

Cleaner, the Date House Ring Up the Department.

Quickly, at \$1.50 Friday. A late 52 inches wide. yard. On sale 75c shades, in stripe high-grade lines. at this counter

Monday, 75c for Friday, all colors and 75c

Carpets. 5 Carpet needs we believe, and the best you'll very excellent and Oriental. are making a \$1.15

metal buckles, 35c dark buckles, 25c

Thoroughly shrunken Stretched with Silk

Top book shelf, \$4.90 Special, \$4.90 Roll are placing on and colorings, beautiful on a single roll, 10c

VOL. L. NO. 365.

PRINTING BUREAU THEFTS LARGE Missing Purchasing Agent Is in Nearly Half Million Dollars Supposed to Have Gathered by Crooked Work

HIS WHEREABOUTS NOT NOW KNOWN Part of Grafting Done in Connection With Article of Stationery Intended to Prevent Frauds

OTTAWA, June 25.—Efforts of the Dominion police to locate E. Gouldthrite, purchasing agent of the Government Printing Board, who failed to describe a circulatee had been sent to all the cities of the United States, and they hope to hear of his capture soon.

In the absence of an official statement no accurate estimate can be given of the amount sustained by the public treasury through the grafting operations in the bureau, but it may possibly run as high as half a million dollars. Gouldthrite, who drew a salary of \$2,000 a year, lived at the rate of about \$6,000, but was generally understood to have made a small fortune in the bureau through re-organization of the printing bureau to follow the present clean-up of dishonest officials.

Hon. Charles Murphy gave out a typewritten statement to the friendly press taking credit to himself for having of his own initiative started an investigation into the affairs of the bureau soon after he took office as secretary of state, and for having visited the United States and there unearched evidence of graft. But this, however, matters little, for it is half the truth. Suspicion of crookedness was first aroused by an investigation of Canadian firms in the purchase of stationery for the supplies for goods of certain American concerns.

The discovery of false invoices followed, and the case had been made practically clear a complaint was made to the secretary of state. The extent of the false cleanings of the officials has not been fully developed, but it must have been large beyond surprise. Opportunity for raffle-off was only limited by consideration of what might be done without arousing suspicion. Gouldthrite was granted from an annual expenditure of about \$700,000.

Gouldthrite's complete charge of the stationery department and the purchase of all paper and stationery supplies was his supervisory duty. The wrongdoing, it is said, occurred principally in connection with the purchase of supplies from the United States. The government paid in case of cuts 25 cents an inch, but only 18 cents for the same paper to the American firms. The balance went into the pockets of Gouldthrite and his associates.

It is a curious fact that one of the frauds was connected with a stationery article that was introduced many years ago to prevent fraud in all departments. As the result of defalcations a few years ago an order was passed that all government cheques should be printed on a special stationery paper. This paper was bought from a certain New York firm for a time, transferred to another New York firm. It has been discovered that the latter firm has been supplying a fictitious words which are considerably less than the amount for which Gouldthrite has been authorized payment. Murphy was on a special trip to New York in connection with this matter. However, the government will suffer no loss, for it happens that the same firm has already furnished to bureau a large quantity of other supplies, which have not been paid for. Payments will now be withheld until there has been a general adjustment. In other cases it is stated the government has been mulcted to the extent of 40 per cent.

Australia Festivals. MELBOURNE, June 25.—The government will pay invalid pensions from 1911 and has reduced the minimum age of women recipients from 55 to 60.

Large Hotel Burned. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—Dopew Inn, a four story brick hotel at Depew, near here, was destroyed by fire tonight, causing a loss of \$50,000.

COMPANIES ACT Attorney General Tells Vancouver Deputation That Its Operation Cannot Be Suspended

VANCOUVER, June 25.—In support of the proposed amendment to the Companies Act, the attorney general, Mr. J. H. Stewart, today advised the board of trade, the manufacturers and the manufacturing agents doing business in this province, by appointment waited upon by the attorney general at his office at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Stewart, George A. Campbell, Robert Robertson, E. H. Heaps, R. Oppenheimer, William W. McKinnon, J. O. Geary and E. W. Deane, all of Messrs. Buchanan, Robertson, Heaps, Walker, Campbell, Oppenheimer, Ronald and Stewart, having submitted their views, Hon. Mr. Stewart informed the delegation that this act must go into force, and that it is not possible to delay it until the first day of July next as was utterly impossible for either the government or himself to prevent the intention of the legislature becoming operative.

Mr. Stewart told them that precisely similar legislation was in force in the eastern provinces, such as Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

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MR. ROOSEVELT WILL TAKE PART Intends to Put Forth Best Efforts to Save Republican Party from Defeat in New York State

CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR HUGHES Indirect Appeal May Be Made to Latter to Become Candidate for Third Term and Save Party

ROOSEVELT, June 25.—Theodore Roosevelt is going to plunge into the thick of the political fight that is being waged this fall for the control of New York state. He persists in his refusal to talk politics for publication, but he may nevertheless be said with authority that he will devote his every effort to save the Republican party from the defeat which he thinks menaces it in this state.

Out of the coming conference between Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Hughes will issue an articulated policy. The two men will go over the entire political situation in New York state, and Mr. Roosevelt will indicate his belief that if the governor will accept a place on the United States supreme court, the governor has already signified his intention to do so, and thus withdraw from active politics, the result will be disastrous to his party.

Mr. Roosevelt may not, and probably will not, request the governor to do any words to become a candidate for a third term. He will present the situation as he sees it, leaving it to the governor to decide whether or not he should retract his previous statement that he will not accept another nomination. He has his place on the bench of the supreme court, and he has a harness for two more years at Albany.

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SEALED MAY BECOME BETTER FRIENDS Indications of Improvement in Relations Between Britain and Germany — Kaiser Paves the Way

WAR IS DESIRED BY NEITHER COUNTRY Sir William Ramsay Points to Turkish Territory As Cause of Trouble

LONDON, June 25.—Signs are multiplying that an understanding will shortly be reached between Britain and Germany, and it may be confidently stated that the Kaiser paved the way for a rapprochement of some sort in his conversations with the new King of the Belgians, King Albert I.

The Kaiser has not wanted war with Britain, and he is now easily convinced that the British are not desirous of war. He has never desired it, and he would not be the Kaiser's fault.

As some observers of political events in Europe point out, the Kaiser has also learned only a little while ago, and he is now easily convinced that the British are not desirous of war. He has never desired it, and he would not be the Kaiser's fault.

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GERMANY'S OBJECT Sir W. Ramsay is satisfied entirely that German ambitions and those main objects of the activity which has alarmed the world, are not the same. He is satisfied that the German object is to secure a position of power in the world, and that the British object is to secure a position of power in the world.

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SPAIN DIFFERS FROM VATICAN Government Affirms Its Determination to Carry Out Its Religious Programme As Defined in Decree of June 11

PROTESTS FROM ROME WILL BE IGNORED Papal and Episcopal Protests Are Coupled by Government With Negotiations for Revision of the Concordat

MADRID, June 25.—At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting today Premier Canalejas announced that the government's religious programme, as defined in the decree of June 11, would be carried out. He said that the protest of the Vatican against the imperial decree of June 11 would be ignored, and that the decisions of the government are ready announced would stand.

Mr. Canalejas' announcement tonight indicated that the government desires an amicable settlement of the controversy, and will give the Vatican an opportunity to modify its attitude in the matter of its protest. It is said that Premier Canalejas had King Alfonso to his promise, and that the premier took power, that he would improve the government's course, and explain to the government the reasons which it considers that violation demands and is counting on the support of all liberals.

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LOADED STEAMER CATCHES FIRE Fifteen Hundred Passengers on Mississippi River Excursion Boat Have Narrow Escape From Death

LACROSSE, Wis., June 25.—With 1,500 excursionists on board, the Acme Packet Company's big steamer, J. S. caught fire in the Mississippi tonight, and although it was burned to the water's edge, prompt action of a Captain Strekfus in beaching the boat when the first alarm was sounded saved every person on board. Only one woman was injured in the rush from the boat to the island on which the boat was beached.

The steamer brought 1,000 people from Lansing, Iowa, and 500 from Minneapolis, and was on its way to Lacrosse today, leaving here on the return trip at 6 o'clock. The boat caught fire when two miles above Victory, Wis.

Putting on full speed, Capt. Strekfus rushed the boat direct from Bad Axe island, in mid-river, which was but a short distance away before the general alarm was sounded. The vessel had grounded on sand, and it was but a few minutes' work to get off. In a few minutes the steamer was a mass of flames, and rapidly burned to the water's edge.

The excursionists are stranded on a 100-foot island, 240 feet wide. A few launches and row boats from Victory and nearby hamlets are making slow headway in getting the people to the mainland.

WOODES OPERATION Derailed Medical Student Swallows Gun Follower to Attain His Desire

PARIS, June 25.—Extraordinary is the case of a young medical student who came to Paris from his home in the Levant to prepare himself for the sprits through overwork. He was afflicted with the various ailments which he was devoting his attention to. He was devoting his attention to the various ailments which he was devoting his attention to.

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NELSON'S POWER PLANT DOUBLED Completion of Second Unit at Bonington Falls Places City in Good Position for Power and Light

NELSON, June 25.—The second unit of the Nelson electric power plant at Bonington Falls has been completed, and the plant has been accepted and taken over by the contractor's hands. For the first time the city has practically no cessation, and now that the French, they were overhauled, and in six weeks' time the city will have a steady supply of power. The completion of the work, costing about \$200,000, has been a long and arduous task, and the city is now equipped not only for lighting purposes, but to supply power to any industrial plant, such as mills, factories and mines.

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CHANGES NEEDED IN DECLARATION Cardinal Logue Writes Strongly on Wording of Present Accession Declaration—Offering to Many

LONDON, June 25.—The following letter from Cardinal Logue on the subject of the King's accession declaration, which he forced upon the King by a law passed in an age of intolerance and persecution.

It is hard to see why, of all the King's subjects, Catholics alone should be selected the objects of indignities and insults, or why their sacred beliefs should be held up to the scorn of the world. It is hard to see why, of all the King's subjects, Catholics alone should be selected the objects of indignities and insults, or why their sacred beliefs should be held up to the scorn of the world.

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CONGRESS GETS THROUGH WORK Session Closed Late Last Night and Bills Signed by President—Bribery Charges to Be Investigated

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President Taft walked out of the capitol at 11 o'clock tonight smiling. The second session of the sixty-fifth congress had just adjourned, and he had signed practically all matters of legislation that had been placed before him. He received congratulations from his cabinet and from members of both branches of congress upon the successful passage of most of his important measures.

The clock in the president's room was chiming the eleventh hour when the senate bill rang four times, signalling the final adjournment of the session. Each house marked its closing hour by voting for an investigation of the McMurray Indian contracts. Instead of the usual scene of relaxation from the business of legislation, both houses devoted serious attention to the charges of attempted bribery and other improprieties of the McMurray contracts.

Two separate investigations were provided for one by each house. Each house passed a resolution creating a select committee of four members to pursue the enquiry during recess.

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BINDING SKIRT CULT PARIS, June 25.—A philosopher of clothes having noted the fashion of the fashion in the fashion notes her skirts lightly around her feet or knees with ornamental ribbons and buttons, and thereby almost entirely prevented observations of the modern drama. He is a man, in the days of the crime, an actor could not be shown gracefully before the audience. She might be broken off, and she might remain seated, but with the present era, she is a woman to lift her foot up to the step of a motor car. A mingling of the two is incompatible with strong passion.

Next autumn no actress will be able to sit on the stage. The slightest movement of the feet will be attended with inconvenience. Next autumn no actress will be able to sit on the stage. The slightest movement of the feet will be attended with inconvenience.

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MANY ARE HURT IN CAR ACCIDENT Disaster Attends Pleasure Seekers on Electric Road Near Albany—Car Run In

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—A big electric car crowded with pleasure seekers on the Albany electric road, near Albany, was run into an open ditch about a mile below Rensselaer this afternoon and crashed into a work train on a siding. Of the hundred or more passengers aboard, including two local baseball teams, 20 were more or less injured, five seriously. The injured were brought to the city in a special car. Some were sent to the hospital, but the majority were able to go to their homes.

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Husband's Jealously. PARIS, June 25.—Gaston Berger is twenty-five years old, and his wife, Marie Berger, twenty, and very pretty. They were married two years ago, and have been happy, with a child, a girl, named Marie, whenever Gaston Berger's jealousy found anything to feed on. A few days since Marie Berger smiled and waved her hand from their sitting room window to her sister, who was passing in the street. Marie Berger came into the room at that moment and seeing her, demanded to know what man she was talking to. She said that she was talking to a man named Gaston Berger, who was her husband. Marie Berger's jealousy found anything to feed on.

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Japan and Korea. SEOUL, June 25.—Announcement was made here today of the signing of a memorandum last Friday, whereby the Japanese government is entrusted with the conduct of all affairs relating to the policing of Korea.

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Workmen's Compensation. ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—Senator Wainwright's bill amending the labor law in relation to workmen's compensation in certain dangerous employments, was recommended by the commission which is investigating the question of employers' liability, was signed by Governor Hughes tonight.

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Hon. James Dunsmuir Transfers Coal Holdings to Mr. William Mackenzie



THE LATE ROBERT DUNSMUIR

During last week the entire coal holdings of the late Robert Dunsmuir upon Vancouver Island passed into the possession of William Mackenzie...

William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway and a member of the firm of Mackenzie & Mann, the great railway builders of Canada...

WILLIAM MACKENZIE

Since father's death I have opened out the Comox mines, built coke ovens, opened the Unions mine...

THE HON. JAMES DUNSMUIR

account. He was prospecting the country generally around Nanaimo, with indifferent success...

WILL QUADRUPE OUTPUT

Extensions and improvements costing \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000, which will quadruple capacity...

COMMISSION RETURNS

The members of the Univer-Site Selection Commission returned yesterday from Prince Rupert...

OBJECTIONS TO COMPANIES ACT

Strong representations looking to the suspension of prosecution under the Companies Act...

LONGBOAT SHOWS OLD TIME FORM

Canadian Indian After Defeating Nebraska at Buffalo is Challenged by Hayes.

CANADA'S RULES ON IMMIGRATION

Under Colonial Secretary Makes Statement in House of Commons—Early Grey's Tribute to Cecil Rhodes

LONDON, June 28.—In the Commons Under Colonial Secretary Cecil Rhodes...

BILLS TO COME BEFORE COMMONS

Budget to Be Introduced This Week—Suffragettes Show Their Displeasure on Account Government Attitude

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BRITAIN'S GREAT CAVALRY EXERCISES

Gives High Praise to Mounted Troops Whom He Inspected at Calgary

Calgary, June 24.—Well, Col. If I was defending a position and had an enemy attacking it, I would not like to see a better force than this.

FORCE IS TESTED IN MIMIC WARFARE

General French Speaks Strongly in Favor of Mounted Riflemen—Lethbridge's Efficiency Field Battery

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THE RULES OF IMMIGRATION

Colonial Secretary Statement in House

June 23.—In the Commons...

COME BEFORE COMMONS

Be Introduced This Suffragettes Show

June 25.—In the House...

COMPANIES ACT

Vancouver Trade to Ask Government

Representations looking to...

LONGBOAT SHOWS

Canadian Indian After Defeating

DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES TWENTY

On One Voyage and Thirty-Two

DUSELDORE

The dirigible airship Deutschland...

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 24.—Bradstreet's...

OTTAWA

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THE PRAIRIE PLEASE GENERAL

Britain's Great Cavalry Expert Gives High Praise to Mounted Troops

FORCE IS TESTED IN MIMIC WARFARE

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CALGARY

CALGARY, June 24.—"Well, Colonel, if I was defending a position and you had as good a brigade attacking it as you have today, I would not like to stay there long."

TRAINMEN WAIT COMPANY'S REPLY

Will Not Take Strike Vote in Case of Ultimatum Being Rejected

MONTREAL

MONTREAL, June 24.—According to a statement made tonight by J. H. Murdoch...

STATUTE OF CHAMPLAIN

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 24.—A large bronze statue of Samuel de Champlain...

MANY PASSENGERS IN BIG AIRSHIP

Deutschland Carries Twenty on One Voyage and Thirty-Two on Another

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CANADIAN KNIGHTS

Seven Are Included in List of Those Honored on King George's Birthday

WINNIPEG PLAN FOR STOCKYARDS

Commission Appointed by Legislature Submits Scheme of Union Yards and Abattoir at Prairie Capital

UNDER CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

Public Markets Board Composed of Railway and Government Representatives Is Suggested

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POWDER MILL EXPLODES

Three Men Killed and One Badly Injured at Dupont's Works Near Troy, N. Y.

BRITAIN AND U.S. SHOULD BE ALIES

View Taken by Duke of Sutherland, Who Is Now Visiting This Continent—Much Interest in Canada

REFUSED TO MEET JOHN L. SULLIVAN

RENO, Nevada, June 23.—Former Champion John L. Sullivan was told by former champion J. J. Corbett today that his presence was not desired at the camp of former champion James J. Jeffries.

MURDERER MAY ESCAPE TRIAL

Case of Porter Charlton Develops Peculiar Features—His Crime Outside Jurisdiction of New Jersey

BRITISH FLAG IN ARCTIC ISLANDS

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WOMAN'S STRANGE DEATH

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FINES IN COTTON CASES

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Moses Hays of New York, and Frederick Peckham, of Cincinnati, pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to defraud the cotton industry.

WATERMILL EXPLODES

Three Men Killed and One Badly Injured at Dupont's Works Near Troy, N. Y.

BRITAIN AND U.S. SHOULD BE ALIES

View Taken by Duke of Sutherland, Who Is Now Visiting This Continent—Much Interest in Canada

REFUSED TO MEET JOHN L. SULLIVAN

RENO, Nevada, June 23.—Former Champion John L. Sullivan was told by former champion J. J. Corbett today that his presence was not desired at the camp of former champion James J. Jeffries.

MURDERER MAY ESCAPE TRIAL

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Campbell's Saturday at 'Campbell's' advertisement listing various clothing items like suits, dresses, and drawers with prices.

Your Chance advertisement for a piano, featuring Gerhard Heintzman and Fletcher Bros.

Advertisement for a steam engine, listing specifications and contact information for the manufacturer.

BABY

Good reason why you recognized as the materials, and the styles at from \$5



Rupabout \$22.50
 Good, finished green leather cloth, with Gear all steel tub-collapsible. Four wheels. Enamelled brake. Priced at



Carriage \$25.00
 Finished either in leather cloth, lined reversible. Brass joints. 20 1/2 in. rubber tire anti-friction. Foot brake. Enamelled. Priced at \$25.00.



Carriage \$27.50
 Finished either in leather cloth, lined reversible. Brass joints. 20 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels. Enamelled fastener. Foot brake. Priced at \$27.50.



Carriage \$40.00
 Finished dark green leather cloth, lined reversible. Brass joints. 20 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels. Enamelled fastener. Foot brake. Priced at \$40.00.

FURNISHINGS EVERYTHING FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Among the parliamentary leaders in the reign of Charles, John Pym and John Hampden were the most prominent. Pym was of good family, was educated at Oxford and a member of the Bar. His home was in Somersetshire, where the family had an estate. He was a man of great courage and eloquence. He was a member of two Parliaments. In the first he took a prominent part in the impeachment of Buckingham, and as soon as the second, known as the Long Parliament, met, he made a powerful speech in defence of the liberty of the subject. A few days later he preferred charges of high treason against Strafford. His resolution was such and his opposition to royal tyranny so intense that Charles was ready to make him Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he would abandon the popular cause; but he was inflexible, and in the strife that soon followed he took a highly important part in directing the policy of the parliamentary party. His death was sudden and occurred when he was in the very height of his mental powers and personal influence. He was at the time in his sixtieth year.

John Hampden was a man from the same class in life as Pym, his father having been a country gentleman of high standing and wealth. He also was educated at Oxford and admitted to the Bar. He entered the House of Commons when quite a young man, and attached himself to the party of which Pym was leader, but he took very little part in its proceedings. He became conspicuous in 1627, when he refused to pay his share of a forced loan which the King was endeavoring to exact from the people. For this he was imprisoned, but was not long detained in custody. On his release he went to his estate in Buckinghamshire and devoted himself to country sports and study. He came to the front again seven years later by refusing to pay the arbitrary tax imposed by Charles and known as ship-money. The Court of Exchequer decided against him, and it was doubtless this decision that convinced him of the necessity of taking an active part in asserting the liberties of the people. During the war between Charles and the Parliament, Hampden took a prominent role. He raised a regiment, which he commanded in person, and was prominent in several battles. He was wounded in a fight with a force commanded by Prince Rupert, and died six days afterwards. Hampden has always been regarded as the ideal type of an English patriot.

Charles brought matters to a climax in 1642, when he attempted to seize five members of the House of Commons because they had ventured to criticize and condemn his actions; but before that incident is related, the events leading up to it should be detailed. The chief grievance against Charles was his assertion of the right of arbitrary taxation. The King held to the ideas of his father, who, it will be remembered, asked the judges if he had not a perfect right to take any man's property without the formality of securing authority from Parliament, a view of the prerogative which a subservient court did not hesitate to sustain. The decision in Hampden's case was that no statute prohibiting arbitrary taxation could be pleaded against the King's will. Judge Berkeley said: "I have never read or heard that lex was rex, but it is common and most true that rex is lex." Chief Justice Finch laid down this principle: "Acts of Parliament to take away the King's royal power in the defence of his kingdom is void; they are void acts of Parliament to bind the King not to command the subjects, their persons and their goods, and I may say their money too, for no Acts of Parliament could make any difference." When the judgment was delivered, Strafford said: "I wish Mr. Hampden and others to his likeness were whipped into their right senses." Here we have the issue between Charles and Parliament distinctly defined. It was intensified by a religious enthusiasm prompted by the fear that the Queen, who, as we have seen, was a zealous Roman Catholic, would be able to employ her influence to subvert the Protestant religion. The first open clash between the King and any part of his subjects took place in Scotland, where the people asserted their right to freedom in religious matters. The King fared badly. Parliament refused to vote any money to pay for his operations against the Scots, and although Strafford brought over a levy from Ireland and a grant of money, things went from bad to worse, and Charles was forced to yield. Without money, without an army, for the force he had collected to oppose the Scots was little more than a rabble, and with England on the eve of revolt, the King refused to summon a Parliament, and called a council of the peers. The nobles understood the situation better than he, and refused to assemble, so that he was compelled to summon a Parliament. In the elections which followed, Pym and Hampden rode throughout England advocating the cause of liberty, and the result was that the new House of Commons was fully representative of the spirit that was abroad in the land. One of its acts, passed at the suggestion of Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon, was to declare that it should never be dissolved without its consent, and it has passed into history as the Long Parliament, for it existed from 1640 until 1653, when Cromwell dissolved what was left of it. The impeachment of Strafford quickly followed. The story of the several events of this critical period are worth telling, for they give better than can be conveyed in any other way an idea of the temper of the people in the hour when the destinies of the British race were being determined. Strafford was hated not simply because he was the adviser of the King to acts of tyranny and the willing tool by which they were carried into effect, but because, as Lord

Digby said, "he was the grand apostate of the Commonwealth." As we saw in the previous article, he was at one time the spokesman of the popular party, and for his desertion of the cause he could not, again quoting Digby, "expect to be pardoned in this world until he be despatched to the next." Pym preferred the impeachment, the Commons having decided upon its course behind locked doors. Pym went to the bar of the House of Lords with three hundred members of the Commons at his back. Strafford, who with all his faults could not be charged with cowardice, hastened to the chamber of the peers. "With speed he comes to the House," wrote Lord Clarendon. "He rudely calls at the door; with a proud, glooming look he makes towards his place at the board-head. But at once many bid him void the House, so he is forced to go by the door till he was called." The Lords acted with promptness and declared him guilty of high treason, whereupon he was recalled. He attempted to speak, but "was commanded to be gone without a word." Then the Usher of the Black Rod demanded his sword, and the great minister of the King "makes his way through a number of people toward his coach, no can capping to him, before whom that morning the greatest of all England would have stood uncovered." The imprisonment of Strafford was followed by the impeachment of Windebank, Secretary of State, of Finch, formerly Chief Justice, of Berkeley and of Laud, and in 1641, Parliament passed an Act declaring that it should be called together at least once in three years, and asserting "the ancient right of the subjects of this kingdom that no subsidy, custom, impost or any charge whatsoever ought or may be laid or imposed upon any merchandise exported or imported by subjects, denizens or aliens without common consent in Parliament." The King appeared to realize that it would no longer be possible for him to govern without the co-operation of Parliament, and an attempt was made to form a parliamentary administration, to which he gave apparently a ready assent; but the influence of the Queen frustrated all attempts to establish a permanent peace, for it secured his tacit attempt to bring the army into London to overawe Parliament. The Lords had grown apprehensive of the growing powers of the Commons, and had held aloof from co-operating with the elective body, but the news of the army plot led them to abandon the cause of the King, and to give a prompt assent to the Bill of Attainder preferred against Strafford, who was accordingly executed. This act was the turning point in English history, and, strangely enough, the King was urged to assent to it by his Queen, who had opposed Parliament in every way, but whose personal hatred of Strafford led her to induce Charles to give the far-reaching admission of the powers of the Houses implied in the proceedings against his ministers. If Charles had acted with discretion after the death of Strafford, the history of England would have been different; but he seemed to be incapable of learning the lesson of events. Buckingham, his first tutor in absolutism, had fallen early in his reign by the hand of an assassin, after he had been forced from power by an indignant Parliament. Strafford had been brought to the block. The judges that had upheld his arbitrary proceedings had been driven from the kingdom, but Charles was of a temper like that of the Bourbons, of whom it was said that "they learned nothing and forgot nothing." He might have ruled in peace, but his whole policy only tended to the precipitation of a crisis.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Guizot in his history of France, says: "Three or four centuries before the Christian Era, on that vast territory between the ocean, the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, the Alps and the Rhine, lived six or seven millions of men a bestial life, enclosed in dwellings dark and low, the best of them built of wood and clay, covered with branches or straw, made in a single round piece, open to daylight by the door alone, and confusedly heaped together behind a rampart, not artistically composed, of timber, earth and stone, which surrounded and protected what they were pleased to call a town." Such were the aboriginal inhabitants of France, according to this historian, and yet there is evidence pointing to the fact that they have been preceded by a people more advanced in civilization, for it is said that fifteen hundred years before Christ the Phoenicians traded with what is now France, bringing merchandise and exchanging it for gold that was washed out of the sands. After the Phoenicians came the Greeks, the early story of France in many respects resembling that of Spain. In the time of Julius Caesar Gaul, as we all know, was divided into three parts, and the inhabitants of the several parts were Celts, the Belgians and the Aquitanians, to use their modern names. The Aquitanians are thought to have been the same as the Iberians, who are supposed to be represented today by the Basques. The Belgians, who occupied the north, are otherwise known as the Cymri. The Celts occupied the centre. The Cymri and the Celts are supposed to have been of the same family, although as we saw in our reference to the Celts, there is considerable doubt on that point. There were at this time some sixty tribal divisions of the population of Gaul, but the three main divisions of the population were very marked, and they have had their effect in determining the French character down to the present time.

The conquest of Gaul by the Romans was very complete. It is said that there is no record anywhere else of so complete an overthrow of one people by another as we find in

Gaul. The influence of Rome completely altered the character of the people, the new influence being even more pronounced than we have seen it was in Spain. It determined the type of the French race as well as its language, they failed to produce any marked impression upon it. These races were the Vandals, the Visigoths and the Franks, the last giving their name to the country; but these Teutonic tribes were assimilated by the people whom they subdued. The invasion of the Huns did not result in the occupation of any part of the country by this ferocious people; but the Normans effected a permanent lodgment along the southern shore of the English Channel. Going to make up the population of France, we have therefore in the south an aboriginal race supposed to be identical with the Iberians, intermingled to a slight extent with Phoenicians and Greeks. In the centre a Celtic race, and in the north the Cymri, all of whom, after having been Romanized, were subjected to infusions of Teutonic blood from the Vandals, Visigoths, Franks, Burgundians and Normans. The modern Frenchman is therefore a product of the amalgamation of many stocks and possesses the qualities of all of them to some extent, and yet the population of France continues to exhibit to this day traces of the distinctions which Caesar noted in the opening of his Commentaries.

In Belgium we find a modification of the French type, due probably to the greater infusion of Burgundian blood. Perhaps if we should say that the modern Belgian is a descendant of the ancient Cymri, who crossed Europe in prehistoric times, and the Burgundians, one of the last of the Teutonic tribes to make the transit of Europe, we shall not be far astray. The Helvetii were a race of whose origin nothing is known. The first record of them is that they occupied the western part of Switzerland during the second century before Christ, but how long anterior to that they were in possession of the country is purely a matter of guesswork. They were an exceedingly warlike people, but proved unequal to the better trained legions of Rome. Later they suffered severely in war with the Burgundians, and thereafter ceased to exist as a distinct people. They handed down their characteristics to future generations, and from them the Swiss inherited their love of freedom. Although never very numerous, in the time of Caesar they numbered only a little more than half a million; they were a potent race and had a marked influence upon the other peoples with whom they came in contact.

Among the minor races contributing to the character of the inhabitants of Western Europe the Lombards must be mentioned. Like the Helvetii, they are of unknown history previous to the time that Caesar mentions the stock to which they are supposed to have belonged, and which he called the Suevi. It has been supposed that they came originally from Asia, but this opinion is based only upon the theory that Asia was the original habitation of the human race, and hence that all people came from there at one time or another, and also upon the fact that during historic times numerous races are known to have migrated across Europe from the East. But we really know nothing whatever of the origin of the Lombards. They were an exceedingly warlike race. The descendants of the Suevi occupied the country afterwards known as Suabia, a duchy that played an exceedingly important part in mediæval history.

It may be mentioned here that there is no concert of authority concerning the races which inhabited Western Europe in prehistoric times, for the very sufficient reason that the data concerning them are exceedingly scant, and not at all authentically determined. The Iberi, the Helvetii, the Suevi and some other races may have been indigenous to all that can be positively alleged to the contrary. In the mountain recesses of the Pyrenees and the Alps types of these early peoples have been preserved more or less distinct, and they have left the impress of their qualities upon modern Europe, but when we have said this we have said all that can be stated with much certainty.

ORIENTATION

When a fish is dead or dying in the water its body turns over, the back, which is the heavier part, being turned downwards. When a fish is alive and well, its back is turned upwards. This is because a fish possesses what is called the faculty of Orientation. All animals have it. It is a very wonderful faculty. It consists in the ability to keep the centre of gravity over the base, and do it automatically. Stand with your back against the wall, and you will feel your weight resting on your heels; lean forward and the weight on your heels will grow less and that on your toes will increase, until you know automatically that if you lean over any further you will fall. You do not have to think the matter out. If you were to try to do so, you could not. But fortunately you have the faculty of orientation, and what is known as an organ of equilibrium, and scientific folk say that the latter is situated in the ears. It consists of small nerve ends, which tell the brain that you are about to lose your balance. This seems, and is a very wonderful thing indeed. If you walk along a surface that is inclined in any direction you will without knowing it adjust your position so that your body will be properly oriented. Take the case of a ship that is listed. You walk along her deck from bow to stern, or the reverse, and you feel as if you were in the same relative position to the deck as you would be if it were level; but to a person behind you, you seem to be leaning towards the higher side

of the deck. If you carry a heavy weight in one hand, you either lean in the direction of the other hand or extend the other arm; perhaps you do both; but whether you do one or both, you do it automatically. The little nerve ends do their work, if you are in normal health, without any attention on your part, and the case is an extreme one in which they do not. Even in sleep they serve their purpose to some extent at least, if not as fully as they do in our waking moments. Thus somnambulists maintain their equilibrium in most remarkable situations. This shows that the faculty of orientation is independent of sight, hearing, or our reasoning faculties, which is a fortunate thing for us, because if we had to stop and think out the precise point at which we would lose our balance we would hardly be able to stand up, not to speak of walk.

The faculty of orientation in the lower animals seems to be fully developed from birth; and possibly it is so in the case of mankind, for as soon as an infant has grown strong enough to hold itself erect, it will make efforts to maintain its equilibrium, although they may not be successful. The faculty is sometimes lost or greatly impaired, as is the case in the disease known as locomotor ataxia. But the term orientation is applied to other things besides the power to keep one's equilibrium. A general definition of it is "the power to maintain a proper relative position, to comprehend direction and to control locomotion." It seems to be a faculty capable of indefinite development. For example, certain savage races possess the ability of determining direction to an extraordinary degree, and occasionally one meets a civilized person who has the same faculty. Three men were walking through a forest on snow shoes. They were in single file, the man at the head acting as guide, for although he had never been in that particular part of the country, he was supposed to have a general idea of it. The day was overcast, and there was absolutely nothing by which direction could be determined. After they walked several hours, the guide confessed that he was lost, and thereupon another member of the party, who had never been in that part of the country before, but who knew the general direction of the destination from the point of departure, volunteered to act as guide. He turned off at nearly right angles from the course they had been taking, and although they were in the midst of a forest, which looked alike in every direction, he chose the right course. He had no explanation to offer, except he felt that it was the right way, and he said that he always seemed able to tell direction. This sense of direction is possessed to a certain extent by every one, and there is no doubt that it can be cultivated. It is a sort of sixth sense, which civilized races do not employ because they have not much necessary use for it. It is marvelously developed in the lower animals. By it fish find their way back to rivers in which they were spawned, birds find their way through the air by night as well as by day, and "the cat comes back" no matter how closely she has been secured in the basket within which she was carried away.

Orientation and the means whereby it can be developed are worthy of much closer observation and study than they have received. It has only received scientific attention in recent years and chiefly from a few German and French scholars. Indeed the word is not found in many of the dictionaries, except in the latest editions. In the 1883 edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia the term appears, but it is applied only to certain ecclesiastical matters. The faculty seems to have developed to an extreme degree in some Asiatic countries, and it is just possible that, if it were investigated thoroughly and systematically cultivated, it would be found to be of inestimable value along lines not at present considered.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces
 (By de Bertrand Lagren)

Sophocles

Sophocles is likened by one of his biographers to Shakespeare, inasmuch as the personality of the man lives for us only in his works. Ancient history furnishes such various and contradictory accounts of this great poet, that we do not know which stories to credit and which to discredit. We can be pretty certain that he was born about thirty years after his famous contemporary Æschylus; that he figured more or less brilliantly in the dramatic events of that time; that he numbered among his friends most of those of intellectual accomplishments; that he was not distinguished for any evil qualities, or time would certainly have borne some record of the fact; that his family was in no way remarkable, though there is a story to the effect that he showed so little practicability that his children tried to deprive him of the management of his property. Sophocles had the good fortune to live during the most brilliant and prosperous years of the Athenian Empire; a period that was ushered in with the glorious victory of Marathon, 490 B.C., and which, alas! was brought to an inglorious end at Ægospotami, 405 B.C. Among his contemporaries, besides Æschylus, were Euripides, hardly less renowned, silver-tongued Pericles, Phidias, Herodotus, Thucydides, the great Socrates, Anaxagoras, and many others

whose records have come down to us almost without parallel in history; it was the Golden Age of Athens, and Pericles the greatest personality of them all. It was his eloquence that served to inspire to deeds of matchless courage. It was his example that the best and bravest strove to emulate. Some commentators, who like to draw ethical lessons from prominent periods of history, tell us that the reason of Athens' greatness was because of the statesmanship of her citizens. No man lived unto himself alone, but each did his utmost for the good of the whole. Individual interests were merged in the concern for the prosperity of the state, and consequently the history of this period is not the history of its different great men. "Each man (was) valued for his contribution to the public life of the city; and therefore each great artist of that day, whatever the species of his art, strove mainly to express Attic purity, Attic grace, Attic power."

Sophocles has been termed an intermediate dramatist between Æschylus and Euripides. Æschylus was the most powerful, the most dignified, his conceptions the most colossal, of all the Greek poets; Euripides' themes, while not so majestic in order, embraced a wider range of subjects, but were not always worthy of dramatic portrayal; Sophocles adopted a halfway attitude between these two extremes, his plays were models of art, not beyond the understanding of the people; and in no sense irreconcilable with the refinements of the most fastidious.

He wrote prodigiously, but as the case with Æschylus, we have only seven of his plays left. In those days the merits of a dramatic work were decided according to the popular opinion of the people, judgment being determined by the casting of lots. A poet was supposed to compete every two years, and submit three plays, an exacting which meant an enormous amount of intellectual labor to the competitors. Sophocles obtained first prize for at least two of his tragedies, "Antigone" and "Philoctetes," and in one of the tests is said to have defeated Æschylus.

In his masterpiece, "Antigone," we are introduced to the woman who served as heroine for countless of the ancient tragedies. "Polynices, the brother of Antigone, had invaded his own country at the head of an army, and had been slain in combat with his own brother, Creon, the new head of the state, refuses honorable burial to the perfidious soldier, and Antigone, outraged in her love for her brother, refuses to submit to the State's decree. She is taken prisoner and brought before Creon by a soldier, who had caught her in the very act of performing the sacred funeral rites over her brother's body. Though she is betrothed to Haemon, Creon's son, this does not condone her offense; she is condemned to death. Haemon, after vainly pleading for her, commits suicide, and her death soon follows:

Antigone to Creon

Nowise from Zeus, methought, this edict came,
 Nor Justice, that abides among the gods
 In Hades, who ordained these laws for men.
 Nor did I deem thee edicts of such force
 That they, a mortal's bidding, should override
 Unwritten laws, eternal in the heavens.
 Not of today or yesterday are these;
 But live from everlasting, and from whence
 They sprang none knoweth. I would not, for
 the breach

Of these, through fear of any human pride,
 To Heaven atone. I knew that I must die:
 How else? Without thine edict that were so;
 And if before my time,—why, this were gain.
 Compassed about with ills,—who lives as I,
 Death to such life as this must needs be gain.
 So is it to me to undergo this doom.
 No grief at all, but had I left my brother,
 My mother's child, unburied where he lay,
 Then I had grieved; but now this grieves me
 not.

Senseless I seem to thee, so doing? Belike
 A senseless judgment finds me void of sense."

The story of "Elektra" is also dramatized by Sophocles, and he takes a different view of Orestes' crime than did the other poet, Æschylus.

One of the prettiest and most artistic of all his plays, though it is not as well known, perhaps, as the rest, is the story of Heracles and Dejanira.

Heracles departs for his travels and leaves his faithful wife for many years. All through their separation she cherishes tender thoughts of him, and, no less loving than Penelope, watches for her lord's return. In the meantime she grows old and worn with waiting, and when he does come back he brings a lovely young slave girl with him, and makes no secret of the fact that he has experienced a change of heart. But Dejanira has no word of reproach to offer. She has made a present for Heracles during his absence, "the shirt of Nessus." She is unaware of the deadly effect it must have upon its wearer, as it has been secretly anointed with the poison of the Centaur's wound. Heracles, donning it, dies, and Dejanira, overcome with sorrow and horror, commits suicide.

There is not space within one article to do anything like justice to this great poet and his works. The account will be finished next week.

"How did it happen that Miss Singleton refused to marry the young clergyman?"

"Why, when he proposed to her she, being a little deaf, thought he was asking to subscribe to the organ fund. So she told him she had promised her money in some other direction."

PRESIDENT TAFT CARRIES POINT

Persuades House to Strike Out Amendment to Sundry Civil Bill Asked by Labor Organizations

TO GIVE IMMUNITY FROM SHERMAN LAW

Says it Would Be Class Legislation of Improper Kind—Several Organizations Send Protests

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Labor organizations have lost their fight to gain exemption from prosecution under the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. Following a lively debate, and by a vote of 188 to 130, the house today agreed to the Senate action striking out the Hughes amendment to the sundry civil bill that would have effected their immunity.

The action of the House of Representatives in receding from the Hughes amendment marked the successful termination of an all day fight by President Taft against what he termed class legislation of an improper sort, and apparently removed the last real obstacle in the way of an adjournment of Congress within the next few days. President Taft spent the entire day and bent every energy toward the defeat of the house amendment which proposed to exempt labor unions from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He threw his whole influence into the fight, sending for several scores of representatives and urging them to defeat the provision. Mr. Taft declared that if it cost him the support of every laboring man in the country he would not approve such a provision. The laboring man he believed asked only equality before the law, and was entitled to no more.

Incidentally the president sent a long telegram tonight to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers meeting at St. Paul, in which he outlined his views on the matter. The telegram was in response to a message of protest from the White House has been bombarded with telegrams from labor organizations in favor of the house amendment. The message made public tonight were as follows:

"St. Paul, Minn., June 25.—The President's report of today indicates that you favor using the people's money to prosecute labor in their efforts to better their conditions. The seven hundred and ninety-eight delegates attending the twelfth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers at St. Paul instruct me to protest against this unjust policy. (Signed) W. S. Carter, President Brotherhood."

"W. S. Carter, President Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, St. Paul, Minn.—Your dispatch of June 22 received, in which you say press reports today indicate that I favor using the people's money to prosecute labor in their efforts to better their conditions, and you protest against such a policy. I presume you refer to the proposition now before Congress, that proposition being the Hughes amendment to the sundry civil bill, which would increase wages, shorten hours, or better the condition of labor.

"The Supreme Court has decided that such a boycott is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and this proposal is an attempt to withhold the means of prosecution under the law when it is violated by a particular class to be made privileged. I am entirely opposed to such class legislation. If it were proposed to amend the language of the Sherman anti-trust law itself so as to narrow its scope, that would present a proper question for consideration, but so long as the present anti-trust law remains upon the statute books, an attempt to modify its application so as to render immune any particular class of citizens, rich or poor, employers or employees, is improper legislation, and in my judgment ought to be opposed by your brotherhood.

"The laboring man and trade unionist, if I understand aright, asks only equality before the law. Class legislation and unequal privileges, though expressly in his favor, will in the end work no benefit to him or to society. (Signed) William H. Taft."

"The information that the house had defeated the Hughes amendment was received with indignation by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session here. It is regarded as a betrayal of the rights and interests of the workers of the country."

REFUSE AWARD

MONTREAL, June 25.—The only development today in the railway situation was the decision of the men's committee not to accept the award of the conciliation committee in the case of the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk, the companies being notified in this respect. The decision is regarded as peculiar, inasmuch as the report of the conciliation board was signed by the men's representative, while the non-acceptance of the award was signed by the men's representative. The men explain their action by saying that their representatives made concessions in order to obtain an agreement with the companies' representative, but failed to do so. No reply has yet been received from the railways.

OTTAWA, June 25.—From information given out today it is probable that the labor department will have anything further to do with the difficulties between the trainmen and railway companies. The minister of labor is not in the city, but it was stated that now the board of conciliation has made its award it is up to the interests involved to accept the findings or get together and conduct any further negotiations themselves. The department cannot interfere with the findings of the board.

Sale of School Lands
ROSTHERN, Sask., June 25.—A big sale of school lands took place at Rosthern yesterday, over 500 bidders being present. One hundred and fifty-

three parcels were sold, comprising 25,500 acres. The total proceeds from the sale were \$232,737. The average price per acre was \$14.19.

Professor of Mining
TORONTO, June 25.—The University of Toronto, recognizing the development of mining in Canada and the necessity for better training for young foremen, has added to the university staff a professor of mining by the appointment of H. E. T. Haultain.

Ended His Life
VANCOUVER, June 25.—This morning A. E. Seife, an Englishman of about 25 years of age and of refined appearance ended his life in his room at a downtown hotel with a revolver, while down in the hotel office his brother was waiting to see him, ignorant of the tragedy that had taken place above. Mr. Seife, who is in business with his brother in Victoria came here a few days ago to attend to some of the firm's affairs. He had been known to be in failing health for some time and quite recently he consulted a doctor, who without telling him his trouble warned him to be careful. It is presumed that this must have preyed on the young man's mind and led him to commit the rash act which ended his existence. His brother has taken charge of the remains, which will be removed to Victoria.

GEORGE LEESON DEAD

Was Prominent Resident of Calgary, Well-Known Throughout Western Canada.

CALGARY, June 25.—George Leeson, a prominent resident of this city, and widely known throughout Western Canada, died today. Mr. Leeson has lived here for many years, holding a large amount of property in and around the city. At the time of the second riot rebellion he did much transportation business for the government, being then a resident of Qu'Appelle. Of late years he has been noted as a breeder of horses and has also been largely interested in the Alberta petroleum discoveries. Mr. Leeson was a native of Lennox county, Ontario. He was well known at the coast, especially in Victoria, which place he has often visited.

WORK IN FIELD ABOUT COMPLETED

Board Estimating Value of Right of Way of Midway and Vernon Road to Report to Government

The board of valuers appointed to adjust the price which must be paid for the abandoned right-of-way from Midway to Rock Creek of the extinct Kettle River Railway Company—the purchasers being the Kettle River Valley Railway Company—have virtually completed their work in the field and will meet again in this city next month in order to receive certain further information not at present available.

Then, when the time for receiving claims against the defunct road has expired, the valuation board will have to go over the claims submitted and there will follow a distribution of the available funds which will be made on a pro rata basis. The board consists of the general creditors as the act directs. The board consists of His Honor Judge Forin, Mr. L. M. Rice (appointed by the Kettle River Valley Railway Co.) and Mr. R. F. Green named by the Provincial Government.

SOLVES MYSTERY OF ITALIAN LAKE

Porter Charlton Confesses That He Murdered His Wife at Lake Como—Is Under Arrest at Hoboken, N. J.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Lake Como murder mystery is solved. Porter Charlton, an American youth of good family, was arrested in Hoboken, N. J., shortly before noon today as he stepped from the North German Lloyd liner Princess Irene in less than an hour he had confessed without a tremor that in a fit of temper he had beaten his wife into insensibility with a mallet, jammed her into a trunk, and sunk it in the Italian lake. She was Mary Scott Castle of San Francisco, a woman eight years his senior, divorced wife of Neville H. Castle, a San Francisco lawyer.

Charlton is only 21 and a son of Judge Paul Charlton, law officer of the bureau of insular affairs at Washington and a classmate of President Taft at Yale. The boy married Mary Castle in Wilmington, Del., last spring, and his parents' protests. Ill-mated and both erratic of temperament, they sailed for Italy for their honeymoon. The murder brought it to an end and her body was found in the lake by fishermen on June 10.

Fleeing from Italy under an assumed name, almost penniless, and shabby of countenance, Charlton landed in Hoboken into the arms of Capt. Henry Harrison Scott, U. S. A., the murdered wife's brother. He was taken to police headquarters at Hoboken, where, after a pitiable collapse, so spasmodic that it produced extreme nausea, he regained his composure and unfurlingly signed the confession. Tonight he is in Hoboken jail pending settlement of the complicated problem of extradition brought about by his arrest.

NICE, France, June 25.—An automobile occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Americans, and Mrs. Mattheu, near Castellane in the department of Basses Alpes today. Mrs. Mattheu was killed and Mr. Henry badly injured. The latter's wife escaped unhurt.

TIMELY RAINS WILL AID CROP

Many Parts of Prairie Provinces Benefit From Breaking of Drought—Rainfall Heavy in Places

INDICATIONS OF MORE WET WEATHER

Alberta Government's Reports Show That Rapid Expansion of Agriculture Touches Small Part of Province

WINNIPEG, June 25.—Reports received this morning indicate that there was a very heavy rain in the Mennonite reserve and around Ochre river last night. Southern Alberta had a good shower, and it is still raining at some of the principal towns throughout that province. At Kamaskok there was a good rain, which will continue and at Qu'Appelle there was one of the heaviest rains in the history of the valley. There was a good heavy shower at the Portage plains, and all through southern Manitoba.

Small Part Touched
CALGARY, June 25.—Although over a thousand power plows and probably twenty thousand teams have for the past several months been at work for 12 to 16 hours daily breaking prairie and bucketing in Alberta, the provincial government reports show that only one per cent of the total area of the province is now under cultivation. This statement, which is most striking, is, in the opinion of all, proof positive that the Canadian west will become, in a few years, the world's greatest wheat district, elevating Canada to the first place among wheat-producing countries. In the Calgary district warm rain followed the downer of Sunday night and Monday morning. Lethbridge reports heavy rain all morning. Points south as far as Macleod report steady rain during the morning, breaking the showers of last night. Red Deer reports heavy rains. It therefore appears the rain is general throughout southern and central Alberta. Conditions are favorable for a continuance of the wet weather.

CAUGHT IN WRECKAGE

Architect and Workmen Injured by Collapse of Floor in Brandon Building

BRANDON, Man., June 25.—W. H. Shillingham, an architect, at noon today narrowly escaped instant death in the collapse of the top floor of the National and departmental store. The architect in charge of the work of the National and Shewan's department store, where another story is being added, to the present establishment. He was inspecting the work when the floor fell and he was buried under the debris. Workmen hurriedly dug him out. He was badly bruised, but conscious, and was removed to his hotel. It was learned that four persons were badly injured. One man had his hip fractured, and all were engaged in the work. The building was undergoing alterations at the time. The section where the accident occurred is in the hands of the fire marshal. Had it been open for business there would probably have been many more on the list of injured.

Deaths Caused by Heat

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Excessive heat today was responsible for two suicides, two deaths by accident and fifteen other deaths caused by heat prostration.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The fifth day of hot weather, with a maximum temperature of 91, caused ten deaths in New York today, while forecasts hold out little hope for a change tomorrow.

Parkville Man Killed
NANAIMO, June 25.—George Hutchings of Parkville was fatally injured today by Promoter Tom O'Day, of land clearing operations. Hutchings was employed at Ford's camp near French Creek and was engaged in piling when a large log rolled over on him, crushing his head and causing injuries that caused his death a short time later. Deceased was well known in the district. He was a son-in-law of Head Chief and well known farmer in Qualicum and is survived by a wife and several children.

No Langford-Ketchel Fight
SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Langford-Ketchel fight was declared off today by Promoter Tom O'Day, of Hester and O'Day, who hoped to stage the battle at Reno on July 4th. O'Day, on behalf of the promoters, announced that the failure of Ketchel and his manager to post the forfeit at noon today and the fact that he had learned himself for a fight on July 4th had led him to declare the fight off.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS
Provincial Constable Ronald Hewitt, of Princeton, has been promoted to be mining recorder, deputy assessor and collector under the Revenue Act, for the Osoyoos district, with headquarters at Fairview. Thomas W. Heine, of Hazelton, is to be acting government agent, government commissioner and registrar, at Hazelton, during the absence on leave of government agent William J. Macdonald. Marshall Sinclair and James Johnston, both of New Westminster, have been named by the government as members of the directorate of the Royal Columbian Hospital for the ensuing two years; and Alexander Forsyth, of River's Inlet is appointed a provincial constable and collector under the Revenue Act, for New Westminster, William Grant Guano, of this city, and William J. Mantie, of Kelowna.

Washable Fabrics

Fine Summer weather brings washable materials into first consideration. Nothing looks so charming for Ladies' Misses', and Children's wear as fresh and dainty "tub" frocks. Our assortments are representative of the season's newest and best ideas. Here are a few price hints that will solve the problem of washable costumes—a variety of fabrics both beautiful and useful for outing and Summer wear:

SCOTCH ZEPHYRS, newest striped goods, 38 inches wide. Per yard	25¢
GALATEAS, light and dark blue, also brown, per yard	20¢
FINE GALATEAS, latest pin stripes, per yard	25¢
HEAVY DRILL, plain and stripes, per yard	30¢
WHITE SATIN JEAN, per yard	25¢
OXFORD SHIRTINGS, per yard	15¢
BROWN HOLLAND, per yard, 35c, 25c, and	20¢
ENGLISH PRINTS, wide selection, per yard, 15c and	12½¢
ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, plain and checks, per yard 15c and	12½¢
WHITE PERSIAN LAWNS, per yard, 60c, 40c, 35c and	25¢
WHITE INDIAN LINON, per yard, 35c, 30c, 25c and	20¢
WHITE DIMITY MUSLINS, per yard, 30c, 25c and	20¢
COLORED DIMITY MUSLINS, per yard	15¢
INDIAN HEAD SUITING, per yard, 25c and	20¢

Dress Goods and Dress-making a Specialty. A large and expert staff.

Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets.



1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Latest Ideas in High-class exclusive Millinery.

Dent's Gloves.

Morley's Hosiery.

Dr. Deime's Linen Mesh Underwear.


Every Man is an Investor in Clothes

And Our Sort of Clothes Pays Big Dividends for a Long Period.

Preferred Stock would describe our \$22 and \$28 Suits in the new Summer two and three button models so artistically cut and tailored.

Income Bonds you might call our handsome Overcoats and new style English Raincoats at \$16.50, \$22 and \$33, for they'll lighten the bonds that tie the investor to this House of Good Clothes.

More Preferred Stock are our \$4 and \$6 Trousers and our Summer Vests from \$1.50 to \$5.00. "Fit Reform" is always a good investment.



ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Ross' Delicatessen Tasty English Cooking

Roast Veal per lb.	60c	Pickled Pigs' Feet, 2 lbs.	25c
Cooked Ham, per lb.	50c	Roast Chicken, whole or half, per lb.	40c
Pressed Blended Beef, lb.	30c	Salam Sausage, per lb.	50c
Potato Salad, per lb.	20c	Summer Sausage, per lb.	40c
Roast Pork, per lb.	40c	Veal and Ham Pies, 2 for 25c	15c
Veal Loaf, per lb.	50c	3 for 35c	15c
Head Cheese, per pound	15c	Pork Pies, 2 for 35c; 3 for 45c	25c
Pork and Beans, per tin	15c	Steak Pies, each	10c
Macaroni Cheese, per tin	35c	Pork Sausage, pure and fresh, per lb.	25c
Cheese Straws, per lb.	40c	Pick Cakes, per dozen	30c
Sausage Rolls, per doz.	30c		
Ham Sausage, per lb.	25c		
Chip Beef, per lb.	60c		

FRIDAY BARGAIN
Large Basket Apricots, special today. 30c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liqueur Dept. Tel. 150

Copas & Young

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Are direct importers of ENGLISH PICKLES AND JAMS, and that enables them to sell to you at rock-bottom prices—NOT AS A BAIT FOR TODAY OR TOMORROW, but as a STAPLE ARTICLE FAIRLY PRICED at all times. Read below:

ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES, large quart bottle	25¢
TRAVERS' ENGLISH PICKLES, large 18-oz. bottle	15¢
CHIVERS' CUSTARD OR BLANC MANGE POWDERS, per package	15¢
CHIVERS' OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar	15¢
CHIVERS' OLD COUNTRY RASPBERRY OR STRAWBERRY JAM, 2 1-lb. glass jars	35¢
C. & B. JAM or MARMALADE, small jars, 3 for	25¢
CLARK'S POTTED HAM, TONGUE OR VEAL, 4 tins for	25¢
COOKED HAM OR TONGUE, sliced, per lb.	40¢
CANADIAN SARDINES, 4 tins for	25¢
CANADA FIRST CREAM, large 20-oz. can	10¢
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack	\$1.15
TEFLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 lbs. for	\$1.00
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb.	20¢

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS
See our Windows

COPAS & YOUNG


ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner of Fort Street and Broad Street
Phones 94 and 95. Phones 94 and 95.

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Show Rug: a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Call or write for prices.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD
602 YATES STREET.



NEWS OF SPORT OF OLD COUNTRY

Pedestrianism Booming Great Britain—Cricket Season Promises Many Notable Matches

LONDON, June 24.—An interesting triax Marathon race for professionals was decided recently in Dublin. The winners were 18 runners. England, Wales and Spain each supplying a candidate though without success. Last year winner T. Hyman of Galway (an ex-auteur) went to the front at the half-hour mark and finally won comfortably in 44 hours 54 minutes 22 seconds.

There is considerable activity among long-distance cranks now in England and we ought to see some very interesting racing during the summer. The arrival of C. Hefferon from South Africa ought to liven up matters. He wants to meet C. W. Gardiner, the conqueror of Durando, and after getting through with the Londoner, will be pitted against the champion runner, J. Hayes of America, or J. Price of West Scotland also has a man in the field. Gardiner also announces that he will meet Hefferon and Gardiner in a sweet stake—the distance to be 12 or 15 miles. He also announces that he will be pleased to meet J. Fitzgerald of Canada, at 12, 15 or 15 miles. Besides the Universal Sports Promoting Syndicate are running a meeting next week at which a track Marathon race will be the chief item. As there is some prospect of anything in the world of pedestrianism, Sweden (who are now in America competing to England, matters promise to be lively in the world of pedestrianism. Really, with so many good men in the field, there ought to be no difficulty bringing off several interesting matches. At present there is no reason to suppose the public will support a long distance race anything like the numbers seen at the George vs. Cumming matches of 1885-6. On this account no promoter is likely to offer more than 1100 for a Marathon race. Perhaps the best plan would be for cranks to arrange matches or swarms of cranks in the series of races in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dublin. Given fine weather, and average attendance of 5,000 should be possible, which would leave a good profit to be split up among the runners and organizers.

Cricket

Mr. A. F. Bettinson, secretary of the National Sporting Club, has made an interesting suggestion regarding cricket. It reads as follows:

Six hours a day for play. And for the purpose of the experiment the chances of each side on the same wicket, no side to occupy the pitch for more than two hours, after which the other side should proceed with the innings. 2. Should the game not be finished in three days, the match to be decided by the younger side number of runs scored in proportion to the number of wickets fallen.

Under present arrangements, we often see three full days of cricket and the result is a draw. This is certainly absurd and it is suggested that the plan is worthy of consideration. The plan to give both sides a more equal chance is to form a new system, something to be said in favor of a system which often gives one side a winning advantage.

Veterans

A feature of recent cricket was the manner in which veterans at the game have been performing. Here are a few examples which show the young players are not having matters all their own way. First took 8 wickets for 80 runs for York in the Somerset and Haigh 6 for 34 in the same match. Then we had Lilly of Warwickshire, who is chiefly noted for his ability as a wicket-keeper, making 104 against Sussex whilst Lilwellin, of South Africa, who is the mainstay of the Harms team, hit up a stylish century for N. C. C. against Leicestershire.

As an offset to this, some of the younger players are doing very badly, notably K. L. Hutchings, whose 54 and 104 for Kent against Northamptonshire indicates that this young amateur now in form. Then we had G. N. Foster, lately returned from India, playing an innings of 128 against Surrey on his first appearance for Worcestershire this season. All this makes one think that an interesting match might be arranged between the veterans and youngsters, the qualifications being over ten years experience of first class cricket and under five years, respectively.

The Turf

It has delighted sportsmen to learn that the late King Edward VII. left his racing to King George V. and that our new monarch intends following his support to the turf. Richard Marsh will continue to act as trainer, and everyone hopes it will not be many more years before he turns out another Derby winner. It was confidently expected that King George would support the turf, and it is easy to see the late monarch's hand in the matter. None better knew than he that a King who was a good sportsman would command greater respect and support from the nation than a sovereign who took no interest in sports and pastimes. It is fortunate that King George has a keen taste for sports, and it will do no harm that he personally favors shooting and angling to racing. The main thing is that he is a sportsman, which denotes a broad mind and a fair manner of viewing everything.

In General

Tom Sullivan will train and coach J. F. Cosgrave, the Canadian armorer who is now at home getting ready for the Diamond Sculls at Henley Regatta.

E. Miles beat the Hon. N. S. Lytton in the challenge round of the amateur tennis championship, which marks his ninth success.

Stevenon and Harveyson have been making some big breaks in their match on the new 10 ft. by 5 ft. billiard table at home, getting ready for his rival's 447. Diggle is also playing well against Reec, a break of 482 on Wednesday being a very fine effort.

E. Shaw, the South African jockey, won his opening race here at York on Wednesday, when he got Sir E. Casson. There is some home head in front of Mr. P. Nelke's Artisan, with Maher up. The Colonial pleased the critics by the manner he rode Temezzine (a horse of mood) home with his hands only.

NEWS OF SPORT

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Tom Sullivan will train and coach J. F. Cosgrave, the Canadian dartsman who is now at Portage, getting ready for the Diamond Sculls at Henley Regatta. E. Miles beat the Hon. N. S. Lytton in the challenge match for the amateur tennis championship, which marks his ninth success. Stevenson and his partner have been making some big breaks in their match on the new 10 ft. by 5 ft. billiard table, the formers best being 75 and his rival Artie, with Miles playing well against Reene, a break of 452 on Wednesday being a very fine effort. E. Shaw, the South African lockey, won his opening race here at York on Wednesday, when he got Sir E. Cassell's Temeraire home a head in front of Mr. P. Nokes' Artie, with Miles up. The Colonial pleased the critics by the manner he rode Temeraire (a horse of mood) home with his hands only.

WEALTHY AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS

WINNIPEG, June 24—One hundred wealthy farmers from Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois arrived from St. Paul this morning. This afternoon they will board a special train for Scott and Watwinright, Sask. The party is typical of the large number of well-to-do American farmers who have been brought up from the United States this year.

Parlor Ride TACOMA, June 24—Harry Shaub, manager of the Seattle Transfer Company, and his wife had a wild ride behind a runaway team in the government road on Mount Ranier yesterday. One of the horses threw his bridle, and the animals dashed for half a mile around six sharp curves before they were stopped. Mr. and Mrs. Shaub regard their escape from being hurled into the ravine on the right of the road as miraculous.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Price-fighting is under the ban in Greenwood. Mission city is looking forward to securing a beet sugar factory. Vernon will expend \$10,000 in the improvement of its waterworks system.

Railway construction has occasioned a legitimate boom at Aspen Grove. The milk vendors of Lulu Island, who are supplying Vancouver, are establishing a motor car delivery system.

Fire at Eslington a week ago destroyed the Anglican church together with a number of smaller buildings. Five new cars of what is known as the Ottawa type have been placed in service at Vancouver by the B. C. E. R. Co.

The body of Engineer Jackson, who disappeared two weeks ago, has been recovered. Wolves are blamed for the destruction this year of many of the Vancouver Island wapiti.

The Dominion Order King Edward has been ordered to Nanaimo to fill the harbor and fill in the "ravine."

An Italian worker at the Extension Mines has been admitted to Chematum hospital suffering from severe injuries received through a coal fall.

George V. Hughes, one of the original planners of the Sloca, and until recently owner of the Lucky Jim, is dead at Portland.

The coroner's jury, in the case of E. E. Phillips, of Vancouver, who was killed by a fall of lumber, have returned a verdict of accidental death.

Rev. J. C. Herdman, superintendent of Presbyterian missions and a clergyman well known throughout British Columbia, is dead at Calgary.

Cariboo folk are voicing congratulations to the government upon the initiation of construction of the new road from Bear Lake to Barkerville.

The new \$21,000 second unit in the Nelson electrical system has been completed and accepted by the civic authorities.

John Holmes, a well known resident of Delta, sustained serious injuries Wednesday through being run down by a Great Northern train, of the approach of which he was unconscious.

Vernon has decided to send a special fine exhibit of the district's fruits to England, and will also be well represented at the National Apple Show, to be held in Vancouver.

A party of thirty C. P. R. surveyors has taken the field to lay out the new branch line of the company round the Big Bend to Revelstoke. The new line has immensely valuable timber areas.

Bertram Patterson, a young Scottish lad of seventeen, was drowned in Burrard Inlet Thursday while enjoying a sailing cruise with his father and friends.

Creston residents are taking very kindly to the scheme of Mr. W. R. Hall, of the C. P. R., to introduce purebred Anglo-Nubian goats for dairy purposes.

The telegraph route from Kitsumakalum overland, by Alice Arm, across the Nass valley and down to Stewart, appears to be the best one having this project in their charge.

The C. P. R. intends shortly to lay out and construct a typical Swiss village on their property near Golden. This village will be the permanent home of the company's Swiss guides, and should prove a great attraction to tourist visitors.

Elias Zimmerman, one of the employee survivors of the Lakeview disaster, has been awarded at Vancouver a verdict for damages against the B. C. E. R. Co. in the amount of \$6,500 and \$250 hospital expenses.

Chester Oliver, convicted of having placed his wife in a Vancouver house of infamy, has been sentenced by Judge McInnes to a five years' penitentiary term. Oliver swore in his defence that he had been forced into his marriage and that his wife had deserted him immediately thereafter.

Three of the lady members of the "Alaskan" company were the victims of robbers late in the company's recent visit to Nanaimo. Miss Nellie Rowley lost a gold watch and \$2 in money; Miss Genevieve West mourns a small sum of money, a jet pin, and her three-days-old marriage certificate; while Miss Irene lost a diamond ring and a bankbook and her purse.

The Dominion superintendent of forestry, R. E. Campbell, is paying an official visit to the provincial Interior. The Dominion Government has now in the field in the railway belt a number of parties engaged in the classification of lands. When the reports of these parties are received the greater proportion of the valley lands in this belt will be properly classified as to their suitability for agricultural purposes. A large area of the railway belt is suitable for cultivation, some of it being today fit for the plow while much of it will have to be irrigated before it can be made fruitful.

HAMPERED BY LABOR SHORTAGE

Mr. Charles M. Hays Says There is Room for Thousands on G. T. P. Construction in British Columbia

Mr. Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, arrived in the city yesterday from Seattle. The noted railway man's visit is of an inspection character. Asked about the progress of work on the new transcontinental system, he said that his company was at present greatly hampered by labor conditions. It was impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of labor. Practically every avenue was being tried by the contractors. Messrs. Foley, Walsh and Stewart, but there was room for thousands more men.

"When the bill dealing with the Grand Trunk Pacific was before parliament," said Mr. Hays, "I was asked how long it would take to complete the line. I said that it would be completed within a year, but that the time it would take would be dependent on the labor supply. We are willing to carry the work forward as swiftly as possible, but our progress is being retarded through insufficient employes on the construction. As far as can be foreseen, this difficulty will confront us for some time to come. We expect that the road will be completed from coast to coast during 1912."

Asked what were the prospects of his company commencing construction on Vancouver Island, Mr. Hays said that nothing in that direction would be done until the main line was complete. "Aren't you satisfied with what you have done for you up to the present?" he asked. "We have established a coast steamship line, I think you will find the Prince Rupert is satisfactory in every way. We expect the other steamers to arrive here within a few weeks. As Vancouver Island is concerned, we are at present concentrating our energies on the dock construction at this port. Nothing will be done about placing a transpacific service in operation until the main line is first completed."

"You seem to be well posted on railroad matters in the West," said Mr. Hays in conclusion. "Whenever I come here I feel I am coming to learn, not to give information. When in Victoria I find it very hard to get away from this beautiful city."

Mr. Hays yesterday afternoon made an inspection of the work in progress on the G. T. P. docks, accompanied by Captain G. T. P. Cooke, manager of the G. T. P. Coast Line. He leaves for Vancouver tonight.

CARGO-LINER DROUGHTS THE TRAM

The encroachment of the "cargo-liner" in the trade heretofore held by "tramps" is now becoming a serious matter in the minds of the latter. There has within the past few months been a very pronounced growth in the competition of the cargo liners. That the tramp owners largely contribute to their undoing cannot be gainsaid, and if the same suicidal policy continues to be carried out, in a few years the tramp shipping industry will practically disappear.

Those who so greatly deplore the tramp shipping industry are not the owners of the cargo liners, but the "mushroom" companies, who spring into existence from day to day, and who, through the ignorance of the public in shipping matters and the facilities afforded them by the shipbuilders, are enabled to float steamers and so increase the supply of tonnage already too great for the demand.

These steamers being for the most part heavily mortgaged, must be kept moving, and the consequence is carried out in many instances. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce, commenting on this problem, says: "The man that speculates in freight brokerage, when the supply of tonnage is greater than the demand, is able to charter on almost any terms, so that although the owner of the cargo is perhaps paying a fair freight for his goods, the shipowner is not getting the benefit of it. Owners would therefore do well to steer clear of the speculative broker whenever practicable. Another thing that should be prevented so much speculative building."

What should be instituted and carried out with the utmost vigor is the idea that has been suggested of organizing a crusade against owners who, in the name of unimproving rates and the desire of getting the whole market, have been selling the shares of the chamber of shipping has laid down certain prescribed conditions respecting chartering, and owners who break those conditions are to be deprived of the protection afforded by the marine insurance clubs, who have undertaken to co-operate with the committee. A movement of this description has an evident promise for a better state of affairs in the future, so far as extending the life of the tramp steamer business is concerned.

In view of the shipping conditions that have taken place during the past few years, and the evident desire exhibited to control the shipping interests of the country, it would appear as if the time is not far distant when the bulk of the cargo line shipping will be merged in one huge trust. The introduction of the cargo liner with the advent of running the tramp steamer off the coast, in the same way as the sailing ship has been run off, would mean leaving our carrying trade by sea to be done by large shipping trusts.

"BOBBY" POWELL LOSSES TO WRIGHT

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 24.—Beals C. Wright, of Boston, reached the semi-final in the singles of the all-England championship tennis tournament, defeating R. B. Powell 6-3, 5-1, 6-1.

BIENNIAL OCEAN YACHT RACES

Four Entries Already Received for Competition Starting from San Pedro, July 9. SAN PEDRO, Cal., June 23.—The third biennial ocean yacht race from San Pedro to Honolulu scheduled to start from the Southern California port on July 9th, and the South Coast Yacht Club, which has the charge of this end of the race, has already received four entries. Special interest in the long sail was stimulated last week by the announcement that the Mollilo, the new yawl which Stone & Van Bergen are building for Francis B. Smith, will be a contestant. The yacht will be sailed by Louis T. Ward, commodore of the Acollas Yacht Club. The crew will be composed of a number of members of that club who have accepted Ward's invitation to accompany him on the voyage.

The other yachts which will start in the race are the Wabolt, built in Southern California last winter which has been showing considerable interest in the race, the clubs of the South Coast; the Sweetheart, a schooner, and the Hawaii, the representative of the local yachtsmen, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of governments for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war.

The bill now goes to the president.

MINING NEWS

higher gold values than can be expected at a depth below the oxidized zone. The reason for this is that weathering is a natural process of concentration, as far as gold is concerned; in the deeper vein matter, which is in the oxidized condition, the gold is surface matter formerly, and is held in sulphide minerals and base sulphides are oxidized partly to sulphates and partly to other oxidized products, such as iron oxides, etc. The soluble matter is portions of the vein, the gold freed by this weathering being heavy, remains with the oxidized surface material. The latter may be further reduced in quantity by the action of acid or other solvent waters which still further concentrate the gold. These outcrops thus become very rich in free gold, but this plainly cannot be taken as an indication of the gold values of the ore at depth.

If the original vein matter contained copper rich copper minerals, they would be further reduced in quantity by the action of acid or other solvent waters which still further concentrate the gold. These outcrops thus become very rich in free gold, but this plainly cannot be taken as an indication of the gold values of the ore at depth.

The steady march of progress in the application of the results of better methods in mining and in the treatment of the products of the mine, has done much to go back to the days when the mine cars were hauled by women in harness; to the days of "chicken ladders" and the barbaric customs and arrangements of making mineral wealth available. It is the general practice in all large mines to use small ones. Steam engines are such an important part of the equipment of a mine, and the numerous disadvantages of giving up electric power service is being rapidly overcome in many places where the latter is available.

The development in the electrical industries have in many ways been a boon to mining and electricity is becoming of greater and greater importance, not only as a source of power for operating mining and milling machinery but for mine lighting and hoisting. The availability of cheap water, the hydroelectric power, and the development of great and rapid developments have been made possible by the use of electric power. Many of the isolated mining camps now have available cheap and practically unlimited electric power. This has opened up the opening up of many new mines and the rejuvenation of old ones that could not be profitably operated without cheap power.

Small operators as well as the large are reaping the benefits from the availability of electric power. The cost of installing electrical machinery when a power line passes near by is small compared with the cost of installation of a steam plant. The cost of the cost of operation and maintenance is also small, and of small available capital an opportunity to develop his property on a scale heretofore impossible. This hydroelectric power service is being rapidly extended in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and is invaluable aid to the mining industry.

For many years electric locomotives have been used for underground haulage, but only in coal mines where there are no dangerous accumulations of gas. Electrically-driven plants of both small and large capacity are being used in many places in mine drainage for which they possess some marked advantages.

The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, where fuel is cheap, and in large central electric-power station plan has been adopted by some of the large coal-mining companies, what is being done in the use of electric power for operating mining and hoisting machinery is being extended.

The application of electric power to mine hoisting has encountered some of the most serious difficulties in this direction has been somewhat slow. Success now seems to have been attained, a least such a degree of it that large electrically-driven hoists

SEAM OF COAL IS STRUCK

Latest Discovery on Tumbo Island Proves That Napaimo Series Extends Over an Unusually Extensive Area

A discovery of the first magnitude which establishes the fact that the usually coal series is of an unusually extensive nature, made on Tumbo Island. A second seam of coal 58 feet below the eight-foot seam, in the same place, was struck on Wednesday last by Stone of the firm of Messrs. Stone and Spink, diamond drill contractors, of Vancouver, and Knight of the Tumbo Island, and informed Mr. A. E. Hibbard, the principal proprietor, of the discovery. Mr. Hibbard, accompanied by Mr. Blakemore, the mining expert, upon whose advice the drilling has been conducted, and Mr. Richard Smith, of England, who is interested in the property, left yesterday for Tumbo Island and verified the information which is of such an important character.

The importance of the discovery in the fact that it proves that the island of Tumbo Island is largely coal. It is also likely that Mr. Hibbard has put down another bore hole on Saturday, in which he owns 2,500 acres of coal lands.

As a result of the discoveries on Tumbo Island a considerable amount of prospecting work is being carried on at Mayne, Saturna, and Galiano Islands, where fuel is cheap, and in large central electric-power station plan has been adopted by some of the large coal-mining companies, what is being done in the use of electric power for operating mining and hoisting machinery is being extended.

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The use of electric motors for driving mill machinery is increasing and it means a considerable economy where the machines are driven by individual motors, doing away with the necessity for line shafting. The new power service, which is very desirable in mining work, and do numerous other advantages, the only reason to believe that its extension will be even more rapid in the future.

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PLAN TO FURTHER CAUSE OF PEACE

Congress Has Provided for Appointment of Commission Which Will Work For Limitation of Armaments

WASHINGTON, June 24—Confining the expenditure to \$10,000, the senate today adopted the joint resolution originating in the House, authorizing the appointment of a Peace commission, to be composed of five members, and to be appointed by the president.

The purpose is to consider "the expediency of utilizing the existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of considering the combined action of the world as an international force for the preservation of universal peace; and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of governments for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war."

The bill now goes to the president.

SLICK HINDU GOT STRANGE RECEPTION

Almost Victim of Efforts of Authorities to Purify Atmosphere of City Police Court Room

Seeking assistance from the city because he was physically unable to himself, Benat Singh, a Hindu, in a reception stage of tuberculosis, got a reception from the city authorities which was totally unlike anything he had expected. His opinion of the civic charity and consideration of those in need of assistance has doubtless undergone a rude change.

The Sikh was taken into the police court room to stand pending consideration of his case. It so happened that the only chamber in the police court room was being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by the police officials to the isolation hospital suffering from a light case of tuberculosis. The Hindu wandered into the office and along with the furnishings was inadvertently removed to the hospital. In fact, his presence was not noticed until some time later when the door was opened and the almost unconscious form of the Hindu discovered lying on the floor where he had fallen from his chair. The man was almost choked and unable to get up. He was taken to the hospital and placed in a ward and sent to the Isolation Hospital.

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FRESH FRUITS

Table listing fresh fruits and prices: Canteloupes, each 15c; Cherries, very fine, per lb. 20c; Rhubarb, the last of the season, 7 lbs. for 25c; Pears, 3 lbs. for 25c; Bananas, per dozen 35c; Peaches, fine ripe, per basket 50c; Apricots, very choice, per basket 50c; Plums, large blue, per basket 60c.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

Federal Wire-Tightener and Splicer

Will Accomplish in Thirty Seconds What Under the Present Methods Takes Five Men Thirty Minutes

For Use on Farms, Ranches, Railroads and Wherever Wire Fences Are in Service

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

Phone 59 VICTORIA, B.C. Agents 544-546 Yates St.

SEEKS SITE FOR EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Mr. Duncan Anderson of Ottawa Visits Various Points in the Neighborhood of Victoria

To select the most suitable site for the location of the new experimental farm which the Dominion government is giving two-week sailings between going to establish on Vancouver Island, is the mission upon which Mr. Duncan Anderson, who is the emissary of the Agricultural Department, and who has been engaged during his visit here, which has been of about ten days' duration.

Mr. Anderson is a keenly observant man, and he has taken considerable interest in the great surprise at the large amount of agricultural imports which are brought into this city and the provincial university considering the wonderful possibilities of Vancouver Island. Not only does he consider this unnecessary as regards agricultural imports, but also in connection with fruit and dairy products.

Mr. Anderson is not only an expert agriculturist, but is also an experienced and practical farmer. During his trip here he has taken considerable interest in the agricultural possibilities of each district, and while in the city acquired statistics regarding the amount of agricultural dairy and fruit products which are brought in here each year.

He thinks that this state of affairs is wholly unnecessary, and will to a large extent be counteracted by the experimental farm is established. The purpose of the farm will be to give practical instruction to farmers, fruit growers and dairymen as to the best and most up-to-date methods of improving and increasing their products, and to give practical instruction to the provincial university agricultural production on the island.

The new experimental farm will be situated in the vicinity of the chief seat of learning. No announcement will be made concerning the selection which has been made, until Mr. Anderson has conferred with the department at Ottawa. He will return to Victoria in about two months' time, and the site will then be announced.

Mr. Anderson left yesterday afternoon for the East. He will stop on his way for a few days at Saskatchewan to inspect the new experimental farm which is now being laid out there, and of which he is the supervisor. He has just recently purchased this site for the long term, and the Dominion Government, and the extensive buildings are being constructed, and a complete equipment installed as rapidly as possible.

Through the efforts of the Board of Trade, regular steamship service between Victoria and New Westminster has been arranged, the Gulf S. S. and Trading Company undertaking to run the steamer Trader on Tuesdays and Fridays from this port to the Royal City. The matter was finally settled at a meeting yesterday which the Board of Trade committee which had the improvement of the service in hand.

Owing to erratic sailings on this route merchants both here and in New Westminster could not promise their goods as they could not promise any certain time for delivery. The attention of the Boards of Trade here and in New Westminster were drawn to the difficulties being experienced through the loss of trade, and the present arrangement is an outcome of their joint efforts.

Merchants in both cities have promised to lend their strongest support to the venture, in connection with which it is pointed out that all merchandise destined for New Westminster must be on the C. P. R. docks on Mondays and Thursdays of each week so as to allow time for loading.

KETTLE VALLEY RAILROAD

Construction Commences and 25 Miles of Line Will Be Built This Year

It is understood that active construction of the first section of 25 miles of the Kettle Valley Railway between the Coldwater River and Merritt yesterday. Mr. M. A. Long, construction of the new dock at Stewart Island, where fuel is cheap, and in large central electric-power station plan has been adopted by some of the large coal-mining companies, what is being done in the use of electric power for operating mining and hoisting machinery is being extended.

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Vertical text on the left margin: S, oty st a, in High-Millinery, Linen Mesh, BUNG, BOTTLES, POWDERS, STRAW, VEAL, ALL KINDS, BUNG, nes 94 and 95.

TO SAFEGUARD COAL MINES

Obvious Regulations in Interest of Employees to Be Imposed in Amendment to Act at Next Session

Mr. R. F. Tolmie, deputy minister of mines, has returned to the capital, accompanied by Chief Mine Inspector F. H. Shepherd, with a view to presenting all the coal mining centres of the province, obtaining practical suggestions and information with a view to the betterment of the coal mines regulation act...

Amendment Proposed. As explained by the deputy minister, the amendments which it is proposed to introduce have been 'algebraically' drawn with a view to protecting the lives and property of miners and mine property...

The section on the eight hour day has also been amended so as to leave no loophole for the evasion of the act. It now reads that no person in or about a mine shall remain underground for the purpose of employment or for any other employment...

Section 25 in the proposed act is entirely new. It provides for the removal of coal or stratified deposit which shall be taken and recorded on the contents of the system of operating proposed to be introduced...

Section 59 is entirely new and absolutely necessary. It provides that in case of accident involving loss of life or serious personal injury, the district inspector shall be notified forthwith by the owner, agent or manager of the mine...

Section 5 is again new and important, as being suggested directly and indirectly by the interests of safety. It provides that if a mine is abandoned or the plan of the mine is abandoned...

General Plans. With regard to the general plans of a mine, each owner is obliged to deposit with the Chief Inspector of Mines every three months an up-to-date plan of the mine he is operating...

TELS OF OCCURRANCES IN STEWART CAMP

Mr. W. Pigott Returns From Visit to Northern Mining Centre and Discusses Progress Made by Town

Mr. W. Pigott, president of the Stewart Land Company, has returned from a visit to the northern mining camp. On conditions there he said: 'I went to the Stewart camp yesterday, having been away for a fortnight, a week of which was spent looking into the affairs of the Stewart Land Co. and inspecting the Stewart properties as it was possible to do in the time...

There are at present two banks in operation there, and in conversation with their managers, it was ascertained that the business they had done since they started in the camp was very satisfactory...

The number of passengers and amount of freight coming into Stewart is really extraordinary. Every boat has on board from 20 to 25 passengers and from 50 to 100 tons of general freight...

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TRAIN STRIKES COWS

Wreck of Several Box Cars on Okanagan Branch—Cleared Next Day

VERNON, June 25.—Several box cars were completely demolished and their contents, consisting of merchandise, consigned to Okanagan Lake yesterday afternoon when the right-of-way for many yards as the result of a collision between the northbound freight train and a cow...

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Addresses Large Gathering at Port Perry—Notable Demonstration in Honor of Conservative Leader

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Fire last week destroyed two locomotives and the roundhouse of the Great Northern at Oroville. One of the locomotives destroyed was old and had been in service for many years. It was valued at \$20,000...

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BULB GROWING

In recent years the in house decoration has port feature that an receiving attention from A very novel method w introduced with great the bulbs are cultivated kind being entirely ab well known that all ki little packets, each on flowers and leaves; an of bloom and foliage or necessary, so that there about the latest mann same time, to obtain a number of points, tial to observe, the negl to failure, as the wr covered.

First of all, one can upon the importance of If you are dealing with ways pay to buy the h

Opening the holes in the the bulbs in a pro his list. The extra more sions means more and la quality bulbs which any "bargain rates" are dear should be avoided, especia an idea like the present ought to throw plenty of remember that the earlier this is important if the cul through without more he an ordinary dwelling-room. The Almost any kind of u bulbs are suited to the pu lighter and more gracefu attractive effects. Thus a Hyacinths are certainly to the ordinary lot which w spikes would make for a s appearance. Crocuses, Scilla look particularly charming of the Valley. Perhaps th Narcissus are least usef exceedingly long stems w produce. The difficulty may a measure, as will be pointe ing paragraph.

It is, of course, a waste of careful selection ought to be of rather large holes in recommendation, and a fair cle is important. Thus a pears to resemble a rough b better. Size, of course, varie kind of bulbs which it is des quite out of the question, t tempt to grow Hyacinth i sponge.

Having secured the spon we may now proceed with has been mentioned that i have a sponge with plenty rather doubtful whether it cure one in which these are sufficiently numerous, for the It is a simple matter to cut vides ones in the places wh able to pop a bulb. In imagin picture which way the spon it is suspended, and a fair nting" of the substance is q keep them in position. As so are in place, the supports fo of the sponge must be provi be fixed in the manner illust tograph, and the material m better still, copper wire, wh nor rust. After this has sponges, with, of course, the should be soaked in bowls of are thoroughly saturated. Th not be carried on longer th necessary, as it is not good fo submerged for any length o

It is now necessary to se rooting of the bulbs before th a light situation. To this end cupboard should be calli into which the sponges may be shelved. The cupboard shou where it will be quite frod connection with a room wh heated, so much the better, leave our bulbs for at least two

AND
THE SCOTT ACT

duction of "Canada
nce Act" Would
Provincial Uniform-

representative of the
sends to that independ-
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analytical reference to the
surrender campaign in this
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RURAL AND SUBURBAN

BULB GROWING ON SPONGES

In recent years the culture of bulbs for use in house decoration has become such an important feature that any new system is sure of receiving attention from all indoor gardeners. A very novel method which has been recently introduced with great effect is that in which the bulbs are cultivated in sponges, soil of any kind being entirely absent. It is, of course, well known that all kinds of bulbs are really little packets, each one containing so many flowers and leaves; and for the development of bloom and foliage only water is absolutely necessary, so that there is no element of magic about the latest manner of growth. At the same time, to obtain a complete success there are a number of points which it is quite essential to observe, the neglect of any of these leading to failure, as the writer has personally discovered.

First of all, one can hardly insist too much upon the importance of securing good bulbs. If you are dealing with a reliable florist, it always pays to buy the highest-priced bulbs on



Opening the holes in the sponge so as to insert the bulbs in a proper position

his list. The extra money over the cheaper sorts means more and larger flowers. Low-quality bulbs which any dealer can sell at "bargain rates" are dear at any figure, and should be avoided, especially when developing an idea like the present, when every bulb ought to throw plenty of bloom. It is wise to remember that the earlier the bulbs are planted, the sooner will they be in blossom, and this is important if the culture is to be carried through without more heat than is found in an ordinary dwelling-room.

Almost any kinds of the spring flowering bulbs are suited to the purpose, although the lighter and more graceful sorts give the most attractive effects. Thus the elegant Roman Hyacinths are certainly to be preferred above the ordinary lot which, with their massive spikes would make for a somewhat heavy appearance. Crocuses, Scillas and Snowdrops look particularly charming, as also do Lillets of the Valley. Perhaps the various sorts of Narcissus are least useful on account of the exceedingly long stems which these plants produce. The difficulty may be surmounted in a measure, as will be pointed out in a succeeding paragraph.

It is, of course, a waste of money to buy expensive sponges for this purpose, although a careful selection ought to be made. The presence of rather large holes in the sponges is a recommendation, and a fair shape in the article is important. The more each sponge appears to resemble a rough ball in pattern, the better. Size, of course, varies according to the kind of bulbs which it is desired to grow. It is quite out of the question, for instance, to attempt to grow Hyacinth bulbs on a small sponge.

Having secured the sponges and the bulbs, we may now proceed with the planting. It has been mentioned that it is an advantage to have a sponge with plenty of holes, but it is rather doubtful whether it is possible to secure one in which these are large enough, or sufficiently numerous, for the present purpose. It is a simple matter to cut fresh holes and widen ones in the places where it seems advisable to pop a bulb. In imagination it is well to picture which way the sponge will hang when it is suspended, as it is naturally worthless putting bulbs in right underneath. Apart from this, the bulbs should be well distributed over the sponge, so as to provide a good show when the flowers and foliage appear. It is more convenient to place the bulbs in a dry sponge, and it will be found that the natural "pinching" of the substance is quite sufficient to keep them in position. As soon as all the bulbs are in place, the supports for the suspending of the sponge must be provided. These should be fixed in the manner illustrated in the photograph, and the material may be string, or better still, copper wire, which will neither rot nor rust. After this has been fixed, the sponges, with, of course, the bulbs in position, should be soaked in bowls of water until they are thoroughly saturated. This process must not be carried on longer than is absolutely necessary, as it is not good for the bulbs to be submerged for any length of time.

It is now necessary to secure a thorough rooting of the bulbs before they are placed in a light situation. To this end a perfectly dark cupboard should be called into requisition, in which the sponges may be suspended from the shelves. The cupboard should be in the house, where it will be quite frost free, and if it is in connection with a room which is regularly heated, so much the better. Here we must leave our bulbs for at least two months, during

which time they must be kept well supplied with water. As the weeks go by, it will be noticed that the bulbs have become firmly rooted in the sponges while at the same time a fair amount of top growth will have been made. It is at this stage that a little special treatment in the case of a Narcissus bulb is desirable, supposing this to have been included in the collection. The longer the dark cupboard treatment is continued, the more rapidly will the top growth of the bulbs extend so that if we give the Narcissus less time in the cupboard we shall to an extent check the production of a long, ungainly stem.

When it is decided to bring the bulbs out into the light, it is a wise plan to hang the sponges in a somewhat shady place for a few days, so as to prevent the change being too abrupt. Eventually, however, the more light is the position, the better will be the development, and a place in front of a window will not be too much exposed. In such a situation the illumination will naturally come all from one side, and in order to check an uneven development on the part of the bulbs, it is a wise plan to turn the sponges round daily, so that first of all one part is lighted, and then another. If a quantity of planted sponges is on hand, it will be desirable to arrange for a succession of bloom, and ordinary kinds of bulbs, with the exception of the Narcissus, may be left in the cupboard until they are required.

Just about this time it will be well to consider the question of obtaining some material to cover the sponge, which, of course, does not look very ornamental as a background for the "shooting" bulbs. As far as the writer has discovered, moss is the best material for the purpose. This should be placed in position in fairly large pieces, so as to hide the sponge completely, and it may be fastened with thin twine, the moss being simply tied on to the sponge by passing the string completely around it. If the moss is fairly thick, the tying material need not show to the smallest extent. Another method of covering the sponge, and one which gives a very pretty effect, is that of sowing grass seed all over the surface. The only drawback to this is that it is not a very easy matter to sow the seeds evenly and thickly enough to secure a uniformly good coating of verdure. Of course, if the grass is at all patchy, the whole appearance is spoiled. After all, there is little doubt that the best effects are obtained by means of the moss.

If placed in a warm living-room, the bulbs should now grow apace. A little difficulty may be experienced in keeping the moss quite fresh in the dry air of the apartment, and in order to get over this trouble the whole surface should be freely sprinkled with water two or three times a day. Of course, it is very important to keep the sponge in a moist condi-



The sponges should be suspended in a dark cupboard until a certain amount of growth

tion, as when the bulbs start to grow they will require an increasing amount of water. As the shoots continue to extend, it will be seen that the leaves from the lower bulbs curve up in a graceful fashion. It is not advisable to hang the sponges in the direct sunshine, as this will have a bad effect upon the moss. When the blossoms are fully displayed the sponges may be used with charming effect in any part of the room, where they will last in their full beauty for a long while.

After the flowering of the bulbs is past, they are really not much good. If planted outdoors, they may throw a feeble bloom the next season, but most of them will simply decay. In any case, it is quite essential to purchase fresh bulbs every time the sponges are planted, if a good effect is desired. Of course, after use the sponges should be freed from dirt and then stored away in a dry condition, where they will be ready for use the next season.—S. Leonard Bastin in American Homes and Gardens.

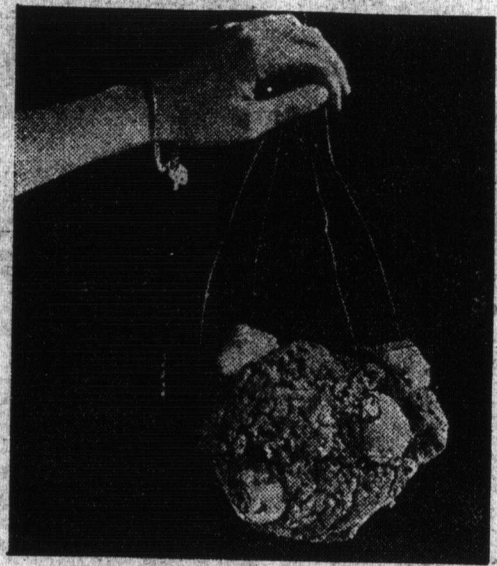
AMERICAN HEN'S EGGS

"Eggs laid by the American hen are too small," if we are to accept as correct the statement of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington. He says that "a hen has just as much egg-producing capacity, taken in bulk, and that the aim of breeders is to increase the number of eggs by reducing their size. We should buy everything by weight. In France the law has gone so far as to make provision merchants sell eggs by weight, instead of by the dozen. Here we stick to the dozen. What is the result? Why, we get the smallest eggs that can be produced. The principles of breeding are applied to hens in such a way that they are laying the smallest eggs possible. In an egg we get less and less weight by nutrition, so that the hen will be able to lay more eggs to be sold at a rate per dozen.

The editor of Poultry differs somewhat from the conclusions of Dr. Wiley concerning

any noticeable tendency to promote the production of small eggs, but agrees with him that eggs should be sold by weight. He says:

"Dr. Wiley's argument is not a strong one as there is no observable tendency to promote the production of abnormally small eggs in this country. The average egg weighs two ounces, and we believe we are safe in saying there is no tendency for the size of eggs to de-



Hyacinth bulbs fixed in the sponge

crease. As a matter of fact, breeders all over the country are inclined to boast about the size of the eggs their flocks produce, when they have reason to do so, and the man who breeds large-egg Leghorns will have no trouble finding buyers for his stock. We are in full sympathy with any movement that will make for selling eggs by weight, as that is the only logical way to sell any food product. In Australia one of the rules of the Laying Competition is that eggs below two ounces in weight shall not count, and the result is that hens that lay small eggs have disappeared from the competition."

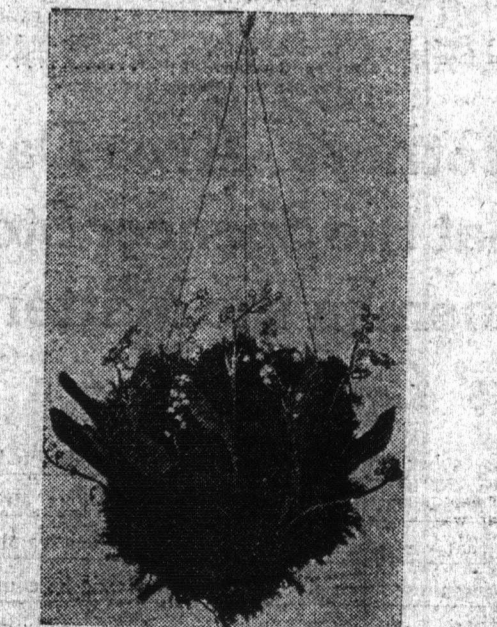
For years there have been those who advocated the selling of eggs by weight, and while that may be the most "logical way" from a consumer's standpoint, we are inclined to doubt whether it will ever become customary in this country. If the breeder will furnish us good, sound, fresh eggs, of a reasonable size, the buying public will not, we think, become incorrigibly insistent in its effort to bring into use any radical change in the method of dispensing so common an article as eggs. We think the new way too inconvenient to harmonize well with our hustling, hurrying American ways.

ROILER RAISING

We are told that this is a progressive age. But the farmer to be successful must be scientific. When the land was new the farmer could sow his grain and the land would produce an abundant crop, but today the farmer must consider carefully how to improve his land and his flocks.

Perhaps no branch of farming requires as great an amount of careful study to be successful as poultry. There are men in Ontario who are realizing more net profits from a flock of two hundred hens than many farmers do from ten cows. These men give much thought to their business, everything about their buildings denotes the methodical manner of farming and poultry raising, and they can give reasons for all their actions. But there is one branch of the poultry industry that has been little discussed, and that is broiler raising. We have been raising broilers for years, and I will give the method that we believe to be the most profitable.

Broiler raising suggests to the average farmer a complex method of disposing of his



Lily of the Valley growing in a sponge

chickens; a method that can be successful only when conducted by experts. This, however, is not the case, and any one who will follow the simple we give can raise broilers successfully with only a little additional attention. Broiler raising has many advantages,

especially for the farmers who raise the small breeds. The Leghorn and Minorca chicks will ship rapidly for about eight weeks, and then they will grow more slowly. The American classes will continue to grow longer, yet it seldom pays to keep them until fall, unless they have a free range, such as a large corn field. We have obtained as much for our cockerels when they weighed from two to three pounds as if we had kept them till fall. Anyone within reach of an express office may ship to any of the large cities. Toronto is our best market, as fowl can be shipped to commission men, who will handle them to advantage. When they are shipped to any of the cities where there are no commission men, write to some of the large hotels, whose names may be secured through the daily papers. Many buyers prefer the poultry alive from the farmers, as few farmers understand plucking and packing. Fatten thoroughly and ship alive if you live within one hundred miles of destination.

When shipping alive, write the buyers for crates, as you will lose more on your fowl if they are shipped in improperly made crates, and some may be smothered en route. Feed the fowl before they are shipped, and put some feed in the crates; water them before putting them in the crates, but it is useless to put water in the crates.

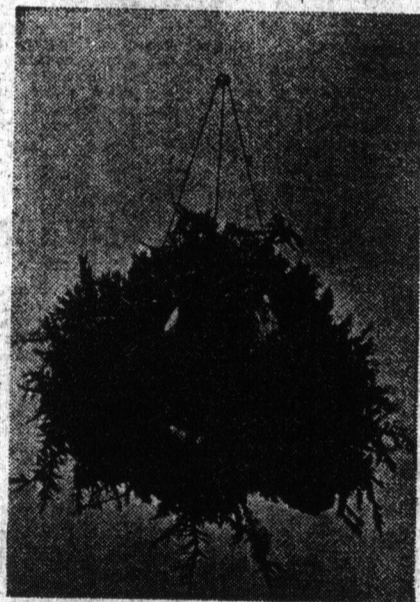
Housing the Chicks

Housing is very important, as chickens must have comfortable quarters to stand the heavy forcing. Proper ventilation is absolutely necessary. The curtain front is the best method of ventilation. This consists in removing the glass front and placing cheesecloth in its place; in warm weather remove the window entirely and nail wire netting across the window. The floor should be raised about four inches from the ground and the walls below the floor should be closely boarded to avoid drafts. The floor must be close to avoid wasting any grain. Place roosts about a foot above the floor and encourage the chicks to sit on them; never allow any droppings to accumulate under the chicks, as this will cause roup and other diseases.

The run must be large and if possible contain plenty of grass. Place boards about a foot high around the yard to prevent the other fowls being attracted when they are fed. Place something in the yard to give the chicks shade and yet allow the air to pass freely under it. Four stakes driven into the ground and a piece of oilcloth nailed to them answers. Give plenty of dry dirt, ashes and grit.

Feeding to Fatten

Care must be exercised in order that the



The early stage of the bulb growth

chickens will fatten quickly and not go off their feed. The feed is mainly mash composed by weight as follows:

Corn meal, three parts, shorts and bran, two parts and one part of finely ground oats, and barley. To this add a little beef or blood meal or similar product, which can be procured at most feed stores. If this cannot be obtained use some reliable poultry food, but avoid the foods that are used for egg production, as they contain spices that are not desirable for fattening chicks. Dampen the meal with skim milk; dampen enough in the morning to do during the day, but do not let it stand overnight, as it will sour. Always feed regularly; it is better to feed at stated intervals. They will do better on the same amount of feed if fed several times a day, than they will if fed only three times.

At 8 o'clock give mash. At 11 o'clock give a feed of cracked corn or wheat tailings, whole or unscreened wheat may be used after the chicks have attained the age of six weeks. Whole wheat may be fed in litter. At 1 p.m. give boiled rice if it can be procured cheaply enough, such as cracked rice. Venetian red should be fed at this time every other day. If rice cannot be fed feed mash. Rice acts as a regulator for the bowels and stomach. At 3 p.m. give green food; this will depend on what is obtainable, potatoes, roots, cabbage, lettuce, or fine clover, will do. A meat chopper will be found convenient for chopping the green stuff. At 5 p.m. cracked corn or wheat tailings.

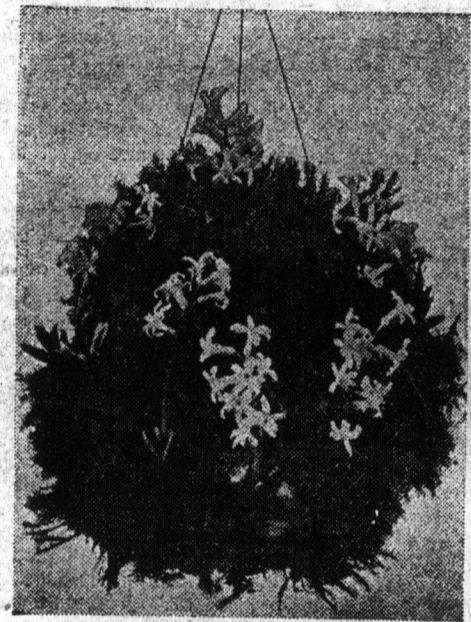
The chicks may be fed this diet for about six weeks, but it is not advisable to feed it for too long. This diet does equally well for cockerels in the fall as for small chicks, and

you may take the cockerels at any time desired and feed them three or four weeks to thoroughly fatten them, but we always think it pays better to commence feeding as soon as the cockerels can be detected. We have found that it seldom pays to feed cockerels any longer than is necessary. Do not try to fatten the cockerels when running at large with the pullets, as they cannot be properly fattened unless the pullets are forced also, which is not desirable, although the majority of pullets should be fed more than they usually receive. Feed in troughs or shallow tins; have plenty in order that they may all have a fair chance. After they have eaten for ten minutes remove the troughs, and what is left feed to other fowl, as it should never be fed twice.

Granulated charcoal is an excellent regulator; this may be crushed with a hammer or mallet as only a little is required.

Give fine grit, never feed the coarse grit that is sold to be fed to hens. If your dealer cannot supply you with the No. 1 chicken grit, sift No. 2 or get some fine gravel.

Warm skim milk is superior to water for



Hyacinth growing in a sponge

drinking, especially where beef scraps are not obtainable.—Robert E. Smith, Colville, Ont.

HENS VS. INCUBATORS

We have heard considerable about the hen being so much better to turn out eggs than the incubator, and there is no doubt that a good sitter will beat any incubator. But here is something on the other side. Mrs. Newton, of Plaisance, put 142 Barred Rock eggs in an incubator and hatched 113 good strong chicks. Fearing that the machine would not attend to business, seventy-eight eggs were put under hens, and from these thirty-six chicks were produced. Both lots are doing well, of the 113 hatched artificially 110 are alive; one was killed in a thunderstorm and the other two did not die a natural death. This gives a percentage of all eggs set and hatched under hens at 46, while the machine hatched 79 per cent of those committed to its care.

SEPARATING THE SEXES

Most authorities advise one to separate the cockerels from the pullets as soon as they can be distinguished. It is doubtless a good practice to part them when the cockerels are large enough to be troublesome, but with younger chicks one must be very careful to keep those of different ages apart. The big ones will be sure to crowd the younger ones. All weak chicks or those that are not thrifty should be put away from the others. It is not always necessary to yard each lot; confine them to their house for a short time, and though they may roam all over during the day they will come home to roost.

GAPE CURE

Gapes are the result of parasitic worms in the windpipe. One cure is to dislodge them. This is sometimes accomplished by placing the chicks in a box covered with muslin and dusting fine lime through the cloth. The chicks breathe the lime, and, as it comes in contact with the worms, these let go of the membranes and are dislodged by the coughing and sneezing caused by the lime. To prevent gapes, keep the chicks on ground where fowls have not previously been. This may be done either by spading old ground deeply, each year, or keeping them outside the poultry yard.

ALFALFA FOR CHICKS

Nothing seems to make the young chicks grow like a run in the alfalfa field. As soon as they are large enough to do without heat they are put into colony houses in the alfalfa, and the way they grow is astonishing. We put a large hopper for several houses, give them what wheat they will eat, and leave them entirely alone. Morning and night is about the only time the chicks crowd around the grain; during the day they are out through the alfalfa.

Don't forget the insect powder and disinfecting fluids.

Don't let the little chicks trail through the dew in the morning.

