

Everything Ready-to-wear \$9.50 Fall Coats Best Designs July Sale Prices on Tuesday

Safest Medicine for Women's Complaints Fruit-atives remove the CAUSE of these diseases.

VICTORIA BUILDERS FORM AN EXCHANGE Contractors of City Have Organized for Their Mutual Advantage

Quite a number of mining experts were visiting various mines on Queen Charlotte Islands...

J. J. HILL'S INTEREST IN CROW'S NEST COAL General Manager Lindsey Makes Statement as to Recent Story

Fine Summer Waists at Less Than Ever Prices Ladies' Summer Waists Made of extra fine Muslin and Lawn...

FATAL ACCIDENT W. Baynes, Longshoreman, Killed by Fall in Deep Tank of Ning Chow

SMUGGLING CHINESE T. C. Hopkins, alias, Harper, who was charged with unlawfully aiding and abetting...

FIVE THOUSAND CONTRACT LABORERS Number of Japanese Emigration Companies Combine to Send 5,000 Coolies

RIFLEMAN'S SCORES Blesley, July 13.—The Kolojore cup match yesterday was won by the Gunsey team...

LOCAL MARKETS Royal household items, Eggs, Butter, etc.

RESOLUTE FLOATED. Three Large Tugs Required to Haul Schooner From Dungeness.

BROUGHT NEWS OF BIG DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH Amur Reports Rich Coal Finds on Queen Charlottes—Mastodon Is Unearthed

HINDU MEETS WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENT Jumps from Work Car and May Lose a Foot as the Result

HORTICULTURE IN VICTORIA Victoria has been quite properly called the "Rose City"...

De Laval Cream Separators are the choice of creamerymen and the world's experts on dairying and dairy machinery.

Pressure on Castro. Caracas, Venezuela, July 13.—The American minister, Mr. Russell...

ALPINE CLIMBERS KILLED Grenoble, France, July 13.—Two members of the Italian Alpine club...

MARK TWAIN VIOLENTLY GAY Now Seven Years Younger Than When He Went to England

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NEW PUMP IS BEING INSTALLED AT LAKE It is Hoped That It Will Help Relieve the Water Situation

THE TIDES Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

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ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT District of Mookha. TAKE NOTICE that Emily Logsdon...

WILSON'S KILL them all. No dead flies lying about when used as directed.

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KUMERIC LEAVES WITH BIG GROWTH Sailed from Honolulu With 1177 Japanese—The Inspectors Would Not Allow More

The steamer Kumeric left Honolulu on Tuesday with 1177 Japanese coolies for British Columbia, all of whom are expected to land at Vancouver. It has been intended to bring 2,500 Japanese, but Inspector Bolles and Bulger who went from San Francisco to Honolulu to inspect the life-saving appliances of the British steamer refused to grant license for over 1,200. The Kumeric is expected to reach William Head quarantine station on Friday next and Dr. Armstrong expects that about two days will be required to pass the immigrants.

The Kumeric is bringing as a passenger also Hon. Mr. Chillingworth, of Honolulu, a member of the Hawaiian local government, who in association with some Japanese boarding house keepers of the islands chartered the Kumeric for \$20,000. The Japanese are paying \$36 for the passage here, and incidental expenses of bringing the two inspectors from San Francisco will not total high. It is figured that the charterers will make a large profit. They intend to continue the business and Hon. Mr. Chillingworth will bring to San Francisco to arrange for the charter of other vessels to bring Japanese to British Columbia. There were some cases of smallpox on board the Kumeric on her arrival at Honolulu from the Azores and the San Francisco steambot inspectors, Messrs. Bolles and Bulger, were vaccinated before going on board the vessel and donned clothes which were left behind when they left the steamer. The charterers sought to secure permission from the inspectors to carry 2,500 passengers, but they refused to license the Kumeric for more than 1,200.

CANNING SHOULD BE A LEADING INDUSTRY Wholesale Grocers Look for Many Factories When Orchards Develop

C. E. Solney, manager for F. R. Stewart & Co., in an interview on the subject to the fruit industry on Vancouver Island, expressed himself as quite enthusiastic over the steadily increasing acreage of apples, plums, pears, prunes, cherries, nectarines, crab apples, etc. In addition to the standard fruits named he says peaches and apricots were likely to become an important fruit in time. Of small fruits, gooseberries held premier position and reached a very high position of development on the island, followed by currants, raspberries, blackberries, etc. The logan berry, which was one of the many creations of Luther Burbank, the wizard of California, was introduced into the island about two years ago. This berry, which is a raspberry, especially in color, but grew to a very much greater size, some growing to a length of two inches. They were more prolific and infinitely better adapted for jam or jelly than any other variety of berry. The berry contained more acid and was sharper than the raspberries, either the raspberry or blackberry. The phenomenal berry was another of the same species, a creation of Mr. Burbank. It had been introduced here and was deservedly popular. Mulberries grow to perfection and were really a delicious fruit. This market berry is largely supplied with apples from the Tasmanian orchards in the early spring, while grapes were imported from Australia. The seasons in the apple orchards were the reverse of the seasons north of us, and the autumn fruit ripening in March and April. A great many orchards were producing in the state of Victoria.

Upon the earning power of apple orchards, many of which were now coming into bearing and would easily show a net profit of from \$100 to \$200 per acre, as the orchards matured, this without eliminating the value of small fruits grown between the rows. On the subject of fruit culture on Vancouver Island Simon Lester was full of enthusiasm for its growth and possibilities not the least of which were the opportunities for developing the canning and preserving industries. A cannery in operation in the Victoria district, putting up apples, plums and rhubarb, was sending out excellent goods, beautifully put up and where there was no chance for eastern made goods. The asparagus, rhubarb and fruits raised by R. M. Palmer were not only of the very finest variety, but were examples of what could be done if others cared to take the trouble to

Customs Appointments Hedley City, July 10.—Additions have lately been made to the Customs force along the line of the V. V. E. Walter Frith last week received his appointment as Customs officer at Chesaco, R. Gardiner at Midway, intends to resign. R. D. Kerr will move from Eridsville to Midway, and possibly to Chesaco, a new appointment made for Myncaster. The appointments so far have all been satisfactory. The most recent estimate of all the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is \$12,000,000,000.

HON. FRED PETERS IS ATTACKED BY WITNESS Lawyer Suffers at Hands of Man Whom He Had Just Cross-Examined

(From Friday's Daily.) Angered because of the cross-examination to which he was subjected, in court, Walter H. Stevens, of Cobble Hill laid in wait for Hon. Fred Peters, K. C., at the adjournment of the proceedings in the libel action being tried in the civil sitting of the supreme court yesterday afternoon and made a violent attack on the lawyer, in the face of the court. The witness, who had just been cross-examined and had little damage, bystanders interfered and Stewart was taken in charge by the officers. He was escorted back into court where he was severely reprimanded by Chief Justice Hester for his exhibition of temper and fined \$20 for contempt and bound in a bond of \$50 to preserve the peace for one week.

The assault was only one of several unusual incidents during the trial of the suit for \$5000 damages for libel brought by Major MacFarlane against F. W. Garnett. The case was expectedly adjourned about 4 o'clock on account of the sudden illness of one of the jurymen who was taken sick in court. The action goes over to next Tuesday. A number of witnesses for the defence were heard yesterday. They were Major MacFarlane, H. B. McGon, constable, John Hawkins, A. H. Lomas, government agent, George Frayne and Walter Stewart. The latter was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Peters who is acting for the plaintiff and did not like it. The examination and cross-examination of the defendant occupied all the morning session. Seventeen or twenty French families are children.

Novel Indian Suit Riverhead, Ill., July 12.—A novel suit was filed in the Suffolk County court today by the Montauk Indians, as a tribe, against H. B. McGon, constable, for possession of land which they claim they have been deprived by the whites since 1860. Counsel for the Indians were the local attorney, J. H. Lomas, and the right to the land was uninterupted. In 1879 a portion of the land was divided into two lots, one of which was sold to a white man and the other to an Indian. The Indian claim that the bargain was illegal and that the Indians should have been sold as a tribe and not as individuals.

ORANGEMEN CELEBRATE TWELFTH AT SIDNEY Annual Picnic Yesterday Was Successful—Interesting Addresses

(From Saturday's Daily.) The annual picnic of the Loyal Orange Association was held yesterday at Sydney and a royal good time was had from the moment of starting to their return at 7:10. About 250 ladies and gentlemen were in attendance and took part in the games. A number of running races were participated in. The feature of the day was the delivery by Rev. A. J. Brace, in which he discussed the "Principles of the Loyal Orange Institution." S. B. Netherby was most interesting in his address covering somewhat the same ground as the previous speaker, but his address was more of an educational nature. The Educational Features of the Order, gave scope to a special line of thought and discussion with which he dealt most effectively. Rev. T. W. Gladstone was interesting, as he always is, in his public addresses and discussed in a broad and comprehensive way "The General Line of the Order." The annual picnics of the order are always anticipated with pleasure, for the strong feature every year is the literary part of the programme. The dinner was served by the ladies of the Methodist church of Sydney. For the excellence of the menu and elegance with which it was served there is nothing but the highest praise.

New B. C. City Fort Essington, July 10.—The Northwest Comorois & Transportation Company has issued contracts for the supply of materials and construction of a very substantial wharf at Esquimalt, capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat at any stage of the tide. What the establishment of a distributing point for the province, the mouth of the river will save to all the boats engaged in the coast trade is incalculable. In a few days a contract will be signed for the erection of the Grand Trunk Hotel in the new city, which, when complete, will surpass anything north of Vancouver, containing all up-to-date improvements, including telephone communication with all available points, and electrified throughout.

Wanouver Matters. Vancouver, July 11.—The Vancouver county Orange lodge, assembled here to-night, sent the following telegram to Orange lodges in the Victoria district: "Vancouver Orangemen aroused over Buckingham outrage. Count on us in any emergency. Men and money at your orders." W. H. Dunmore, county master. The reception committee resolved to hold a grand reception to Premier McBride, who is expected to arrive here at 9:30 Saturday night. A band and torchlight procession have been arranged for him. He will also give a reception in New Westminster. The weekly bank clearings here to-day reached the record figure of \$4,384,888. The London Daughters of the Empire are expected to receive \$50 for the South African soldiers' monument fund from their bank. The committee themselves off at Kiel as Admiral Folgo and Admiral Dewey.

FARM LABORERS SCARCITY Dominion Teachers to Meet in Victoria Association Accepts Mayor's Invitation to Come Here

(From Friday's Daily.) Vancouver, July 10.—The scarcity of farm laborers is materially affecting the price of butter and other farm and dairy products in the Fraser valley with other sections of the province. While butter sells from five to ten cents a pound, higher than it did a few years ago, the farmers complain that the profit is less today than then owing to the increased cost of farm and dairy lands. Such is the report brought to Vancouver by F. M. Logan, provincial livestock commissioner, who recently visited various parts of the Fraser valley. The most satisfactory feature is the opinion of the rich farming sections is being retarded by the scarcity of laborers. Mr. Logan inspected cheese factories along the line of his tour and reports improvement in the quality of both cheese and butter. The dry spring has affected the crops, and the farmers complain that to redeem the short crop, there is still a noticeable shrinking below the average length and weight of the cereal grain.

Big Lake Steamers Sunk by Collision Misunderstanding of Signals Results in Their Meeting Head-On

Windsor, Ont., July 12.—Two big steel freighters, the Tuscarora, of the Lehigh Valley line, and the Maryland of the Hudson River line, met in a serious head-on collision in St. Clair river at an early hour this morning, as a result of which both boats are sunk on the bottom of the river. No lives were reported to have been lost. Before sinking, the Tuscarora managed to get to a nearby dock, and then tilted to the bottom, while the Maryland got stuck in the mud. The river before she filled and sank. While the captains of both vessels refuse to discuss the reason for the collision, it is understood to have been due to a misunderstanding of the signals as both boats were entering the river at about the same time.

GRANBY FURNACES ORANGEMEN DELIGHTED WITH CITY OF VICTORIA Editorial of The Sentinel Describes Recent Visit of Delegates

(From Friday's Daily.) The Orange Sentinel of Toronto in its issue of July 4 contains the following account of the visit to Victoria of a party of the delegates to the recent Orange convention at Vancouver, from the pen of H. C. Hooker, editor of the paper: "In his system of parks and drives Vancouver cannot compare with Victoria. That could not be expected. Nature has done less for the mainland city. Besides they have been too busy with their departmental stores, paving with the handsome wide thoroughfares, and installing the very best water system—which supplies the water to the city. In this respect Vancouver is fortunate beyond expression. A never-failing source of the purest water with the best water in America. Victoria to the square inch is obtained from the mountains. One conduit is laid from the Capilano creek and another is about completed from a still higher source. All over the West Vancouver water is held as a standard for purity and refreshing qualities. A Flying Visit to Victoria "Sixty-five of the delegates took a flying visit to Victoria on Friday afternoon returning Saturday evening. The splendid C. P. R. steamer Princess Victoria, makes the run of eighty miles in less than four hours. It is a most delightful trip. The only thing that I have seen which compares to Quebec is the St. Lawrence river, from Quebec to Tadoussac. It surpasses the St. Lawrence. There are the same lofty mountains, but the mountains are not so gloomy. The climate is all that is something uplifting and inspiring in the view of the lofty, snow-capped peaks. One feels like clapping his hands. The Laurentians have rather the opposite effect. The hills are described in the language the guide books employ for the Saguenay—the mysterious, the mysterious, the Laurentians are mysterious mountains and the British Columbia hills are the reverse. They inspire you. The Beauty of Victoria. "There are four hours of this kind of scenery from Vancouver of this kind of scenery in Victoria. And when you arrive there, it is a climax to all that you have seen. The city is beautiful, Vancouver Island, and many people are now preparing to leave for this city with the intention of making it their future home. The crop outlook which earlier in the season was poor, has improved and the farmers are all looking forward to a good harvest, and a continued demand from people of eastern Canada and the United States for now winter wheat. The people of the province of Alberta realize that there is an immense unutilized market in the prairie provinces for British Columbia grown fruit and having had their share of the hardships of uncertainty, the farmers are all stock the orchard industry now looks most attractive to them. Mr. Brewster has not yet decided whether to visit the city of Victoria. He will return to Banff next week, and take a trip east before making his final arrangements.

SELLS OUT INTERESTS TO MOVE TO VICTORIA J. A. Brewster of Banff Coming Here to Live—Expects Big Movement

(From Friday's Daily.) J. A. Brewster of Banff, Alta., the well known C.P.R. guide for the Canadian National Park, has disposed of all his interests in the popular summer resort of the Rocky mountains, and will take up his residence in Victoria. He is at present in the city, with Mrs. Brewster, registered at the Driard hotel. Recently Mr. Brewster has traveled considerably over the prairies of Alberta, and has become convinced that there is a big movement of people in this direction. In Calgary and Edmonton, he says, there is talk on every hand about Victoria and Vancouver Island, and many people are now preparing to leave for this city with the intention of making it their future home. The crop outlook which earlier in the season was poor, has improved and the farmers are all looking forward to a good harvest, and a continued demand from people of eastern Canada and the United States for now winter wheat. The people of the province of Alberta realize that there is an immense unutilized market in the prairie provinces for British Columbia grown fruit and having had their share of the hardships of uncertainty, the farmers are all stock the orchard industry now looks most attractive to them. Mr. Brewster has not yet decided whether to visit the city of Victoria. He will return to Banff next week, and take a trip east before making his final arrangements.

WORLD VERSUS PROVINCE Libel Action Dismissed by Judge on Point of Law Vancouver, July 12.—Mr. Justice Clement this morning dismissed the libel action of the World against the Province without costs. He said he found for the World on the facts as presented, but on a point of law must decide for the Province. While the World had shown that the statement of the Province was untrue, it had shown more than double the truth. The World was false, it had not been shown that this statement had damaged the World, or was actionable.

MARK TWAIN'S VISIT OVER London, July 12.—Mark Twain spent the last day of his visit to England quietly, being free at last from the engagements which he filled every hour of his time since his arrival. During the morning he went over the National Gallery under the guidance of the director, Sir Charles Holroyde, and after unching with friends returned to his room, where he will remain until his departure early tomorrow on board the Atlantic Transporter, which will meet him for New York. Many persons called to bid farewell to the humorist, whose reception in England has exceeded in warmth that of any visitor in many years. Mark Twain is naturally greatly pleased, and expressed himself as having had the best of times.

SCOW IS BURNED GEORGIA AT MAZATLAN The steamer Georgia of the Canadian-Mexican line, which left Victoria on July 1st on her second trip to Mexico ports reached Mazatlan on Wednesday, according to a cablegram received by the local office of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship Company. The Georgia carried little freight and no passengers from Victoria, but shipped a large number of passengers aboard to other ports in the Gulf of Mexico. From that port the Georgia will proceed to Manzanillo, Acapulco and Salina Cruz.

PHILIPPINE SETTLEMENT Government and Church Able to Arrange Their Differences Washington, July 12.—An agreement has been reached between the United States Secretary of War and the representatives of the Catholic church in the Philippine islands regarding a number of important matters of controversy, which will obviate the necessity of prolonging threatening vexatious litigation. Regarding the landed properties, the agreement provides that the Roman Catholic church, through the Archbishop of Manila, shall possess in absolute title the land and the property pertaining to the hospital of San Juan de Dios, the college of San Jose, the hospital of San Jose in Cavite, and the college of Santa Isabel. These properties are valued at \$2,068,000. The church relinquishes to the government of the Philippines all claims and demands upon the estate of Santa Pofencia and upon the hospital of San Lazaro, except that the archbishop is to retain possession of all claims and demands upon the Santa Cruz cemetery is situated and of fifty hectares north of the hospital. The Spanish-Philippine bank dispute will be abandoned, which all claims to exclusive privileges and to note issues beyond the amount approved by the American government are abandoned, but the other bank receives the confirmation without litigation and important privileges.

Resigns His Post New York, July 12.—Wm. J. Williams, vice president of the New York Central and River Railway system for several years, will sever his official connection with the road on October 1st.

FISHING VESSELS BOUNDED TO FRASER Tugs Taking Long Lines of Columbia River Boats to Fishing Grounds

Strung out in long lines behind the boats, flotillas of Columbia river boats and war canoes of various sizes are daily proceeding to Fraser river to join the already large salmon fishing fleet out after the sockeye. The new gasoline launch Unicorn which is replacing the steamer now known as the Pellicara and was built as a passenger boat from Vancouver is in port awaiting the coming of a large canoe. The swiftness of the Fraser coast and was processed to the Fraser to-day with a long line of fishing boats. Turret rock, the depot of the fishermen on the upper harbor, is practically deserted, for the Greeks, Japanese and others, who are stocking the river in the picturesque group of canoes on the launch, have taken their sloops and the gas engine boats of Columbia river boats belonging to Indians. The lying off the reserve across from the harbor front and the Indian fishermen are making ready to be towed to the river. Meanwhile they are stocking their boats with provisions, etc., some have been buying phonographs and the gas engine boats are lounging about the docks and the ducks sitting on the water in the shade of a tarpaulin thrown over the bow of their boats. The phonograph can be heard grinding out a Sousa march, and the syncopated melodies of the southern darter for the detection of the waiting fishermen. Many more Japanese than usual have already left Victoria, and the number of that nationality will be engaged on the river this year will be largest on record. They have adopted the use of gasoline boats this year to act as tenders to sailing boats, one large launch having been built for this purpose. The intention is for the gas engine launch to visit the different fleets of Japanese gill-netters and take over their catches for carriage to the canneries. Lying off Turret rock, moored to one of the Japanese fishing platforms, is a small raft which was built for the purpose of becoming an attraction at the Gorge. It has a rattling around it and its centre is a small enclosure surrounded by Japanese. In this the Japanese promoting the affair thought to place a number of live catfish and for five cents a rod they proposed to allow those who were willing to gamble for the captive catfish. The scheme was abandoned, however, and the raft lies idle with the few fishing sloops that have not yet left for the Fraser river.

BOXING BOUT AT VANCOUVER Vancouver, July 11.—Gon Jones, has announced that he had secured O'Neill and Miller's signatures to a contract for a boxing exhibition to take place at the Casino Hotel on Wednesday, July 24. O'Neill will defend the ring at about 130, and Miller will tip the scales at 135, but this difference in weight was amply arranged by the principal. O'Neill recently arrived here from Australia, and he has the appearance of a likely youngster, while Miller has been a resident of San Francisco for several months, and is employed by the Canadian Pacific.

WE only want in Glo store for you lar prices. Dent's "Zamba" Dent's pair... Dent's washable Dent's "Ibex," Dent's chamois.

Write us for price den FEL P. O. Box 48. THE BANK He CAPITAL RESERV A Genera Savin Deposits interest is All out of town to be made and money VICTORIA BR DIRECT DRAFT CAMPER nuisance in conn Because the r a dust fue (see When you r ashes (no back-shaking with the shine) what dust arises is drawn from the ash-past up the dust-flue, then H. CO Adver British Co

contributed their full share to this general improvement, and held their own with the more advanced agricultural sections in the province.

A great change is taking place in the neighborhood of the city and tributary districts in an increase in acreage under cultivation and in the number of small orchards and fruit gardens established by new comers from the middle west, the British Isles, Europe and United States.

The campaign against fruit pests, inaugurated and vigorously carried out by Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit inspector, and his assistants, is a notable event of the past spring, the result being a universal cleaning up of orchards, and the adoption of preventive measures against the perpetuation of disease and destructive insects—a very notable improvement in the appearance of the orchards is the first result of this action, and it is confidently hoped that better fruit and more of it may be its effect in the ultimate.

A valuable treatise on "Orchard Cleaning and Remedies for Insect Pests and Diseases" prepared by the provincial inspector, was published during the year, and distributed to fruit growers throughout the province, with excellent results which are manifest everywhere, more attention being given to pruning and spraying.

The unsurpassed excellence of British Columbia apples was again illustrated at the fruit show at the Royal Horticultural associations of England and Scotland; the collective exhibit sent over by the government receiving the gold medal at London and Edinburgh, while ten silver and bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors. A fair percentage of the prize fruit was grown in or about Victoria.

The agricultural interests of Vancouver Island with those of the province generally, have suffered from a shortage of farm help, in consequence of which many farmers were forced to curtail their operations, and appeals were made to the government to take steps to encourage the immigration of farm hands and domestic servants.

An experiment in tobacco culture on a commercial basis is being made near Nanaimo, which gives promise of complete success. The men interested are experienced Belgian tobacco growers, and they report the existing conditions favorable to the production of a high grade leaf in the district chosen for their plantation.

Owing to the rather backward season, the early dates fixed for the holding of summer fairs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the consequent impossibility of securing a representative number of exhibitors, the government decided not to make a provincial exhibit at these fairs.

Great activity has been evident in all lines of industry during the past twelve months. Although wages have been increased, the demand for labor has exceeded the supply in all departments especially in the building, machine shops and factories generally.

Imports to June 30, \$3,254,274 \$4,252,123 Collections. Custom house to June 30 \$315,630.94 \$1,064,607.99 Internal revenue to June 30 175,477.37 210,585.94 Post office to June 30 57,000.00 67,400.00

Bank clearings increased 23 1/2 per cent. In Victoria and in the vicinity there has been a marked rise in the value of land, both residential and agricultural property being affected.

The equable climate and other residential advantages of this city have become known throughout the continent largely owing to the indefatigable efforts of the Tourist Association and many are coming to reside here, leaving on the one hand the hot summers to the south and on the other hand the rigorous winters of the north of Victoria. British Columbia is fully participating in the general commercial prosperity of Canada and its wealth in minerals, timber, fish and as a fruit growing country will continue to offer great attractions for the investment of capital and the employment of labor.

The approaching construction to the coast of one, or more transcontinental railways is certain to have a great

affect on the development of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

J. A. MARA, President. F. A. PAULINE, Vice-President. F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

MR. TATLOW'S ADDRESS

Hon. Mr. Tatlow's address was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I assure you I am very grateful for the kind reception you have just given me, and also to your president for the kind remarks he has addressed to you by my name. As he says, it is on several occasions on which I have had the honor to occupy this position I think for four years now I have been the only available member of the government to take part in your meetings. And while I have been sorry that some of my colleagues have not been able to come with me, I have always been very much honored by the invitation I have received, and I am more especially sorry that I was going to say, this meeting was not a few days later, so that we might have had the presence of Mr. Richard McBride back, so that he could have given you some of the conclusions he had drawn during his late trip to England. He has written several letters in which he has assured me that the name of British Columbia, and the wealth of British Columbia are becoming, he is told, from every side, much more widely known than they have ever been before in the old country, so I say it would have been very interesting to you to have had him here, and I wish he was here today. But as that cannot be, I shall ask you simply to put up with the few remarks I am able to make.

In looking over this report which has been placed before me, I find that the report refers to the matter of immigration. I see that your committee recommends, first, that the provincial and federal laws be immediately suspended; second, that the provincial government immediately appoint one or more competent agents to act under the supervision of the agent general, to travel through the various parts of Great Britain and give information as to the labor requirements and conditions in British Columbia; and third, that some plan of assisted immigration be extended to farm laborers, unskilled workmen and domestics.

Well, I may say, that this question is one which has occupied the serious attention of this government for some time past, and we had hoped to early in November last that we would come to an arrangement that would be a benefit to the province; we were at that time negotiating with the aid of the Salvation Army and with the aid of the Canadian Pacific railway to get a low through rate to British Columbia. We got a telegram one day from Montreal to the effect that the charges had been fixed at \$23.35. We immediately went to work upon that; and it was not until six weeks or so afterwards we found out that the rate only held as between the port of departure and the coast. Consequently, an addition had to be made for crossing the country. It took some further time before we could make any arrangement as to that; and I think it was the end of February or beginning of March before a rate was finally given from Liverpool to Victoria or Vancouver, of \$66.50. That was the first time we were in position to make a finished arrangement. We had all this time been negotiating with the Salvation Army, as they were bringing out a great many immigrants, more especially of the farming class, to Canada. But we found, they told us, that the great difficulty was that the pay for agricultural labor in Ontario was so high that it was not possible to get any more people to come on to this country. A year or so ago agricultural labor in Ontario was worth \$25 a month and board, at the present time agricultural laborers are able to get \$25 months and their board. While that rate maintains, it is not easy for them to put in the additional \$40 necessary to bring them out here.

Arrangements Made. Then, at the last session of our legislature we got the legislature to spend a certain amount of money in this direction; in improving means for immigration, and I am glad to say we have undertaken to bring us out, during the year, from the date of that agreement, one thousand suitable agents, more especially of the farming class, to Ontario, and to assist immigrants. There are to be assisted immigrants. We are lending them a sum of money, which they lend to these immigrants again and get returned out of their wages from time to time. They have also made us a promise that in addition to that they will do their best, and they say they believe they can do it, to duplicate that number, and bring out another thousand immigrants, which would require any assistance. This arrangement was made to some little time ago, and in consequence of it they have sent their best immigration agent, by the name of Brigadier Howell, from Toronto, and he is at present in England going about selecting immigrants to be sent out here. We had this advice from Toronto a very short time ago. So that in that way we have somebody attending to this business in England.

At the same time, in the past, as I have told you before, by way of object lesson, by way of fruit displays in London. We have undertaken to do so this year, we have arranged to place an exhibit at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Association, which is to be held at the end of November next, in which we will send a carload of fruit, and we will also send our fruit over to all the provincial exhibits in England, Dublin, Glasgow and all the other usual exhibitions. These exhibits will be in charge of Mr. Palmer, and when we call Mr. Palmer in this direction, we have as good an immigration agent as you could send from British Columbia. So that we have now as you see, paid agents of the Salvation Army over there for the purpose of inducing immigration, and he will be very ably reinforced there by the president of the agricultural society, Mr. Palmer, on a like mission.

Shows Prosperity. Now, to go further on with that report, I was very pleased to see at the condition of that report the favorable condition of the different government offices and post office matters, which all tend to show the prosperity of

the province. And I might say that we have some little experience in these things, and that our experience tends to corroborate the statements which are made in the board of trade report.

Industrial Growth. To begin with, take the revenue of this province, which I have only just made note of, and I can estimate the revenue of the province for the year 1906, which was \$2,000,000. It will be just double what it was in the year 1903, four years ago. It will be over 20 per cent. higher than it was last year, and it is a very remarkable condition. It is remarkable when you remember it is not from taxation, because the rates of taxation were decreased by the legislation of this last session, but come nearly altogether from the benefits of the enterprise of the province, and correspondingly from the fact that has been bought, some for use, and some for speculation, but all in consequence of the additional faith that has been placed in the future of the province, but, as I say, to the expansion of its industries.

If you go on to look at these various industries, the four principal ones of which I have just mentioned, from agriculture and fruit growing, from the fisheries, from the lumber and the fisheries, we had a total of over forty millions of dollars, from, as I told you, the small population of two hundred thousand in British Columbia. It has increased correspondingly, and with the revenue of the various departments of the government you refer to.

Increase in Fisheries. Take, first of all, I think you mention very largely in your report, and I speak of this with respect to Prof. Prince, the salmon industry. From all the conditions that you have anticipated, there has been a large increase in the results of the fisheries in the province, are just as large as they were last year. In the year 1904 the total value of the salmon, minion marine and fisheries report, from the fisheries of British Columbia were some \$1,500,000; in the year 1905 the total value of the fisheries was \$1,850,000, and in spite of the fact that there has been a depreciation in amount of the salmon industry of about half to two-thirds, probably two and a half per cent., we have that amount fully made up by the expansion of other fishing interests. Take, for instance, the halibut, the year 1905, the halibut exports from this province was valued at \$435,000; a few weeks ago we had occasion to obtain the value of the halibut for last year, and we find it was valued at \$435,000. Consequently, there is a million and a half of dollars to be made in the halibut trade, and you will find that the product of the fisheries this year is between nine million and a half and ten million, the same as last year.

Agricultural Returns. To go on to the agricultural returns, I put them for this year at some \$700,000. It is true there has been a great deal of the corn crop, and attempts made to cultivate it, than in former years. But I am sorry to say that, owing to the very great dearth of agricultural labor which you have referred to in your report, the returns have not been obtained from the soil which there should have been. In many instances there are people who have been working on the farms who go to waste from the fact they could not get the labor to put them in condition to grow products for the market. At the same time, it is satisfactory to know that some small increase has been made.

In the year before, take the item of butter, which was manufactured, between the creation of the district in this province, 1,850,000 pounds of butter; in the last year that was raised to 2,150,000 pounds, and a value of some \$400,000. It is one-half the amount of the butter that is used in the province. In other words, we had last year arrived at the point where we manufactured one-half of the butter we had been using in the province. In other words, we had last year arrived at the point where we manufactured one-half of the butter we had been using in the province. In other words, we had last year arrived at the point where we manufactured one-half of the butter we had been using in the province.

Fruit Industry. Then again, you have the fruit industry of the province. I need not repeat to you, Mr. Chairman, the great success which has been achieved in this industry. Our fruit has been exhibited in London, and has won the gold medal and silver medal and many other prizes. The Royal Agricultural Society, which has been very active in advancing and bringing about the immigration policy which we hope may be successful in the near future, has also been very active in the improvement of the orchards of the province. This year there have been imported into the province over twice as much stock of fruit trees as in previous years—over a million and a half trees. The value of the trees imported last year was \$1,000,000, and the value of the trees imported during the year ended, is over \$400,000—Showing that that industry, too, must be going ahead, and that in a few years from now when we are bringing out another thousand immigrants, which would require any assistance. This arrangement was made to some little time ago, and in consequence of it they have sent their best immigration agent, by the name of Brigadier Howell, from Toronto, and he is at present in England going about selecting immigrants to be sent out here. We had this advice from Toronto a very short time ago. So that in that way we have somebody attending to this business in England.

At the same time, in the past, as I have told you before, by way of object lesson, by way of fruit displays in London. We have undertaken to do so this year, we have arranged to place an exhibit at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Association, which is to be held at the end of November next, in which we will send a carload of fruit, and we will also send our fruit over to all the provincial exhibits in England, Dublin, Glasgow and all the other usual exhibitions. These exhibits will be in charge of Mr. Palmer, and when we call Mr. Palmer in this direction, we have as good an immigration agent as you could send from British Columbia. So that we have now as you see, paid agents of the Salvation Army over there for the purpose of inducing immigration, and he will be very ably reinforced there by the president of the agricultural society, Mr. Palmer, on a like mission.

Shows Prosperity. Now, to go further on with that report, I was very pleased to see at the condition of that report the favorable condition of the different government offices and post office matters, which all tend to show the prosperity of

the province. And I might say that we have some little experience in these things, and that our experience tends to corroborate the statements which are made in the board of trade report.

mine alone, Granby, has shown in the four years, 1903 to 1907, production which paid dividends of \$3,325,000. Other mines have paid large dividends also. And, on Vancouver Island, we have now the addition of the Richard III. mine, which is a dividend of two and one-half per cent. all showing that the industry is in a very good condition that it was two or three years ago.

The smelting returns also show very much the same increase. In the year 1903 the smelting returns of this province were \$2,000,000, and in the year 1906 the smelting returns were up to \$20,000,000, just ten times what they were four years previous.

And, to show what is going on today, I might say that the returns give some 6,000 free miners' licenses taken, up by individuals, up to May 30 last, and by companies, have taken over 150 free miners' licenses, showing that there is a great deal of work going on in the woods, besides the work we know of in returns from the mines.

Magnificent Title. Taking these returns together, as I said before, we find that from our mines, we have had some \$6,000,000 from agriculture and fruit growing, \$7,000,000 from the fisheries, \$9,500,000 from lumber, \$12,000,000 making a total of over forty millions of dollars, and when everything is brought in the products of the year will probably amount to \$60,000,000.

Capital Invested. And one remark more in this connection, and then I stop, that is as to capital invested in industries, and the increase of it. In 1901, as far as we are able to gain from returns, the amount was some \$23,000,000. It was increased in the year 1906 to \$55,000,000, and it is certain that that is a very conservative estimate, as those are the figures given us, from every department. In connection with the industries of the province of British Columbia, show the most satisfactory results.

In one item, a very important item in the provincial accounts, is that of marriage licenses. In 1903 the revenue from marriage licenses was some \$5,000; in the year 1907 just ended it has risen to \$9,000, nearly double. That shows that the condition of the province is such that it is necessary to have a fair share of it. (Applause.)

Chief Jarvis Governor of Nelson Jail—Many Deputy Game Wardens. To be justices of the peace: John Holt, of Quesnel, Cariboo district; Charles Wright, of Kuskonook, West Kootenay; Alexander Cox, of Paterson, West Kootenay.

To be fire wardens, for the year 1907, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Bush Fire Act and any rules and regulations made thereunder: Alexander J. McCool, of Fernie; Duncan McPhail, of Tulameen, Outer Flat.

To be notaries public for the province of British Columbia: Samuel Albert Cater, of Vancouver; John Walter Austin, of Britannia Beach; William Herbert Marcon, of Alberni; James T. Wood, of Golden; William Henry Bullock-Webster, of Nelson; William G. Rose, of Nelson, M. D.; to be health officer for the Nelson mining division.

DIG INCREASE IN THE ASSESSMENT

Figures Are Three and a Third Millions Greater Than Last Year

The city assessment rolls for the present year show an increase of \$3,374,745 in the value of land and improved property over that of last year. This was learned at the final session of the court of revision which was held yesterday morning, when the members of the court affixed their signatures to the rolls for the year.

The total assessments for the present year and for 1906 are as follows: Improve- Land. ments. Total. 1907. \$13,718,750 \$8,226,830 \$21,945,580 1906. 10,822,948 7,877,320 18,700,268 Inc. 3,025,405 349,540 3,374,745

At the rate of 2 per cent on land and one per cent on improvements a total revenue of \$292,623 was raised upon the assessments of 1907. If the city council strikes the same rate for the present year this will mean an increase of about \$44,000 in revenue over that of last year.

In the above figures the increase in real property takes no account of a number of buildings which figured in the building returns for the past year and so the figures do not give an accurate idea of the increased numbers of buildings completed or in course of completion. The building returns for 1906 showed over \$630,000 worth of new buildings. The assessment roll does not take into account the \$250,000 which the improvements upon the new Empress hotel were rated in the building returns as the hotel is exempt from taxation for fifteen years.

The new Fether & Linder building, for example also, is only rated at about \$10,000 in the assessment rolls as that is about all at which the actual work on the building was rated, though the total value of the building as given in the building returns was \$45,000.

The Fether Soap factory improvements rated at \$10,000 in the building returns do not appear upon the assessment rolls as this building also is exempt from taxation. Repairs upon the building of the Royal Jubilee hospital to the extent of \$6,000 made last year are also exempt.

Similarly the assessment rolls next year will include the new addition to St. Joseph's hospital, valued at \$150,000.

Standard Quality Always

You get the very finest tea the world produces, fresh from the gardens, in the Sealed Lead Packets—

White Swan Soap

Is the purest soap on the market. Each cake is guaranteed absolutely pure, therefore the safest soap to use.

The Wrappers can be Exchanged for Premiums

Suits for Coolness

All the hot weather aristocrats are here— English Flannels, Imperial Serges, Gray Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, Irish Homespuns

Light fabrics, dark fabrics and plenty in between—from the dignified plain effects to all manner of daring stripes, plaids and mixtures.

No trouble to pick out your summer suit, with so much elegance to choose from. \$15, \$18, \$20, and up.

Fit-Perform 73 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Premier McBride HIS HOMEWARD JOURNEY

Speaks to Winnipeg on Questions of Disclaims Attribution

Position in Which Province ment is Placed by Op of Northern Dist

Winnipeg, July 11.—Premier McBride, returning through the east from London, H. vigorously the use of which have been attributed eastern papers. This is not only to the term however, and not to any which expressed, this position to which exception was made, which represented the saying that he would continue with the Dominion (ton from "breakfast" have been constant regarding the possibility of into the politics of the I might take an active part in the question of my entrance ion politics has never been a possibility, but it is considered, with reference ure I would say that its will be dealt with as they will also say this, however leaders in Dominion politics active in the affairs of of British Columbia, an natural to expect that I might take an active part in the politics of the Dominion."

"You are reported to have Conservatives would carry the next election." This is in reply to this question McBride referred to the fact was and always had been a number of independent voters in the Dominion, and that it was of voters who decided the number of independents necessarily increasing, but ways the declining class of people desired a administration, either in Victoria or in the Dominion get it done quickly.

"In reference to the pro- advance, I would say that more prosperous a country, and advancement and prosper to all of Canada. We have very large responsibilities upon us in connection with the province, which is being the building of the Grand Pacific. We will build new roads, build schools, justice and carry forward works of government in the large in northern British opening up and development of the province. We have obtained a Quayside, a large expenditures explain our efforts which we have to secure better Dominion government."

PROSPEROUS Farmers on Alberni and Have Good

R. M. Palmer, chief of bureau of information, on Wednesday from a trip lake on the Alberni was Richard McBride, Quayside, Comox road, says that that district are having perous season. They have fruit supply of rain than the present year, and grain crops are above. Fruit is also in splendid

Mr. Palmer says that is not much land in sand der cultivation, and that dictations of a lot of it for farming purposes in ture. There are many in the province, but on a of facilities for market very little is raised in add is required for local use the present year, the wagon traffic on the district in search of varieties for investment.

NEW LUMBER C Wood-McNab Co. to Largely at Fe

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Special pack train in connection with business. —Drop me a Line— R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C. Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

Always very finest tea to the world... DAW... HUNTS! Swan... Guaranteed for Premiums... form... Victoria, B. C. ... J. GRIFFIN... Hazelton, B. C.

PREMIER McBRIDE HIS HOMEWARD JOURNEY

Winnipeg, July 11.—Premier McBride of British Columbia, passed through the city today on his way back to London. He disclaimed vigorously the use of expressions which have been attributed to him by eastern papers. The disclaiming referred only to the terms employed, however, and not to any of the sentiments expressed. The peculiar expression to which exception was taken was that which represented the premier as saying that he would continue his connection with the Dominion administration from "breakfast to bedtime."

He has been constantly asked regarding the possibility of my entering into the politics of the Dominion," he said. "In reply, I have said that the question of my entrance into Dominion politics has not been raised. It is a possibility, but it has not been considered. With reference to the future, I would say that its contingencies will be dealt with as they arise. I will also say this, however, that the leaders in Dominion politics have been active in the affairs of the province of British Columbia, which is a natural to expect that in return we will take an active part in the politics of the Dominion. It is being stated the Conservatives would carry the west at the next election."

Prosperous Season Farmers on Alberni and Comox Roads Have Good Crops

R. M. Palmer, chief of the provincial bureau of information who, returned on Wednesday from a trip to Cameron lake on the Alberni wagon road, and the Little Quamichan river on the Comox road, says that the farmers in that district are having a very prosperous season. They have had a better supply of rain than those of the Victoria district, and their grain crops are above the average. Fruit is also in splendid condition.

New Lumber Company Wood-McNab Co. to Operate Very Largely at Fernie

One more lumber company has been organized and machinery ordered for the construction of a mill up the river about three and a half miles from Fernie, says the Fernie Ledger. The new firm is to be called the Wood-McNab Lumber Company Limited and machinery for a mill with a capacity of 45,000 feet per day has been ordered. A spin will be taken from the main line of the C. P. R. to the mill site and the new mill is expected to be ready for operation before the end of the year.

FINDS LAVA DEPOSIT ON THE NAAS RIVER

Well Known Ethnologist Tells of His Finds in the North

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, who retired from the United States navy in 1899 after 30 years service to devote his time to the ethnological studies of the northern British Columbia and Alaskan Indians, which he has done at the Driad hotel. He has been collecting data for some new ethnological works and incidentally has secured a number of "masked" Eskimo and other ethnological treasures for the New York Museum of Natural History, for which he is in the field.

Higher Prices Being Paid for B. C. Salmon

Blue Funnel Liner Titan Lands Large Shipment of British Columbia Fish

The London Grocers' Gazette, June 22nd, reports the canned salmon situation as follows: London market—An important feature of the market this week is the receipt of heavy buying orders from the United States for Alaska red talls. The more vigorous the competition had never permitted these norms, who lived in caves and hunted for their sustenance, to make their way down the Copper river and northern and western points. The Tlingit, who also came from British Columbia, were the most savage and most potent fighting people and it was their tribe that gave the early Russian occupants of Alaska the greatest trouble, fighting with the Russians whenever they met.

Men of Means Coming Party of Eighty Britishers Negotiating for Large Investments

Mr. Portmouth's connection is with a party of some English people, all of whom are comparatively rich in the old land, but who contemplate coming to Canada in the quest of obtaining a field of investment. They will probably be the largest party of Old Countrymen with extensive means who will come to Canada for settlement during the year.

Women Composers of Christians and Bergen, Norway, are to be paid the same rates as men after five to seven years' experience and passing test of full qualification.

PROSECUTE MILK VENDORS. ESQUIMALT MAY AGAIN BE BASE

Recent Events Compel Attention to Local Harbor

Britain is Bound to be Ready to Meet Eventualities on the Pacific Coast

ALD. HANNA IS HOME FROM TRIP TO EAST Investigated Municipal Ownership at Port Arthur—Prairie Eyes on Victoria

PLAGUED BY MOSQUITOES Operations on Stave Lake Power Plant Almost at a Standstill

STRANGE COINCIDENCE ABOUT SALMON RUN Has Commenced on Same Date for Four Years in Succession

DOESOCKY SALMON GRUISE UPON A TIME SCHEDULE

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WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRICITIONLESS, on Bearing Metal, means what "STERLING" does on Silver. AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C. 32 and 34 Yates Street. Telephone 59.

Physicians Prescribe Wine very often for their patients because good wine is extremely beneficial to the health. We can conscientiously recommend these: California French Claret, per gallon \$1.25

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Cash Grocers, 111 Government Street

ESTEEMED LADY DIED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON Mrs. W. L. Challoner Passed Away After Illness of Three Weeks

"You'll Have to Wait till my Ship Comes in." A Rattling Good Comic Disc Record.

NOTICE Raymond & Sons 7 PANDORA STREET

The Sproull-Shaw BUSINESS University VICTORIA, B. C. 232 HASTINGS ST. W.

FIGHT OF THE O'BRIENS Halifax, N. S., July 11.—One of the hottest provincial elections in recent years is being fought in Hants, to fill the vacancy in the legislature caused by the appointment of Attorney General Drysdale to the Supreme Court bench.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS (From Friday's Daily) Rendell-McWille

Brisbane-Lee Victoria seems to be a favorite resort for Seattle young men and women contemplating a wedding in the city.



THE HOME GARDEN

The first consideration in the laying out of the home grounds is to know what you want for convenience's sake. The home is for use, not for ornament. The useful should be made attractive, and when the attractiveness conforms to the canons of good taste it is said to be artistic. Mere ornamentation is not art. But does your plan need a rose? Perhaps it needs a lilac-bush, or even mere sward. Consider the place itself before you consider the details.

Determine the Fixed Points. These are the immovable objects, or the permanent uses of the place. We will assume that the house is built; this, then, is the leading fixed point. The limits also are fixed. It is necessary that the entrance be at a certain point in order that the going and coming may be direct and pleasant. There may be large trees or other natural features on the site.

The General Style of Treatment. Formal or Natural? Then consider what general style of handling you desire. If you want a strictly formal treatment, let it conform well with the architecture, being a part of the building scheme rather than part of the yard scheme. In this case, the basal line of the building should be carried out horizontally by means of walls and other architectural forms. The cases are relatively few in which the strictly formal treatment is desirable. If you want a "formal garden" that is a very different matter; this you may place at one side or in the rear of your grounds. In the case of a plan that you would place a rose garden or a vegetable garden.

The Open Center and Massed Borders. In general the "natural style" is better. The term "natural style" really means very little, except that it has become established in literature as expressing a contrast to the rigidly formal treatment of grounds. It does not contend the grounds shall be strictly "natural," for then they would be wild and very likely unlivable; it means only that free and often irregular lines shall be used rather than right lines and geometrical figures. The general theory of most home grounds should be the "open center" and mass-planted boundaries.

Of course, the front boundaries should usually be left open, although one sometimes may wish to screen the place from the street by means of a low planting of shrubs. The relative extent of open sward and border planting cannot be determined by rule, every place is a law unto itself in this regard (as to the matter of lawns, it is well to say that less than one-fourth of the area should be devoted to mass planting. Usually the proportion of planting should be much smaller than this, particularly on relatively large places. This does not mean that the lawn should be bare of all planting, but the general effort should be to avoid scattered and choppy effect.

As for walks, make only enough to serve the purposes of the place. Avoid "Ready-made" Plans. The kind of planting that shall characterize every establishment cannot be determined from any mere description of the place. "Paper plans" are at best only a suggestion. The only really satisfactory plan and advice, as a rule, are those that are the result of a careful study of the place—the immediate surroundings, the outlook, the personal desires of the owner, the climate, the soil, the size of the area, all determining what would be best to be done; but it is always safe to do too little rather than too much.

Grading—A Costly Business.—As for grades, let them be such that water runs away from the house. It is better that walks ascend toward the house rather than descend. Make all grades gentle and flowing as far as possible. If it is necessary to have a sharp bank, let it be on the outer boundary—unless the architecture is such that an esplanade terrace can be made next the building and become a part of it. It is very rare that a sharp bank or bold change in grade can be made with good effect in the middle of any place of ordinary size. It is well to let the grade rise gently toward stone walls, boulders and trees. By all means do not cover the bases of the trees. The irregular little masses of earth that stands naturally about a tree, and the spreading, bracing base of the tree itself, are characteristic elements in the beauty of trees. Neither must you have a tree on a high

derlain will tend to aerate and loosen the soil. All house drains should be carefully and permanently laid, and their position should be charted or marked so that they may be readily found on occasion. If these drains are laid in filled soil great care should be taken to pound the earth underneath them to prevent settling. When willow-elms, or other drain-loving trees grow in the neighborhood, be mented to prevent the roots from entering. If the yard is filled or the land has been deeply spaded or plowed, usually the fresh grading should be one to four inches higher than is desired for the permanent surface.

Drawing Plan to Scale.—It is always well for the beginner to make a sketch or ground plan of his place, drawing it to a scale and indicating the position of the plantings and other objects. On theoretical one, however; it should be the result of a careful study of the place—the place should not be the result of the plan. But the drawing of the plan focuses and crystallizes one's

ed interest in individual specimens upon which the character and beauty of his garden depends.

How to Prune Shade Trees

An ideal shade tree should be symmetrical, free from dead or diseased parts, vigorous, bearing on a strong framework of trunk and limbs an ample but not crowded canopy of leaves. It has, moreover, the distinctive character of its race, as the fan top of an elm, with its outer branches pendant; or the upright oval of a hard maple.

It is customary to let shade trees alone until their condition becomes critically bad. Then some hired man is delegated to trim them, and he is instructed to "make a thorough job of it." The result is generally deplorable. Well-meaning, conscientious ignorance can do far more harm with axe and saw than the same ignorance with chronic disposition to shirk.

If a tree is worth pruning at all, the owner should get some ideas as to how it ought to be pruned, and then at least stand by to see that these are carried out.

will still threaten the heart of the tree. The ideal lilac bush of any variety is an oval of green leaves that is covered at blooming time with its characteristic flower clusters. I do not mean literally covered, for each cluster needs to be open to the sun, and the beauty of the room provided for each limb, not only to develop its best foliage and largest flowers, but to swing and nod in every breeze that goes by. Color, fragrance, and form in a blooming lilac bush are all good points; add grace of motion, and its charms are doubled.

How to Prune a Lilac Bush

Lilacs have their blossom clusters in their winter buds. If your bush has never seen the pruning shears, it is badly choked with limbs. The struggle of these has produced a vast number of interior twigs and flower clusters.

It is in March, and we stand beside the bush and hesitate. It is dreadfully direct sacrifice buds which in a few weeks will burst into radiant bloom. Let us

is no danger of the top remaining scant. The principal thing not to do in lilac and in all other shrubs is to cut off the lower branches. A bush should meet the green grass. A "leggy" underpinning of matted stems is an eyesore, no matter what wealth of vegetation surmounts it.

Magnolias

These shrubs are often wayward in habit, and need heading in. They tend to carry up their foliage, leaving the lower parts bare. Mr. Falconer recommends fastening down the lower branches close to the ground. These will throw leafy shoots into the open spaces above them, thus correcting the fault in a year or two.

Hardy Hydrangeas

These are typical of the class of shrubs that bloom in late summer, making their flower buds on the ends of the season's shoots. Such shrubs are best pruned in spring. There is no direct sacrifice of bloom. The aim should be to clear the plant of weak

cut clean cross to the color. This shuts the sap off from building up the north-east side and forces it into the branches on the sunny side, making it self-protecting.

Follow this up with care until the tree is old enough to bear. Then its habits will be permanently established and will lose its former persistent efforts to grow over to the northeast, as nine out of ten have done here in set with unevenly balanced tops and left to their own inclinations afterwards.

For the first year or two I do but little pruning. If branches drop too low I either cut them off where such will not make an opening on the trunk or main branches. The third or fourth year I follow up the main branches, clipping off all small and useless under or inside branches. Pruning a little every year, always keeping an opening on the northeast corner of the tree. Two things I am seriously opposed to. One is to opening any considerable space on the sunny side, and on the other hand, I am equally opposed to making any efforts to grow



All Varieties of Cherries Are Grown In Profusion On Vancouver Island.

THE RIGHT WAY



knoll or terrace—nearly always you can grade up to it or away from it in such a way as to leave a natural look.

The Great Importance of Drainage

Look well to all drainage before the grading is completed. If the land is wet or "soaky" in places an underdrain of tile should be laid through the wet places. If it is very hard clay, an un-

THE PRUNING KNIFE

Before undertaking to prune anything, the amateur needs to know a few axioms of plant growth. He should be able to give a reason for every cut he makes.

1. Early-blooming shrubs and trees are best pruned in summer time just after the blossoms fade. To prune in the spring is next best, though there is a great waste of the plant's summer work in the sacrifice of blossom buds.
2. Late-blooming shrubs and trees form flower-buds on the spring shoots. They are best pruned in early spring.
3. The great advantage of spring pruning is the rapid healing of wounds. For the great majority of our hardy ornamentals, and for shade and fruit trees, early spring pruning is best.
4. Winter pruning is undesirable because the healing of wounds must wait until spring. Tender things are injured by cold, and hardy things by drying of the exposed tissues. The only justification for pruning in fall and midwinter is that there is lessure to do it at no other season. Winter pruning is better than no pruning at all. Dead or ensheathed wood should be cut out when discovered, no matter what time of year.
5. Yearly pruning keeps the specimen well in hand and makes heavy saving and chopping unnecessary. It leaves the smallest wounds to be healed. It is a good habit for the amateur to get into, for it insures his combin-

What Limbs to Remove

All dead and broken limbs are worse than useless—they menace the tree's life. Long limbs, as of silver maple, become so heavy that they are in danger of breaking in wind storms and damaging neighboring windows. Such limbs must be cut back. Thinning of branches is next to be attended to. Interference chafes the bark, and the nutrition of the limbs thus involved is disturbed. Which ones show sickly foliage and ensheathed growth? Those should be taken out, giving the advantage of more sun and air to the strongest limbs. These trimmings need not destroy the character of the tree. They put new life into it, and the season's growth will take away the stubby appearance.

How to Cut Off Limbs

Use a saw—never an axe! Saw as close as possible to the main branch. Have no protruding stubs. Cut off the limb by the healing tissue that rolls in and covers the wound. Leave no jagged edges. Do not tear the bark. Finish the job with a knife, rather, after the saw reaches the bark.

Care of Wounds

Any break in the bark admits the germs of tree diseases that float in the air. Every limb is rooted in the pitch of a larger one. Its wood is a porous mass of fibers, with many canals that drink in the rain. This forms a soil in which wood-destroying fungi thrive. Evergreen rotter tree in the neighborhood casts its spores on the air. For this reason it is essential to cover wounds with extreme care. Some waterproof substance is demanded, that is efficacious. It must be carefully and conscientiously applied. One dressing rarely lasts as long as two. The larger the limb amputated, the larger the wound, and two or three years is not long for the healing process. The wound will need repainting, else danger of inoculation

Remember that the bush will concentrate all its forces to make the best possible flowers on the branches we leave.

The beauty of individual hydrangeas ought to keep people from using them as hedge plants. Crowded year after year their tops, clipped into form, shrubs thicken their network of stems and twigs, and the flowers become uneven and inferior.

Rhododendrons and Laurel

Nature takes charge of the pruning of laurel and rhododendron. The evergreen leaves shade and discourage weak twigs. Occasionally a wayward branch must be cut back to the main stem. Cut off the whole, tender, buds and branch tips, winter buds should be cut back to sound wood, which will send out new buds.

PRUNING APPLE TREES

Our great-grandfathers' orchard was the first that we have any recollection of. His first order was to prune and keep it, in the present time we find no small number who as a rule object to trimming apple trees except in extreme cases. Like many other my own that I wish to go beyond my brother orchardists who are growing orchards here in the west. My first tree I set my tree I prefer to see after untrimmed for a week or ten days. Trees for the northwest would be preferable if the heaviest branches were pruned on the sunny side of the trunk while in nursery. Where this is not the case I go over my trees, which are always set with the strongest branches on the sunny side. In setting I lean the trunk slightly pointing to the sun at 1 o'clock, never further east than half-past twelve. I then examine the tree carefully to see if there is any serious opening on the sun side. I go around each tree carefully clipping off just above such buds as are pointing to the center, such openings. Follow up such a course for two or three seasons, and you will be surprised to see how much you have improved your trees. Next look up the northeast side; if you find any branches shooting out northeast, cut them off—head them in, but

any central stem such as we are so often advised to grow.

Again an open space often revives our trees by letting in the steady direct rays of the sun on the sun side. The central stem theory I have demoted but a theory that will cause much more injury than good. A center stem runs up above the main side branches, always consuming the lion's share of sap that should be as equally distributed over all the branches as possible. This theory, if true, grows one-fourth of the apples very fine, but at the same time dwarfs the fruit on the lower branches and places the other so high above the rest that it often makes it difficult as well as dangerous to gather.

A word as to when to prune. Nearly every orchardist has his notion when to prune. I have a notion, founded on my own experience, when not to prune. This is in December, January and February. I like to go over a tree in June that is very heavily set with fruit, taking out here and there small, inferior branches, letting in a little sun and air here and there, where it will benefit and not injure. Never prune old trees heavy in fruit. Never prune old trees heavy in fruit. Never prune old trees heavy in fruit. Never prune old trees heavy in fruit.

If you want to increase your black cap raspberries, the tops of the shoots should be fastened to the ground to root. The red raspberries are better grown from root cuttings made in the late fall and buried through the winter in boxes of sand to plant in spring. Root cuttings of these and blackberries are far better than suckers for that purpose.

Sow some buckwheat, if for nothing more than honey harvest the crop is easily put in and will flourish almost anywhere

HONEY BEE FACTS

The honey-bees are a brilliant illustration of the blessings bestowed by nature to work which make them an example to every one.

The young bee, as she issues from her cell, is a baby-like creature, but in a few days she is at the height of her strength and usefulness. She stays at home, as a rule, for about two weeks and helps to do the housework of the hive, removing dead bees and foreign matter, secreting wax, and building comb, caring for the larvae and venting the hive.

When first hatched the bee appears to have no desire to collect honey; she must first serve her apprenticeship in the hive before the desire awakens to go forth into the world. When older she either joins the field force and collects honey, or enters the hive to prevent any intrusion from other colonies.

Worker bees never sting a queen. When they desire to dispense with a royal person they politely but firmly tally cluster about her so closely that she is smothered to death.

When a swarm is put into a new hive, their first care is to build comb. When leaving their old home each bee fills her honey sack so as to be provided for the journey.

When the cells are finished and nearly filled with honey, they are allowed to remain open a few days that the extra water may evaporate and the honey be properly cured. They are then sealed over with wax and the work is done. The wonderful regularity of the honey-comb is a beautiful tribute to the skill of the tiny worker, while its slight irregularities show it to be the work of intelligence rather than of an unreasonable machine.

Besides these, there is one more cargo which the bees carry—it is called propolis. This is sticky—a resinous matter—and is used for the purpose of caulking and shutting all cracks and crevices in the hive. When bees can not remove obstructions in the hive they often cover them over with propolis.

The habits of the workers account for the cleanliness in the hive and the exquisite purity of the honey-comb.

During winter bees are almost dormant, eating comparatively little. The drone is a large, stingless bee; he spends his time in gluttony and idleness. He works not at all, neither at home nor abroad. From no fault of his own, he has a very short tongue, too short to gather honey from the flowers. He is very large, being more bulky than the queen, though not so long and slender. He appears just before the swarming season, as a rule, and there may be hundreds or even thousands reared in one hive. Each queen mates but one, and consequently only one drone would be really essential to every swarm. As the season advances and the drones are no longer needed, they are driven from the hive and slaughtered in the most ruthless manner by the workers. If they were equipped with a sting they might retort, but such is not the case, and they are obliged to submit to the feminine rule. The bee life is, in the strictest sense, communal and the death of the drones is necessary to the welfare of the hive. Idle boarders are not carried over the winter season.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Diarying is one of the leading industries of Switzerland and has been for hundreds of years, and as a result there have developed two excellent dairy breeds. The best known of these breeds is the Brown Swiss cow.

The Brown Swiss cows are large, fleshy and well proportioned, small boned for their size, and possess a fine, silky coat of brown. The head, neck, legs and quarters are usually darkest in color, often almost black. The nose, tongue, hoofs and switch are quite black. The horns are small, white, curving forward and inward, with black tips. The udder and teats are large, well formed, and white, with milk veins very prominent. Mature cows weigh from 1200 to 1400 pounds, and often more, while the bulls run up to 1800 and over. Switzerland, being a mountainous country, these cattle are good grazers in hillside pastures, are extremely hardy and very active.

As milk and butter producers the Brown Swiss have taken high rank. Six thousand pounds of milk a year is not an uncommon record. The Brown Swiss cow, Florine of Rivermeadow, 1407, produced 72 pounds of milk in the day and 23 pounds of butter. College Becker, 1853, has a record

The Dowager Duchess Coburg and Gotha and her daughter, Princess Beatrice in London for the remainder of the season.

The appeal of the Govt. facilities by the passing ceased Wife's Sister's privilege handed to the British House of Commons have appended, and many men to be strongly and favorably ill, or away from the moment of writing.

I heard a lively tale of the other day, of a lady who inhabited in Home Chat. "All the men in Canada and the rest of British 'dians' of a Celtic imagination far wrong. And even now there is a steady stream of Irish immigrants from the predominating elements of a nation are Scotch and English, of course, was the first to go to England. The large number of the descendants of pure French blood, and they are very proud of it.

The great horse show or the "Horses' Fortnight" called, has been a great success. The young queen of Holland, Wilhelmina, is a most sovereign and spends her affairs of state, going to the various parts of the Kingdom. It is some years now visited England and she is a welcome visitor. The visit of Queen of Denmark, now past and over. Nat. Frederick is a very popular, being the eldest brother of the late King. Princess Maud, Queen of the youngest daughter of the late King Frederick being father to King Haakon of Norway. Princess Louise of Sweden is a royalty devoted to the and cares less than the gay doling, and so would preclude all the festivities her honor during her visit. A state ball took place in her palace held in honor of the King and Queen of the first given at the English court, including all the magnificent functions present reign. A state, with a procession headed by the royal family, and royalties present, the off households with their first dance to open the quadrille, in which the and two queens took part.

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I would like to earn my readers not to let them become smart and witty, however smart and witty things may be, be allowed their cleverness for the their parents' guests. I considered a very bright saying at home falls very constantly repeated, a way which is so common by being allowed to converse clever, and what is testable than a badly brought up child? They become both to themselves and who has the misfortune contact with them. Where very naturally a child of a modest unconsciousness abilities, what a charming it will be, both as a child and as a woman. A quotation should be read Robert Burns, the celebrated poet:

HINTS FOR MOTHERS

"Wealth and wit do what But grace and manners man."

The Care of Children

Children's hair should be given the greatest care and should be most carefully washed and combed. A bright and glossy condition of the hair should be a week and shampooed once a good barber, who would any split ends were removed, the hair was carefully cut.

Another great responsibility a mother should realize, care of her children's feet should be taught to wash their feet daily, washed; their toothbrush should be as possible, and a dermal tooth powder should be washed after water, as warm water is soft and firm; it is unnecessary to add that the fewer the teeth, so much the better.

At this season when children get so sunburnt as painful, the following suggestions I think, will be of the cure and prevention. Take a quarter of a pound of cream, mix this with a pound of butter in a tin. Rub this well over the face and neck, or any part of the body that is troubled with sunburnt. It is troublesome in night and morning.

There are a number of high-bred Brown Swiss herds in this country. The American Brown Swiss Breeders' Association record contains the names of 52 members, of whom 23 are in New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. George W. Harris of Wetherford, Conn., is president.

THE WRONG WAY



Showing how the Bark Overgrows the Band, Thus Weakening the Tree.

of 10,156 pounds of milk and 457 pounds of butter in one year.

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