

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

NO RISK IN THE GUARANTEE.

The President of the Council, Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, who has had access to the last balance-sheet of the Canadian Northern, says that the net earnings of that railway last year were upwards of \$2,000,000.

This is four times as much as the interest upon the guaranteed bonds of the 600 miles of railway in this province will be.

This magnificent balance was earned by a railway that is without a Pacific Coast connection.

When once that connection is provided the net earnings must increase.

This great net profit was earned by a company which had no share in the transportation of lumber from the Pacific Coast to the Prairies, that could not sell through passenger tickets to the coast, or bill a car load of freight to the coast over its own lines.

In view of this, how absurd it is to allege that the province will have to pay the interest on the guaranteed bonds.

THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

Mr. John Oliver's plan for the settlement of the Songhees Reserve is so palpably an electioneering dodge that it is hardly worthy of serious consideration; but as some of our Liberal friends think it quite a wonderful thing, we shall have to analyze it a little.

The proposal is to buy the Indians out and dispose of the money under the Indian Act, under which a part of the price is paid directly to the Indians and the remainder is held in trust for them.

That is what everyone has been trying to do for the last half century, and apparently we are no nearer a conclusion now than ever.

At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Templeman, the Reserve question has never been treated from a political point of view until it suited the convenience of the local Liberals to make a campaign issue out of it.

We are, therefore, free to discuss it in all its bearings now, and we say, without the slightest hesitation that the Indian Department has woefully muddled the whole business.

Mr. Pedley came here and stayed for weeks, and left matters in a worse condition than he found them, because his method of treating the question, and the manner in which it was dealt with in the Liberal organ gave the Indians an exaggerated idea of their rights.

But let us take the proposal of Mr. Oliver, as it has been explained by Mr. Deury. It is proposed that the government shall buy out the Indians at the market value of the property.

Who is going to fix the market value? Presumably the Indians will have something to say about it; and thus, the moment we begin to apply Mr. Oliver's remedy, we get to the same difficulty that confronts us today, and that has fronted us for the past fifty years.

If the Indians would agree upon a price that they would take, the matter could be settled out of hand. It will hardly be contended that they will assent to what Mr. Oliver offers any more quickly than they would assent to what the representative of the Dominion government offered.

But, say the Liberals, the provincial government insists upon its reversionary right to the trust fund that may be created out of the proceeds of the sale. What possible difference can that make to the Indians? A reversionary interest in a trust does not become a possessory interest until the purposes of the trust have been fulfilled.

Does not make the slightest possible difference to the Songhees Indians whether after their tribe becomes extinct, if it ever does become extinct, the residue of the trust fund will go to the Dominion or the province, and that is the only question involved in the title of the reversionary interest.

If the Songhees Indians had been willing to agree upon what they would take for the Reserve, or to have the property sold at auction, for their benefit, the whole matter could have been disposed of long ago; but that is just the thing they would not do, and we decline to believe that they can be induced by Mr. John Oliver to do it.

The Indians have never raised any question as to the reversionary interest of the province. That was a question raised by the Laurier ministry. It is not the Indians who say that they will not assent to the sale of the Reserve because the province claims a reversionary interest in the trust fund that will be created; but it is the Dominion government, which says it will not recognize such reversionary interest.

If Mr. Oliver's plan is so easy, may we ask why the Dominion government has not long ago carried it out? Our impression has been that it is just what the Dominion government has been endeavoring to do. We have been under the impression that what Mr. Pedley tried to do was to induce the Indians to come to some understanding under which the Reserve might be sold, and the proceeds be applied to the benefit of the Indians under the Indian Act. If this is not what he was trying to do,

it would be interesting to know what it was that he was attempting. There never has been the least reason in the world why the Dominion government could not have done what Mr. Oliver proposes to do, if the Indians had been willing.

The provincial government has not laid a straw in the way. It has simply said to the Dominion government that it claims a reversionary interest in all the Indian Reserves, and therefore in this particular Reserve. We make this proposition to the Liberals:

The Indians are the wards of the Dominion government, and no disposition can be made of their Reserves without the consent of that government. Let the Dominion government ascertain the price at which the Songhees will sell their interest in the Reserve, and the provincial government will undertake to provide the money for the purchase, if the Dominion government cannot spare it, and take over the Reserve, permitting the Dominion government to dispose of the purchase price under the "Indian Act," and leaving the question of the reversionary interest in any trust fund that may be created, to be determined by the courts. It will then sell the land at public auction, and doubtless with the same success as attended the Point Grey and Prince Rupert sales.

Mr. McBride is not in the city; but we take the liberty of saying that he will stand by this proposal, whether it is accepted by the Dominion government now or after the election.

MR. R. F. GREEN.

It suits the purpose of the Opposition organ to attack Mr. R. F. Green from time to time. Mr. Green is a gentleman who has taken up his residence in the city and has built up a private business here that is daily increasing. He is a good citizen, taking a deep interest in all public matters, and contributing as freely as his means will allow, to all praiseworthy objects. It is true, also, that he takes an interest in politics, and being a Conservative, identifies himself with the work of that party. There is surely nothing in this that makes him a legitimate target for the attacks of the opponents of the provincial ministry.

For some years Mr. Green was a member of that ministry, and it was under his administration of the Department of Lands and Works that the policy was inaugurated, that has led to a great, and permanent increase in the provincial revenue from Crown Lands.

There was some criticism of that policy when it was announced; but it has all died out in view of the results, and we find the Opposition claiming credit for proposing to make it permanent.

The history of present day politics comes to be written, and the policy which has placed the province in receipt of a large and expanding revenue from its Crown Lands is investigated. Mr. Green will receive from everyone credit for the inauguration of the system of licenses, which has proved such a wonderful success. It was an admirable piece of business to turn to such excellent advantage the desire of moneyed men to secure timber limits in British Columbia, and to do so upon terms that leave the government free to increase the charges upon the licenses from year to year, as they think the condition of business and the welfare of the province justify.

When Mr. Green's detractors can claim anything as good for the public men in British Columbia whom they support, the Colonist will be ready to make every acknowledgment. In the meanwhile we suggest that the introduction of Mr. Green's name into the election contest is a piece of gratuitous impertinence.

"THE MAN ON HIS FEET"

The subjoined article is from the Toronto World. It is interesting because it is the opinion of a newspaper that thinks along its own lines. At times we find ourselves unable to agree with the World; at others we think it hits the nail squarely on the head; but it is always outspoken, and when it sees something it feels like hitting, it never stops to inquire whether there is a Conservative or a Liberal beneath it. What it says on the British Columbia situation may be taken as the sincere view of one who is absolutely free to form an opinion. Each Colonist reader can judge for himself how well founded the World's ideas may be, and without further comment we will let them speak for themselves. The caption of the article is the same as we have taken for this one, and the whole article is as follows:

The east is east and the west is west. Each has its problem; neither can wholly sympathize with the other. In solving his salvation the west may take measures too generous to win the approbation of the east. But then the east is east and the west is west. The west knows what it wants. The east doesn't know what the west yet.

So it is with the province of British Columbia—the farthest west, so far that it has created an atmosphere as if of another Canada, even as California up until a few years ago possessed an entity distinct from the rest of the United States. No province is more jealous of its geographical distinction, no province has more individuality, personality, soul than British Columbia. It has long been the plaything of certain corporations grown fat with federal favor. But British Columbia has now reached man-size, and its personality is asserting itself.

This is shown in the railway policy of Premier McBride, who typifies the British Columbia individuality. It is significant that he is the first native son of British Columbia to be called to the premiership, not that he is, without creating chagrin among some not to the manner born. He is a first-class man, a man of magnetism that buckles followers to him. He has shown his fitness to man-handle the affairs of his province. His opponents have not always gone from the field victorious. Dick McBride gives an account of himself every time.

In his recent railway policy he has focused the need of an unattached railway for British Columbia. The Canadian Northern Railway, which has manipulated British Columbia through many tortuous years, is a fair deal, a square deal, but its interests no longer lie in posing as the golden-egged-goose for a railway that ramifies in British Columbia. The federally-fed G. T. P., that aims to connect up with the G. T. R., that is as much a part of the United States as it is of Canada. Hence the Canadian Northern Railway comes into the McBride railway policy as an unattached line, distinctively Canadian and absolutely necessary to the development of British Columbia.

Premier McBride's life record shows him to be a man of sterling integrity, a fair deal, a square deal, of politics, and a son devoted to the interests of British Columbia, first, last and always. His administration has been capable, honest and enterprising. He took office at a time when the finances of the province were in a critical condition. He delayed announcing his railway policy until the financial embargo was at rest. Then he comes to the people with a clear-cut, comprehensive, co-operative policy that everyone can understand. He can be trusted to carry it through. It is strange that it is opposed by the C. P. R., the G. T. P., and the G. T. R. Their opposition is a most natural, dictated as it is by their self-interest. All the paniced advocates of the C. P. R., and the G. T. P., now abuse the McBride railway policy. Richard gains by the enemies he has made. Then the guarantee of \$25,000 a mile is much less than what it will cost to build a mile of the road. Well-informed railway men say the McBride railway bargain is a better bargain than the Liberals drove with the G. T. P. Unalterably opposed to railway grants, when the history of present day politics comes to be written, and the policy which has placed the province in receipt of a large and expanding revenue from its Crown Lands is investigated, Mr. Green will receive from everyone credit for the inauguration of the system of licenses, which has proved such a wonderful success. It was an admirable piece of business to turn to such excellent advantage the desire of moneyed men to secure timber limits in British Columbia, and to do so upon terms that leave the government free to increase the charges upon the licenses from year to year, as they think the condition of business and the welfare of the province justify.

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It seems to be the mission of some of our good friends to correct the Colonist; and yet we have observed that in the long run the Colonist is generally right and its good advisers wrong. Nevertheless, we appreciate the spirit of the criticisms, and trust that we are, duly, thankful.

Our Liberal friends are circulating dodgers in which they profess to show that the provincial government favored Oriental labor because it refused to insert certain provisions in the Act relating to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The Liberals, when they moved the amendments referred to in the dodgers, knew perfectly well that, if they were passed, the Dominion government would disallow the legislation as an interference with a company created by an Act of the Dominion Parliament. They only moved the amendments in order to make a little cheap political capital.

Most people slip up on their own smoothness.

BOWES' BUTTERMILK TOILET LOTION

Made from an especially fine Florida, best and purest materials—always fresh. Dries quickly—not greasy.

PREVENTS AND CURES CHAPS. Counteracts bad effects of wind and dust on the complexion—makes the hands soft and white.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Near Yates Street

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GET READY FOR XMAS PUDDING MAKING

You'll Need Pudding Moulds—We Have Them From "3 For 25c"

ALMOST time now to think about getting ready for the Xmas pudding making. Certainly no better time to get a supply of pudding bowls, mixing bowls and such. No other establishment shows a better range of pudding bowls than this. We stock a full range of sizes and we have them at the right sort of prices. We have them from as low as 3 for a quarter.

Our pudding bowls are plain white and specially hard fired. You'll find them superior quality. Get several sizes—they are so lightly priced.

Five sizes offered at 3 for..... 25c; 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c

Ever Tried the Queen's Pudding Boiler—No Cloth Used

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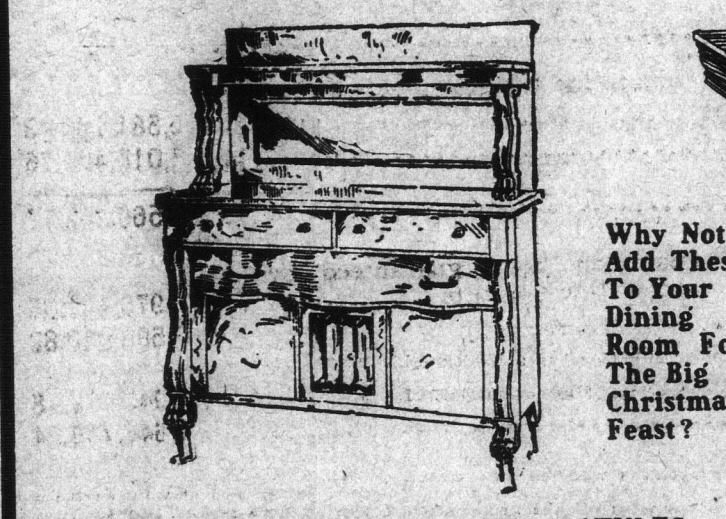
We Have Five Sizes Priced At 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, and \$1

Special Value In 97 Piece Dinner Service—\$14

OF COURSE you said last Xmas that "next Xmas we shall eat our Xmas dinner from a new dinner service." Well here is the festive season around again and you haven't made the purchase yet. We are making it easy in the matter of price by offering you this special value.

This service comes in a superior quality semi-porcelain. The decoration is an attractive green and gold wreath pattern. Shapes are attractive; 97 pieces specially priced at..... \$14.00

Great Buffet Values Some Excellent Styles From \$25



LET US SHOW YOU THESE 3 STYLES

SOME are perhaps not aware of the excellent styles in little-priced buffets to be found in this stock of ours—imagine that "buffet" spells "higher price" than sideboard. If you are laboring under any such delusion just get rid of it by inspecting these three excellent buffet styles we are listing here. An examination of these and the price-tickets that adorn them will quickly convince you that style, quality and low-price are combined in the Weiler buffet offerings.

BUFFET—In golden oak finish. Has 1 large and 2 small drawers and 2 cupboards. Also large bevel plate mirror running the full width of buffet. Top shelf. Priced at..... \$25

BUFFET—An excellent style in either Early English or Golden Oak finish. Has 2 small and 1 large drawers, 2 cupboards and large, full-width bevel plate mirror. Top shelf. Priced at..... \$28

BUFFET—In golden oak finish. Has 2 cupboards with leaded glass doors and 2 smaller cupboards, 1 large and 2 small drawers and large bevel plate mirror. Priced at..... \$30

Swell Dining Tables More Than 50 Styles To Choose From



WE HAVE EXTENSION TABLES FROM \$75.00

RIGHT now is a splendid time to add a new dining table to the dining room's furnishings. Christmas, the great festive season, is drawing near and you should have this room looking "its best." Good eatables taste even "good-er" if the dining room's furniture is right.

We offer you a choice of more than 50 different styles from which to choose one for your home. These include regular and pedestal styles in round and square shapes and we have them in golden fir, golden oak finish, polished and wax golden oak and Early English finished oak.

Prices offer much choice for we have these tables from \$65 to \$75.00

Dozens of Dining Chair Styles A Design and a Price to Satisfy All

Dozens of different styles in dining room chairs are offered. We have them in all the popular designs and finishes and in the popular Early English finish have a great choice of designs. Some have saddle seats, some cane seats and some leather upholstered. There's a style and a price to suit you.

69 Charming Dinnerware Patterns On Exhibition In Our Windows—The Greatest Display Ever

HAVILAND CHINA—What homekeeper hasn't learned the fame of this beautiful china, where is the lover of the china who hasn't longed to possess a dinner service of this dainty ware. You'll find Haviland dinner services here—and rightly priced, too. See the sample patterns in our great window display of 69 different dinnerware patterns.

Do you fully realize the great advantage of trading here—of being able to choose your dinner service from 69 different, dainty patterns? Few stores in much larger trade centres show such a choice and certainly none show better ware, for you may choose from the finest Haviland, Wedgwood, Ahrenfeldt Limoges, etc. Don't miss the window showing and don't fail to come inside.

SEND FOR OUR BIG NEW CATALOGUE If you haven't already received our new catalogue send your name and address on a postal and receive a copy of this fine book. It is filled with illustrations of the very newest ideas in furniture, etc., and every item priced. A valuable book free to you.

USE THE NEW LADIES' RESTROOM Ladies should remember that our rest room is theirs to use any time, whether a customer of this establishment or not. It's a convenience planned for ALL Victorian women folk. A convenient place to read, write, rest or meet your friends. Use it—Second Floor.

WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS. SALE AGENTS FOR THOSE FAMOUS McLINTOCK DOWN QUILTS. SALE AGENTS FOR THE OSTERMOOR MATTRESS PRICE \$15

OF INTEREST TO THE ELECTOR

In view of the fact that some may elapse before the financial reports of the Canadian Northern for the last fiscal year, as submitted to Parliament, are received here, view of certain false and misleading statements regarding that company's railway organization and also the security to be given by the province, B. C., circulated by the press and repeated by opposition speakers, we deemed it advisable to ask Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann certain information, and on that will be found Mr. D. D. Mann's statement is remarkably clear, satisfactory and conclusive. It answers the questions of the Opposition on every point. We re-estate some of the statements made by Mr. Mann so as to save the trouble of making calculations.

The Canadian Northern System

The mileage of the Canadian Northern in operation at the close of the fiscal year, was 3,095 miles; the under construction 560 miles; the guaranteed by the Dominion at various governments and not yet constructed, 1,627 miles, making a total of 5,282 miles. The system of the Canadian Northern, in operation under contract and guaranteed but not yet constructed, 5,180 miles. This does not include the proposed British Columbia section of 600 or the 2,000 miles of rail Eastern Canada controlled by Mackenzie and Mann.

Earnings, Charges, and Profits

The year ending June 30, 1905, as everyone knows, an off year for the prairie; yet this railway, which depends chiefly upon the prairie traffic, earned \$10,581,767.82, or \$2,480 per mile; its operating expenses were \$2,266 per mile, leaving earnings \$1,184 per mile. As a result, the fixed charges were on account line not wholly constructed, we estimate closely the fixed charge per mile, but the net profit after all for all fixed charges was \$1.00 per mile.

It may be assumed the 2,085 miles of railway which the company is constructing, or has been subsidised, will do as well in the future average years as the road already in operation did in the past year, which would give the net profit, after paying all operating charges on the Canadian Northern system, as it will be when lines have been completed, 5,180 miles, or \$1,084,974, out of which make good any possible deficit of \$84,000 interest on the proposed Columbia division, which the Canadian Northern system is unable to pay.

The British Columbia Division

The estimate of lumber between the Island division of the Canadian Northern is twenty billions of least half, as much more brought to the railway from farther up the West Coast. Let 20,000,000,000 feet so as to be bound. Mr. Mann says that the estimate of the Province of British Columbia will be 600. Suppose it is earned in time of the bonds, 40 years, \$5,000,000 a year. Estimating earnings at 30 per cent, which is approximately what the Canadian Northern's net earnings were last year, to meet an interest charge of 6 per cent on the guaranteed bonds, which is \$40,000,000 over to "pay" the interest on the securities, the company may issue to meet the road over and above the fixed bonds. This takes no account of earnings from passengers or freight but only of eastbound freights from Vancouver Island.

The Security

Mr. Mann states that the bonds issued by the Province of British Columbia will be secured by the mortgage on the line within the province that the province will be sure to the rights and security of the holders. The word "subrogate" what it means is that if the province in payment of interest fails and the province has to amount good, it has all the mortgage, and may either sell the line for the amount of the mortgage, or sell the railway and apply the proceeds to paying off the bonds. The plan adopted by the Dominion and the other provinces in the guarantee. The mortgage is

Friday, November 19, 1909.

WEILER BROS.

MAKING

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ing. Certainly no better establishment shows a better them at the right sort of

em superior quality. Get

5c; 10c; 15c; 20c; 25c

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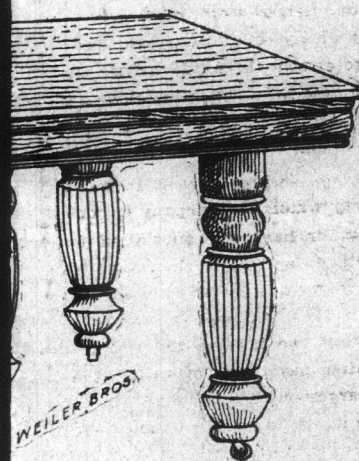
and \$1

Service—\$14

dinner from a new dinner t made the purchase yet.

s an attractive green and \$14.00

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ION TABLES FROM \$7.50

did time to add a new dining table furnishings. Christmas, the great g near and you should have this

Good estables taste even "good-furniture is right.

ining Chair Styles
a Price to Satisfy All

of more than 50 different styles e for your home. These include s in round and square shapes and fr, golden oak finish, polished and y English finished oak.

Patterns
Greatest

beautiful china, where is the tiny ware. You'll find Havi- our great window display of

to choose your dinner service s show such a choice and cer- Wedgwood, Ahrenfeldt Lim-

LADIES' RESTROOM

ber that our rest room is theirs to customer of this establishment or ce planned for ALL Victorian nient place to read, write, rest or it—Second Floor.

OS.

SALE AGENTS FOR THE OSTERMOOR MATTRESS PRICE \$15

OF INTEREST TO THE ELECTORS

In view of the fact that some time may elapse before the financial statements of the Canadian Northern for the last fiscal year, as submitted to Parliament, are received here, and in view of certain false and misleading statements regarding that company as a railway organization and also as to the security to be given the province of B. C., circulated by the opposition press and repeated by opposition speakers, we deemed it advisable to ask Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for certain information, and on this page will be found Mr. D. D. Mann's reply. It is remarkably clear, satisfactory and conclusive. It answers the objections of the Opposition on every point. We re-state some of the statements made by Mr. Mann so as to save readers the trouble of making calculations.

The Canadian Northern System
The mileage of the Canadian Northern in operation at the close of the last fiscal year was 3,096 miles; there were under construction 540 miles; there are guaranteed by the Dominion and provincial governments and not yet under construction, 1,557 miles, making the system of the Canadian Northern proper, in operation under construction and guaranteed but not yet under construction, 5,193 miles. This does not include the proposed British Columbia section of 600 miles, or the 2,000 miles of railway in Eastern Canada controlled by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann.

Earnings, Charges, and Profits.
The year ending June 30, 1909, was, as everyone knows, an off year on the Prairies; yet this railway, which depends chiefly upon the prairies for traffic, earned \$10,581,767.93, which is \$3,450 per mile; its operating expenses were \$2,266 per mile—leaving its net earnings \$1,184 per mile. As a part of the fixed charges were on account of line not wholly constructed, we cannot estimate closely the fixed charges per mile, but the net profit, after allowing for all fixed charges was \$209 per mile.

It may be assumed the 2,087 miles of railway which the company is constructing, or has been subsidized to build, will do as well in the future in average years as the road already in operation did in the past unfavorable year, which would give the net income, after paying all operating and fixed charges on the Canadian Northern system, as it will be when these lines have been completed, 5,133 times \$209, or \$1,084,974, out of which it can make good any possible deficit on the \$440,000 interest on the proposed British Columbia division, which the whole Canadian Northern system will covenant to pay.

The British Columbia Division
The estimate of lumber between Victoria and Barkley Sound tributary to the Island division of the Canadian Northern is twenty billions of feet. At least half, as much more will be brought to the railway from points further up the West Coast. Let us take 20,000,000,000 feet so as to be within bounds. Mr. Mann says that the freight on this to the Prairies will be \$200,000,000. Suppose it is earned in the life time of the bonds, 40 years. That is \$5,000,000 a year. Estimating the net earnings at 30 per cent, which is approximately what the Canadian Northern's net earnings were last year, we have \$1,500,000 from this source alone to meet an interest charge of \$840,000 on the guaranteed bonds, which leaves \$640,000 over to "pay the interest on any additional securities which the company may issue to meet the cost of the road over and above the guaranteed bonds. This takes no account of earnings from passengers or general freight but only of eastbound lumber freights from Vancouver Island.

The Security
Mr. Mann states that the bonds guaranteed by the Province of British Columbia will be secured by first mortgage on the line within the province and that the province will be subrogated to the rights and security of the bondholders. The word "subrogated" may not be understood by every reader. What it means is that if the road defaults in payment of interest or principal and the province has to make the amount good, it has all the rights of a mortgagee, and may either take over the line for the amount of the bonds or sell the railway and apply the proceeds to paying off the bonds. This is the plan adopted by the Dominion and by the other provinces in the case of guarantees. The mortgage is to trans-

Official Facts Regarding Canadian Northern Ry.

D. D. Mann Sets Forth Statistics of His Company—Its Total Mileage, Net Earnings, Bonded Indebtedness, Fixed Charges and Handsome Net Surplus.

PROVINCE WILL HOLD FIRST MORTGAGE

Whole Canadian Northern System Responsible If Any Deficit Occurs—They Have Yet to Default In Dollar of Interest or Principal—Note His Remarks Regarding Twenty Billion Feet of Timber Contiguous to Proposed Railway to Barkley Sound.

Referring your telegram, thirteenth, Canadian Northern mileage in operation by provinces—

Ontario	354
Manitoba	1,522
Saskatchewan	1,006
Alberta	214
Total	3,096

Additional mileage under construction by provinces and expected to be finished this year—

Manitoba	180
Saskatchewan	210
Alberta	170
Total	560

Gross earnings, all provinces for the fiscal year ended thirtieth June, 1909..... \$10,581,767.93
Operating expenses..... 7,015,405.76

Net earnings..... 3,566,362.17

Deduct for interest paid on bonds guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments..... \$ 976,441.35

Net revenue..... 2,589,920.82

Deduct the interest on other securities issued by Railway company not guaranteed by any government..... 1,943,175.78

Leaving surplus of..... 646,745.04

After providing for all fixed charges, experience since Canadian Northern began business is that additional new mileage added year by year has not been a drain upon the older section of the line. Our annual report established this beyond question.

Believe same condition will be amply borne out with completion of British Columbia section, particularly having regard large movement timber to other provinces. Present transportation rate on timber averages \$10 to \$12 per thousand. Therefore twenty billion feet would amount to

over..... \$200,000,000.00

Our balance sheet at thirtieth June last showed total

bonds guaranteed..... 26,727,183.37

Made up as follows—

Guaranteed by Dominion Government..... 9,359,996.72

Guaranteed by Province of Manitoba..... 17,367,186.65

Total..... \$26,727,183.37

Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have guaranteed 920 miles and 410 miles respectively at \$13,000 per mile on lines partly under construction and not yet earned.

Dominion government have also guaranteed \$13,000 per mile on a further 657 miles and 100 miles at \$25,000 per mile partly constructed but not yet fully earned.

The principal and interest on all bonds guaranteed by the province of British Columbia will be secured by first mortgage on such lines and the Canadian Northern will be responsible to make good any deficit, principal and interest.

The government will be subrogated to the rights and security of the bond holders same as in case guarantees by Dominion and other provinces.

Canadian Northern as before stated has never called upon guarantors, net earnings always being ample meet all charges. This does not include the operation of 2,000 miles in eastern Canada which are distinct organizations but are controlled by our firm.

Hope this information satisfactory.

D. D. MANN.

tees in every case for the security of the province.
Behind the mortgage will stand the Canadian Northern Railway, with its five thousand miles of railway, earning an absolutely net profit of over \$1,400,000 a year, which will covenant with the province to pay the principal and interest of the guaranteed bonds, and behind this stands the growth and prosperity of the richest part of Canada. Could any security be better?

CAR-FERRIES

An up-to-date car-ferry is not merely a barge towed by a tug at the rate of 4 or 5 miles an hour, but a self-propelling steamship capable of carrying a full trail of thirty cars with locomotive and tender, and steaming at any desired speed. The Pere Marquette car-ferry that plies across Lake Michigan, has a speed of 14 knots and, when a train is aboard and secured upon the tracks, it is fit to make an ocean voyage round the world.

The first of the Pere Marquette car-ferries cost \$350,000. These ferris run on two routes, one 75 miles long; the other 90 miles long. They can carry freight more cheaply than it can be carried the same distance on land.

Car-ferris of the same capacity ply on Lake Erie in connection with the D. R. & E. railway.

The Grand Trunk operates a car-ferry, carrying a whole train across Lake Ontario from Coburg to Charlotte, 84 miles.

Car-ferris carrying first-class passenger trains ply across the Baltic, one of them on a line extending to Copenhagen, which is on an island, and the other to a point at the southern extremity of Sweden, where connection is maintained with the railways to Christiania and Stockholm.

Until very recently the Siberian railway crossed Lake Baikal by means of a car-ferry. The road has been built around the lake because Baikal freezes in winter; but all the troops and munitions of war used by Russia in her conflict with Japan were transported by car-ferry across the lake. The distance across Lake Baikal is half as much longer than the distance from English Bluff to Vancouver Island, and as the Lake is several hundred miles long it is much more exposed to severe storms than is the Gulf of Georgia.

The Canadian Northern will be bound under its contract to maintain an up-to-date car-ferry across the Gulf of Georgia so as to connect with Vancouver Island. This car-ferry will not be something that will be run when it is convenient to the company, but will form an integral part of the Canadian Northern Railway system.

The Canadian Northern will derive the greater part of its through traffic from the Coast from Vancouver Island. There are 20,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber directly tributary to the proposed line from Victoria to Barkley Sound. This does not include the timber on the West Coast, which can be assembled at the Barkley Sound terminus for shipment east.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul proposes assembling at Seattle lumber sawn at points around Puget Sound. Car-ferris will collect this lumber, which will be loaded on the cars at the mills, and will convey them to the company's line. The same plan can be followed on the West Coast. Saw mills will be erected at different points along this coast; the lumber will be loaded on cars at the mills, and some of it at least will find its way to market over the Canadian Northern's line.

The Canadian Pacific expects to do this very business, and that is one of the chief arguments made in favor of the Alberta Extension of the E. & N. Railway.

The lumber shipped East over the E. & N. railway will not come near Victoria. The lumber shipped east from the Cowichan valley will not come near Victoria. The only way in which Victoria can secure the routing of timber from the southern part of the Island and the West Coast by way of this city is by the construction of the Canadian Northern.

This business will make the car-ferry an exceedingly important and profitable part of the Canadian Northern system, and as preferably the Canadian Northern will not send over empty cars, when it can send them loaded, the inference is that there will be wheat shipments brought west to Victoria by the cars which come to carry the lumber east.

Thus the car-ferry will make Victoria a Transcontinental Terminus in the fullest sense of the term.

REPORTED COPPER COMBINE COMPLETE

No Definite Information Obtainable, But Report Places Capitalization at \$1,000,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—No definite information could be obtained today of the reported organization of a new \$1,000,000,000 corporation to control the annual output of approximately 300,000,000 pounds of copper. Numerous

Happy Thought Range

CANADA'S BEST PRODUCTION IN CAST RANGES

High Closet - - - - - \$50
Square - - - - - \$45

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. Phone 82.
P. O. Box 683.

Warm and Dressy

A warm overcoat does not have to be a heavy, clumsy, shapeless garment. Look at these two Fit-Reform models. There is style, shapeliness, elegance, ease and comfort—as well as warmth. Of course, it takes master minds to design such Overcoats and master tailors to make them. Samples and measurement blanks sent on application.



Ask us to show you these masterly styles—the "STRATHCONA" and the "DOUBLE BREASTED" ARCTIC.

ALLEN & CO.
FIT-REFORM
1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs, 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.
506 YATES STREET.



D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
Checks and treats
FEVER, GROUP, AGUE,
The Best Remedy for
DIARRHOEA and is the only
Specific in CHOLERA,
COUGHS, COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
and DYSENTERY.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by
J. D. AVONCOURT,
1115, 3/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers,
J. D. AVONCOURT & CO.,
London, S.E.

ous conferences of copper interests, however, have been held at the office of J. E. Morgan & Co. A world-wide distribution is said to be intended, with several European institutions of prominence to attend to the flotation abroad and J. P. Morgan & Co. here. The proposed merger is expected to bear the same relation to the copper industry that the United States Steel Corporation now does to the steel industry. Named in connection with the combination are the Amalgamated, Guggenheims, Phelps-Dodge, and Copper Queen properties, with the smelting and selling interests affiliated with them. Included are the prominent low grade properties in Nevada and Utah, including the Utah Copper Company. There is no inclusion of the Calumet and Hecla. The Haggins interests in Texas and the Rio Tinto properties in Spain may be taken in. It was stated late today that the copper consolidation would probably be concluded some time before the first of the year. A despatch from Boston stated that it was believed that John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper company, would be head of the combine.

SEATTLE ITEMS

SEATTLE, Nov. 17.—To lessen the dangers from forest fires, the Washington railway commission is considering the issuance of orders requiring all railways to clear their right-of-ways and remove dangerous brush and foliage. In some states, the railways are required to plow furrows along each side of their trackages, so as to prevent fires starting from sparks from spreading beyond the limits. Engines equipped with oil-burners have also been found very effective in this work. The Washington Forest Fire Association has been successful in making a number of converts to propaganda of this sort and will continue to work along these lines.

Completing Sea Line Tube.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17.—The big Sea Line tube, 1,308 feet in length and thirty-four feet wide, will be completed this week, and the enormous

FIVE CUPS FOR ONE CENT

is certainly an economical beverage, yet this is all that

TEA costs. One pound will make 220 cups of the purest and most delicious Tea

News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

Fire Destroys Village. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 17.—The village of West Zoljarville, Washington County, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin early yesterday with a loss of over \$50,000. A score of sleeping people were rescued.

To Prevent Armenian Massacre. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A resolution calling upon the powers that signed the Berlin treaty to prevent the massacre of Armenian Christians in Turkey and to secure civil rights for Jews in Roumania, was adopted at the central conference of the American rabbis today.

Wholesale Murderer Hanged. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Emil Victor, a young man formerly of East Aurora, N. Y., was hanged yesterday for the murder of J. W. Christie, Mrs. Christie, Mildred Christie, aged 19, and Michael Roane, an employee of Christie, at Radolphe, S. D., last July. The motive for the murder was robbery.

Empress of China Buried. PEKING, Nov. 17.—The body of the late Dowager Empress of China which was removed from the forbidden city a week ago was buried in the eastern tomb yesterday. The construction of the Imperial senate building was begun today in the vicinity of the confucian examination halls in the Imperial city.

Calgary's Growth. CALGARY, Nov. 17.—The phenomenal growth of Calgary necessitated a large addition to the equipment of the fire department. Thirty-seven new alarm boxes have been placed in various sections of the city to serve new subdivisions rapidly building up. A new motor chemical hose cart is expected in a few weeks and these additions will make the department equal to that of the larger eastern cities.

No Alien Labor Contract. VANCOUVER, Nov. 17.—Magistrate Williams yesterday dismissed Thomas Morgan and Kenneth Silverblatt, laborers, who were charged with importing alien labor. The reason for the dismissal was that the existence of a contract had not been proven. The case arose out of Louis Rosenbloom coming here from Portland to work for Morgan and Silverblatt. It was shown, the court said, that Rosenbloom came to better his condition and under no contract.

Rockwood Church Burned. ROCKWOOD, Ont., Nov. 17.—At the conclusion of services Sunday night in the Methodist church, a chandelier containing a dozen lamps fell and an explosion occurred, the whole interior of the church being soon wrapped in flames. Fortunately the river was close at hand and the congregation formed a bucket brigade. The fire was extinguished after burning practically all the seats, and doing several hundred dollars' damage to the interior of the edifice.

Amundsen Arrives. NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 17.—En route to Chicago to purchase supplies for an Arctic expedition, Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the North-west Passage and supporter of Dr. Frederick A. Cook in the North Pole controversy arrived from Copenhagen yesterday on the steamer United States. Capt. Amundsen declined to discuss the polar dispute, nor would he say whether his coming northern trip was intended to have any bearing on the controversy.

Advertisement for ZAM-BUK featuring a large illustration of a person and text describing its benefits for cuts and bruises. Includes a coupon for a free sample.

Valley Irrigated Lands has been elevated to strictly colonizing efforts is now admitted. The sales have exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine, and the necessity of today is to place restrictions upon the sale of lands so that newcomers will have their best interests protected in the years to come. Evidence of colonizing effort is shown in the fact that C. W. Peterson, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization company, who has for many years been associated with the colonizing of the West, left today for Europe, where he will spend four months thoroughly organizing a large agency force to operate in Great Britain and in the best agricultural countries of Europe. Europeans are all intensive agriculturists, who will indefinitely maintain the fertility of the soil and produce a maximum of yield. Maintenance of the present exceptional fertility of the soil is one of the present maximum of yield. Selling Bow Valley lands, and the endeavor is to place upon these lands those who will practice rotation of crops and a different system of farming from that in vogue on the lands they were forced to leave. They therefore are meeting the Canadian Pacific Irrigation company anxious to carry out any practical suggestion.

Fruit Lands Sold. W. J. Ripley, who owns ten acres of fruit land, three-quarters of a mile from Creston, five acres of which is cleared and planted with 26 trees, as well as over 700 berry bushes, has sold this desirable lot to Jack McKinnon, a native of British Columbia, in which to locate and no section of this province is better than the Kootenays. —Cranbrook Herald.

Riches of Islands. Arthur Gowling, of Taseo, Queen Charlotte Island, and George Ross, of the Lardero, where he made some good discoveries, made on Queen Charlotte Island, when he staked the Warwick, which makes it a distance of 180 feet and is in ore for the entire distance. Mr. Gowling stated that the main tunnel has been driven a distance of 180 feet and is in ore for the entire distance. Mr. Gowling is now engaged in developing the group. Mr. Gowling's mission to Ross is to purchase a compressor plant to be used in developing the property.

Work Resumed. The Golden Eagle mine, on the North Fork, owned by a Vancouver syndicate, Ralph Poe is foreman of a small force which commenced operations this week.

Elkhorn Mining Company. The Elkhorn Mining company held a meeting in Greenwood on Wednesday. James Russell was elected president, H. Browning, secretary-treasurer, and Messrs. McKenzie, McGillis and Lotstad, directors.

Granby Smashes Records. Granby mines continue to smash previous records in the output of this week's shipments totalling 30,577 tons, and exceeding that of any previous week by 2,000 tons. The smelter output of 27,275 tons during the week, which is likewise a record at the big reduction works.

"Pay Day" Indeed! Last Wednesday was pay day at Granby mines, when about \$55,000 was distributed in wages in Phoenix. The payroll to the mine and smelter employees on the same day amounted to about \$35,000. The smelter mine will pay about \$18,000 in wages on Monday next.

Badly Hurt. Stephen Walley, a young rancher living at Esquimalt, was brought to the Home hospital the other evening suffering from painful injuries, the result of a fall from a horse. It is reported that he was kneeling in the snow when he fell, and that he was badly hurt. He was brought to the Home hospital, where he is doing nicely under the care of Drs. Ross and Hartley. His injuries consist of a badly lacerated leg and body.

Dangerous Riding. Children have become very active in the use of Second avenue hill for a pleasure slide. The danger of sleighing on this hill, crossing the main thoroughfare of the city, can hardly be over-estimated and prompt action must be taken or a serious accident is inevitable. The authorities do not wish to interfere with the full enjoyment of the children, they request that parents will take the hint and thus prevent further annoyance.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Quitters Get Titles. CRESTON, Nov. 17.—As a further proof of the interest in the project of building roads as well as expanding mine in public improvements generally, he has succeeded in obtaining crown grants for the old timers of Creston who had squatted on land in the early days and who have never been able to get titles to their allotments. The following telegram received by the manager of the Creston Review will give the details.

Fire in Royal City. NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 17.—A fire, from some unknown cause, badly gutted the building of the British Columbia Milk Condensing Company and destroyed the stock and plant in the building. The fire broke out in the morning at the foot of the Westmaster bridge, was first noticed about 10 o'clock by one of the toll collectors, who saw the flames breaking through the windows. The fire department arrived very shortly, but being that the structure had not the fire boat Senator Jensen, from the Fraser River mills, came upon the scene. It discharged a regular cataract of water, and the conflagration was finally controlled by the fire work of the department. The person in charge of the building is J. Payne, and of the plant is J. H. Johnson. The loss, which has not yet been estimated, will be shared by these. It will be nearly \$20,000.

"Nothing Better." P. Lund, manager of the Crown's Nest Ferry and lumber company, who returned last week from an extended tour of the Southwestern States and Mexico, Mr. Lund returns jubilant and satisfied with the results of his studies the various communities that he visited from a business standpoint and said that today there was no country on earth that offered better opportunities to the capitalist or the wage-earner than British Colum-

Recommended As An Ideal Remedy

Corrig College. Select High-Class Boarding College for BOYS of 8 to 18 years. Refinements of well-appointed GLENHILL PARK, Number limited. Outdoor sports in lovely BEACON DEMAN'S HOME in lovely BEACON Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees, D. Phone, Victoria, 743. Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Principal, J. W. CORRIG, M. A.

MANTELS GRATES AND TILES. Sole Agents For Nephli Plaster Paris. And manufacturers of the celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON. No. 613 Pandora St. Victoria, B.C. RAW FURS. Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers.

UNPREPARED BUSINESS DELAYS OTTAWA HOUSE. Yesterday's Session Took Up Anti-Bill and Reference Was Made to Big Cement Merger.

COLUMBIA DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS. Two records at a single price.

Fit Any Machine Cost. It isn't putting it too strong to say that no other records are worth considering. Call in and hear them! Get a catalog!

Fletcher Bros. SOLE AGENTS. St. George's School for Girls. 1175 Rockland Avenue. Home Phone 7195. Principal, Mrs. Sutcliffe.

COAL CONVEYING NOTICE. Super District. NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described foreshore lands covered with water:

Debate in Senate. The senate yesterday commenced a series of speeches on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Senator G. W. Ross, in moving the address dealt largely with the question of naval defence, claiming that although Canada was not technically but actually a nation, her nationality should be rounded off by the creation of an efficient naval force. He believed Canada would build her own navy and her own shipyards, and vessels should not be imported except in case of emergency. Armor plate and everything except perhaps the armament should be built in Canada. While under the control of Canada, the navy should be a direct contribution to the Empire if required.

Senator Boyer, who seconded the address, approved of the resolution adopted by parliament last session. At present Canada was no further advanced in the matter of naval defence than in 1859, and it would be easy for an enemy to threaten Canada from the sea. As to the proposal of a contribution to the British navy, Senator Boyer declared it was hardly consistent with the dignity of a country to hire others to defend it. Senator Lougheed adjourned the debate.

Tributes were paid to the memories of deceased Senators Thibodeau, Farley and Ferguson. Sir Richard Cartwright said the insurance bill would be introduced in the next session. He said the debate on the address was over. It would be substantially the same bill as last year, with few minor changes.

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NOTICE. Seattle Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 200. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 282. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 283. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 12 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 284. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 13 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 285. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 14 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 286. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 15 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 287. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 16 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 288. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 17 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 289. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 18 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 290. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 19 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 291. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 20 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 292. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent. R. C. P. No. 21 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 293. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

RU WHAT ENGLAND CAN ABOUT WALL GA. We are bound to come to surely come when there will miles of high, brick walls high for thieves to climb over. Centuries America will be a land of, at least, the land people, if they will want the fruit may even then be grown without walls, but the ground on dwarf trees, in place of high walls of brick or stone. This is a shocking thing has required a whole year's hard work to the point of the expense of such a system enormous. But there are natives. One is to do with the other is to employ the latter certainly costs less. Beginning, but is it any of Consider the cost of trim last that long? Remember twenty years of your life hemlock hedge eight feet high, this carefully! Walls do not buy more fertilizer than no or else make a partition of the surface of the earth in the hedge roots. A hedge-tiful than a wall but I do in the long run.

Is a wall ugly? No—no need not be in America after. For the quickest way to a face with living beauty is the beauty of English walled things to haunt you in your own walls. I am even hopeful that of walls attain in three or four years the mellowness which age supposed to give. True, it will never flourish in our as they do in the cool, moist land. But we can give it to an otherwise perfect garden, the heart of every American sets foot within the sacred space for soil and by leaf half-brick, at frequent intervals of the wall.

The English get mossy, wonderful little plants like or acacias, which make it in a gravel walk without sight. Why can't we do it? Just look for a moment at the end of Mr. William green. It is natural to suppose would be about the hardest for plants to grow. We can get even with the brick, but space for soil and by leaf half-brick, at frequent intervals of the wall.

Another enchanting feature is the crannied flow lead to the garden and beyond the path. You ought to try filling every chink in every sharp corner, oblique texture and creasing all cannot go to England yet thing I speak of in the new classic, "The American by Nellie Blanchan. Its stone steps the English of inch or two wide which reach tread. Such spaces and in them they plant more than two inches wide, and cracking are so where the mercury drops low zero.

The finest chance of a every man who has any wish. For then retaining and, though this particular me as being very beautiful your fancy—too formal? If so, I challenge you to draw out "Wall and Wattle Jekyll." If that do

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RURAL AND SUBURBAN

WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT WALL GARDENING

We are bound to come to it! The day will surely come when there will be thousands of miles of high, brick walls in America—too high for thieves to climb over. For in a few centuries America will be as crowded as England or, at least, the land will contain all the people it can support. There will be thieves then and they will want the fruit. Common fruit may even then be grown in big orchards without walls, but the finest fruit will be grown on dwarf trees, in private gardens, behind high walls of brick or stone.

All this is a shocking thing to say, and it has required a whole year for me to screw my courage up to the point of saying it. For the expense of such a system of gardening is enormous. But there are only two other alternatives. One is to do without the best fruit; the other is to employ the high hedge. The latter certainly costs less than a wall at the beginning, but is it any cheaper in the end? Consider the cost of trimming privet three times a year for a hundred years! Will privet last that long? Remember that it may take twenty years of your life to grow a perfect hemlock hedge eight feet high. And weigh this carefully: Walls do not steal plant food from the soil; hedges do. You must either buy more fertilizer than necessary every year or else make a partition of some kind below the surface of the earth in order to restrain the hedge roots. A hedge may be more beautiful than a wall but I doubt if it costs less in the long run.

Is a wall ugly? No—not in England, and it need not be in America after the second year. For the quickest way to cover any big surface with living beauty is to use vines. And the beauty of English vine-clad walls is a thing to haunt you in your dreams.

I am even hopeful that we can by the use of walls attain in three or four years much of the mellowness which age alone is popularly supposed to give. True, mosses and lichens will never flourish in our hot, dry summers as they do in the cool, moist climate of England. But we can give the crowning touch to an otherwise perfect garden by growing in chinks of the wall, steps, and garden walks those precious little flowers which captivate the heart of every American who touches a venerable English garden. We cannot establish wallflowers or snapdragons on our garden walls, but certainly we can have the red valerian which glorifies many a ruined castle and cathedral, the yellow funitury, with its fascinating foliage and six months of bloom, the yellow wall pepper, the lavender Kenilworth ivy, the quaint rosettes of houseleek, the fragrant wild pinks, and many other precious little gems. We can do this by not plastering even with the brick, but leaving a shallow space for soil and by leaving out a brick, or half-brick, at frequent intervals along the top of the wall.

The English get mossy effects in two or three years by sowing the seeds of certain wonderful little plants like New Zealand burrs or acacias, which make mossy carpets right in a gravel walk without a particle of soil in sight. Why can't we do this too?

Just look for a moment at the flowers that grow on the roof of the little shelter house at the end of Mr. William Robinson's bowling green. It is natural to suppose that a roof would be about the hardest place in the world for plants to grow. Yet on this one roof there are perhaps twenty species of flowers! I wish I could give a lifelike portrait of every different kind. Some of these miniature islands of bloom are perfect little poems. Now, this sort of thing we can do. True, we cannot buy slates that have been on old barns for 300 years, but we can have them specially quarried if necessary, and if we insist upon it we can get good, square, broad, flat, honest, red tile—the kind you see everywhere on old houses in England. These we can have laid in such a manner that plenty of earth can be put in, without interfering with necessary cement or causing a leak. Then we can get sheets of moss from the woods on which some of the flowers will eventually self sow. And in the pockets of soil we can put plants of stone-crop or sedum (a fascinating genus of many colors and textures) which will live on your roof when it gets so hot that you cannot bear your hand upon it and so cold that the thermometer drops far below zero.

Another enchanting feature of English gardens is the crannied flower in the steps that lead to the garden and between the flagstones of the path. You ought to see the Kenilworth ivy filling every chink in the steps, softening every sharp corner, obliterating the bad architecture and caressing all the good. If you cannot go to England you can see the very thing I speak of in the frontispiece of that new classic, "The American Flower Garden," by Nellie Blanchard. Instead of having solid stone steps the English often leave a crack an inch or two wide which runs the full length of each tread. Such spaces they fill with earth and in them they plant rock-loving flowers. I should be afraid to have such a strip of earth more than two inches wide because the heaving and cracking are so much greater here, where the mercury drops twenty degrees below zero.

The finest chance of all, however, comes to every man who has any sloping ground to deal with. For then retaining walls are necessary and, though this particular treatment struck me as being very beautiful, it may not suit your fancy—too formal and too little variety. If so, I challenge you to go to your library and draw out "Wall and Water Gardens" by Gertrude Jekyll. If that doesn't open your eyes

to a wonder of beauty I miss my guess. For the treasures of the alpine regions of the world seem to be unlocked by the process known as "dry-walling." A dry wall is one that is put together without mortar. And I will soon show you why you ought always to make a dry wall whenever it is strong enough to do the work in hand.

Here an ordinary laborer—no need of a high-priced stonemason or expert gardener. Provide him with a lot of alpine or rock-loving plants. And as each stone is laid, lay in some of these plants, sprinkling the roots with a little fine sandy soil—not enough to prevent the stones from setting firmly, but just enough to encourage the roots to run clear to the end of the wall in search of food. Back of the wall pack a layer of gritty earth. The plants will soon find this and revel in it, for there they will have that combination of perfect drainage and never-failing moisture which they can get nowhere else on your place, save in a well-constructed rock garden. Thus you will be able to grow many choice flowers which would perish on level ground because of winter wetness. Famous examples of this in England are the Wall-flower, snapdragon and Cheddar pink.

Even better than this scheme for America is a kind of wall garden I saw at Waltham Cross, at the home of Sir Hugh Myddleton. The lay of the land required a wall only two or three feet high to keep a bank of earth from tumbling into the driveway. When a wall is as low as this it is possible to use more earth than stone and thus get enough soil in the wall itself to support a luxuriant growth of vines. But, of course, it is a great advantage to have behind the wall an inexhaustible supply of moisture and plant food. The wall I speak of had just enough rocks in it to hold the bank together and these rocks were all but obscured by vines and flowers. It was pleasant, however, to catch a glimpse of the rocks occasionally, as they gave a feeling of stability. I should not expect so crude an arrangement to be effective for the rock roses or helianthemums which glorify English walls of the same character, or any of the more difficult alpine, such as sedwales, gentians or saxifrages. The proper thing for such is a scientifically constructed rockery. But I think this plan of having more earth than stone gives us a chance to paint low walls with great stretches of easily grown perennial flowers—sheets of golden tuft in April, fragrant breadths of rock cress and woodruff in May, cool lines of Cerastium tomentosum or "snow in summer," cascades of wild pinks in June, tender blue alpine forget-me-nots, dainty masses of Kenilworth ivy, and hundreds of little blue spires of veronicas—all of which have the true Alpine feeling. (All these you can buy in the form of plants next spring or raise from seed which is best sown in a coldframe in July.)

If you will take a slow automobile ride this afternoon and examine the stone and brick retaining walls that line the road in city and country your eyes will be opened to a sickening amount of ostentation and stupidity.

People who have to deal with sloping land generally do one of two foolish things. The stupid thing to do is to make steep banks of grass with sharp, formal edges. These terraces are difficult to mow and costly to maintain in perfect condition. At best they are dull, compared with a real lawn or with the beauty that may be had by retaining natural contours and planting the banks with flowering shrubs and vines. For these have longer roots than grass and are therefore better adapted for holding the soil and preventing wash-outs. And a border of shrubbery makes a lawn more beautiful, because it acts like the frame of a picture.

The ostentatious way to treat sloping land is to build a fancy stone wall and leave all its surface exposed so that people may be impressed by the amount of money spent thereon. If mortar is necessary it is better to build strongly but simply and partially cover the wall with a variety of climbers and trailers. Even when we do this how little imagination and taste we commonly employ! We use miles of Japanese ivy as if it were the only vine in the world! Yet if the wall is beautiful, because a great mistake to hide it altogether, because wall and vine could each set off the other's beauty. Moreover, Boston ivy (or ampelopsis), clings so tightly that it emphasizes every artificial line instead of softening it. Again, it rarely occurs to us to plant vines above a wall and let them hang down. Yet our own Virginia creeper is far more beautiful as a trailer than as a climber. And every one who has to build retaining walls can transform them into veritable hanging gardens, simply by planting in the earth above them wild grapes, Virginia creeper, wild clematis, multi-flora roses, Hall's honeysuckle, and bitter-sweet. A variety is better for the roadside than a monotonous expanse, and the combination just mentioned will give beauty the year round.

Mind you, I do not advocate a high brick wall around the whole estate, such as you see everywhere in England! It will be a long time before every country roadway in America is an unbroken vista of high walls and hedges. I doubt if we shall ever come to that for it implies the aristocratic spirit, while even it is necessary to build a wall around any property and it is impossible to plant vines above, my advice is this: Plant flowering vines wherever there is plenty of sun, and on the shady walls plant English ivy and climbing conyomus—not the trifling variegated kinds of conyomus, which fall an easy prey to San Jose scale, but the common green-leaved kind, which eventually is garlanded with red berries that are full of cheer all winter. Of these two evergreens we can hardly get too much;

for never in the North will they thrive as wantonly as in England, and never will our climate deal as lovingly with architecture as the English mosses, lichens and algae. We shall have to plant millions of climbing conyomus and millions upon millions of English ivy before American roadsides may attain the classic dignity and beauty of old England.

Meanwhile every one of us who owns a bit of sloping land can make a retaining wall that shall be a perennial vision of floral beauty. Everyone who wishes to soften the newness or hardness of architecture may do so by planting vines or by sowing the seeds of cranny-loving flowers. And everyone who can afford high brick walls around his garden should have them for the following reasons. They will protect the fruit from thieves. They will enable you to grow figs in the North, and the new race of hardy citrus fruits that will soon be here. They will make your kitchen garden yield from one to three months longer. They will shelter your children so that they may play outdoors in winter. On their north side you may grow English ivy and probably many other evergreen climbers from subtropical regions. They will make an effective background for hardy perennial flowers. And last but not least, they will surely give you last of the charm of an English garden, for without privacy, there can be no charm—Wilhelm Miller, in "Country Life in America."

HANGING BASKETS

There are nooks and corners around every home—indoors as well as out—where hanging baskets will give an added beauty, if the baskets are what they should be in the way of thrifty growth.

Any sort of receptacle may be made to serve as the basket, and may be filled with all sorts of plants, or with a mass of one variety; and more than this, more plants may be grown than the square inch of soil than in any other way, without having the appearance of being unduly crowded.

Not so many years ago, the only hanging baskets seen were small ones inside the window; but nowadays we see them everywhere, and many of the most beautiful ones are used as verandah ornaments. For this purpose the basket must be large to be effective, and wire baskets lined with moss furnish the greatest amount of space, with the least weight, of anything so far provided. An ox-muzzle serves the purpose very satisfactorily.

When filled, such a basket is too heavy to be lifted down and up when it needs attention (which is every day), and the best way of overcoming the difficulty is by the use of small pulley-blocks. It would be useless to tell, in detail, just how to rig the blocks, as any person who puts them up will see how to adjust them to the needs of each location.

Another good idea is a small tub used as a basket and filled with Boston ferns, which hide the tub completely. The method of hanging is by iron rods bent to a hook at each end. These rods are made from one-fourth inch iron, and cost but a trifle if made by a blacksmith. The writer has several, ranging from twelve to thirty inches in length, and hooks them together, one onto another, to bring the baskets to any desired height.

The statement that almost anything will serve as a "basket" is literally true, and two of the most beautiful ones the writer ever owned were the heavy ash pans from discarded stoves. When painted green their origin was never suspected, and the heavy balls were just right for hanging them by.

A neighbor made some fine baskets by cutting the large end from summer squashes, scooping out the meat, and letting the shells dry. Some were painted green and others left the natural color. Sometimes a pot of earth was set into the shell and sometimes the soil was filled into the shell, but many times they were filled with water and were, in fact, hanging bouquet holders, though the trailing habit of the things which were put into them gave every appearance of being grown in the usual way. This scheme is a good one, for the reason that plants and vines will keep in perfect condition for weeks, with very little care given to them.

In order to support the number of plants required to make a really effective basket, soil must be very rich at first, and, as soon as the plants show, by a less thrifty growth, that the soil is exhausted, begin to give liquid fertilizer of some kind. In preparing the soil, do not use raw manures. Have whatever is used well rotted and thoroughly mixed through the soil.

When feeding the plants if barnyard fertilizer is used, pour boiling water over it to kill insects and weeds. Let it cool; dilute it, and use at least once a week; in this way there is no danger of burning the roots. If commercial foods are used, follow directions found on the packages.

When filling the baskets, be sure that a space of an inch or more is left at the top, and have the soil lowest in the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the water which is poured on held until it can soak into the soil, instead of running off as fast as poured on. Another good plan is to put in the centre of the basket a dish with the bottom broken out (the plants will hide it); crowding the edge into the soil just far enough to hold the dish upright, and keeping it full of water to gradually filter down among the roots.

More baskets are a failure because of a poor supply of moisture than from any other cause. Being exposed to the air at every point, they lose moisture rapidly by evaporation, and,

being so closely filled, the roots quickly take up all the moisture the soil holds. Both these losses must be made good or the plants show the effects very quickly.

What plants to grow in a hanging basket, is a question frequently heard. It seems to me I have seen almost everything made to serve the purpose from beautiful palms down to the commonest plants. Many which are usually grown as climbers are equally fine as trailers, and well suited to use in baskets and, in fact, almost any but the very rigid, stiff-stalked plants will adapt themselves to basket use.

When the large baskets which have grown outside during the summer are in fine condition, one is sometimes puzzled to know what to do with them when the weather makes it necessary to take them inside. If there is a suitable place to hang them, with good light, that is all that is needed; but, if such a place is not available, place the basket on a small stand where the drooping plants can trail downward. Some baskets so placed were the most ornamental features of a large collection during several winters.

When the wire baskets are placed on a stand, a receptacle of some kind, in which the bottom of the basket can rest, should be placed under it, to catch the water that runs through the soil and hold it where the plants can make use of it, and to protect the stand.

A plate will serve the purpose, but a round-bottom tin wash basin is better, because it is deeper and more nearly the shape of the basket. A cheap tin one answers the purpose, and, if given a coat of green paint, is not noticeable. When the basket is to be hung, make a few holes close to the top of the basin (by driving a small nail through the tin) and fasten it to the basket.

As usually hung, baskets are quite near the ceiling where the air is hotter and dryer than lower down, and it must never be forgotten that it requires plenty of water, both on the foliage and in the soil, to counteract such a condition. There are little "sprayers" which throw a fine mist made for spraying the foliage, but if one is not available a common perfume atomizer, used every day, will answer the purpose. It takes but a moment of time and makes no muss, as all the water sprayed out will cling to the leaves.

Another good plan is to set pans of hot water directly under the baskets, but not too close, and let the steam help supply the needed moisture; the thirsty leaves will drink it in as they would dew.

Washing the foliage is another requirement; for the laws of cleanliness apply to plants as well as to people, and a dirty plant can no more be healthy or beautiful than could a dirty person.

If it is not desirable to keep the baskets during the winter, remove any fine plant that may be unadapted to "storage," and then place in the cellar, where, if watered two or three times during the winter, the roots will keep in fine condition and be ready for vigorous growth the next season.

Whatever else is, or is not done, don't leave the baskets hanging on the verandahs, for their winter appearance detracts as much from the appearance of the home as their summer beauty added to it—give them at least the care required to put them out of sight.

While the foregoing comments seem to be specially directed toward baskets grown for outside decorations, they are just as applicable to the one planned for window use, from the start.

The law that applies to a hanging basket in one place applies to it in other places, and what applies to it in size applies to other sizes. So, whether your basket is large or small, intended for outside or inside use, these rules apply: Have as many plants as possible in them, keep them clean, give them liquid fertilizer when they show signs of needing it, give them good light, and give them all the moisture they can use on both soil and foliage.—Suburban Life.

ROSES WITH YELLOW FLOWERS

The question of employing roses of distinct coloring is one that frequently engages the attention of gardeners, and in this respect no group presents greater difficulties than that wherein the color is some shade of yellow. With tea roses this difficulty is not so manifest, but in all other sections this coloring is restricted to comparatively few varieties. Within the last few years some valuable additions have been made to this color group, particularly among dwarf bedding roses.

Hybrid teas—These include Mrs. Peter Blair and Betty, two varieties sent out by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, the former a lovely chrome yellow flower having a deeper colored centre; the latter with a coppery tint suffusing the golden-yellow ground. Mme. Philippe Rivoire was introduced by M. Pernet-Ducher, and in this variety the flowers are globular, and of an apricot-yellow shade, the centre being generally paler. Instituteur Sirdey, from the same source, has very deep golden flowers. Florence Pemberton, also from Newtownards, is creamy-white, flushed with a pale shade of salmon-pink; while from M. Pernet-Ducher we have such well-tried sorts as Gustave Regis, creamy-yellow; Le Progrès, nankeen-yellow, deeper in bud; Mme. Pernet-Ducher, buds canary-yellow, the petals tinted carmine yellow; and Mme. Ravary, with golden-yellow buds, deepening to orange-yellow when expanded.

Tea roses exhibit a wider variety of yellow flowers, but as they are none too hardy their position should be carefully chosen and some protection be given around the base of the

plants during winter. This section is characterized by having delicately colored, and richly perfumed flowers. Mme. Falco, nankeen-yellow; Mme. Margottin, lemon-yellow with flushed centre; and Mme. Hoste, yellow-white passing to a deeper shade, are three old varieties introduced by MM. Guillot and Sons. Isabelle Sprunt (sulphur-yellow) and Jaune d'Or (golden-yellow) were both raised about the middle of last century. Meade (lemon-yellow) and Sulphurea (sulphur-yellow) were both raised by Mr. Wm. Paul; while Lady Mary Corry was raised by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons. Mme. Chedane Gunoiseau produces long, pointed buds, which open light canary-yellow; and Mme. Jeanne Philippe is a beautiful variety with nankeen-yellow flowers, often tinted apricot; Perle des Jardins has globular straw-yellow flowers and orange centre, and Perle des Jarnes is a beautiful deep golden-yellow flower.

Among new tea roses those that promise well include Azeline Morel, with long, tapering buds of creamy-yellow, with a distinct carmine reverse on outside petals; J. F. Giraud, a golden-yellow flower, the buds of which are oval; and Lena, an Irish rose with apricot buds, which open primrose-yellow. Mme. P. V. Bernier is a fine deep yellow flower, paler towards the edges of the petals.

Noisette roses share with the hybrid tea a perpetual-flowering character, and they generally succeed best when lightly trained to cover walls; in nearly every instance the foliage is extremely beautiful, often ruddy-purple on the young growths, and the flowers are highly perfumed. Fortune's Yellow and Cloth of Gold are two lovely roses, somewhat tender, and both require a warm wall to develop their beauty to the utmost. The former has pointed buds, often tinted with carmine; the latter is of a chrome-yellow color. Reve d'Or is a vigorous subject, producing yellow flowers in great freedom. Mme. Pierre Cochet and W. A. Richardson are somewhat similar in coloring and character of growth. Bouquet d'Or is a large, fine, yellow flower.

A most distinct and graceful rose for a house wall is the yellow Banksian, and where ever its requirements are understood and provided, it forms a most charming feature in April and May, when in flower. Kronprinzessin Victoria is a splendid autumn-flowering Bourbon rose, with elongated buds, which open sulphur-yellow. Soleil d'Or is a hybrid rose, suitable for pillars; the color is variable, opening yellow-orange and soon changing to reddish-gold.

Of the hardest climbing roses yielding yellow flowers, Electra is conspicuous by reason of its dense panicles of small cream-colored flowers; Aglia, an effective variety, requires light training in order to thoroughly mature the wood; the flowers are of good size, and of a bright canary color. Gardenia is a lovely rose in bud; these are of the brightest yellow, but soon fade to a pale cream shade. Alberic Barbier and Jersey Beauty are Wichuraiana roses, with rich, glossy, metallic leaves. The former produces semi-double, creamy-white flowers, which are somewhat deeper towards the centre; the latter has single flowers of a pale yellow, the shell-like petals being much enhanced by the deep colored stamens in the centre.

KEEPING GERANIUMS OVER WINTER

Not every housekeeper knows that the ordinary horseshoe geranium can be quite successfully kept over winter, by lifting the plants carefully from the garden-beds, tying strings around the stalks just above the roots and hanging them from nails in the beams of the cellar.

I have kept on an average of eight out of ten plants put up in this way. Some years they will appear almost dead, but will come out beautifully as soon as they are put into the ground and thoroughly soaked in warm water.

Do not put them out too early, as the change from the cellar to the outside low temperature sometimes chills them and destroys the little vitality that remains.

While space is limited this is a good way to keep them, or if the plants are very large; indeed, the larger they are the more likely they are to come through safely.

Small plants may be potted and placed on a shelf near enough to the cellar window to get a fair amount of light. Give but little water, none at all until the leaves begin to fall down upon the stalks, then the merest sprinkle to make them damp, not wet.

Many plants will go safely through the winter in a light cellar if they are not given too much water, which is the almost universal mistake of amateur florists.

Plants potted in sand or light loam are more likely to survive cellar wintering than those in heavy soils which retain water for a considerably longer period. Heavy soils often grow sour and mildew and rot the plants, while sandy soils are sweeter and more wholesome in such close confinement.

The plants should not be trimmed, even the dead leaves and stalks may remain. They seem to do much better put up just as they are, and if clods of earth adhere to the roots, so much the better.

Too much attention to plants is sometimes worse than a little wholesome neglect.

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life—the life which has a seed of ennobling thought and purpose within it—can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing soul-wasting struggle with worldly annoyances.

Friday, November 19, 1909.

NOTICE
Seattle Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 290.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 289.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
R. C. P. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 288.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
R. C. P. No. 12 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 287.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 7 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 286.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 8 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 285.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 9 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 284.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 10 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 283.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

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Eagle No. 11 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 282.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 12 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 281.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 13 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 280.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 14 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 279.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 15 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 278.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 16 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 277.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 17 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 276.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 18 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 275.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 19 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 274.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 20 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 273.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 21 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 272.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 22 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 271.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 23 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 270.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 24 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 269.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 25 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 268.
TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.
R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE
Eagle No. 26 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound.
Lot No. 267

THE OCTOBER TIDES

The gulls were drifting up the main when we crossed the wet sands towards the beacon-crowned islet, the smallest of the three islands of Hilbre, but the tide had not yet begun to fill the two shallow gutters which are seldom emptied of water. Away seaward a line of foam marked the advancing waters which were breaking on the East Hoyle, and the red and black buoys began to lean over towards the land in Hilbre Swash; the big tide was coming, but there was time to cross comfortably from the mainland. Borefooted amateur cocklers trudged back to West Kirby, and two visitors to the little colony on Hilbre raced, knee-deep, through the rapidly filling gutter between the two larger islands, and we were left in sole possession of the turf-grown sandstone rock of the Eye. Then the sport began.

Our weapons, no deadlier than field-glass and telescope were at hand; our coats, fortunately unnecessary, were spread below a sandy rampart. Then we peeped over the bank and levelled glasses on the noisy crowds which were lining the ever-swelling Swash. The oyster-catcher, better known to Dee fishermen as the sea-pie, has a single note described as "peep" or "keep" in books, which is shortened to a sharp angry "pic" when the bird is disturbed on its breeding-ground. When twenty or thirty of these beautiful black and white birds fly past, calling in harmony, the combined peeps are very musical, but feeble and of little interest compared with the concert of three or four hundred individuals singing together over their meal on the edge of the tide. No word-picture can adequately describe the thrilling music of the sand-banks; the curlew's wild, clear call, the triple note of the whimbrel, the sharp bark of the godwit, the liquid whistle of the grey plover, the purr of the dunlin, and the call of the redshank were mingled continually with the music of the sea-pies, whilst the laugh of herring gulls and the rook-like complaints of black-heads, introduced harsher though not discordant notes. Hour after hour the sounds swelled or died down, but the birds were never silent; the difficulty was to pick out the cries of individuals.

High tides in October are perhaps the best of the year from the bird watcher's point of view, for the hosts from the north have arrived, and the majority of the birds, though many come for the winter, are of double passage, here for a few weeks in autumn and spring, but in winter far away to the south, and in summer on remote breeding grounds in the far north. Many of the various species—countless thousands of individuals—only arrived late in September, and some had not been noticed before in the district, but a greater tide than that which was fast surrounding us was steadily flowing south; the tide of migrants sweeps along our shores, marked by a marvellous increase in October of birds which seldom or never nest within the limits of our islands.

A few yards away, on the red rock, a single knot, grey-backed, black-billed, and olive-legged, was dozing unconcernedly, and shortly fifty or sixty of these birds, which puzzled the zoologist for so many years, swept past, a grey party. Then a small army, how many hundreds who can tell? alighted on the sand and ran in a close grey little cloud along the edge of the water, calling their sharp little note, "knot, knot." Fanciful writers connected the bird which wades and runs back from the advancing waves, with the tradition of Canute, but the longshoreman who first gave the knot its name knew more about its note than Camden or Drayton, and perhaps had never heard of King Canute. The knots, fresh from the north, were in great force, though not so plentiful as the pies. Curlews, easily distinguished by their note and size from the whimbrels constantly passed in little parties, their long, curved bills outlined against the skies; as the water covered bank after bank they gathered on the grass of Little Hilbre, until at high water the top of the island was grey with their crowded masses. From the Eye it looked as if the grass was occupied by a flock of diminutive brown sheep, or as if some volcanic upheaval had strewn the island with brown stones.

When the sand-brown water lapped the red rocks below us the sea-pies began to settle; first a single bird and then a score, then a hundred or more would alight upon the rocks, crowding the others into the inflowing waves. Then nearly all, nervous because of our presence, would take wing and wheel round and round the islet, only to alight again with much clamor a few moments later, or be joined by a fresh lot which had been swept of the fast-vanishing Red Noses. With them came the bar-tailed godwits, barking as they flew, looking like straight billed whimbrels until they passed near by. Then one could see the slightly upturned bills of those which came near or settled with the pies, and note how they jump out of the waves on to the dry rock; the sea-pies often allowed themselves to be washed off and swam easily, though we read that the bird only swims when wounded. Party after party of these northern birds, which though common last autumn and winter were hardly seen two years ago, so capricious are their visits, swung round the Eye and passed on up the river or crossed to Little Hilbre. With one lot came five much rarer birds, which by their larger size and longer, darker legs, as well as by their note and the colour of their tails, were easily distinguishable as the very occasional visitors, black-tailed godwits. This is one of the species which is known as a lost British bird, for

little more than fifty years ago it nested in small numbers in the eastern counties; now it is only known as a rare visitor on migration. The five birds separated from their more abundant relatives, and swung round and round us, but unfortunately did not settle. On the same day, I learnt later, a keen observer was watching one feeding on the beach at Hoylake.

Few wader notes are more beautiful than the liquid "tluieh" of the grey plover, known to the coastwise gunners by the more expressive name of silver plover, distinguishing it from the golden plover and the lapwing, which to them is always the green plover. Far up on the marshes green and golden plovers are abundant, but here the silver plover is the representative of this group. One or two small "wings" passed, but no bird settled; the silver plover, even in winter dress, is one of the most beautiful of our many waders.

Away over Little Hilbre great flocks of dunlins and other small waders—"little birds" the shooters call them—flashed in the sun as they wheeled and exposed their silvery breasts, but only a few dunlins and no sanderlings, though there are many in the river, came near



—From The Ladies' Field.
KOLINSKI SABLE, SQUIRREL AND POINTED FOX

the Eye. Now and then a cormorant, going as if on business bent, flew by on strong wing, and when the Red Noses were lapped by the full tide the gulls, six different species left the flooded rocks and flew up the river or took refuge amongst the pies and curlews on Little Hilbre.

At high tide there was a lull; the last bank of empty cockle shells was covered in the tiny mud inlets between the red rocks; and we were left birdless except for one active little rock pipit which was engaged in fly-catching almost at our feet. Then we rose and looked seaward. The tide had turned, and with it common, herring, black-backed, and black-headed gulls were drifting seaward, and the telescope revealed in the main a scoter and a guillemot, birds of the open sea which had come up with the tide. As the water fell, leaving patches of mud, full of animal life that had been stirred to activity or left by the tide, a few noisy redshanks came to feed, and stood bowing in little jerks with bright eyes upon us. Then the gulls came down the river and settled on the wet sand to hunt for cockles and lob-worms, and little parties of dunlins spread themselves over each drying bank, wading until the water lapped their breasts in their pursuit of crustaceans. But the sea-pies, curlews, whimbrels, godwits, knots, and many other waders, distributed themselves over the freshly exposed banks in the estuary and left the islands until the next tide should drive them once more to seek refuge on the rocks.—T. A. C., in the Manchester Guardian.

Groom—"I hate to tell you, dearest, but that palmist says I have a very short life line."
Bride—"Oh, George, do take out some more insurance."

WHAT MY LADY WEARS

As one sits in the big establishments of the Rue de la Paix and sees filing past the young women who wear the new models for the season, the principal thought that comes into the mind is that fashion takes no account of any woman over forty or of any woman who has a greater weight than nine or ten stone. And this does not only apply to the styles for the present season—all the styles for the past two or three years have been for the young and the slight. What is prettier than the princess dress outlining bust and hips without a crease—but what youthful grace and slimmest it takes to carry it off. Now we have the long, pointed waist on some gowns, and the vestment arrangement on others, and both are for the young and the slight. They really only look well when worn by the slender girl.

Take, for instance, that light tabac line serge frock. It is cut in the form of a very wide pleat reaching back and front from shoulder to knee—rich chenille embroidery with touches of black give the vestment touch, a black satin sash is worn tied round the knees in an enormous bow at the side, and under this sash the lower part of the skirt falls in thick pleats. Or again, there is the very elegant costume in ash-green woollen cachemire. It has a tunic in princess style, open at the sides and cut V-shape to the waist back and front. This tunic is worn over a fourreau of green and black spotted silk. The sleeves of the tunic are covered with embroidery, and the

THE SIKH RELIGION

The report recently published of the committee on the Organization of Oriental Studies in London, and the discussion thereon in the House of Lords on September 27, have again drawn emphatic attention to the imperative need of a much better knowledge, on the part of all concerned with Oriental races, of the languages, the literatures, the history, the religions, manners and customs of the East, in our administrative, commercial, and social relations with our fellow-subjects in those countries who are to be successful and hold their own against foreign competition. Lord Morley of Blackburn touched the real point when he said that sympathy—much talked about—with the people of India, to be effective and genuine, meant a knowledge and comprehension of their ideals and traditions. For this purpose nothing could be more timely and significant than the publication of Mr. Macauliffe's elaborate, erudite, and sympathetic work on the Sikh religion, to which he has devoted sixteen years, since he retired from the Indian Civil Service, after thirty years spent entirely in the Punjab, the home of the Sikhs. He has resided chiefly in India in order to collaborate with the few surviving gurus—"those who know," the interpreters of the Sikh scriptures, at their headquarters at Amritsar and Lahore; and has submitted his translation of the "Granth Sahib," the Sikh scriptures are reverentially designated, to learned Sikhs, by whom its literal accuracy has been acknowledged, with their authoritative remark: "The greatest care has been taken in making the translation conformable to the religious tenets of the Sikhs." His sympathy has thus been manifested thoroughly, he has gone to the fountain-head and has spared no pains to arrive at the truth of the facts and traditions, which he has now published in readable narrative form.

A few words will suffice to explain who the Sikhs are. Sir Alfred Lyall has written, "The rapid expansion of the power of the Sikhs, who are Hindu sectaries, illustrates the almost invariable process by which in Asia every great proselytizing movement tends to acquire political and militant character." Nanak (1469-1538), one of the great reformers of the world, the founder of Sikhism, was preceded by a number of Ghagats, saints and thinkers who were dissatisfied with the superstitions and religious vagaries of the Hindus. The belief in one God was gradually evolved, and culminated in Nanak, who proclaimed his creed and formed a band of followers. He was their first Guru or spiritual teacher; they were his Sikhs, his disciples (from the Sanskrit word sishya). He taught the unity of God and the necessity of general toleration. He made no distinction between Hindus and Muhammadans. There were ten Gurus, including Nanak, the first, to the last and greatest, Guru Gobind Singh, who died in 1708. The fourth, Guru Ram Das, founded Amritsar, where the Golden Temple, constructed in the middle of a tank, provides a holy place for the Granth Sahib. The fifth Guru Arjan compiled the Adi, or first, Granth, made Amritsar the religious centre and accumulated wealth. In his time commenced the Muhammadan persecution of the rising power of the Sikhs: Har Gobind, the sixth Guru, was a warrior. The ninth Guru, Teg Bahadur, was captured by Aurangzeb and executed. Under Guru Gobind Singh the character of the Sikhs, who had arisen as a quietist sect of a purely religious nature, entirely changed. He established the Khalsa "the pure," "the elect," repulsed the attack on the institution of caste, and taught the equality of all men. He ordained the Pahul, or ceremony of initiation, through which all Sikh recruits for military service have still to pass. He instituted five outward signs of the faith (including their unshorn hair); to denote their military calling he named his baptized followers Singhs, or lions, and he preached undying hatred against the Muhammadan persecutors, at whose hands he and his family and predecessors had grievously suffered. This hostility still prevails.

When Gobind Singh felt himself dying he opened the Granth Sahib, and, placing five copper coins and a cocoanut before it, solemnly bowed to it as his successor, and addressed his disciples as follows: "O beloved Khalsa, let him who desireth to behold me, behold the Guru Granth. Obey the Granth Sahib. It is the visible body of the Guru. And let him who desireth to meet me diligently search its hymns." So there is no longer a personal Guru; the Granth Sahib is now the Guru. The Sikhs, therefore, resented with great warmth the alleged translation which Dr. Trumpp, a German missionary, made at the instance of the Secretary of State, of about an eighth of the Granth, published at Munich in 1877. They declared it to be altogether inaccurate, full of slanders and insults, and prompted by religious bigotry. Professor Max Muller has recorded that "Dr. Trumpp was by no means a trustworthy translator." Mr. Macauliffe's work is therefore a tardy reparation.

The Sikhs became the ruling power in Upper India, after the Afghans had crushed the Marathas at Panipat in 1761 and retired to Kabul. There is no need to dwell upon the later history of the Sikh nation, which Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) consolidated as a monarchy and raised to eminence. He never failed in maintaining terms of friendship with the English, whose power he had gauged. But after his death and the English disasters in Kabul (1841-42), the Sikh Army revolted, becoming uncontrollable, like the Praetorian Guards of old. The Sikh wars of 1845-46 and 1848-50 resulted in the annexation of the Punjab to the British Crown. Since then the Sikhs have been amongst the bravest and

most loyal soldiers of the Indian Army, as the Mutiny, the Tirah Campaign, and Somaliland have testified. In the present day an injunction is added at the time of their baptism to be loyal to the British Government, which the neophytes solemnly promise. Lord Kitchener himself stated at Simla in 1903 that they numbered thirty-four thousand in the Burma Military Police, and other detachments. There are more than two million Sikhs in India, three-quarters of them being in the Punjab and half a million in the Sikh Native States. The tendency of Sikhism to relapse into Hinduism has not prevented their nominal increase by some 342,000 in twenty years. It is clearly desirable to foster the loyalty of so important a race. There is documentary evidence to prove that seditious attempts have been made by Hindus and others to tamper with the loyalty of the Sikh regiments, but Lord Kitchener proclaimed that such attempts had failed.

Mr. M. A. Macauliffe in a recent work has compiled from recognized sources exhaustive lives of the Gurus and Bhagats, and interspersed many of their sacred hymns in suitable places. He has avoided repetitions, and, with the advice of Sikh scholars, selected passages for translation. They have decided that there is no omission of anything necessary to faith or morals, but that the whole substance of the Sikh sacred writings is here presented, and that, if any Sikh shapes his conduct accordingly, he will be in no danger of failing to secure absorption in the Creator or a dwelling in the Creator's heaven. This is important, as in the hymns (which are all in metre and verse) Nirvan, or absorption in God, is proposed as the supreme object of human attainment, but a paradise called Sachkhand is also promised to the blest. Mr. Macauliffe sums up some of the moral and political merits of the Sikh religion thus: "It prohibits idolatry, hypocrisy, caste exclusiveness, the consecration of widows, the immurement of women, the use of wine and other intoxicants, tobacco-smoking, infanticide, slander, pilgrimages to the sacred rivers and tanks of the Hindus, and it inculcates loyalty, gratitude for all favors received, philanthropy, justice, impartiality, truth, honesty, and all the moral and domestic virtues known to the holiest citizens of any country." He has also reproduced, in thirty-three pages of print, the analysis of the Sikh religion recorded by Bhair Gur Das, who was a contemporary of the fourth, fifth and sixth Gurus (1574-1645). One or two precepts only can be quoted: "The Supreme Being, the All-pervading God, is the divine Nanak's Guru." "The Supreme God, the Perfect God, the Primal Being, is the True Guru." "Take not arms against thy Sovereign." "From a temporal and spiritual point of view woman is half man's body and assisteth to salvation."

The Adi Granth Sahib, in its complete form, contains the hymns of six of the first nine Gurus, with additions, such as a couplet of the tenth, panegyrics of bards who attended on the Gurus or admired their characters, and hymns of God or admired their characters, and hymns of the Gurus, but according to the thirty-one Rags, or musical measures to which they were composed. The compositions of each Guru are distinguished by malolols, or words. Guru Gobind Singh's Granth, compiled after his death, contains a large variety of his hymns on a number of subjects. All these Mr. Macauliffe has translated from various difficult dialects with enormous labor. His work will be highly appreciated by all students of Indian theology and history, will be most valuable to the officials connected with the Sikhs in military or civil life, and will, it is hoped, help to produce sympathy between the Sikhs and the English.

MOVEMENTS OF MUSICIANS

Mme. Gadski begins immediately a tour of concerts covering a month's solid bookings prior to her operatic season at the Metropolitan Opera House, for which she is this season engaged for twenty weeks. In addition to the concerts which Mme. Gadski will sing before and after her operatic season, she will be heard in recital, as usual, in New York during the height of the season.

Fritzi Scheff's popularity in Toronto was given emphatic demonstration recently when she sang before a large and fashionable audience, including many persons prominent in society and official life. Frequent applause greeted the star and her company in "The Prima Donna."

Miss Scheff is starting on one of the longest tours which has ever been arranged for any star. She will travel in a special train of ten cars from Toronto to the most southerly point of the United States, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, a distance of more than 30,000 miles.

SOLID ALCOHOL

Alcohol briquettes, small tin boxes filled with a dough-like combustible material, can be carried in the gripsack and used as a spirit lamp at any time until exhausted. Putting on the cover extinguishes the flame. The filling is prepared by heating denatured or ordinary alcohol to 140 deg. F. over a water-bath, adding 30 parts of grated and de-odored Venetian soap and 2 parts of gum lac, and stirring until the added substances are completely dissolved. The solution is at once poured into the boxes and the covers closed. When cool the mixture is solid.

Hu

IN THE COILS OF A CO

"Do constrictors bite?"
The traveler, just back from a trip through the wilderness Valley laid down his cigar at the end of his journey. When the black cigar had resumed its shape, however, I ventured further to know how they ever get to know it's all the way from five feet."

"To begin with, you must not be a constrictor, for it enables him to crush his prey and brought into Para by Asleep on the floor, it means half feet, and looked about inch stove-pipe. I have not tented its length, or contract between the figures you mention constrictor can coil about obtain an anchorage, and that purpose, and that only, "Dangerous? Yes, just gerous."

"The anaconda? It is even larger than the boa; British Museum measures in length, and much larger been killed. The naturalist H attain at least forty feet. The part of the time on land, the tepid waters of the rivers as they may sometimes be in water, either at play, or in p

"The boa constrictor like wild creatures come to drink will see one as quickly as you a bull in a pasture. Only loss of a human life by one came under my personal deed, I did not even hear of in vague rumors."

"The victim in this instance Irish sailor, Jimmy O'Dowd, ed his ship at Para, and on river to the plantation I worked in the cane field until attacked with chills a partially recovered, but at able to work in the hot sun. "One day he went fishing. A road ran along the side house stood, and he had which was heavily wooded. In order to reach that side cross by boat, or walk a long pond's end. Jimmy took tied it up in plain sight of down near it to fish."

"I was reading on the the ladies of the household me, doing some fancy work busy in the fields or the m

"The first intimation v was trouble were terrified Help! from across the pond we looked to where the boat near the boat. He was now arm stretched upward, and he continued to shout. Some seemed to pinion his right held to his side. A moment his cries ceased."

"I had no idea what the the men who had been at rushed out, shouting 'Co Assou!' (great snake) and cue, most of them going round, while three plunged swim across. These, how in the sunken tree-tops, at reach the victim, who wa arrived."

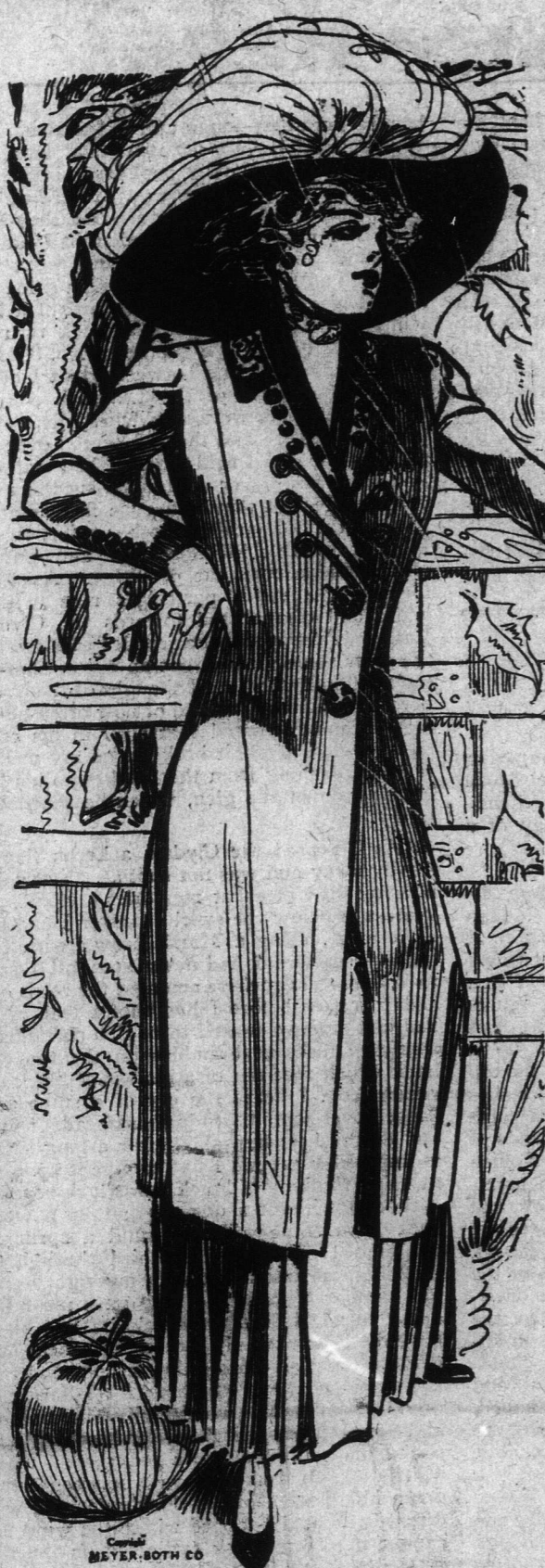
"I waited until I had s despatch the monster, by whose jaws still kept their der where the creature ha his victim; then I called to come and take me over in

"When the creature w relaxed so that its victim drawn from the encircling describe the boy's appearance forget it. With the exception doubt if there was a bone in and no one part of the diameter than another. O short man, but this thing ured fully six feet in leng"

"I have read that the victim by covering its mo its coils, so suffocating t the face was not covered a terrible compression must breath from his lungs, and ing refilled; perhaps as a way as death could com Cobb, in Outdoor Life."

COCK AND SNIPE IN

Pembrokeshire is an rough shooting, and it wanders amongst the g January with golden gorse red-brown fern, and wode the stream whispers among rose-tipped branches of t a wet and stormy night the "titled old Welsh mansion" Clydau River, well shelter where we used to take pigeons on windy evening to roost. We had waited so it was nearly noon wh



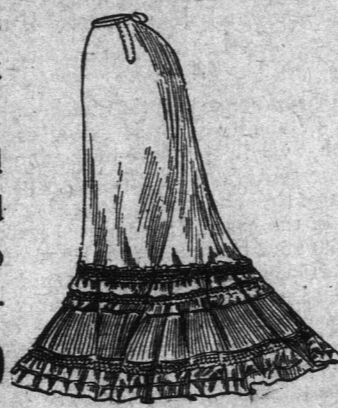
A Stirring Sale of Ladies' High Grade Costumes, Friday. Reg. Val. \$37.50 and \$45 for \$25

Our Mantle Department should certainly be a very busy place during Friday, judging from the exceptional offerings we are making in Ladies' High Grade Costumes. These were taken from our regular lines which usually sell at \$37.50 and \$45.00, yet on Friday the price is only \$25.00. The materials are mostly broadcloths, all beautifully tailored, trimmed in a great many cases with jet buttons. The coats are long, being the very latest effects, while the quality of material should certainly make it worth your while buying. This assortment of fine costumes consists of a special purchase of manufacturers' samples. There are no two suits alike. Every model is exclusive, and includes English, Canadian and American makes. Regular values \$37.50 and \$45.00, Friday, your choice for - - - - - **\$25.00**



Week-End Sale of Ladies' Moire and Heatherbloom Silk Underskirts. Reg. \$3.75, and \$5.00, for \$2.50

Every lady in Victoria and vicinity should take advantage of this splendid bargain opportunity of getting a good Silk Underskirt at from one-third to nearly one-half what they are usually sold at. The assortment which we are placing on sale, Friday, is indeed worthy of a special trip down town. The quality of the goods used in their construction, coupled with the reduction in price tends to make it imperative that you should visit this store early Friday morning. They are made with deep tucked flounce. Reg. \$2.50 sold at \$3.75 and \$5.00, special clear-out price, Friday, **\$2.50**



A Most Seasonable Sale of Umbrellas

A good Umbrella is a quick necessity these days, and on Friday we are going to give everybody a splendid chance to purchase one cheaply. Our Broad Street windows are filled with a splendid assortment, consisting of ladies', men's and children's, and are priced so low for Friday selling that it would be mere fallacy to go without one. The covering is exceptionally good quality, while the frames are extra strong.

Children's and Misses' Umbrellas, Friday, 75c and - - - **50c**
Ladies' Umbrellas, special, Friday, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and **65c**
Men's Umbrellas, special, Friday, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and **50c**

Special Bargains in Ladies' Blouses



Reg. Values \$4.50 to \$5.90, Friday Sale, **\$3.90**
Fascinating styles, coupled with fine workmanship and finish, along with the extreme, low price which we are asking for these beautiful Waists are sure to make them move quick. The variety which is to be seen in our Government Street windows, and which are on sale Friday, is a most pleasing one. They are all the very latest styles, long sleeves, beautifully trimmed with lace. Regularly sold for \$4.50 and \$5.90. Friday price **\$3.90**

Friday's Special Offerings in Ladies' Neckwear

Fancy Lace Collars, 50c
Regular values to \$1.50. Friday, 50c
Every lady can wear a fine Lace Collar after Friday, as we are placing on sale a lovely assortment of fine collars. These are in genuine, imitation Irish, and regularly sell for \$1.50, but in order to make room for Christmas goods we are placing them on sale Friday at **50c**

Fancy Lace Collars, \$1.00
Regular values to \$2.00. Friday, \$1.00
The line of Lace Collars on sale at \$1.00 is indeed good, fascinating styles that are sure to please the most exacting, will be found among them. No matter what your taste may be, you will find it can be suited here. Regular values to \$2.00. Friday, **\$1.00**

Linens on Sale, Friday

BREAKFAST CLOTHS, of unbleached Damask, good heavy quality, border all round, hemmed ready for use. Regular value 75c. On Sale Friday, each **50c**
HEMSTITCHED TABLE CLOTHS, full bleached Austrian linen, very fine, soft quality, 2 x 2 and 2 x 2 1/2 yards. Regular value \$5.00. Friday, each **\$3.25**
LINEN NAPKINS in large variety of patterns, hemmed or unhemmed. Doz **\$1.50**
ENGLISH FLANNELLETTES, striped, in all of the best washing colors, 32 in. wide. Regular 12 1/2c. Friday, per yard **10c**
COTTON PILLOW SLIPS, plain hem, sizes 40 in., 42 in., and 44 in. Regular price \$1.50 per dozen. Friday, each **10c**

Runners and Squares, 50c

On Sale Friday at **50c**
We are placing on sale Friday a large number of Runners and Squares. These are made of a cotton material, beautifully embroidered. Owing to their being a little imperfect, we have marked them extremely low for Friday selling. The usual price is 75c and \$1.00, but to clear them out quick the special price for Friday is **50c**

Men's Shoes on Sale Friday and Saturday at \$3.50

BOX CALF BLUCHER, leather lined, heavy waterproof sole **\$3.50**
STOUT BOX CALF BLUCHER, double sole, Goodyear welt **\$3.50**
TAN, OIL GRAIN BLUCHER, double sole, Goodyear welt **\$3.50**
CHROME TANNED HALF BLUCHER, heavy sole, waterproof **\$3.50**
GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER, Goodyear welt. Smart style **\$3.50**
PATENT COLT BLUCHER, half wing tips. Very dressy **\$3.50**
BRIGHT VELOUR CALF BLUCHER, leather lined, Goodyear welt **\$3.50**

Bargains in Men's Underwear for Friday

Men's Heavy Wool Shirts, Regular Value \$1.50 for \$1.00
MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY IMPORTED WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, double-breasted, specially strengthened at elbows and knees, best quality, just the kind for winter wear, in winter. In shades of blue, grey. Sizes: Shirts are 34, drawers 32. Regular \$1.50. Friday **\$1.00**
HEATHER MIXTURE RIBBED WOOL, a nice winter weight. Each pair has a card of mending to match. Per pair **25c**
BLACK RIBBED WORSTED, a warm, strong quality. Per pair **25c**
SPECIAL QUALITY KNITTED WOOLLEN GLOVES for men, \$1.00, 75c and **50c**

All Our Candies and Chocolates Are Fresh Daily, Pure and Wholesome. Try Them.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Try Our Special Quality Chocolates at 60 Cents per Pound.

VOL. L. NO. 303.

McBRIDE AND V
PROSPERITY TH
BY A UNITED

Premier's Homecoming
the Opposition Rou
Plans for the Futu
Money of B. C. Ma

Premier McBride received a
evation upon his home-coming
day evening from a campaign
of the province that has proved
winning in the highest degree,
which he had spoken in one, tw
even three population centres
during the past three weeks.
enthusiastic meetings in the co
the evening of his home-coming
one at Esquimalt and the other
O. U. W. hall, the premier ex
and amplified the railway policy
Thursday's election, stating the
is to be the issue to be decid
Thursday's election, stating the
rangements have been made i
nection with Canadian Northern
line construction, for a series of
contributory lines of color
value, reaching into practically
yet virgin districts of the pr
Among the first of these to be
the Mainland will be one to
penetrate the Okanagan distric
river; another will enter the K
via the Arrow lakes and travel
valley of the Columbia. Cons
also contemplated. On Vancou
land, surveyors will take the
immediately upon the present
being ratified by the electorate
ing the intention to extend the

MANY SALES OF MINES REPO

Herbert Macklin, Who Return
terday From Queen Charlott
lands Reports Activity.

Herbert Macklin, of Simon
& Co. Limited, returned to
yesterday from a business tour
Northern Islands, including
Charlottetown, where he has been
an inventory of the Queen's
Oil and Packing Company, se
to be sold in the course of a fe
Mr. Macklin reports that th
Mine has changed hands and
owned by the Trail Mining Co
of Trail, B. C. It was sold for
in the neighborhood of \$250,000
deal has been under negotiat
some time and was put thro
Vancouver Saturday.

The English syndicate wh
held an option on the big
Cumska Inlet, has now de
close the deal and the sale wa
fect in a few days at Vanc
Mr. Macklin states that the
has been fairly prosperous a
to reports gained at the t
ports and that many mining
are changing hands at good
Considerable rough weather
perienced on the trip and muc

POST-MARKS

The latest campaign watc
love my pickles but oh you d
It is wise to distinguish b
candid opinion and a candied

If some people were as ing
boasting for Victoria as
hacking a move for her prosp
couver wouldn't have a show!

And now we come to t
stretch politically—a "stretch
sive of a well-deserved victor
Conservatives and a "stretch
death for the Libs.

One of the ships that have
ing for the missing John Ja
passed a strange craft but ne
astor if she had sighted the
sire's yacht.

We wonder what kind of
that German budget means.

Kriegsplan on the counte
Great Britain is still popul
many.

Another nasty one for th
City. An eminent customer
as saying: "The London pant
their costumes and properties
production is over to first-cla
cial towns. . . . This year
stance the Drury Lane pant
last year will be produced
York."

Soon the chips will be rem
political shoulders and the fl
usage stored away for the ne
Montreal Star.

With a thud the aviator str
Island's state Capitol full on
"That's what comes of flyi
race of Providence," he reme
fully as he removed the flame
his hair.

A comfortable thing about
dren is when they are so nat
ish it's no use to try to nat
good they are.

Skyrapers
"These latest hats"
Said Mrs. Jaynes
"Why do they call
"Them aeroplanes"
To which her hus-
Band did reply:
So very high.
—Boston