adopted in regard to their future; and their education, from the point of view of self-control and habit, should commence early. Evidently they are not likely to get this education at home. It would have to be furnished from without. Provision has not yet been made for it in London."

Victoria is the oldest port in Western Canada and always has had business houses with reputations unsurpassed in this or any other country; she has the largest stores of any city west of Winnipeg and the stocks carried are largely of English made goods brought around the "horn" in sailing ships and those immense freightage steamers which ply between Liverpool, China and Japan and this North Pacific Coast. The shipping business of Victoria is one of the largest in Canada, in fact for years it has been the third or fourth port. The amount of tonnage entering the harbor in 1906 was 1,603,752 tons.

You may as well throw away your old tent at the end of the season. Witley will not be content next year with anything less than one like that which Roosevelt is going to use in his African hunt.

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THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

RHODE ISLAND REDS



OF ROYAL ancestry, but bred in a free American state, the staunch little red-hen has become a great favorite, both with the business poultryman and with the fancier. The origin of this breed dates back more than half a century, yet Rhode Island Reds have come into general prominence only in comparatively recent years. But their sterling qualities have long been recognized and appreciated by the farmers who were responsible for their origin and their perpetuation. In fact, the Rhode Island Red was originated for business purposes solely, by the poultry farmers in the little state whose name it bears. Little Compton was its birthplace, and today it holds the place of honor with the sons and grandsons of its originators.

Tradition has it that the searing captains brought to their home port the Yellow Cochins, the cockerels of which were "generally red." A little later came the Great Malays from southern Asia, a dark brown or reddish breed, the males of which were red, and were sometimes known as Red Malays. These red males were crossed upon the flocks of fowls on the farms roundabout the little seaport, thus laying the foundation for the Rhode Island Red.

But these early breeders were after a business fowl pure and simple. They wanted a fowl that was vigorous and hardy, hence easy to raise, early to mature, giving a large proportion of meat, very productive of eggs, and withal a good hatcher and mother. These sterling qualities were ingrained into the breed in its infancy, and these qualities commend it to the business poultryman of today. The original object was not to produce a fowl of a certain type or color, or peculiar markings, but the best business breed possible. To this end, breeders were selected which most nearly met the requirements, and this continued selection, generation after generation, has ingrained into the breed the most practical qualities. The red color was an accident. The originators were not breeding for feathers, but for practical qualities, and they did not hesitate to infuse into their flocks any blood that would help attain their object. The Brown Leghorn was used to strengthen the laying qualities, and it was told recently by a prominent Rhode Island Red fancier that some of the poultry farmers in the original Red territory even now do not hesitate to introduce Leghorn blood into their flocks to increase the egg production, or that of some of the heavier breeds to give greater weight to their market poultry. From the fanciers' standpoint, this is almost a capital crime; but these farmers care nothing for fancy points, and have given to the world a breed of fowls that, for all-round business purposes, is hard to beat.

Here are some of the special claims made for them, which seem to be well attested:

They are active, great hustlers, and easy keepers, and withal easily confined.

The hens are prolific layers, and are claimed to be unusually good winter layers. The eggs are brown and of good size. Any extra feed is likely to increase the egg production rather than to be stored up as fat.

The fowls are very hardy and especially adapted to our northern climates. This is to be expected when we consider the place and circumstances of their origin, and it commends them to those who cannot give their poultry the most favorable care and conditions.

The hens are good sitters, though not so persistent as to be unmitigated nuisances when they get the fever. They are good mothers and very zealous in caring for and protecting their chicks.

The chicks, unless from strains that have been weakened by inbreeding or wrong methods of handling, are strong and vigorous, hence easy to raise. They grow rapidly, and the pullets come to laying age as early as the Leghorns.

As table poultry the carcasses are plump, with a long keel, which means an abundance of breast meat, with the bones small in proportion to their size. The color of the skin and legs is that golden yellow so attractive to the eye.

A story is told of one William Wyatt, a farmer who lived near Westport before the Rhode Island Red had attained the dignity of a breed name. Mr. Wyatt raised beautiful strawberries as well as other products, which he sold to customers in town. Along with his other produce he marketed his dressed poultry. The color and general appearance were so attractive that he was asked as to the breed. His reply was that he knew no name for them, but he called them "Gilt-edged," and for many years this name was commonly applied to them.

But what of the Rhode Island Red for the fancier—for the man who wants beautiful, showy birds, regardless of utilitarian qualities? Here is a fact that must be remembered; it is only within a few years that the fanciers have taken hold of this breed. The Single Comb Red was admitted to the Standard in 1904, and the Rose Combs in 1906. Many of their most ardent admirers are recent recruits. There was considerable diversity of opinion, when the breed first came into prominence, as to shades of color, types, shape, and other points. The result is some complaint that all the birds do not breed true. But is there a breed of which this is not true? It certainly

is the case with all breeds of comparatively recent origin, and only adds zest to the pleasure of breeding. It gives opportunity for the exercise of one's greatest skill in selection and mating, and herein lies the satisfaction and the triumph of the true fancier.

But a well-bred Rhode Island Red is a delight to the eye. Its shape is symmetrical, its outline pleasing. The rich, brilliant, glossy red of the males, of varying but harmonious shades, and the less brilliant but rich, even red of the females, certainly form a pleasing picture. No wonder the fanciers took them up, and no wonder that their popularity is increasing.

When the breed was first attracting general attention, some were breeding a variety with pea combs (probably the same as still bred) and an effort was made to have this style of headgear adopted officially; but the Rhode Island Red club would have none of it. As now bred and recognized by the Standard, there are two varieties—the Single Comb and the Rose Comb—alike in other particulars. Some of the breeders of the former claim that they are the better layers. Why this is so we are not told. An amateur's choice would likely be governed by his liking for either the rose or single comb as a headpiece.

In size the Rhode Island Red is practically the same as the Wyandotte. The standard weights are: cock, 8½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; pullet, 5 pounds. We often see specimens exceeding these weights, but these give a bird of good size for table purposes.—F. H. Valentine, in Country Life in America.

SHOULD BE WELL HOUSED WHILE MOULTING

There is no time in the year when the poultry yard looks less attractive than during moulting, and poultry-keepers are liable to lose interest in their fowls at this season, because of their unproductiveness, inactivity, and unsightly appearance. The birds look dull, ragged, and in many cases almost bare of feathers, and the runs are untidy and repulsive with cast feathers which have blown into the corners and lie strewn about the walks like Autumn leaves which herald the approach of winter. But there is no time at which the poor birds require more care than when in moult, and everything which can be done ought to be done to improve their condition and promote the rapid growth of new feathers.

When hens are moulting, it is of considerable importance that they shall be well and comfortably housed. They do not need to be closely shut in nor is it advisable that they should be allowed less air in their houses than at other times; but hens which moult in comfortably warm houses generally moult earlier and better than those which moult in open sheds or in the branches of trees, and, as I have already said, early moulting is, of all things, most desirable. But it is still more important that suitable day shelters should be provided. The roosting house, of course, is rainproof, unless it is a very poor one indeed; but it is of little use to protect fowls at night if they are allowed to become thoroughly drenched with heavy showers in the day time, and in the moulting season. The feathers which are dropping out have a tendency to accumulate in the corners of the houses and to form a haven for insect vermin; but it does not take any great time to sweep them up and burn them or consign them to the manure pit every day. All ordinary precautions must also be taken to keep the houses free from vermin, and these may include lime washing of the walls and perches, frequent cleaning of the floors and the free use of air-slaked lime upon them, the renewal at regular intervals of the litter and nesting materials.

WATERING THE CHICKS

Fill a basin level full of pebbles a little smaller than hen's eggs; then sink the basin in the ground, leaving the rim an inch above the surface, and fill with water. The chicks can run all over this without getting their feathers wet, they cannot possibly push each other into the water, and they can drink between the pebbles. It is easy to clean, and it keeps the water cool for several hours.

SOFT SHELLED EGGS

Soft shelled eggs are frequently caused by the hens not getting enough lime, which is the chief constituent in the shells of the eggs. The best way to supply this element, so necessary for the laying hen, is in the form of bone meal or oyster shells. Oyster shells, ground up fine, should always be kept for the pullets and hens when the laying season

begins, says the "Agricultural Gazette." Wheat is universally accepted as being the best single grain for chickens, and the kitchen scraps and meat should balance this ration (give the right proportion of protein and other materials) very well, especially when the poultry are out in the open, where they can pick up worms and get grass and other vegetable matter to eat.

THE LAYING STOCK

Laying stock should be kept active and fairly hungry, yet at the same time, supplied with a sufficiency of "force-giving" foods, with which to enable them to maintain a regular egg supply when the egg is most in demand. The constant production of eggs is naturally a great strain upon the system. The exact amount of food to be given one fowl at a particular time is hard to define, since so much depends on the breed, conditions of life, season and so forth. The poultry-keeper must learn to determine quantity for himself, taking the appearance and activity of his birds for a guide. Laying stock especially should be kept continually on the "go," and unless all rush eagerly forward for each meal their owner may be pretty sure they are getting too much.

HENS TOO FAT

Hens being too fat is a very common cause for soft-shelled eggs being laid. Over-fatness causes a number of troubles, among the commoner ones of which is a laying of eggs before their time. If this inability to retain the egg until it is fully developed is due to over-fatness, the remedy is to cut down the feed, especially the fat-producing feeds. Sometimes, there are other causes, and the hen is temporarily weak and unable to retain the weight of the eggs she is carrying. The best treatment is to put the hen alone in a warm and

the purpose is made of equal parts of fine corn meal, oatmeal, shorts and barley meal. This is a feed that makes a fat that is evenly distributed in streaks through the meat, making it sweeter than where it all forms on the intestines, where it is all wasted so far as it affects directly the flavor of the meat.

Some crammers use the milk and oat meal feed for cramming, as well as for the preparatory diet; others add to this a portion of white corn meal; again some successful fatteners use shorts and corn meal mixed with water instead of milk, adding a portion of meat meal three or four times a week. Another mixture recommended is ground oats with all the hulls sifted out, one-third finely ground corn meal, one-half wheat middlings and the rest of flour. A little meat scrap or fat may be added to this; the food being mixed with boiled milk of some kind, either skim milk, buttermilk or ordinary sour milk being used. This must be well boiled and the food mixed with it into a dry mash smooth enough to pass through the crammer.

After feeding, the birds must be kept very quiet and in a shed that is as little lighted as possible; they must not be allowed to fret, nor to run about nor exercise vigorously in any way. They are to be encouraged to lay on fat and to do nothing that will prevent their gaining this as rapidly as possible. The weight of a lean bird can be doubled in a surprisingly short time by this process, and those that buy up birds for the purpose of fattening them in this way can more than double their money in the time that they take to fatten.

Cramming is a common practice in many parts of England and France. Certain buyers there have men who go about for them and buy up the poultry raised by the small growers. These sell them to the dealer who does the fattening for market and so makes the largest profit in the undertaking. It is surprising how cheaply chickens can be bought up even in this country by the dealer who gets them from the remoter places of persons, largely the women on small farms, who raise them to sell to the first buyer. The method of cramming is very simple and might be followed by anyone who would take the trouble and go to the comparatively small expense of procuring the apparatus needed for the purpose. The machine can be operated by anyone after the first trial, and the time consumed is money gained as quickly as it could be made in any other farming venture.

There is really no reason why the person who raises chickens in a small way, should not take advantage of the contrivance for fattening them and gain the added profit that comes from bringing to market chickens that are of the highest quality, well fattened and ready for the table.—The Maritime Farmer and Co-Operative Dairyman.

POULTRY RAISING MADE EASY

Perhaps there is no subject more practically important to the farmer's wife than her poultry, for with the eggs her hens lay she is not only expected to furnish most of the luxuries for the table and other small "notions," but very often to clothe her husband and children as well. The question often asked but seldom satisfactorily answered is: How can an ordinary flock of hens, with only average surroundings and conveniences, be kept at their legitimate occupation, winter and summer, and not go on strike when most needed? I have had considerable experience with this subject, some of it rather expensive, too, in the way of foods, powders, egg producers, poultry journals, and with nearly every variety of breeds, and I have found that a system and attention are worth more than all things else in egg production. Combining the experience of others with my own observations, I have formulated a system that, with my own flock of hens, as well as others, has produced probably the best results obtainable under ordinary conditions. Any breed, high or low, will do, but a good breed will do better than a bad one.

Now for my formula, which combines a food, medicine and egg producer in one. To three gallons of boiling water add a quarter of an ounce of common salt, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and four ounces of lard; keep stirring until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. While yet hot stir in a meal of oats and corn ground in equal proportions until a stiff mush is formed. Then set away to cool. Feed every other day, first warming slightly if it is winter time.

It is highly essential to give your hens a variety of feed, but don't change too often. Don't feed them slops. Keep them in prime condition. A poor hen will not and cannot lay. Let them have plenty of exercise and room to scratch every day in the year, if possible. Keep the poultry houses and roosting places

free of litter. Don't allow the fowls to crowd too much. Give plenty of good, fresh air. Change the nests now and then, and fumigate. Remember lice and disease originate in filth. Here is an excellent formula to kill lice: Mix one gallon of coal oil with four ounces of carbolic acid and put the preparation on roosting places. Whitewash the inside of the coops and houses occasionally. Put the whitewash on hot, mixed with a little carbolic acid.

Pure cayenne pepper, as used in the first formula given, is an excellent preventative of disease, and also stimulates egg production.

The common red pepper is a good substitute; so is the black variety. Feed green stuff the year round.

AROUND THE FARM

STORING GREEN TOMATOES

JUST as soon as the average date of the first killing frost approaches in the latitude in which you live, gather all the green tomatoes, big and little, and sort them over, putting the fairest and largest in one lot, and the smaller and inferior ones in another. Put a large crumpled newspaper in the bottom of a clean wooden box (a cracker box is best, because it has no resinous odors, such as a pine box gives out, that may be imparted to the fruit), place a layer of the large tomatoes upon the paper, leaving a space of say an inch between; then put on another layer of crumpled newspaper, pressing it down carefully into the interstices and around the edges, so the tomatoes may be kept from contact and from the air, and so on, layer upon layer, with crumpled newspapers between, until the box is full; tuck a cover on, so that neither mice nor chickens may attack them, and set the boxes in your barn or some dry, cool place, such as a fruit or root cellar. If placed in a barn they should be shielded from severe cold with hay or straw, until the weather gets too cold for their safety, then they must be stored in a frost-proof but not too warm place, as heat, of course, will ripen them too rapidly.

If they are kept thus, at a cool and even temperature, somewhat above freezing, the time of their ripening may be delayed until or beyond New Year's. This may be called putting them in "cool" storage; but if put into cold storage, with ice, and an exact, even, cool temperature maintained, their time of ripening can be lengthened out almost until spring.

It will, of course, be found necessary to examine them from time to time, to remove ripe or decaying fruit. I have put them up some years, wrapped each one separately in pieces of paper, but this makes the examination more difficult, as each tomato has to be unwrapped to ascertain its condition.

Selling the Ripe Ones
The larger ripened fruit should bring a good price in market, in midwinter. They should be wrapped separately, or two together, not touching each other, neatly, in square pieces of clean unprinted newspaper, and packed in boxes or crates. Put the fruit in on edge. The contrast in color of the brilliant red of the fruit with the white paper, when this is partially removed, will be found very pleasing and attractive.

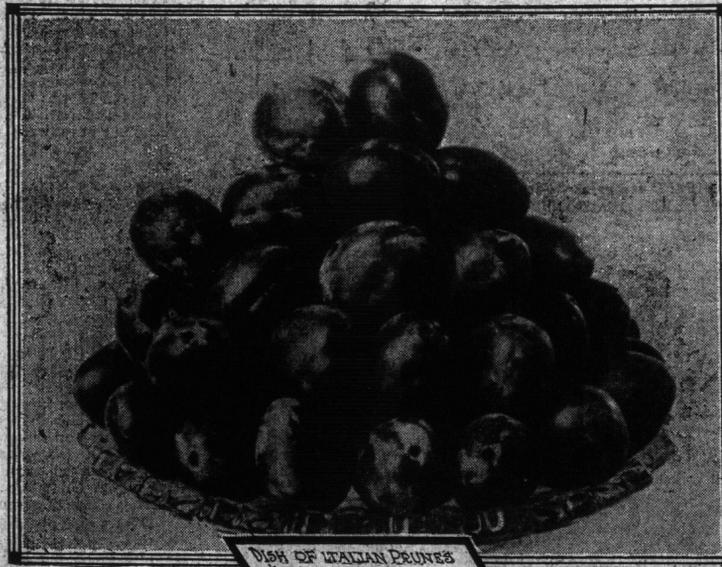
BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT
One of the principal speakers at the recent British Dairy Farmers' Conference at Derby laid great stress on the beneficial effect that sunlight has upon milk. This is in keeping with the latest scientific investigations which go to prove that light is the best germicide of all. This principle should be applied in a practical manner by giving dairy cattle as much sunlight as possible. Milking should take place, wherever the conditions will permit of it, out of doors, and when the cows are obliged to be housed, their quarters should be well lighted and well ventilated. The old-fashioned cow-house was generally of a dark and dreary type, difficult to keep clean, and that it was directly provocative of disease can hardly be doubted (says Farm Life). The scourge of tuberculosis from which cattle suffer at the present day is an inheritance due, to a very considerable extent, to the cow dens—they were not worthy the name of cow-houses—of the past.

PULSE OF THE HORSE

The pulse of the horse may be counted and its character may be determined at any point where a large artery occupies a situation close to the skin and above a hard tissue, such as a bone, cartilage, or tendon. The most convenient place for taking the pulse of a horse is at the jaw. The artery is located immediately in front of the heavy muscles of the cheek. Its throbbing can be felt most distinctly just before it turns around the lower border of the jawbone. The balls of the first and second or the second and third fingers should be pressed lightly on the skin over this artery when its pulsations are to be studied. The normal pulse of the healthy horse, says the Agricultural Gazette, varies in frequency as follows: Stallion, 28 to 32 beats per minute; geldings, 33 to 38 beats per minute; mare, 34 to 40 beats per minute; filly, two to three years old, 40 to 50 beats per minute; foal, six to twelve months old, 45 to 60 beats per minute; foal, two to four weeks old, 70 to 90 beats per minute.

PULSE OF THE HORSE

Do not let the feet of the road or work horses get hard and dry during the dry weather. Avoid hoof lotions. Water is best and safest and is natural.



good-sized coop, where she can take a little gentle exercise, and feed light. Be sure that the hens are getting enough lime in the form of ground bone or oyster shells.

FATTENING CHICKENS

A well fattened chicken is a luxury on the farmer's table, as well as a source of profit that is not to be slighted in considering the revenue from the resources of the farm, says the Metropolitan and Rural Home. There are ways of fattening poultry known to the special dealer in birds for market purposes that might be followed by those who handle chickens in smaller numbers with equally good results. Many of the chickens sold in our markets have been fattened by "cramming" for some weeks before they are killed. The manner of doing it is very simple and might be followed by anyone who would take the trouble to procure the simple apparatus necessary for the purpose.

The large breeders who fatten their chickens by cramming buy them up from small breeders a short time before they are ready to begin the fattening process. At first the birds are often fed from troughs in the usual way for a week or two, using what food the fatterer's experience suggests as the best for the purpose, ground oats and skim milk being one of the combinations preferred by many of those who are getting their chickens ready for the grand final cramming process. When the chickens have gained all the weight they are likely to put on by this method of feeding, the cramming machine is then put in operation. This is a contrivance having a pump worked by foot and arranged so as to cram the food into the crop of the chicken. The person holding the chicken has his hands free for handling the bird, the pump forcing the feed through a tube into the chicken, which is made to take all that it will possibly hold at that time.

The mixture that is forced into the chickens may be of any variety that seems advisable to use if the experience of the farmer has taught him that it is good for fattening purposes. A combination that is very successfully used for

THE STEP-CHILDREN OF CANADA

(Canadian Courier)



GEORGE FISHER CHIPMAN gives the following view of Canada's immigration problems, under the Kiplingesque heading of "The Stepchildren." Incidentally, it may be noted that some of the opinions expressed, particularly those referring to British Columbia, are from the point of view of the East.

Only two score years ago few people outside of Canada knew such a country existed. There was little to know about it. It comprised four jealous little colonies attached to the eastern end of a buffalo pasture, north of which was an immense fur preserve. In the colonies was a population of three and one-half millions; to the west lived the Indians, who were born there, the fur-traders who were hired to stay there and a few hundred Scotchmen at Red River (Winnipeg), who could not get away—they were sent out by an alleged benefactor, Lord Selkirk. There arose a statesman, named Macdonald; who united the colonies and then Canada became ambitious. She bought the big pasture as well as the fur preserve from the Hudson's Bay Company, who had owned it more than two centuries. The price was one-twentieth of the Fertile Belt and an I.O.U. for \$1,500,000. An accident disclosed the fact that the new purchase was not eternally snowbound and that green grass grew there in summer. Another accident revealed a great wheat field—rich and boundless. There was no one to grow wheat and if grown it could not be carried out by canoe nor dog train. Canada paid a company \$25,000,000 to build the Canadian Pacific Railway and then bet the company 25,000,000 acres of wheat land against nothing that the railroad would not pay. The company still hold the railroad and the land—both pay.

To prove that the C.P.R. was not merely "two streaks of rust through the grass to provide iron tonic for the buffaloes," wheat growers were needed. Canada sent out her photograph on alluring printed invitations begging the wide world to come and live with her. Few of the invited guests ever heard of the hostess and her gifts and few came to the feast. She then sent her servants, even to the by-ways, and urged the gathering. Then every species of the human genus came, attacked the soil and brought forth wheat. The railroad became busy and prosperous and Canada grew popular.

As the human tide from the old world washed across to Canadian shores it looked good in the distance. It was good. That tide has ceaselessly ebbed and flowed—mostly flowed—for twenty years and Canada is again reviewing her step-children. She finds Englishmen of two classes have come to her feast. There is the ordinary brand, comprising the larger class and the extraordinary brand. The latter may be divided into the indispensable and the useless. Part of the Englishmen bothered Canada's digestive organs for a time. Remittances fail and national prestige is discounted in a new world. When Englishmen have learned this—and they learn it slowly—they are the salt of which the Scriptures speak. The Scotch and Irish light on their feet everywhere.

Thousands came from the sister republic to the south. Canada once thought they wanted her West and was afraid. Soon she saw they were twins to her own children and she opened her arms in heartfelt welcome. The welcome is still extended. There was and is no danger from that source.

Then there are the fair-haired Scandinavians, from the home of Jennie Lind. They are leaven to any land, as are their children from the rocks and hills of Iceland. Generations of frugality have trained them for indus-

rich. The Jews are on hand with all their commercial instincts alive and are raking in the shekels with a vim born of ages. Occasionally some of them enter the professions. Stragglers East and West Indians, Assyrians, Greeks and Spaniards are also attending the feast. Belgium and France have sent a goodly delegation. All these came from homes they loved in a land where justice rules. Great traditions are theirs, but land free and rich for themselves and their children cannot be resisted. Canada still has the latch-string out

power of education is not patent nor its charms apparent. Proud Poland once had Ruthenian serfs; their children meet in Canada where neither is conqueror nor conquered, but the feeling of the past has not disappeared. The term 'Galician'—as vulgarly applied to all these peoples in Canada—has come to be significant. Their blood runs hot at times and they are decidedly naughty, while the spell is on. Steady, patient care and education will be the chief factor in Anglicising this largest addition to the Canadian family.

Their community habits and private schools are not conducive to progress. Union Jacks flying over their public schools brought terror to their hearts and they strenuously fought against them. A Manitoba Mennonite was induced to visit a modernized kinsman in Dakota. The sight of a piano in his relative's home drove him trembling back to Canada with prayers on his lips for the soul of his relative.

On the Pacific coast the civilizations of the Orient and the Occident have met. There has been one upheaval. The whites don't want another. British Columbia is having growing pains. The Chinese, Japs and Hindoos are there to stay. They love their homelands but also love foreign currency. The little brown men from the Flowery Kingdom are commercial successes and wonderfully progressive, but their civilization clashes with the Canadian at close quarters. They engage familiarly in any toil with the advantages of industry and sobriety. Chinamen have come to sell their wares, wash dirty linen and cater to transients. Hindoos slide quietly into the life at the coast. They are British subjects and feel their rights to British soil. Few of these peoples have crossed the Rockies to the prairies. The coast climate is more tempting. British Columbia does not want them but Canada has too great gifts to offer; so they come. Canada now has a proviso in her invitation to the Japs that only a certain number may come each year. Not many are now allowed to enter. Chinamen contributing five hundred dollars to the public treasury are tolerated. Hindoos must have two hundred dollars with them if they would land on Canadian soil.

Three years Canada asks all her children to stay with her and then takes them to her bosom as naturalized members of her family. British Columbia said to the Japs: "Stay out." Canada said: "Come." They came. But British Columbia will not give her ballots to Japs, Chinese or Hindoos. This is some satisfaction. Manitoba once said foreigners could not vote until seven years' residence unless they could read and write in one of six prescribed languages. This made voters somewhat scarce and four years ago it was abolished. "Ability to read and write" is now the qualification for public office but language is not specified. Manitoba teaches her school children in five different languages. What will result from it, time alone can tell, but many fear. Polish and Ruthenian young men are being trained by the government to carry education to their own people in the province.

Canada has a great task to rear her cosmopolitan family and inculcate Canadian ideals of life. Immigrants are now sifted before landing and the "undesirables" are continually culled out and sent to the land whence they came. Canada's most complex problem now confronts her and its treatment must be essentially practical. From her sister republic to the south she has learned much and has that experience as a guide. Firmness and patience guided by a high standard of patriotism will be the only successful method of building a harmonious nation from such varying elements.

And the lack of money makes the mare go—hungry.



try and content in a land of plenty. Their brilliant native intellect develops as at home. Teutons brought their business sagacity, their love for beer and the soil. Danes and Holland Dutch are teaching Canadians the art of butter and cheese, known better to them than to others. From the land of wine and music, Italians have come as navvies to build Canadian railroads, as restaurateurs and fruit vendors in large cities. The agile Swiss are guiding tourists through Canadian Rockies and some are growing wheat. Turks are selling their wondrous wares for the homes of the

for the brothers they have left in their homes across the sea. Russian and Austro-Hungarian civilization is a different product from that of the Anglo-Saxon. Canadians have a splendid opinion of themselves and judge others by their own approved standards. From the Old World these people have come to Canada one hundred thousand strong. Freedom is a strange thing to those who have lived generations in oppression or imprisonment. When might has ruled for ages the scales of justice seem unevenly balanced and governments are distrusted. The

Horrible stories of persecuted Doukhobors drew tears of sympathy and Canada offered them asylum. Douks get less sympathy in Canada now. Naked Douks hunting the Messiah on the prairie and repudiating ownership of their land were not popular. Their lands have been cancelled, their naked are in gaol (to see if they can be trained) and Peter Veregin has led his flock to a secluded valley in British Columbia where he has paid for the land. There they hope for much. The quiet, steady, Mennonites, a century behind the times, are old-timers in Manitoba.

The Habit of Memory

ALITTLE while ago, in connection with Prof. J. J. Thomson's book on Heredity we discussed whether acquired faculties were inherited—whether we can hand on to our children the qualities we may acquire, good or ill, says Public Opinion.

Darwin contended that we could, and his son, Mr. Francis Darwin, as President of the British Association, assembled last week in Dublin, in pleading for the doctrine of the inheritance of acquired faculties, anticipated that he might be described as championing a lost cause.

"Darwinism on the defensive" may best briefly summarize the substance of the Presidential address," says the Scotsman. "In a long and learned treatise, Dr. Francis Darwin sought to establish the position that, despite the persistence of certain ingenious counter-hypotheses, his father's theory of natural selection still, after fifty years, holds the field as the explanation of the origin of species.

"The hostility of certain scientists, based on the enormous accumulation of special investigations into the subject of living organism and its changes and developments is an interesting phenomenon. It is impossible here to explain in any detail the particular import of the challenges offered to Darwinism by the Neo-Lamarckists, the Mutationists, and the Mendelists.

"The first school, led by the American palaeontologist Cope, argue that variations of species may be wholly explained by the development of the organs of the individual and the influence of environment; the Mutation theory, of which Dr. Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, is the protagonist, is that a new species is developed, not by slow degrees, but at a bound, by means of some exceptional freak of production; Mendelism is briefly an argument that new species may result from hybridisation, in short, from what are known

as 'sports' and 'freaks' in nature, through the operation of successive generations. In all these directions there is a tendency to pick a quarrel with the details rather than the principle of evolution as laid down by Darwin.

"Dr. Darwin's address to the British Association was in the main an answer to the acute criticisms of Weismann. August Weismann's attack on Darwinism is not an affair of outposts; it goes to the centre of the theory, the transmission by heredity of acquired characters." Darwin laid it down that under the influence of certain environments, the fittest survive, the unfit tend to be eliminated, and the survival is due to new conditions which, when shared by a sufficient number of individuals, constitutes through the sheer 'accumulative power of natural selection' a new species. Weismann demands proof for the assertion that 'acquired characters' are capable of hereditary transmission. In popular phrase he might be represented as asking whether the Irishman was justified in asserting that his wooden leg 'ran in the family.'

"He holds that 'ontogeny,' the development of the individual germ, can only be changed by an alteration in the original germ-cell, the first stage of being. He denies the somatic inheritance, or bodily transmission of personal peculiarities. Mr. Darwin's answer serves to emphasize a hypothesis that is not wholly new, but that has evidently been carefully developed by him in his special investigations in the more recondite aspects of botanic science, and applied inferentially to biology generally. He pleads that habit or memory exists in the most elementary forms of living matter, in plants and the lowest forms of animal life. 'The fact that plants must be classed with animals as regards their manner of reaction to stimuli has now become almost a commonplace of physiology,' he said.

"It is impossible to know whether or not plants are conscious," added Dr. Darwin; "but

it is consistent with the doctrine of continuity that in all living things there is something psychic, and if we accept this point of view we must believe that in plants there exists a faint copy of what we know as consciousness in ourselves."

"This story," says the Scotsman, "has been developed by himself and by Professor Semon. It starts with the plain fact that all organism is responsive to stimulus; it proceeds on the proof that the same stimulus, frequently applied, leaves a sort of record—an engraving, in the phrase of Dr. Semon—on the organism, and this trace or record is emphasized by repetition until it becomes characteristic.

"The mnemonic theory is absolutely consistent with Darwinism; it is an effort to meet Weismann on his own ground, that is in the vague region of germ cells, and their relations to ontogeny and phylogeny, the continuation of the individual and the race. It assumes a means of sympathetic communication between the soma and the germ cells. 'Some such telegraphy,' says Dr. Darwin, 'is possible.' The mnemonic theory takes the long view; and it rests on the main Darwinian hypothesis that somatic inheritance lies at the root of all evolution. If accepted, it will add aeons to the long story of evolution.

Of Dr. Darwin's paper the Times truly says: "It is of plants, infusoria, otifers, unicellular alga, the behavior of bees, and the tricks of dogs (that botanists and physiologists are debating. But their conclusions concern the highest and the lowest creations. Battles decisive as to much that is of gravest import to us all may be fought out over obscure organisms, the 'majestas cognita rerum' disclosed in the smallest things. Underneath the technicalities of botany and biology are issues, which touch the deepest, though unseen, interests of men; and we get glimpses of a unity and order comprehending all, and of one process of modification, seen alike in the temporary and the permanent changes of organisms."

Herr Bebel Talks War

A VERY important letter has been addressed by the distinguished German Socialist Herr Bebel to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., secretary of the Labor party, says Public Opinion. It is a striking declaration on the attitude of German democracy as to a war with this country, and what he says should be regarded very seriously in the coming months and years by all.

"We have," says Bebel, "taken up the standpoint that there exist no grounds on which a war between the two highly civilized peoples, Englishmen and Germans, could be justified. We shall continue to act from this standpoint, and should our rulers exhibit any tendency to provoke a war, we shall leave nothing undone that may be in our power to prevent such a war.

"In spite of the war clamors of certain elements in Germany and England, I cannot admit that the opposition between the ruling classes of the two countries has reached so tense a point as to foreshadow an early outbreak of war.

"That such a war may break out in the course of time I hold to be quite possible. Preparations for war are carried on with such vehemence, and they claim such an immense part of the resources of the nations, that this state of things cannot last very long. It is provoking the catastrophe which it is meant to prevent. I think, therefore, that we should calmly and carefully follow the development of things, enlightening the people, and especially the working classes, upon the possible consequence.

"In proof of the spirit in which we desire to work, we shall on the occasion of the approaching meeting of our party in Nurnberg, fixed for about the middle of September, demonstrate publicly in what light we stand concerning war, and especially with regard to England and the English people. Moreover, there will be a session of the International Bureau in Brussels in

October. This may likewise be productive of a similar view. The principal thing is that England should be also well represented there."

The semi-official Cologne Gazette criticises Herr Bebel's letter thus:

"We know that the Socialist party in Germany will never be in a position to exercise its influence against the warlike intentions of the German government, because no such intentions exist. By such remarks the view largely held in some quarters with regard to the aggressive aims of Germany can only be strengthened."

Mr. H. M. Hyndman, addressing a crowded gathering of Socialists at Nottingham, referred to the deliberate organization of forces in Germany for an attack upon a more advanced country.

"I am no Jingo," he declared, amid enthusiastic cheers. "I have risked life and limb against Jingoism, but I will tell you what I am afraid of—panic; and I do not want to see the people of this country in a sudden panic. It is childish to talk of me, Blatchford, and Quelch as scaremongers, ridiculous to speak of us as Jingos.

"If the present enormous expenditure on building up the means of butchery on both sides of the North sea goes on, war is bound to come."

Four-year-old Joe is very fond of Bible stories, and evidently follows the example of his best-beloved hero as to meditation "in the night watches."

He waked his mother one night, after midnight, with the question—"Mama, where is David now?"

"In heaven, I guess, Joe."

"Will I go to heaven when I die?"

"I hope so, Joe."

"Mama," (the little voice was very eager now), "doubt I get there David will just let me hold his sling-shot a little while?"

shoulder, Mr. Dodge... the different ways... s. Games, music boxes, were invented by... child guests. He... ber in the days be... of, and left a great... his friends and ac... refully finished in... To amuse the chil... gay costumes made... ss them as Turks, ... es, and photograph... ight. s were a number of... es and an organ... dren, had to be fed... as many as a dozen... rformance, says one... sometimes put in a... t. "Then they had... found themselves... So they dared not... her so young that... lk." odgson was very... h, in some respects,... iler of stories for... Anderson. He was... rect, shy, and retir... somewhat elderly... all of life and good... his life. He lived... the intrusion of... ts to his nonsense... number of interest... children, and seems... to talking. No... have been collect... blume. Adelaide, he sent a... the Snark," with... the young man said... just now? t waggle your head... ow! ington Town... if a book were sent... ke?" he old man cried,... ided with pride, ... send her beside... my love." resting letters that... dren would be to... his nephew has... ast days of his life... tedly to every one... re usually spent at... led The Chestnuts... he went down this... had kept the festival... health and spirits... developed, and on... 7, 1898, came the... the churchyard at... from the sisters'... of flowers, one of... "Alice," were sent... marble bearing his... e marks the place... children a "Lewis... ublished by the con... ber of the friends... oll, and in that cot... hild has found test... death, I stood in... quadrangle where... life of Lewis Car... many friends wel... ritten. For thirty... e. Piles of photo... children's clothing... nt fireplace tiles... e which had ever... and helpful; and... orn old quill pen... Oxford by Lewis... ancies of his fairy... nd win friends so... e pure and sweet... n retain their love... nonsense.—Helen... as.

HICHENS

ose of Mr. Robert... as done so much... English people... r. Hichens's best...," was suggested, the desert he had... at monastery, and... fness of the place... e could stay there... s," remarked the... g him round: "We... if you do not mind... three weeks. Mr... y and frugally... bare cells; later... with the Arab poet... named Batouch for... one evening gaz... towards the sanct... uch's touched him... "The Garden of... oblivion," said Ba... monote. "In the... g, even the desire... a saying called... n-like monastery... and with it came... mute tenants out... his garde no obli... his hopes, his... is soul for the love

MANY SPECIAL PURCHASES ON SALE FRIDAY

Friday we will give you some of the results of having buyers in the market at the right time. Our buyers, who are in the east at present, are sending along special purchases of all kinds of goods every day. This is one branch of our business to which we devote special attention. We are always open for any lot of goods providing the price is right, and manufacturers knowing that, always have special lines to offer our buyers. Nearly all the values mentioned here are special purchases, and we assure you that these are very good bargains indeed.

Special Purchase of Men's Suits and Overcoats on Sale Friday and Saturday



This lot of Suits and Overcoats were made to the order of a certain firm. For reasons of their own the makers did not care to deliver them, and having the garments on their hands they were glad to accept our cash offer for them. The prices we paid were considerably below the regular figure, so that you can come prepared to get some good values in suits, overcoats and raincoats for Fall and Winter. The garments are all very newest styles and cloths, and cover quite a range of prices, all of which are very special values, considerably below what you would usually have to pay. Money saved is money earned, and you cannot earn five to twelve dollars any easier than by saving money on these garments.

New Fall Suits at \$6.75, \$9.75 and \$12.50

The suits are all new styles and new cloths, single and double breasted cuts, some with the nobby long lapels and cuffs now so much worn. The garments are particularly well made and finished in the best possible manner. The cloths are fine tweeds and worsteds, in medium and dark colors and shades that are most wanted. Don't make the mistake of thinking that these are old styles or undesirable goods, there is nothing newer or more up-to-date to be had at any price, and every one of these suits is exceptional value at the prices marked.

\$6.75 NEW FALL SUITS Friday and Saturday \$9.75 NEW FALL SUITS Friday and Saturday \$12.50

Overcoats and Raincoats \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$10.00

Different lengths and styles, just what the fashion world says is right. Raincoats, full lengths in cravenette and heptonette in different colors, also dark tweed effects in waterproof cloth. Overcoats in a good assortment of medium and dark, heavy weight tweeds and in black and colored meltons, beavers, vicunas, and other cloths that are heavy and comfortable for winter wear. The coats are splendidly made, having the new cut and that swing and snap that every man likes to see and likes to have. You will be astonished at the goods we can offer you at these special prices.

\$10 Overcoats and Raincoats Friday and Saturday \$12.50 Overcoats and Raincoats Friday and Saturday \$10



Special Purchase Offer of Ribbons

25c and 35c Colored Ribbons, Friday 15c

A big lot of Ribbons in this offering, all wide widths in a large assortment of shades and colorings, including white, cream, all shades of green, red, blue, etc., and many new shades also. This ribbon is a good quality of silk, and is well worth the full price, but as we bought them cheap, we will give you the benefit and sell 25c and 35c qualities on Friday for 15c.

Women's Cashmere Hose on Sale Friday

50c and 75c Qualities for 35c

A choice lot of Women's Cashmere Hose, in plain very soft nice quality, good weight, seamless and nicely finished, different sizes, these are a splendid quality and are a good hosiery bargain. Regular prices 50c and 75c. Friday special at 35c.

Week-End Footwear Specials

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Boots Reduced

The Shoe Section is a busy place now-a-days, and with the increased space we are able to give you much better service now than before. This week's Friday and Saturday bargains are particularly good, as the following will attest:

- MEN'S FINE LACED KID BOOTS, medium weight, extension soles. A good boot for light wear. Reg. \$2.50. Friday and Saturday **\$1.35**
- BOYS' FINE KID LACED BOOTS, sizes 7 to 5. Reg. \$2.00. Friday and Saturday **\$1.25**
- YOUTHS' FINE KID LACED BOOTS, sizes 11 to 13. Reg. \$1.75. Friday and Saturday **\$1.00**



The Empress Heater

This handsome heater is particularly adapted for burning wood. It is very sightly and very well made, the ornaments being nickel and cast iron, and the body the best English planished steel. The materials and workmanship are the very best. The prices are:

- No. 18, size 18 x 24 x 20 in. deep. Price **\$10.75**
- No. 20, size 19 x 15 x 22 in. deep. Price **\$11.50**
- No. 24, size 23 x 16 1/2 x 26 in. deep. Price **\$14.50**

Three Good Bargains are These

\$6.75 to \$8.75 Linen Table Cloths for \$5.00

This is a lot of fine Linen Table Cloths that we were able to pick up at a good price concession, and we offer them to you at a price that makes them a good bargain. They are 2 yards wide by 2 1/2 to 3 yards long in a splendid variety of good patterns, including poppy, maple leaf, thistle, fleur-de-lis and scroll designs, the qualities are exceptionally good, and at this price it is well worth while to buy a few for future use. Reg. prices \$6.75 to \$8.75. Friday, each **\$5.00**

50c Fancy White Pique, 25c

HEAVY PIQUE, about 600 yards in the lot, heavy white brocades in a variety of designs, very durable and suitable for blouses and dresses. Just the thing for white blouses for winter, being plenty heavy enough for cold weather wear. Regular 50c. Friday **25c**

\$1.75 Linen Napkins for \$1.00

About 100 dozen in this lot, fine quality linen damask, hemmed all ready for use, a large variety of good patterns to select from, a bargain that is well worth taking advantage of. Regular price \$1.75. Friday special, at, per dozen **\$1.00**

Special Sale of Belts Friday

50c, 75c and \$1.00 Belts, Choice for 25c

Another special purchasing offering, a lot of fancy Belts of all kinds and descriptions at half and less than half the regular value.

- SILK BELTS, white and cream, heavily embroidered, regular value 50c and 75c. Friday **25c**
- SILK CORDED BELTS, in navy, brown, green, red, blue and gold, black and green, navy and white. Regular value 65c and 75c. Friday **25c**
- TINSEL BELTS, in black, red, green, brown, gilt and silver, regular value 50c. Friday **25c**
- FANCY CREAM BELTS, with stripes of pale blue, green, brown and navy, regular value 50c and 75c. Friday **25c**
- A FEW SAMPLE BELTS in light shades, regular values up to \$1.00. Friday **25c**

New Reading Matter

The Latest Fiction, Price \$1.25

- The Lure of the Mask—by McGrath.
- The Liberationist—by Bindloss.
- The Circular Staircase—by Rhinehart.
- The Money Changers—by Upton Sinclair.
- By Right of Purchase—by Bindloss.
- Peter—by Hopkinson Smith.
- The Metropolis—by Sinclair.
- An Olympic Victor—by Connelly.
- The Sword of Dundee—by Peck.
- The Corrector of Destinies—by Post.
- The Red Skull—by Hume.
- And many others.

The Albion Oak Heater

This is a new heater which embodies all the good features of modern heaters. It is made by the Albion Iron Works Co. and has the advantage of all the superior stock and workmanship for which their stoves are noted. It is made of the best English planished steel, and high grade castings, with full nickel trimmings. The prices are as follows, the numbers indicating diameter at feed door:

- FULL NICKEL
- No. 12—Price **\$13.50**
- No. 14—Price **\$15.00**
- No. 16—Price **\$18.00**
- PLAIN
- No. 12—Price **\$11.50**
- No. 14—Price **\$13.50**
- No. 16—Price **\$16.00**



How About Your Carpets

Do they need cleaning? Probably they do, and even if they don't actually need it, their appearance can be greatly improved by the use of our Vacuum Cleaner, the system that cleans your carpets and upholstered furniture and does it thoroughly without removing the carpets or upsetting the house. All meritorious inventions are copied and imitated, that is one of the penalties of success, and this system is no exception, but the imitations in this instance are practically worthless, being nothing more than improved carpet sweepers or mere toys, leaving the carpets as dirty as before, not being treated except on the surface and requiring an extra finishing and dressing to get the proper appearance. The Booth Vacuum Cleaner cleans everything, the carpet, the paper underneath, and the floor, and cleans them thoroughly. It raises the pile of the carpet, freshens its appearance and makes it look just as good as new. And with no trouble to you or your house and no wear and tear on the carpet. Estimates gladly furnished at any time.

Our Artistic Wall Papers

Dark days are plenty throughout the winter, and winter is rapidly approaching, would it not be a good idea to brighten up some of your rooms with some new wall paper? It is really wonderful what a few rolls of wall paper at an insignificant cost will do towards changing the appearance of a room. We wish to call particular attention to our assortment of new and artistic wall paper. We handle enormous quantities. We buy direct, we sell closely. No fancy profits are charged, and our assortment is exceptionally large and shows great care in selecting. We have papers for every room of all kinds, rich Tapestry Paper in handsome and unique designs, Duplex Velour Paper in wonderfully handsome patterns, Washable Papers for the kitchen or bathroom, any kind you wish we have. And our prices, well, they are the typical Spencer prices, values that cannot be beaten. Some idea of the range we have can be gleaned from the fact that we have paper from 5c per roll to **\$12.00**

Good Fiction, \$1.25 Books for 60c

- The Master Criminal—by Paternoster.
- The Bright Face of Danger—by Stephens.
- My Lost Self—by Marchmont.
- The Love That Prevailed—by Moore.
- Aladdin of London—by Pemberton.
- The Broken Law—by Burland.
- Richard Yea and Nay—by Hewlett.
- The Broken Lance—by Quick.
- The Castaway—by Rives.
- The Mainwaring Affair—by Barbour.
- Hillrise—by Maxwell.
- In Babel—by George Ade.
- Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come—by Fox.
- The Monks' Treasure—by Horton.
- The Count and the Congressman—by Harrison.
- Phroso—by Hope.
- Hundreds of others.

HOT LUNCHES
Soups a Specialty, at our New Tea Rooms.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Home Made Cake, Tea Parties Catered for at Our New Tea Rooms.

London, Oct. 10.—The week finds the Balkan and Austrian governments have interest at any time. Bulgaria's annexation of Austria-Hungary is in stepped into Austria's right govina, and backed strong reigning prin not shrink fence of the Belgrade, pe fever heat, w by the Crow dress before cleared on S within a few to offer the the Fatherlan

Enthusiasm the Serbian yesterday to man well kn with Austria the assembly continued fo tion of oppo ly discussed has notified and other fr using every try out of has been a through the s that the interior to Hungary has via that the provocation.

Great Bri maintain the treaty and Turkey in th to find a co lect the scop to be confi at issue. As ing of the Sir Edward foreign milit void of res to the offic liminary ex near eastern the hope wa understandi two diplom ward on St In recogniz mat in all E ing influence ers will me definite prog announced. been directed tris to be conference s situation, bu way on the to the signa and maintai annexation accomplished.

Despatches the Italian 4 in favor of national con time the Ita completed th latest order at Spezia. Belgrade, ernment's r for an expla of Serbia's r to the Aust Serbia expla fact that the ficient to m terior, and should not regard to S. The extra Skupstchina, summoned 4 crisis was a scenes of gr like sentime noticeable, 4 expression of the presiden Gowanitz, or agitators in Hungary, burned by this mornin After the Skupstchina this afterno will be held Me Cettinje, Prince Ni manifest 4 terms of th fringed on of Bosnia d tion on our of this trea forced upon right being negro cons bound by th In reply, testing agal nia and E Grey, the R affairs, has comment de be a violat which can consent of war's tele meeting in the people the palace, as the dete