

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Two Sources of Danger in the
West - The Professional
Agitator and the Yellow

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Mr. R. M. Palmer, Former Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Returns from England - n -
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| The Semi－Weekly Colonist |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | terme | \％${ }^{\text {anden}}$ |  |  | GREENVILLE，Miss，Apnll 12，－The Mississippi river levee at Panther，Ark， |  |
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|  |  |  | versity campys．for Westminster hall and he hoped the buitdings and equip |  |  | The |
| ， |  |  |  |  | Wards Tensas and Arkansas rivers．Slaty townships in Cheo，east Ashley．Drew． |  |
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## Oh Ti



 the rights of the people in striking contrast
to general practices of the day. Conicerned in haut, of whom and her great tival, Queen Fire
deregonde. sontething will be told in the next
artitelente. THE STORY OF EGYPTS DOWNFALE
 that she was the last to succumb before the
all-önquering army of the barbarians from
the north-west the Persians under Cyrit and the north-west, the Persians under Cyrus, and
Cyrus' son, who rushing down from their
 herself in the great desert. seeming to set an
unnbeakabe seal upon that country, bowed
her head at last, and saw through the tears upon the thonone of the PPharaohs. It it itrue
that before Cyrus time, the Assyrian tanes that before Cyrus' time, the Assyrian kings
had held a nominal power in the valley of the
Nile, but it was Cyrus, or tather Cyyis Nhie. but it was Cyrus, or rather Cyrus son,
who entered upon proud possession of that
country which for so many years had been councry which or so many years had been
the envy admiration of the world.
H hundred years, after Egypt's downfall, her people, looking back in sad retrospection,
claimed that never in all her history had the
country shown such progress and prosperity as under the rule of Amasis, the last but one
of the Pharaohs who held sway prior to the coming of the Persians; "never had the val-
tey been more flourishing or happier, never
had the river shown itself'more benefient to had the river shown itself' more benefcent to
the soif, nor the soin more fertile to mankind,
and the inhabited towns might be teckoned 20,000 in number." New temples were buift,
new palaces and countless splendid, mopu-: ments, hesides a generat work of restofration-
going constantly on. In this connection a litte story might be told. Amasis was, very
fond of a spectal kind of monument, an obe-
lisk of rose granite, which stone had to be lisk of rose granite, which Elephantine, Where
brought all the way from Ent
it was quarried. Onie which he had erected at
Sais Sais was the largest of all these obelisks and it
was this one that so amazed Herodotus when
he saw it "tradition states that it took two he saw it tradition states that it took two
thousand boatmen three years to convey it
down the first cataract. It measured nearly thirty feet high in the interior, twenty-four
feet in depth and twelve feet in breadth, even
when hollowed out to contain the emblem of the god it tiil weighed nearly 500,000 kilo-
grams." This great obelisk grams." This great obelisk never reached
the exct spot for which it was intended, for
when the workmen had brought it distance within the temple, the stone in beeing
bowered pinned one of the young overseers
heneath it and crushed him there it was permitted to remain, for generation, ater generation, and the many thous-
ands who came there to see it, must have
paused $=\mathrm{a}$ moment to paused sa m
whose $\begin{aligned} & \text { romb } \\ & \text { young man }\end{aligned}$ young man whose bones lay beneath it Besides cities, Amasis gathered about him a strong
arny, so that while Cyras had met with such
ungqualified success in al of unqualified success in all of his wars, Baby
lon herself having just surrendered almost
withoute striking a blow: he hesitated
 was jus preparing for this final and greatest
coup, when quietly and mysteriouisly the Per.
sian conqueror disine many and such conificting tales regarding his
death that one is at a loss to choose which is the least incredible, and as this is not a story
of Cyrus we shall say no thote about it. If
remained therefor for, Cyrust son to carry out his fathers intentions,
he inmpyses. was the name of this. son, and
he inted much of his fathet's courage and able army and a lafe fleet urinished him by
his alies the Phoenicians, the desert and the marshes of the Delta lay between him and the Egyptian goal, and they were almost impas-
sable to one not familiar withe the eountry, and
not on friendly terms not on friendly ternis with the Arab tribes, If
Eyypt had not had her own internal troubles juse dee, atede oncoming the frontier. But might int he first
been
place, Amasis, the brave, skilful and kindly ruler suddenly died and that fact alone was
enough to instil a demoralizing fear into the
hearts of a superstitious people fell in the Thiebaid, and storms occur there
only once or twice in a century, and in the old days were always believed to foretell some
terrible national disaster, Pammetichus III.
though he seems not to though he seems not to have lacked courage
had none of his father's strenth of personal
ity nor skil as a general To add to all this
the mereenaries began to desent from the
army and it was some of these troops who
met the atvancing Persians and led them
across the desert and the marshlands. There was only one great battle and that took place
before Pelusium, Both sides fought desper-
ately all day long, but toward evening the
town

华 shut themsolves within the White Wall capitulated History tells sts that Cambyses,
having taken Psammetichus' prisoner and wishing to test his endurance put him to a
severe trial. We will fet this liftle incident oring the story to a close. "Cambyses there
for in yiew of the whole court called out the
dethroned Pharaoh and lot him behold his daughter and the daughters of his nobles pass
before him. half-naked. with jars on thei
shoulders and go down to the river and fetch water like common slaves: his son and two
thousand young met bf the same age. with
topes round their necks also defiled before mon on their way to die-yet he never for a
moment lost his royal imperturability. Bu when one of his former companions in pleas-
ure passed, beging for alms and clothed in
rags, Psammetichus broke out weepingon of Cyrus, he cried, the misfortunes of
ny house are too unparalleled to weep over, man on the verge of old age, fralls from luxury fate." The remark so pleased Cambyses that
he granted a refease to Pharaoh and his son. which release in the case of the son came too
late, and in the case of the father was only against the Persian conqueror's life, he to
met his death in a most terrible manner. BEING GOOD
If you asked any of your acquaintances if
he tried to be goodp,the chances are that he
would evade answering He might lose his would evade answering. He might lose his
temper, he misht telt you not to be absurd.
The idea of goodness has long been associated face, a solemn voice, an observance, of certain
forms and ceremoniles, an affected dislike for hat most people regard as pleasure, "such
hings as these are popularly supposed to b ness. But are they? Here is a young gir
 eems cheeriet as she passes. She is being
good, although if foty asked her if she was try--
ing to be so, she would think you were silly Next passes a serious business man. Perhap
carry on his yay jo to his bank to arrange to and mee the payroll,
which means comfort and happiness in many
 bly tell you, that he has not, time for such
things. The other evening a man and wo-
man came into a street car, and with them was
a very tired little boy. They to their seats
ed, the man sat in a, very uncomfortable posi-
tion half in the aisle with the little boy asleep in a position that must have tired the arm that
eld him. When the time came to leave the ar, he was all gentleness and consideration
for his wife and boy: It probably did not en bly thought he he was only being oood; hecent. Proba- Here
bated shop girk. it has been a hard dayis a tired shop girl th has been a hard dey-
and shop girls must have many hard days; she and shop girrs must have many liard days; she
has been patient and obliging under circinh
stances that were. often hard to bear. She had no time to think of being good; she only did
her daily task well, but that was being good.
Here is a mother. She has had a difficult day, rying hard to do much with little. She ha
been good, for she has made a home, and
ome is the basis of our whole sociol point aimed at is that many people are being
good without ever thinking about it at all.
There were never any good old days when
people were better than tiy miy have been days when people were mor
sanctimonious, but sanetimoniousness is usual y) very thicharitable. It is pifter the very acine
of selfishness. The world is steadily growing better. The process may be st Wo there is a pile of grawn
of the Esquinat Road the
A few weelss a go city workmen came along few weeks. ago city workmen came along
and cleareat it off the sidewalk; now the planks
te neatly all covered are nearly ali covere, Probably if you stood
by the pile for an houb. you would see no explain that possibly a cubic yard has got upor
the planks. Unless it is removed the grave heap will continue to move until its sides have
reached what engineers call an angle of re-
pose) Motion may be invisible, but it may
he going on just the same. Whe may not b. er gotige on just the same. We may not
abte to detect wherein 1 grit is better than 1911
but any shool history will show you that it
nuch better than 1912. There has been muach better thant and this mere has been a
steady betterment, the
average of mankind has been growing better; great individual improvement. Any one may
not be better than his grandfather was, but al of us together are better than all our grand
fathers were. Some one may ask if we cat prove this. Nothing is easier. Go into the
asylums, the hospitals, the houses for the in
digent, the slums, and you will find proo

## of it on every hand. It is not so long ago that demented people could be met with streets and

 | or being sick. Then hospitals |
| :--- | rree attendance and hospital comforts for the needy. But there is no need to multiply it

lustrations, There are yet plague spots in the social fabric; there probably are quite as great
depths of vice today case of the every poor may seem even more
hopeless than it was in days of greater equality but there has been great progress towards
social betterment, and this necessarily implies
individual betterment individual betterme


It has been already stated that in this
series of articles that the general opinion of geologists now is that there have been several
glacial periods. Mention has been made in previous articles that there are many aborig-
inal traditions, which seem to refer to this epoch in the history of the earth. It is Sindeed
contended that the Deluge traditions, including that of the Old Testament, belong to this
class.: When geologists placed the date of the disappearance of the continental glaciers
that is millions of years ago, it seemed redicullous to
suggest that traditions of them could have suggest that traditions or them could have
been preserved; but later investigations show
that there is not any necessity for assuming such a great antiquity. There are two natural processes at work on the, continent of North
America, which furnish an approximate measure of the time, that has elapsed since the dis-
appearance of glaciers from the latitude of have been systematically and carefully observed. They are the recession of the Falls of
Niagara and the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi. In many other places the same
evidence would be available, if observations had been extended over a long enough period
and the general geological conditions had and the general geological, conditions had
been studied sufficienty to give a basisi for
calculation. At Niagara and at the Falls of St. Anthony there is evidence estabishing the
existence of a glacial terminal at a point be exstence of a glacial terminal at a point be
low the falls. In the case of Niagara this ter-
minal was at Oueenstown, and of levels and inivesfigation, of geological formFalls first came into existence, they were sit
uated there. It is assumed from the known Hacts that this was practically contemporary
with the disappearance of the glacier. If this
is the has taken the Falls to recede to their presen position, we shall have an approximate idea
of the date of the end of the Iee Age in this
latitude Fortunately there ate accurate data rom which conclusions can be drawn. The
position of the Horseshoe Fall in 1842, is
known and the changes he meen several periods since that date The noted a
of the cession
oataract has averaged of the cataract has averaged about five feet
per annum. This is not due to the wearing
pway for if this were the case, the rock would be
worn away to a slope. The clif over which
the



 wear their way bach
Oherevations at the Falls of St. Anthony in, who discovered hise Falls in isocige gav
 nd made ary, Feather C Carver, visited the Fall their position. Between the time of the visits
of these priests the Falls had receeded 412 feet
年 During the next ninety years there was a re
cession of 600 feet. This. works out at an av erage annual recession not greatly differing om that at Niagara, and makes the perio
that has elapsed since the disappearance of the lacier formerly covering the area about 8,00
Years. This was the conclusion reached b Professor Winchell in 1856. More recently
the United States Geological Survey investi-
gated the subject and reduced the period to
eve that noms, therefore, to be reason to be ears have elapsed since the end of the Ic the, claim lenth of time quite people may preserve legends relating to it.
seems, therefore, as if we may conclude that moraine at Colwood, was in existence lon fter Egypt had attained a high degree of civ-
ization
the great mognarchieg ilization, and when the great monarchies
Western Asia were contending for suprem
 There has been in recent years a disposi
ion on the part of geologists to reduce great hought necessary for periods at one time processes out o
thich have resulted he earth. The school which followed Lyell
held that 5 Joo,000,000 years must have passed
since the first lobe, Darwin estimated a period of 306,662
oo years as necessary for certain erosions i England to take place, and he said this wa
a mere trifle" of the time at the command o those who sought to establish the theory
evolution. Goorge Darwin, an astronomer an mathematician, overturns this postulation
indefinite time by demonstrating that 50,000 ooo years ago the earth revolved six or eight
times more rapidly than now and that the moon nearly tonched its surface, revolvin
around it once in every three or four this is right, a vast tidal wave must hav
swept constantly around the globe, and th mpossible. Other astronomers find themselves unable to admit that more than $30,000,000$ diate its heat to the planets. Several of the ater geologists are of the opinion that, instea the phenomena of the Gacial Period, 25,000
years are quite sufficient a duration of time preglacial man than the vast periods favored
by writers fifty years ago. We shall conclude this series with a paper upon the evidence
the existence of man before the Iee Age.

## He Was Particular

Dogs, like human beings, don't always like
The other morning Mrs. Jones came to see her neighbor, Mrs, smith. it was obvious
that she was greaty upset about something.
At last she spoke of her worties. 3 $\qquad$

## Did he eat much, Smith sympatheti-

eyes blazed with righteous wrath and "Every single thing," she replied, "excep
the dog bisctiftr"




## Fileld Sports at Home and Abroad



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 Iuenced ip the quitet outoot the yay district


 hangsity looking for some sping good to con abe gasend to thise deve worminis. varevit the carty ishersmows, fils: He gets sisid raed Without reakigig thit ow

 Jas, has come to atath them Onemys, sude a ismiar plea, kill the tiniest "geaker on on Sur there is, ot course, no reason why one should do soi, and itis this spititit of tayying
 Between the alather of fion and the risterman


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boat or-canoe.
he scenery is. relieved from monotonous
majesty by the green fields of the farms dotted
along its shores, and take it all in all



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Nind





hif Morning meal. However, the season
gout, we paid but little attention to their
ics. the expiration of a three hours drive
eventually arrived at the old tumble-down
enestead at the head of the Inlet, christened
making the old horse com-
oceeded to load the canoe with
bankets, decoys, etc., and were

 roosting grounds, which may be any where
Wititn a canu of five or fen miles.
wh We faat not been long sitting in our blinds When stainaining my eyng out over the Straits I
thought I could faintly discen a dark line against the horizon. I called to. C , who picked
them up with his glasses and declared them to
th either be either surf-scooters or brent, and also ini
formied me that they were foming low with orme me that they were foming low with
full speed hhead-as they lomed up closer,
we recognized them for what they were-black brent-and coming dead on at's low elevation.
As they peared the spit, fhey saw the decoys and executed a couple of snipe-like swoops
which brought them stil lower and then
over they over they came, cackling and chater wing mid-
may between the two blinds, it was a ma
ment to be remembered. istood up in my ment to be remembered. istood up in my
blind and as they passed abreast of me, the rising sun glinting on their sleek bodies and
shining necks. I fired a quiuck right and lett
into them with my twelvebore. and quickly mito them with my twelve-bore, and quickly
seizing my cight, 1 managed to take toll once
more out of their ranks before they were out more nit
of range.
Tumping out of our blihds we ran down
to the water's edge and found that we had
baged eight ount of the bunch tactuding the bagged the the of bunch, including the
wingers that the best to capture. Not bad for the first crack
out of the box, , to speak, and a happy augAs we were in the act of gathering up the
birds something impelled me to glance backwards over my shoulder and to my horror I saw another band coming in oyer the spit and
bang over our heads. I started a warning to

## \section*{Int siter were On

}Of sudd ont to teitior the inght that




 The days that onlowed were ar ereeition of thyt









that they are better worth leaving. There is
always a proportion of well-developed trout always a proportion of well-developed trout
towards the end of the month, and othey ate
hooked in the larger streams they are likely to show some fight. A rough fly on a bluster
ing day, with the wind ripples chasing each
other right over the ordinarily smooth shal lows may, and does, afford a pleasant and
fruitul time to the fisher The winter heavy
wate selves in the side shallows away from the ruish of the stream, and some 40 per cent of thash
caught may be fairly presentable trout. But the
second section which I mentiking now of that
discrith at first-will second section which I mentioned at first-wil
iscriminate between what he should and
should should not keep: As thre fly does not seriously
hurt any fish, he will remove it as gently as
possible, and return an ill-conditioned captive to grow higger and more worthy h his epfortts
Yet the hest advice, after all, to those who fish for trout in March is: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Don't. Wait
until April." - Noss Mayo in Field. Many of the best known anglers of the day
were present at thie recent annal dinner of thie Fly Fishers' Clib, presided over by the keen
Waltonian, the Bishop of Bristol, the Right
Rev Rev, G. Forrest Browne, D.D, The Lorit
Bishop made a delightul speech in proposing the tost of "The Fly Fishers" Club." The
other day he went up to a friend in the Athen aeum Club, and, telling him he was thinking
about the imagination of fishermen, asked about the imagination of fishermen, asked if
he had any stories to tell. His friend said. "I was up in the Korth lately, and met a pro-
fessor in one of the Scottish universities, who very long line and drawing a long bow. The
professor said he had been up fishing in the Orkneys, and that the sport there was quitc
spoiled; they had been encourasing the breed

WHATS DOING FOR THE SPORTSMAN?

## April-Trout-fishing now open every

4-
Shooting season has now cosed tor
verything on the mainand on van-

 In absoilite neecestity

 covery Island sometimes affords. Dissport in the migrating season, a little later,
while Rocky Point and similar places in hed by the migration. Honkers are to be had by the persevering and lucky sports-
man, but, except in a few favored local-
ities, the man who gets honkers on the ities, the man who gets honkers on the
coast certainly earns them antd is a friend
of fortune.

Grilse, a term used roughily here for imcoature saimon, are now to be caught in
considerable numbers by trolling in salt known place for this fishing is Saanich In-
let, reached most easily by E \& N. Raillet, reached most easily by E. \& N. Rail-
way, 17 -Mile Post Station. Boats for hire are few and should be arranged for before-
hand. Sport depends a good deal on tide. a long run-out in the day generally mean-
ing poor sport. High and flooding tides better than low and ebb. Tackle used commonly, ordinary troll-
ing tackle, the finer the better for good sport, with any small spoon or minnow,
the local favorite now in fashion being a small Stewart spoon. Spring Salmon are now running and
may be caught in similar places with simmay be caught in similar places with sim-
ilar tackle; usually it pays to fish rather deep for springs, especially at this time
of year. A deadly bait is a herring rigged with a single hook at the tail so as to io ive
it a "wobbling" motion when trailed beN.B. The "winter" springs give far
better sport when hooked than the summer variety, but are not quite so numerSaanich Arm, Cowichan Bay and Genoa
Bay,. some of the best places being shel Bay, some of the best places, being shel-
tered water, bot "springs" are found now
-ound the shores of almost any inlet and ound the shores
near the kelp-beds.
Stedheads now running to the rivers,
may be caught with salmon fly may be canght with salmon fly (favorite
pattenns here, Jock Scott and Silver Doc-
tor); fished deep. Spoons and Devon minnows give good results. Best-known
places handy to Victoria-Sooke River, reached by stage; Cowichan and Koksilah
Rivers, by E. \& N. Railway. ing of grouse, and the birds were so thick in
the air that time after time, in making a cast,
the fir his fly got into a grouse instead of a trout,"
His friend said, "I can go one better than that: for I found a man up at Helmsdale who said
there was a loch near there which beat all other lochs." "How might that be?" he was
asked, to which he replied that it might be
properly described as three parts fish and one
part water."

## ANGLERS' VICISSITUDES

 An element of risk is admittedly a con-comitant of sport of nearly all kinds. It may,
of course, be reasonably contended that the quarry runs more risk than the pursuer; but,
none the less, the latter cannot escape a certain share whether he be after big game or engazed
in the "peaceful" recreation of angling. What fisherman, whether in fresh water or s.alt, who
has any considerable period to look back upon, cannot recall exciting if not really dangerous,
moments in the pursuit of his faverite hobby, moments that have impressed themselves in-
delibly on his memory delibly on his memory? On one occasion it
might have been the high margin of a a trout
stream that the previous winter floods have stream that the, previpus winter floods have
undermined ; he has spotted a good fish on the rise, and the cast is an awkward one, necessi-
tating tis getting close up to the edge of the
bank, which at this spot overhangs the water some 8 feet below. season that frequent atr
It was only last seas It was only last season that frequent at-
tempts in the same spot to take a similar good
fish, if not indeed the sam fish, if not indeed the same one as now, went
unrewarded; and his keenness on this occasion is proportionately enhanced, But homme
proposel for, at the very moment when he is
a position for a cast, the grond proposel for, at the very moment when he
in position for a cast, the ground gives way
beneath him, he is suddenly within an ace of immersion in the deep hole below, and it is
only the friendly root of a tristy oak that save him from something worse tian wet feet and
enables him to climb back to safety, with a enables him to climb back to safety, with a
pious resolution to let that spot alone for the On the banks of two of the best-known
salmon rivers in the west country are smali granite columns marking the spots where salmon fishers have made their last cast; one
ilkjudged step in the bed of the stream, and cest le dernier pas qui coute. The man with
the rod as he looks on one of these for the first time will possibly put his rod aside, , till his
pipe again, and reflect for a moment "Lest we Enthusiasm in sport will on occasion over-
ride judgment. "TII chance it!", you say to ourself. Well, very often the thing comes ort, and you may or may not have bagged a
good spicenen; but sometimes-well, the
small granite column comes to mind.-Henry

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