

# Womens

The offering will not doubt for yourself.

Big Bargain at \$23.00

Suits Friday for 25c

Shirt for Men

Collar for Men

Handkerchiefs

Handkerchiefs

Dresses

Blouses

Shirts

Blouses

Shirts

Blouses

Shirts

Blouses

VOL. L, NO. 147

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

### APPEARS SURE FOR SECY. TAFT

**Manager of His Campaign Says He Has Majority of Delegates**

**LARGE NUMBER INSTRUCTED**

**Little Doubt of Secretary's Nomination on First Ballot**

Columbus, Ohio, May 16.—Arthur I. Vorys, manager of the W. H. Taft campaign for the presidential nomination tonight gave out signed statement as follows: "With the close of the campaign for delegates to the Republican national convention, the nomination of Secretary Taft on the first ballot of the convention in Oregon is a foregone conclusion. Of the 980 delegates who will sit in the convention 550 have been chosen under positive instructions to vote for Taft, or under resolutions of indorsement or preference that were the equivalent of instructions to vote for Taft, and twenty-five delegates have been instructed for other candidates. One hundred and ninety-two delegates are uninstructed. Of these 192 more than 100 are known supporters of Secretary Taft at this time a total delegate strength in the convention of only a few votes less than 700."

### PRINCE IN DISGRACE

**Residence of Zu Eulenberg Searched By a Commission for Political Reasons**

Berlin, May 14.—The residence of Prince Zu Eulenberg, who was arrested recently charged with perjury in connection with the Harden case, was searched today for political reasons. The result of the search has been very mysterious. It was believed that the prince had hidden some documents which would be injurious to the German government. The prince's papers were gone over and a number of letters were found which were believed to be of a very confidential nature.

### WRECKED BANK

**Court Approves Settlement Made in Regard to Failure of Buffalo Institution**

Buffalo, N. Y., May 16.—All actions against the George Jones bank and criminal arising out of the wrecking of the German Bank of Buffalo, were practically settled today for \$1,000. The settlement was made in accordance with the terms of a deed of assignment which was made on the 15th.

### COLLISION CAUSED DEATH

**One of Ottawa's Crew Killed and Four Others Injured When Steamers Met**

Montreal, May 14.—The Dominion Line steamship Ottawa, which sailed from here last Saturday morning for Liverpool with passengers and cargo, and which was in collision with the Collier Trolley house on Monday morning, returned to port this evening, with one of the crew killed and four others injured. The collision occurred at 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

### YALU TIMBER

**China Unexpectedly Refuses to Sign Agreement Proposed by Japan**

Peking, May 14.—Contrary to expectations, China has refused to sign the agreement proposed by Japan for the settlement of the Yalu timber controversy. The statement given out that an agreement was reached was erroneous. This refusal is due to the fact that the Chinese government is not satisfied with the terms of the proposed agreement.

### BILLS OF LADING

**Amendments to Be Made in Senator Campbell's Bill at Instance of Steamship Companies**

Ottawa, May 14.—The senate banking and commerce committee today decided to report the Campbell bill on bills of lading. The bill will be amended in a number of particulars. The principal amendment is that a steamship company cannot by the terms of a bill of lading contract itself out of liability for damage to goods in transit or for liability for delivery of wrong goods.

### GOOD PROSPECT FOR PRAIRIE CROP

**Both Spring and Winter Wheat Hold Promise of Bumper Harvest**

**FAR AHEAD OF LAST YEAR**

Weather So Far Ideal for Proper Growth of Young Plants

Winnipeg, May 16.—The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired for a growing crop of wheat. The local crops are well along and the Canadian crop of wheat is far ahead of last year. The weather has been remarkably good, and the crops are expected to be a bumper harvest.

### PAPER MAKERS DENY COMBINE STATEMENT

**Allege That Canadian Mills Are Selling Product at a Loss**

Washington, May 16.—Denial was made today by the International Paper company, and the manufacturers of paper of the charges made by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The association claims that the Canadian mills are selling their product at a loss.

### POPULATION OF LONDON, ONT.

**London, Ont., May 16.—An increase of 775 compared with last year.**

### BUCKET SHOPS IN TROUBLE

**Toronto, May 16.—Two of the leading bucket shops are in difficulties and are likely to be compelled to close their doors.**

### PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS

**Toronto, May 14.—The Ontario Railway Board will not allow the street railway company to carry passengers on the front vestibules of cars.**

### THAW HEARING ENDED

**Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 16.—Harry K. Thaw's plea for his liberty from Mattawana insane asylum, where he has been confined since his conviction for the murder of Stanford White, will probably be decided by Judge Morchison on Monday, May 23.**

### LOOKS LIKE INSANITY

**Irish Barrister Charges Lord Aberdeen and Secretary Birrell With Theft of Jewels**

London, May 14.—A warrant for the arrest of Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, "for the theft of the crown jewels from Dublin castle" was demanded today by an elderly man this afternoon before the magistrate of the Westminster police court. The applicant, who claims to be an Irish barrister, handed up a statement charging the secretary for Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Birrell with the theft of the crown jewels. He declared that in support of this charge he had circumstantial evidence of an extraordinary character.

### TO LOCK HORNS OVER FISHERIES

**Ottawa Department to Incline Defiance of Provincial Authority**

**TEST POWERS IN COURTS**

Fraser River Expected to Be Scene of Initial Stage of Fight

Ottawa, May 15.—The Dominion government is planning to fight the British Columbia authorities in respect to the fishery regulations recently adopted by the province. These regulations are in defiance of the federal department of fisheries in several important respects, and it is the intention of the Dominion government to test the powers of the provincial government during the approaching salmon fishing season.

### ENGLISH HOP GROWERS DEMAND PROTECTION

**Great Demonstration in Trafalgar Square in Favor of Duty**

London, May 16.—A great army of men and women interested in the hop industry in England, estimated to number upwards of 50,000, held a demonstration in Trafalgar square this afternoon in favor of imposing a duty of 5 per cent on hop imports.

### THREE ARE MURDERED ON NEW JERSEY FARM

**Farmer, Wife and Servant Are Killed in Mysterious Manner**

Mattawana, N. J., May 16.—A triple tragedy was added to the list of New Jersey tragedies today. Wm. Shepherd, a prosperous poultry fancier, and his former rough rider, was found murdered on his farm near here this morning, following a mysterious warning that his household would meet with a violent end within two days. His wife and son, also, were found murdered in their beds.

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**John Redmond's Story of the Late Premier's Determination to Carry Through Home Rule Bill Postponed Debate**

London, May 18.—In today's The Nation, John Redmond tells a touching story of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's determination in behalf of Home Rule for Ireland. The last time he visited the House of Commons Sir Henry told Mr. Redmond that it was his intention himself to wind up the approaching Home Rule debate. The next day the premier was stricken with the illness that eventually proved fatal. The debate was fixed for February 17, and as Mr. Redmond's secretary for Ireland, Mr. Asquith, an acting leader in the House of Commons, told Mr. Redmond, Sir Henry declined, but Sir Henry, hearing of this, sent word that unless the debate was postponed he had made up his mind whatever the cost, to leave his bed and go to the House of Commons and participate in the discussion. Thereupon Mr. Asquith yielded and postponed the debate to March 18.

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### STRIKE RIOTS IN CLEVELAND

**Employees of Municipal Traction Company Leave Work**

**DISORDERS IN THE STREETS**

**Some Men Who Refused to Strike Are Roughly Handled by Mobs**

Cleveland, May 18.—In the midst of a day of incident, riot, some bloodshed, general disorder, and a partial stopping of the street railway service, incident to the strike of the employees of the Municipal Traction Company, came a proposition tonight to stop further violence and participate in the discussion. Thereupon Mr. Asquith yielded and postponed the debate to March 18.

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ASSESSMENT SHOWS A HALF MILLION INCREASE

Values in South Saanich Have Advanced During Past Year

The total assessment of the municipality of South Saanich this year, on lands and improvements, according to the return made by Municipal Clerk Carmichael at the regular fortnightly meeting of the council last evening shows an increase over last year of \$514,974.

When asked why the firm had not been represented at the meeting of the council at which the petitioners against the establishment of the plant were heard, Mr. Mould stated that that particular day was one of the firm's busy days and no member thereof was able to appear.

THE PLANT

Firm Was Too Busy

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HOUSES PROJECTED FOR ROCKLAND PARK

A Company Formed to Build Modern Dwellings in Popular Situation

To build fifty or sixty modern houses, mostly of bungalow style of architecture, on 350 lots covering 30 acres, bounded by Edmondson road on the south and Hillside avenue on the north and intersected by Cedar Hill road, the Victoria Land & Investment company has been formed in Victoria with capital of \$150,000.

Another version of the occurrence is that Mr. Rennie went out on the launch for his usual daily visit to Junk Bay. His "boy" prepared tea on board, but Mr. Rennie declined to partake of any, saying that he was not feeling well. Shortly afterwards he left the cabin, the floor of which is flush with the deck, and stood for a moment at the taffrail.

DETAILED OF SUICIDE

Circumstances of the Death of A. H. Rennie at Hongkong

Details of the tragic death of A. H. Rennie, the well known Canadian manager of the big flour mills at Junk Bay, at Hongkong, were received yesterday by the Montserrat.

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CARDINAL LOGUE

Irish Primate Talks of Home Rule and Other Matters to Montreal Reporters

Montreal, May 16.—Cardinal Logue, the primate of all Ireland, arrived in the city this morning from Niagara Falls, and was given a royal welcome by local Irishmen.

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FOR BRAVERY

Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal to Be Presented to John Erskine

Vancouver, May 16.—The Royal Humane Society's bronze medal awarded to John Erskine for conspicuous bravery displayed in saving a young lady's life last winter has arrived in the city.

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SURVEY PARTY OFF FOR BABINE COUNTRY

J. H. Brownlee Has Left For North—Others to Go Shortly

J. H. Brownlee, provincial surveyor, left for the Babine country several days ago. He was accompanied by a comparatively large party, and will spend the summer in exploring, making official demarcation of crown lands, and compiling information which will enable the local authorities to give intending immigrants an accurate idea of that section of British Columbia.

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COMPLETION FOR

List of At Day

The Victoria in this city, day and night, will be a riot and quelled in the included in the line for m. ageration. outlined list word of the Victoria for know where. After work night, the various sub formed from former body necessary s. gramme has and another case is the fully a well thing unpre But the dut deraken the through an "T tails that th the purpose ing will be secretary, evening. Yesterday which attra at the mat point, was the forthco

OGILVIE'S BIG FIRE SALE. SPECIAL KNIVES FOR MONDAY. IT'S ECONOMY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SALE. Asbestos Sad Irons. Paragon Revolving Cylinder Washing Machine. Laundry Necessities for Little Money. Campbell's Ship Adzes.

secretary v replied tha all would ment. "Of were to be rogatta. was inscrip despite its tained its a dents and to stations had been and he the competition spor. The from all ne to enter t their tion fired prizes offe tee a pleas into it a cal. Mr. Sma the bas a and the take place, B. Elect Gorge on an inadver this had be of each advertising necessary. the year. Last year, of the nature of the generally fr what occas preparation ters of the would be a having, be would be decorated of the Tra dered as li of variate technic dis would be p ing from a about the c arrangements railway cot ion of the pected wou Referring Smart stat those inter be ready t the hour might be a previous y and the r was held r for spectat the Gorge the regala such a situ in view, t that the re as append avenue do dition. Yab erment v lading will low: L. No-4 house two



The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present deadlock at Ottawa, one thing is very certain, namely, that the government has suffered a great loss of prestige, and the British Columbia members have been put in exceedingly discreditable light. There never was the slightest justification for the demand made by Mr. Templeman and his colleagues for a revision of the voters' lists of this province by persons appointed by themselves.

But this is only one incident of a very extraordinary situation. The thing which will amaze the people of Canada is that many members of the civil service have to go without a portion of their pay because the government has no money at its disposal. This does not mean that there is no money in the treasury, but that the government is probably all that is needed, and more.

AS TO WATER. Mr. Adams is in the city, and he has perhaps given the water supply in Victoria more consideration than any one else. The citizens would like to hear his views on the subject expressed more freely and fully than they can be stated in a formal report.

WHAT IS NEWS. The Times was rather unfortunate in its reference to the presentation of the Grand Jury in regard to the publication of offensive details in criminal cases.

VALUE OF OPTIMISM. Under the heading of Note and Comment will be found an extract from a contemporary telling of the organization of a "Best of the Province Club" in St. Louis, Missouri.

there has never been a bit of genuine progress in the city since the day that the Hudson Bay company drove the first post for their original stockade. He can establish in a like manner that there never will be any progress in the future. He can show you lots of land with a mile of the City Hall air, which have been just as they are now, ever since he came here—a fact that is patent to the most casual observer and would never have seemed to be a matter worth mentioning.

There was a debate in the Senate the other day on the desirability of appointing a commission on the question of forest preservation in the province of New Brunswick. The speaker, Mr. Brunswick, urged that the time had come when the people should be educated in the preservation of forests as they now are educated in the best agricultural methods.

MR. ASQUITH'S TALK. London despatches relating to the Budget speech in the British Parliament very naturally lay the most stress upon the old pension scheme. Mr. Asquith very frankly told the House that the measure is only experimental.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM. We note that in the House of Commons last week the Minister of Agriculture made observations in regard to new experimental farms. Mr. LaPorte had asked in which part of the province the experimental farms, for which an appropriation of \$48,000 is placed in the estimates, are to be established.

TRIAL BY JURY. The judgment of the Full Court in Rex vs. Schert, delivered recently, is one of the great decisions of the year. The prisoner was charged with a serious crime, but it is open under the laws of Canada for some one to find an accused person guilty of a less serious crime than that charged.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. Nothing like it to keep the brain clear and active, the nerves strong and steady. \$1.00 bottle contains enough for one month.

be out of place, especially as in late years trial by jury is not as much esteemed as it once was. There was a time when the thought, to use the words of a great Lord Chancellor, that "the whole end and aim of the British Constitution is to get twelve men in a box, but people set nowadays as if there were doubts as to the wisdom of trials by juries."

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You Are Specially Invited to See Our Showing of New Reed Furniture. SPRING here, and Summer just around the corner! Furniture in keeping is desirable now. Light, cool, restful and inviting styles are in demand.

Business Getting Office Desks. An Excellent Range of Desks Shown Now. We have never before offered the business men of this city such an unusually varied choice of Office Desks.

Buy "Libbey" Cut Glass for Wedding Gifts. Worrying about that Wedding Gift? Then, send your friend (the bride-to-be) a piece of finest Cut Glass—"Libbey"—and your gift will be appreciated—there's nothing lovelier than Libbey.

The Summer Furniture Store. Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Picks. FURNISHERS OF HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS. Complete and Good.

What is "Creed," beg God? There's plenty from goes on to maker of hee be found in which the I Indian who the may call Brahma as and by who the the name ham, must a thing, and, finds himself be collared by causes, there than there e God who is visible is no the section have the be their be the whole fa the Christian other religio how devoutly Supreme De sell a Chris compare 'fav The Lord's long anti-de them do un New Testam That prayer we do not call ourselv sense that section of To acce cient, that or will client evid An histori have in th out being a veritable teaching wi cept Jesus' ranks of the There ar it is submi accepting H as a Saviour o as a Teach for He can His acti how mankind. I fore His d man as esse of it. We qualities to row ideas o the writen in absolute the Hebrew servah as issue we g and polin children. Y thought th filling of L for the soci elevation of If a man a is submitted than. The othe guards him with which bud to a s part of the filled with than simpli tion of Jes Him as a g ing Him as God and M source of a who is the accomplish who accep truthfully o But som case, for a statement; these artic trines; but and polin? There is n the redemp herin to s deed the c most prom from all o that there; to all manh implem. It is not d come been o some enlar thing of th This may t Christianity acceptance simply in a the teacher exemplifica enables the claim that the Divina

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FIGHT TO FINISH IS IN PROSPECT

The Opposition Determines to Maintain Struggle Against Election Bill

QUESTION OF SUPPLY UP

Liberal Members Said to Have Been Notified to Stay in Ottawa

Ottawa, May 14.—The opposition in caucus this morning decided to stick to their determination to fight the election bill.

In order to get time for consideration of the situation to analyze the proposal of leaving the whole control of the preparation and revision of Manitoba voters' lists in the hands of judges, and decide on whether one of the policies they would accept, the opposition asked last night that the debate for today be dropped.

The atmosphere in the house of commons was not quite so saturated with excitement today as it has been during the past eight days.

The position of the government and the opposition in regard to the Aylesworth bill is still unsettled.

Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Foster that bonds to the extent of \$16,000,000 had been guaranteed by the government for the construction of the western section of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Brodeur informed Mr. Taylor that for the Canadian government steamer Montcalm's contract price was \$250,000, and up to May 1st there had been expended on her for repairs \$120,000.

Mr. Aylesworth's bill providing for the salaries for judges of the court of appeals of British Columbia was read a first time.

Black Watch "Biggest and Best" Plug Chewing Tobacco

Injured in Sawmill. Fleisher, Ont. May 14.—Albert Hindle, 18 years old, employed in Curran Bros. sawmill, was terribly cut about the head and body while trying to release a saw which had jammed.

Dismissed From Service. Halifax, May 14.—Jos. Bernstein, interpreter here for the Immigration Department, received notice today from Ottawa that his services were no longer required.

Want Conciliation Boards. Ottawa, May 14.—The department of labor today received three applications for boards under the Conciliation Act.

Hat Factories Closed. Orange, N. J. May 14.—The eight hat manufacturers in this place closed their doors today, throwing about 2,000 operators out of employment.

Depressing Weather for Ceremony—Exhibits in Backward State

London, May 14.—The gates of the Franco-British exhibition were thrown open to the public at noon today, and in spite of the threatening weather, a large crowd was present to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

THAW'S MENTAL STATE. Hearing on Application for His Release Proceeds—Medical Testimony Taken

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 14.—With the proceedings accelerated by the decision of Justice Motchauer to hold court in practically continuous session from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., considerable progress was made in the court here today with the hearing which is expected to determine whether Harry K. Thaw shall be liberated from the asylum for the criminal insane at Mattewan.

Death of Lady Daly. Halifax, May 14.—Lady Daly, wife of Sir Malcolm Bowes Daly, former lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, died today after lingering illness. She was 68 years of age.

Indiana Miners Strike. Evansville, Ind., May 14.—Union coal miners in and around this city will strike this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and all work in Indiana except in the block coal district will cease.

BANDITS FLEE WITH RICH LOOT

Secure \$35,000 From Safe in Small Santa Fe Station in Texas

BIND AGENT AND GUARD

Men With Bloodhounds Pursue Outlaws Through the Mountains

El Paso, Texas, May 14.—Pursued by men and bloodhounds, three bandits with \$35,000 of loot in their possession are fleeing through the mountain passes north of French, a little station about half a mile from the Las Vegas, on the Santa Fe road.

ASSASSINATION RUMOR. Report of Murder of Amir of Afghanistan Discredited in London and St. Petersburg

London, May 14.—There is no confirmation to be had here of the rumor originating in St. Petersburg that the Amir of Afghanistan has been assassinated, and the story is generally discredited.

CONVENIENT METHOD OF SHOWING SURPLUS. Former New Brunswick Government Left Some Bills Unpaid

Fredericton, N. B., May 14.—Hon. J. B. Fleming began his first budget speech in the legislature today, and will continue tomorrow.

Currency Bill Passed in House. Washington, May 14.—The Vreeland currency bill, agreed upon by the Republican caucus, was put through the House under a special rule by a vote of 184 to 148.

Banker Schiff For Taft. New York, May 14.—Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, today accepted a vice-presidency of the Taft organization.

Imperial Bank Profit.

Toronto, May 14.—The Imperial Bank of Canada earned last year a profit of \$721,175.

Canadian Club IN NEW YORK

Members of House of Commons Speak at Annual Banquet

New York, May 14.—Praises of the Dominion were sounded with no uncertain note at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club at the Hotel Astor tonight.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DANISH REALM. Proposed Bill Would Change Relations of Denmark and Iceland

Copenhagen, May 14.—The commission having the matter in hand today, the Danish Parliament, in order to bring the Danish and Icelandic parliaments, and it was expected at the time of the alleged happening, that the report is accompanied by a draft of the new law to govern the relations between the two kingdoms.

IN CHAPEL ROYAL. Wedding of Miss Leah Reid and Mr. Ward to Be Specially Honored

London, May 14.—Miss Leah Reid, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Ward, and John Edward Ward, brother of the Earl of Dudley, were married in the chapel royal to-day.

Accidentally Shot. Halifax, May 14.—Sylvester Bonnell, 23 years old, was accidentally shot by a party of hunters and died a few hours afterwards.

Must Refund Money. Montreal, May 14.—With the understanding that he refund money taken from foreigners on promise to secure their citizenship, Judge O'Connell today dismissed the case against Samuel Lathowitz, who was arrested on Tuesday on complaint of about 100 persons who claimed that he had exacted a fee of \$2 on promising to secure them work, but on their return to their homes, Lathowitz had fled, and his clerk had called in the police to disperse them.

Harbottle Will Return.

Edmonton, May 14.—Captain Harbottle, the defaulting collector of inland revenue, has decided to return and give himself up to the authorities.

Hanged Himself.

Paisley, Ont., May 14.—Richard McGregor, 27 years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn near here. He had been ailing and despondent for some time.

Lighting Fire with Coal Oil. Elm Creek, Man., May 14.—Mrs. Thomas Cook on returning home from town last night kindled a fire with coal oil that stepped out of the house for a moment, leaving her little baby sitting on the floor. On returning she saw the child was dead and she was almost before her eyes.

Port Arthur Candidates. Port Arthur, Ont., May 14.—Geo. Mooring, a former partner of Mayor Garrick, the Conservative candidate for the Ontario legislature, was last night nominated at a big meeting of labor men and will run as an independent.

High Water at Montreal. Montreal, May 14.—Owing to the continuance of the abnormal height of water, the water level in the St. Lawrence has been discontinued.

Wholesale Trade. Montreal, May 14.—The wholesale trade in Montreal is showing a decided improvement.

Wheat Harvest. Winnipeg, May 14.—The wheat harvest in the west is progressing well.

Wheat Harvest. Winnipeg, May 14.—The wheat harvest in the west is progressing well.

Wheat Harvest. Winnipeg, May 14.—The wheat harvest in the west is progressing well.

We Never Disappoint

Pure Fruit Flavorings

Essence of Lemon or Vanilla, Triple Strength, 2 1/2 oz. bottle . . . . .25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY. Up-to-date Grocers. Tels. 25, 1052, and 1590. 1317 Government St.

Refrigerators at Less than Fire Prices

Regular price \$12.00. Sale price . . . . . \$ 9.00
Regular price \$14.00. Sale price . . . . . \$10.50
Regular price \$20.50. Sale price . . . . . \$16.50
Regular price \$21.50. Sale price . . . . . \$18.50
Regular price \$56.00. Sale price . . . . . \$45.00
Regular price \$42.00. Sale price . . . . . \$36.00

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

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

TEN WATCHES FOUND ON GUINNESS FARM

Authorities surmise that one Victim's Body is Still Concealed

Victor RECORDS. At Headquarters Over 3,000 Victor Records in stock.

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS

Polished Oak Mantels. English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all-fireproof goods.

Advertisement for a tin drum free, special 6 lbs. of Lily White Gloss Starch, with handsome tin drum and drumsticks free for 60c.

Advertisement for B.C. Hardware Company, listing various hardware items and prices.

Advertisement for Northern Interior of B.C., listing mining supplies and services.

Advertisement for Victor Records, mentioning over 3,000 records in stock.

Advertisement for Raymond & Sons, featuring polished oak mantels and various tiles.

Advertisement for a woman, likely a social notice or a small ad, mentioning her name and details.

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oz. bottle . . . . .25c  
. . . . .35c  
. . . . .50c  
Bitter Almond, Banana,  
le, Rose, Wintergreen

Starch, with hand-  
60c.

OMPANY

1317 Government St.

at Less  
than Fire  
Prices

- 9.00
- 10.00
- 16.50
- 18.50
- 45.00
- 38.00

CONDITION.

COMPANY

P.O. Box 683

ROR OF B.C.

merica or Ingineers Camps  
tita and provisions at my  
f navigation on the Skeena  
ve points.

MELTON, B.C.

XCHANGE

Old and Worn Out

VICTOR  
RECORDS

At Headquarters

er 3,000 Victor  
records in stock

TCHEBROTHERS

231 Government St.

NOTICE

YMOND & SONS

3 PANDORA STREET  
Designs and Styles in all  
kinds of

ished Oak Mantels

All Classes of  
GRATES  
Enamel and American  
Onyx Tiles.  
line of all fireplace goods,  
Portland Cement, Flga-  
Paris, Building and Fire  
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# THE SIMPLE LIFE

## THE HOME GARDEN

### THE GARDEN CALENDAR FOR MAY

Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.

Plant Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Climbers. And especially: Gladioli, Gaillardias, Pyrethrums (cut back for late flowering), Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), "Geraniums", Chrysanthemums, Hollyhocks, Clematises, Ixias, Passion Flowers, Dahlias, Galceolarias, Phloxes, Pentstemonas, Cannas. Re-pot many Greenhouse and Window Plants, Potatoes, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Celery, Lettuces. Sow: Every thing required for succession. Peas, Late Windsor Beans, Runner Beans, Dwarf Beans, Cabbage for late use, Savoy Cabbage, Cucumber, Radish, Late Broccoli, Winter Kale, Vegetable Marrow, A little Celery, If not sown, Brussels Sprouts, Spinach, Turnip, Beet, Horn Carrot and main crop Carrots, Parsley, Colewort, Onion, Cos Lettuces, Cabbage Lettuces, Cauliflower, Ridge Cucumber, Mustard and Cress, Parsnip, Phlox Drummond, Marigold, Aster, Ten-week Stock, Nicotiana, Calceolaria, Primula, Balsam, Cineraria, Cucumber, Ornamental Grasses, Chloera, Everlasting, Salsify, Grass Seed, Scorzenera.

### CULTURE OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS

**F**OR most annual climbers a light, rich, friable soil is necessary to ensure success. Plenty of well-rotted manure, leaf soil, or black soil from the bush should be dug into the soil where annual climbers are sown or planted. For many of them, except sweet peas and runner beans, a very deep soil is not so necessary; they require plenty of good soil and lots of room, however, to spread their roots in.

#### Sweet Peas

Sweet peas require a deep, fairly rich soil to produce the best flowering results. A trench about a foot in depth should be dug in an open place in the garden. The trench should be about the width of a spade. At the bottom of the trench, place four or five inches of well-rotted manure packed down firmly. Fill the trench with good soil to within an inch or two of the surface. Then make a shallow trench the whole length about three inches in depth. In this sow the seed an inch or two apart and cover about two inches deep with soil, leaving a slight depression when the ground is raked over the peas. The plants can be thinned to three or four inches apart when the plants are five or six inches in height.

The flowers should be picked every day to help prolong the flowering season. If the flowers are not kept picked, they develop seed pods and stop flowering early in the season.

Sweet peas require plenty of water at the roots. Sufficient water to soak the soil to the bottom of the trench should be given once a week in hot, dry weather. Start watering the plants before the lower leaves begin to turn yellow to get best results. Light waterings are of no use to sweet peas; give plenty of water and less frequent waterings, rather than only to sprinkle the top soil. In rich, loamy soil it may not be necessary to trench as mentioned, but I find that the plants stand the drought and heat of summer much better in any soil when treated as I have described.

Wide meshed poultry netting or brush wood makes a good support for sweet peas. I prefer boughs of the maple tree when they can be had. The support should be five or six feet in height at the least. Sow sweet peas as early in spring as the ground can be worked properly, they cannot be sown too early.

#### Climbing Beans

Scarlet Runner and Hyacinth beans like a deep rich soil, and plenty of water, and succeed best when a trench is made for them as recommended for sweet peas. The east or north side of a building will suit these beans very well, if not too shaded; but with plenty of water they will grow and flower very well in the open garden. Bean seed should not be sown until about the third week in May.

#### Convolvulus

The common morning glory (Convolvulus major), Japanese Morning Glory (Ipomoea imperialis), cypress vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit), and the moon-flower (Ipomoea grandiflora) are all good annual climbers. As eastern aspect or a position where they are not exposed to the hot noon-day sun, suits all of the Convolvulus family the best. Seeds of the moon-flower are best sown early indoors, or in a hotbed, about the middle of April. About the end of May is early enough to sow convolvulus seed out of doors.

There is no more effective climber than the wild cucumber (Echinocystis lobata), for covering a trellis quickly. It requires a rich soil and plenty of moisture overhead and at the roots to give the best results. Its beautiful racemes of white flowers make it a very conspicuous object when grown properly. A position shaded from the noonday sun on the east or northeast side of a building suits best, so as to hold its foliage in good color.

#### Japanese Hop

Japanese Hop (Humulus Japonicus). Both the plain and variegated types of this plant are very pretty climbers. Sow the seed out of doors about the end of May. These do not object to a more sunny position than some climbers.

#### Ornamental Gourds

Ornamental gourds are suitable only for the back yard or for covering an unsightly rubbish

pile, or, at best, some place not too prominent in the garden. The shape of the fruit of many varieties makes them a curiosity. From a decorative point of view the running vine varieties of the vegetable marrow squash are almost as pretty. The fruit of the last named is useful for culinary purposes.

Cobea scandens is not an annual really, but like other perennial plants succeeds well grown from seed as an annual. Seeds of this should be sown indoors or in a hotbed or frame as early as possible in April. Sow three or four seeds in a three-inch pot. Place the seeds on edge about a quarter of an inch under the surface of the soil. Grow indoors or in a hotbed until danger of frost is over. Do not plant out of doors until quite late, about the first or second week in June or later. A light rich soil suits this climber. Its blue and white cup-and-saucer shaped flowers are very showy.

#### Dwarf Growing Climbers

The climbers already mentioned grow to from ten to twenty feet in height. The following are two varieties not so rank in growth and more suitable for window boxes or rustic stands as trailers or climbers; seeds of these should be sown early, two or three in a pot: Canary Creeper (Tropaeolum Canariense), and Lophospermum scandens. The latter is a very effective trailer for hanging baskets or window boxes. Its large purple gloxinia-like flowers are very showy.

liage being burned by the hot sun.—Canadian Horticulturist.

### SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

For years I have planted hundreds of tender bulbs every spring, and throughout all the months of the summers, have obtained from them splendid masses of bloom to reward me for the little labor the planting involved. Considering all their excellent qualities, it has always been strange to me that more bulbs of this class are not set out each spring. Not only are they easier than annuals to establish, but they require less care and cultivation, supply more blossom, are always surer in results and are much more quickly put in the beds in the spring. They are all known, of course, as tender bulbs. They will not endure the winters except in the South, but after blooming and ripening, are dug up and stored away to be replanted the following spring. Among the most important species of this class are the agapanthus, alstroemeria, tuberous begonia, bessera, canna, caladium, cooperia, crinum, dahlia, gladiolus, madeira vine, montbretia, oxalis, calla, tigridia, tuberose, and zephyranthes.

No flower is easier of culture, or less doubtful so far as success is concerned, than the dahlia. We have the single and pompon, the show, the quilled and fancy, the decorative and the cactus varieties. The hundreds of shades and colors and the beautiful forms as well as

varieties are: Camelia, dwarf, orange-scarlet; Peace, pure white; Wunderkind, dwarf, light yellow; Catherine, pure yellow; Snowclad, a splendid white; Sunshine, vivid scarlet, and Darkness, a velvety maroon.

Following the dahlias in popularity and praise are the gladioli. They may be planted either in separate beds or among perennials, where they will add gay colors to borders which might otherwise be bare. Gladioli should be planted as early in the season as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter until July for a succession of bloom. They prefer a sunny situation, a rich soil and plenty of moisture, and should be planted six inches deep, seven or eight inches apart.

All gardeners are acquainted with this splendid family, and any comment on its decorative value and usefulness for cutting is needless. Not all, however, realize what splendid plants have been produced in recent years by specialists. Each season adds new varieties to the list, and it is always well to obtain a few of these new bulbs to lend additional interest to the pleasure of growing them. The common varieties are all cheap and a little extra expenditure for novelties will be well repaid. The tuberous-rooted begonia is valuable because it will flower in shady situations. In a spot where other flowers have persistently refused to grow, the tuberous-rooted begonia will frequently be found at its best. They are best started in the house during March and April in pots and then planted

extensively planted, and of easy culture. In the caladiums much improvement has also been shown. Hildegard Nehrling is a new variety with very large leaves, marbled with a deep green on a white ground. Lord Derby is another of variegated foliage. Caladium Esculentum should be in every garden. It is one of the most effective plants of the sort grown, easily raised and always attractive. Among the best varieties of the fancy-leaved caladiums are:

Annibal—Deep green ground with bright crimson ribs and veins.

Candidum—White ground with strongly-marked green ribs.

Chantini—Red ground with white spots and green margin.

Clio—Deep rose ground with white shadings and green ribs.

Corcovada—White markings on green ground, carmine ribs.

Devinck—Delicate rose centre, green border and white spots.

Esmond Moreau—Mottled green ground with red centre.

Joas Capdeville—Pale green with blood-red spots.

Jose Bonifacio—Cream-colored ground with red ribs.

Jurua—White ground, shading to green at edges.

L'Albane—White ground with deep green ribs. These should never be planted out of doors before the middle of May in the North, when the ground has become thoroughly warm. Select a partly shaded situation for them where they will be sheltered from strong winds, and plant in a light, well-enriched soil.

Among the summer flowering bulbs and tuberous-rooted plants are several vines which prove exceedingly valuable. Most city yards possess some objectionable spot or object which it is desirable to conceal from sight; this may be accomplished by the use of annual or perennial vines. But annuals, while they are quick-growing, are objectionable owing to the fact that they must be replanted each year; perennials, on the other hand, frequently require from two to three seasons to establish themselves. Between these two come the bulbous vines. They are quick growing and, when once planted, require no further attention, thus combining the advantages of both annual and perennial. Moreover, they are inexpensive. Foremost among these is the Madeira vine, which attains a considerable height in a very short space of time. The foliage is dense and the flower small and white. The Cinnamon vine, with glossy, green, heart-shaped leaves and very fragrant racemes of white flowers, grows to a greater height and blooms in August. Another fine climbing plant is the Kudza vine, which possesses magnificent foliage, deep and dense, and makes a wonderfully rapid growth the first season. It comes from Japan and is very extensively planted. A native vine is Apios tuberosa, which seems to be more appreciated in England than at home; its special feature are its adaptability to situations in absolute shade and its beautiful flowers of pleasing fragrance. It grows rapidly and blooms in July.—Tarkington Baker.

### SCENTED-LEAVED PELARGONIUMS

In the history of gardening there was a time when the scented-leaved Pelargoniums were more extensively cultivated than they are at the present day. The passion for novelties and the enormous number of plants now at the command of the gardener probably accounts for the change in taste, but, where possible, a selection of the Cape species should certainly be cultivated, for though the flowers are small they are often beautifully and delicately marked, and the fragrant foliage possessed by many is compensation for lack of more showy qualities.

One frequently sees scented-leaved "Geraniums," as they are popularly called, in cottage windows, turning their leaves and flowers towards the light, but in more pretentious places the showy fonal and Ivy-leaved varieties have displaced them.

Some species are worth growing as foliage plants alone for the sake of the form of the leaves, which is often as elegant and varied as are the fronds of some of the most beautiful Ferns. These, when well grown, make excellent subjects for table or window decoration, and harmonize in almost any group of flowering plants. A selection of the best varieties most suitable for cultivating as foliage plants is as follows:

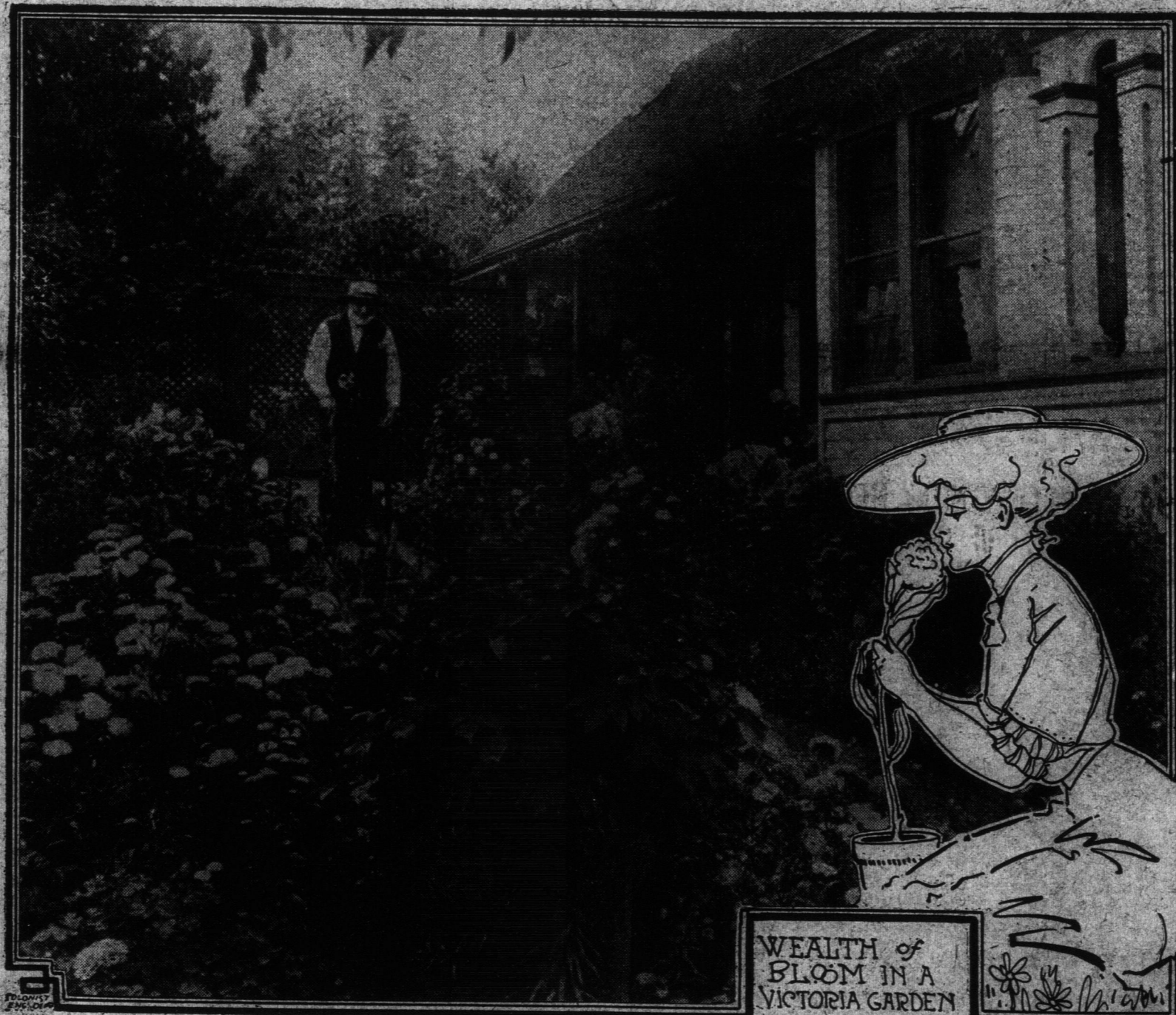
P. filicifolium odoratum is probably a form of P. denticulatum, with finely divided leaves, suggesting, as its name implies, the fronds of a Fern. It is a very fragrant variety.

Lady Mary.—Leaves of medium size with undulating notched margins; Citron scented.

Lady Plymouth.—A very attractive variety with deeply cut fragrant leaves, beautifully variegated with white on a green ground. It is one of the best of the cut-leaved varieties.

Little Gem.—Leaves deeply lobed with toothed margins; Peppermint-scented. Flowers bright rose colored.

Stag's Horn.—As indicated by its name, this variety has leaves beautifully cut and lobed in a variety of ways, with the margins finely toothed and crisped; a very attractive foliage plant.



WEALTH OF BLOOM IN A VICTORIA GARDEN

#### Climbing Nasturtiums

Climbing nasturtiums or Tropaeolums succeed well grown from seed sown out of doors about the second or third week in May. If early results are wanted, the seed can be sown earlier indoors, or a hotbed or greenhouse. Sow two or three seeds in small flower pots, and transplant in border when all danger of frost is over. The leaves of the common climbing, and also the dwarf nasturtium are very tasty and nice used as a salad. The seeds when picked green also make a splendid pickle by merely putting them in jars in vinegar as soon as picked.

#### Transplanting Climbers

Annual climbers do not transplant very readily, owing to their length of roots. When quite small they may perhaps be transplanted; even then it is risky. Sow the seed in the border where they are to grow. About the first or second week in May is a good time to sow most of them. By sowing seed early in pots the roots are confined in a small space and transplant easier. The roots of annual climbers should be disturbed as little as possible, at any time, to ensure success in their culture.

All of the climbers mentioned except the sweet peas, are quite tender, so care must be taken to protect them from late spring frosts. If sown near a fence or building, the growth should be kept at least several inches from the fence or building, especially if sown in a position having a north aspect, to prevent the fol-

the grace of the plant and its value for cutting, give this flower an exalted position which it well deserves.

Dahlias require a rich soil, and the ground for their reception should be deeply dug, well worked and liberally supplied with fertilizer. It is always best when planting the tubers to insert at the same time a stake to which the plants later may be tied. In extremely dry weather, mulch the beds with well-decayed manure, or grass clippings, and, to insure a succession of bloom, pick the flowers as they appear. In planting, avoid crowding, allowing three feet between the tubers of the tall-growing varieties and two feet between the dwarf sorts.

Although the Cactus and Pompon dahlias are most frequently planted, in the last two or three years interest in the single varieties has much increased. These are all splendid for the garden, and especially for cut-flower purposes. They are of free-branching habit, flowering early and bearing many blossoms throughout the season. Oftentimes the flowers are five or six inches long. Good varieties of this section are: Crimson Century, a rich, velvety crimson; Scarlet Century, brilliant scarlet with golden disc; White Century, pure white; Twentieth Century, rosy early in the season and becoming lighter as the summer advances, and Blackbird, a dark maroon variety.

Good varieties in the Cactus section are: Bruhhilde, plum; Cornucopia, vermilion; Gabriel, white; Volker, yellow, and Kriemhilde, a brilliant pink. Among the Pompons, good

out of doors the latter part of May. If started early enough indoors, they will be in bloom in the middle of June and will continue to flower until frost. They thrive best in a rich, loose, moisture-retaining soil, and prefer a considerable quantity of leaf-mould, to which has been added a liberal amount of sharp sand. The bulbs should be planted three inches deep and ten or twelve inches apart.

Montbretias are desirable when planted in groups of fifty or a hundred bulbs. The bulbs are planted in the spring about four inches deep, and will prove hardy when afforded a winter protection of litter four or five inches deep. The specialists have recently turned their attention to this family and nowadays finer flowers than ever can be had from the numerous new varieties offered. America is a splendid sort only recently introduced; it has the quality of opening many of its flowers at the same time. George Davidson is another that should be liberally planted; its flower stems are often three feet long and the flowers are so disposed that all can be seen at once. Both are yellow in color. Germania, orange-scarlet, is another good variety, and others to be recommended are Gerbe d'Or, Pottii Grandiflora and Crocosmiaeflora.

The summer hyacinth (Hyacinthus candicans) bears large white, bell-shaped flowers on stout stalks two or three feet high. For best effects this must be planted in clumps, and, like the Montbretia, proves hardy when given protection during the winter. Tuberose and caladiums are well known popular bulbs which are

# VICTORIA CITY VANCOUVER ISLAND

## CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT



HEALTH and Witchery of the Wood," is the well-chosen and comprehensive title of the fourth of the series of articles on

"The Romance and Beauty of British Columbia," appearing in the May issue of the Westminster Magazine, from the pen of Agnes Deans Cameron, formerly of Victoria. The letter-press is embellished with a number of views of the forest giants on Vancouver Island, than which section of the province there is no other possessing such timber wealth. The full text of the article, which will be read with a special interest just now in view of the great expansion in the timber industry in all parts of the province, is as follows:

Ours is a great wild country:  
Round about, solemn and slow,  
One by one, row after row,  
Up and up the pine trees go,  
So, like black priests up, and so  
Down the other side again  
To another greater, wilder country,  
Branched through and through  
With many a vein  
Whence iron's dug, and copper's  
dealt;  
Look right, look left, look  
straight before—  
Beneath they mine, above they  
smelt,  
Copper ore and iron ore,  
And forge and furnace mould  
and melt,  
And so on, more and ever more,  
Till at the last, for a bounding  
belt,  
Comes the salt sand hoar of the  
great sea-shore.  
—Browning's "Flight of the  
Duchess."

Browning never saw British Columbia; if he had been privileged to live there all his life, he could not have given us a better description than the above. The leading industries of our province are mining, lumbering, salmon-canning, farming, fruit-culture and the catching of whales; and with the exception of the last on the list, each of these is dependent for its very existence on the great forests of giant conifers. A Douglas fir interlocking branches with a cedar tree might well stand as ancient and honorable arms for the Pacific province.

The importance of the forest-lands to mining is direct and intimate, mines cannot be developed without wood. Not many of us fully appreciate the enormous quantity of timber called into use in and about a great mine in order to carry on its operations and protect the lives of its operatives. The hoisting works, metallurgical, and other buildings on the surface are but a small part of the supply. As the miner's work of taking out the ore advances, he surrounds himself with a framework of timber, and further supplies of forest product are required with every foot of progress.

The dependence of the farmer and the fruit-culturist upon the kindly help of the forest is insistent and obvious. The forests conserve the rainfall, carry it into the earth, and each tree-root serves as a water-conduit conveying the beneficent moisture to feed springs and subterranean fountains. Without this there would be great waste; we must fairly look upon our phalanxes of firs and lordly cedars as the great governors of our water-supply. It has been estimated that four-fifths of the rain which falls in a forest at once goes into the ground; and it is equally true that every damaging flood must have started in a treeless soil.

We need only glance at the map to read the moral. The source of the Yellow River is deforested, so one-third of China is rendered unproductive by floods. The forests on the Mississippi water-sheds have been cut away, and the consequent flood-damage along this river grows yearly greater. Mr. Enos Mills, of the Forestry Department, of Washington, D. C., is authority for the statement that there was washed into the Mississippi last year twice as much soil as will be excavated in the cut of the Panama canal. History tells the same story as geography. Why do nations die? Other causes operate, but forest-destruction is fatal. What does a bird's-eye view of Palestine reveal to us today? A scant four thousand sad-eyed people sitting down in the abandon of hopeless poverty in the dismal desolation of their waste valleys. Looking up to the denuded slopes of the ghostly mountains we read the cause of the unheeded poverty; not God's wrath, but man's folly has wrought the change. Before the forests of Lebanon were destroyed the goody land of



ON SOOKE ROAD NEAR VICTORIA



SUMMIT ON WAY TO SOOKE LAKE

PHOTOS BY FLASHING BROS.

Palestine supported in affluence ten millions of happy people.

Syria's decay begins with the destruction of her forests at a period which long antedates the Christian era. The forests gone, the soil disappeared, and industry died. Antioch, Nineveh, Carthage have one tale to tell.

What has all this to do with British Columbia? Everything, or nothing. The wise man is he who can read his warning from the torn and tattered pages of his brother's book; the astute nation learns its lesson from recorded history and from history-in-the-making, for is not history all mankind's message delivered to every man?

We must first be strongly seized with the paramount importance of the forest over every other British Columbian commercial asset. The separate industries of agriculture, mining,

grazing, and, of course, lumbering is each vitally and immediately dependent upon wood, water, or grass from the forest. The manufacturing industries, whether or not wood enters directly into their finished product, are scarcely, if at all, less dependent. Transportation, that great god before whom the peoples in new countries bare the brow and bend the knee, must itself owe its very existence to the forest; without a permanent supply of wood and water every railroad in the province must go out of business.

British Columbia finds herself in the position of a young man with unlimited means at his disposal, a position generally equally disastrous to the young man and to the means. The largest compact area of merchantable timber in the world today lies within the borders of Canada's Pacific province. There seems so

much of it, that most men sneer at all suggestion of its needed conservation. "There's enough for me and my son John. Posterity? What has posterity ever done for me?" Was not this the story of the buffalo, of the sea-otter, of the hard woods of Eastern Canada? Unless someone calls a halt, it will not be many decades before the seal-herds and the sockeye salmon go to join the bison and the great atk in the happy hunting grounds. And it is no fanciful chimera to glimpse a slope westward from the Rockies where greed and shortsighted selfishness will have swept away the graceful forests of spruce and pine and cedar leaving to those who follow but blackened stumps and a harvest of barren regrets, so much easier is it to pull down than to build up.

And yet the forest has one singular and providential advantage over every other earth-

produced element of our industrial riches. When we have exhausted an iron mine, a coal mine, an oil well, a deposit of pottery-clay, a supply of natural gas, the story is finished, we may shut down the works. Not so with the forests. It is in our hands to conserve them, to renew them, to improve them. Like the widow's cruse of oil, they may actually be made to increase with the using. Canada is largely living in today. In Europe they think much about tomorrow because they have known so many yesterdays. Here is one of the places in which we can learn of our older sisters.

We are apt to think of the French as a carelessly happy people, but there is method in their gladness. There is nothing lost in France, nothing thrown away, not even a stick of wood. The French forests have an army of their own, six thousand keepers, foresters, and rangers—a real army, submitted to military discipline, and transferable in time of war from the ministry of agriculture to the department of war. An earnest effort is being made to retrieve old error, and turn back the hands of the clock. The reforestation of the Esterel in the south of France has checked the terrific destruction of the mistral winds. Previous to 1870, the sea-coasts were invaded by the sand, the blighting wind carrying the death-powder well inland. With reforestation the sand country has entirely disappeared as well on the ocean as on the channel, the desolate regions of yore blossom as the rose, and once more the forest shows itself the friend of man.

Not content with fighting the good fight at home, France is carrying the war into Africa, and trying with praiseworthy effort to reinduce trees to go back to Southern Tunis its pristine fertility. Here in the time of the Roman occupation were plots of grass and fluent fountains, now there is naught but sand. The Arab conquest killed the forests and dried the springs. The sure punishment followed, the inexorable working of that unpremitting law of cause and effect. No forest, no fertile soil; no fertile soil, no men. An Arab chronicler speaking regretfully of the old days ends with a note of pathos, "But in those days, one could walk from Tripoli to Tunis in the shade."

And other countries are not idle. A thousand years ago the emperor of Japan issued an edict requiring his people to plant trees at the sources of rivers; the Black Forest in Germany is a forest-orchard and receives more attention than falls to the share of most fruit-orchards of Canada.

Contrast the case of Switzerland and of the Pacific slope of North America. In Zurich, from three to five dollars is spent annually on each acre of wood-lands; and with the removal of only matured and selected trees a yearly profit of twelve dollars an acre accrues to these far-sighted conservers of the weal public. What is the companion picture that current history hangs on the wall opposite this canvas of Swiss thrift? Are we aware, as Canadians, that our lusty and pushful neighbor to the south to meet his increasing needs has not thirty years of log-supply in sight; and that the story of the Oregon and Washington forest-slaughter is being told again letter for letter and line by line in the forests of British Columbia? For the reverse of the Swiss picture we have blackened stumps and the ghostly branches of fire-swept trees, a charcoal drawing of a past magnificence. The stern law of cause and effect acts on all planes and latitudes and Nature recognizes no dividing parallel of 49.

Mr. Dick could tell no story without dragging in the unfortunate Charles the First. Every Canadian topic, begin it where you will, attack it how you may, harks back to the benches of the public schools and that apostle and living epistle of the life abounding of the New Canada, the under-paid and scant-appreciated fifty-dollar-a-month school-teacher. The question of forest-preservation, like every other national issue, is a matter of education and altruism. We will save our forests, renew our salmon-supply, and spare our seals, when we are strongly seized with the divine truth, that we are but custodians with a life-interest in these bountiful gifts of God, bound by every law of equity to hand them on undiminished, and unimpaired to those who come after. Not only are we our brother's keeper, but the self-appointed steward of his estate. And this lesson is being taught by brave precept and living example "not in the rush, but in the hush" by many an obscure school teacher today to many a little band of denim-clad disciples. These will rise up and call her blessed long after the names of the wrangling politicians in the provincial seats of the mighty in Victoria who seem to see in our royal dower of trees

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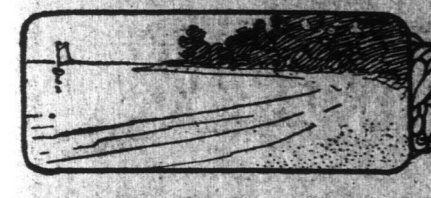
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# VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND



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lands but a something to exploit for present-day profits, have passed utterly out of the memory of man. In the provincial university that British Columbia will some day (?) build among the sacred oaks of Vancouver's Isle-of-Dreams, one hopes to see established a department of forestry. Thus only can our young people come to realize the value and the responsibility of their forest inheritance, for true is it that among the agencies that the All-Mother uses to make this earth a home for her every creature, the forest stands pre-eminent.

Counting the rings of a fallen giant, we slip back in imagination to a time when in the Mother-Land under rival badges of red and white York fought with Lancaster for a guerdon of pale glory, to a day when the western continent was as yet to European minds undreamed of. Even then were these Pacific slopes clad with the cedar and pine and hemlock of which we centuries after find ourselves the joint-heirs. This kindly forest clothed the earth as with a garment, protecting it from storms and erosion. This same forest has been the home of many a race of shy creatures, the shelter of unknown varieties of land life from the lowest to the highest; it has saved its trusting tenants from winter's rigor and summer's heat. With a splendid lesson of provision for the future, aeons ago it was storing up in coal measures for our use and enjoyment the heat and sunshine of far-away summers. And it is today, as it has always been, the most active agent in the preservation and upbuilding of man, furnishing us with the necessities and luxuries of life, nourishing our bodies, and, if we will but listen to its whisper, gratifying our soul's desires.

If we of this age are too obtuse and sordid and too near-sighted to grasp the meaning of our forest inheritance, it was not so with the Brother in Red whom we unceremoniously dispossessed. The giant cedar of British Columbia, the "Thuya gigantea" of the botanists, with its great base-girth of twenty feet and the wondrous beauty of its waving branches, has had a unique and marvellous influence in shaping the destiny and directing the culture of Salish and Dene and all allied tribes of Coast Indians.

Round winter watch-fires, young men from its branches wove wibes and with song and jest maidens fashioned their basketry; when the last challenge was given and from red lips banded back the last repartee, there remained for the morrow, using a better aftermath than accrues from bridge-whist. From the outer bark of the cedar, the grandfathers in Israel wrested the raw material for lines and ropes and roofs of the long-house, from it they made their "travelling fire" or slow matches. The inner bark was the dry goods store of the squaws, their Friday bargain-counter of fabrics in the rough. From this soft inner stratum of bark they made pillows and beds, wove the family wardrobe, shaped deforming bands for infant heads, and padded baby's cradle.

The beautiful straight-split planks of the cedar's redolent trunk made the walls of the ancestral halls, the private dwellings and the community long-house. Kipling says, "Smells are surer than sounds and sights"; till he creep into his last resting-place in a cedar coffin, each we Coast-born Siwash has stored away in that corner of his cranium which records olfactory impressions a lasting remembrance of the intoxicating smell of drying cedar slowly curing in the smoke of cedar camp-fires. The "feel" of it, as the Scot would say, is enough to bring him back from the asphodel meadows.

In an intimate and literal sense the cedar is the "family-tree" of the Coast Indian. Every dish and platter, bowl, kettle, pot and tub is made from this easily-wrought wood. The canoe, which is to the Siwash motor-car and run-about, jaunting-car and summer-residence, house-boat, and travelling-van, war-chariot and funeral-hearse, pleasure-yacht and freight-wagon, and half a hundred other things incidentally, is invariably fashioned by fire and rude hatchet from the stem of a single cedar.

What else does the cedar furnish the Siwash? It gives him his commemorative columns, his heraldic emblems, his treasure-chests and his totem-poles. It forms a hiding-place where he stores his dried salmon against a rainy day; and in some sections of the country at least, in the days of old, among the singing branches of the cedar were the dead (and the near-dead), hung high, waiting the post-mortem bivouac in mortuary biscuit-boxes.

Do we wonder that the Indians worshipped the cedar and sang ceremonial songs to the spirits lodged in its branches? We can surely do better than that. In Sweden and in Germany every man who cuts down a tree is required to plant another in its place. He will not sit under the branches of the seedling that he plants; but another will. It is this otherfulness that we want to foster. Some one has prophesied that Canada's population will have increased tenfold in the time that it takes to grow a saw-log. If this is true, let us save from fire and wilful destruction, from wasteful and selfish methods the "sawlogs" that we already have, and plant new sawlogs. Our Canadian supply of timber is munificent, but it is by no means inexhaustible. It has been declared by authority that accepting the highest estimate of our commercial log timber now standing, the present saw-mill capacity of the United States could exhaust it within twenty years. And those saws of our energetic brother are greedy for

our logs; in anticipation they are grinding their teeth. The temptation to sell all our timber in sight for ready money is great; but before it is irretrievably too late let us look the question fairly in the face. Are we aware that British Columbia has in its evergreen forests an asset which will be worth infinitely more if husbanded for the future, than if the money to be derived from its present sale were placed in banks with compound interest for the given time? With the exhaustion of the forests of the temperate zone, the prices of wood and wood products will increase more rapidly than the price of any other industrial material. It is not honest for one generation to utterly exhaust, for the price of a mess of pottage, the vested forest wealth that belongs (if properly conserved) to those who live on the land to all perpetuity.

The song of the axe, the hammer and the crosscut are sweet to the ear of our people; as engine whistles to engine, we see in ready imagination the ocean-freighters, and the coast-wise steamers carrying their cargo of pine and Douglas fir to the waiting people of far-off lands. At our feet the new home takes form in the little clearing. Across the mountains the skirts of the railroad, those marvel towns that smell of sawdust, naked stand of paint. It is all constructive, strong and sane and sound and very wonderful; it speaks of the courage of faith-possessed women.

But out in the heart of the ancient wood there are wasteful methods at work; too often after the first cutting half the crop is left a prey to future forest-fires; for the garnered crop the lumberman is not reaping adequate reward. Behind him he leaves a fire-swept desolate waste where fire will follow fire until all things valuable have been destroyed. It is too rich a heritage to lightly suffer to slip away; it has taken too long to attain its present worth. It is a forest superimposed upon a forest. Beneath trees ten feet in diameter often lie the fathers of the forest, still sound, pinned to the ground by the roots of trees themselves centuries old. It is a venerable something that we are dealing with; something so old that our infant years in comparison are but as the life of the salmon-berries and salals, the ferns and blackberry vines whose tender greenness would fain hide somewhat of the ugly blackness we have wrought.

I think it is the inevitable Mr. Dooley who says it makes no difference what kind of a doctor you have, if you have a good nurse. Our Pacific forests so far have had the worst of doctors and no nurse at all. It is not too late for us to call a halt, make an end to wasteful methods, and conserve our forests, and in that act conserve equally the romance and beauty with the invested and hereditary wealth of British Columbia.

"The woods were made for the hunters of dreams, The streams for the fishers of song; To those who hunt for the sunless game The streams and the woods belong. There are thoughts that moan from the soul of the pine, And thoughts in the flower-bell curled; The thoughts that are blown with the scent of the fern Are as new and as old as the world."

**LOGGING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

A correspondent of the London Times, whose identity is shielded behind the mask of anonymity, but who wields a pen little less powerful than the greatest living writers of descriptive English, contributes the following article to a recent issue:

In England a man may read in newspapers that business is flourishing, or else depressed; he may hear vaguely of people to whom market conditions have meant serious gain or loss; yet he may look upon his daily life and detect in it no difference. For the Englishman's world is a stable, established world, where even the material of exchange is solidified: solid money; and solids contract and expand but little under influence of heat and cold. There are still, however, parts of the West that belong, as it were, to a newer creation; to a world uncooled, with business present in the gaseous state. Trade expansion and contraction, boom and slump, these follow, swift and prodigious, upon slight changes in the commercial temperature; and a man will receive no vague impressions from his newspaper, he will have conviction rammed home in his mind by startling changes in his own dear fortunes.

It is in such a far-away part of the West that I will ask you to observe recent changes in a business possibly remotely conceived of by you; a truly Western business, in which men were apt to work (like Jim Pinkerton) "with one foot on bankruptcy, the other on a

borrowed dollar," a business at this moment chilled to nothingness by some quaint, ultimate effect of the currency crisis in New York. I speak of "Logging."

Take a map of British Columbia, and notice how the three-hundred-mile stretch of Vancouver Island, like a great breakwater, shuts off from the ocean a strip of sea, and how that sea is all littered with islands. Then follow the outline of the mainland coast, from Vancouver north, a jagged outline all dented with inlets, and sounds, and arms—fjords they call them elsewhere. Realize, first, that the shores of these fjords are mostly mountain slopes; make a final effort and picture mountain slopes and narrow valleys, and hilly islands—all the land everywhere covered with big forest to the very edge of tide-water, and you have sufficient for the purposes of this article, an idea of the country the big logs come from. There were logging camps on the Coast thirty or forty years ago, small camps that used strings of oxen or horses for hauling logs to the sea. There must have been hand-loggers too, even in those days—men who cut logs on sea-coast slopes and coaxed them down to water by patent, ingenious work with jackscrews. But it was with the coming of the "wood's donkey," the donkey engine that hauls logs with a wire cable—that the handling of big timber became a really practical matter, and the logging business of the British Columbia coast became important.

Gradually as the years went on the hand-loggers and the logging camps kept creeping further north. Seven or eight years ago the first trickle of men had reached as far as the Knight Inlet district, 200 miles, perhaps, (by winding channels) from Vancouver. Four or five years ago a donkey camp or two started work in this district. In the next two or three years fresh camps kept opening. Then

wages would make men stick closer to their jobs, making hay while the sun shone. Loggers, however, were not affected in that way. They were even in hard times independent migratory, sort of persons; last summer they became seized with a kind of frenzy of movement, like that of midges dancing in the sun. The steamers and the hotels were cluttered with travelling men. Every camp, desperately short handed, had one gang of men arriving, one gang leaving. Woe to the camp whose cook was not first class, or whose supply of fresh beef or canned strawberries or eggs was irregular. I have seen a man "quit" because the flies bothered him, and the same day another go because he was not offered a drink out of the imperfectly concealed bottle in the office—neither man had worked two days in the camp. Three men, felling timber by contract, left seven dollars a day because August "would be too hot for working." Ten days or a fortnight in a camp was an extremely long stay; then off one must go to "blow in" one's check at the nearest hotel. Easy come, easy go.

I shirk from mentioning such a thing as a hotel to an English newspaper reader, but the truth is that half an hour spent in a logging hotel will give a man a very clear idea of the state of the logging business on the whole coast; in the same way that a little friendly intercourse with a quartermaster-sergeant, over an issue of rum, used to give any common trooper the clearest ideas about large matters inquired into, years after, by the War Stores Commission. Here is what a man said about a loggers' hotel that is a place of call for coasting steamers, and the distributing centre of the Knight Inlet district:

"The bar was a-roaring day and night, Billy had a band of bully boys tending bar for him; about 16 strong they were, and there was always some of them sober enough to work the cash register—right round the clock. Gee! them was great times. If a man liked he could keep drunk right along and never cost him a cent. I seed some of the finest kinds of fights too, in this very bar-room—four or five a night. There was always a card game going on, \$10 or \$20 the bet. I've seen a fellow go up to \$500 on a single jack-pot. In the morning you would see the boys lying scattered all over the rocks and down on the beach—just like a lot of dead flies when you've emptied out a jug of stale milk."

Such was one effect of \$10 per 1,000, board measure, as a price for logs. Another effect was the wild rush to stake timber. In British Columbia, you should know, a man could go anywhere on unoccupied crown land, put in a corner post, compose a rough description of the boundaries of one square mile of forest measured from that post, advertise the description, and thus secure from the government exclusive right to the timber on that square mile, subject to the payment of a rent of 140 dollars a year. ("No Chinese or Japanese to be employed in working the timber.") Such a square mile of forest is known as a "timber claim."

Years ago the mill companies and the pulp concession speculators secured great stretches of forest for their future use—on nominal terms that rattle now in every logger's breast and make him talk of political "pull" and "graft." The woods, however, seemed limitless to ordinary men. One might stake a claim or two over specially tempting timber if one were intending to cut logs in that place, but why take up leases as a speculation? One might as well lock up a coal mine, speculating on the future exhaustion of the world's coal supplies.

But a ten-dollar price for logs stimulated the demand for good logging claims, and then suddenly it dawned on everybody that such claims were limited in number and were being taken up rapidly. Then arose a fierce rush to stake timber. Hundreds and hundreds of men—experienced loggers, inexperienced youths from town—blossomed as "timber-crusers." The woods were furrowed with their trails. Men in rowboats and sailboats and small decrepit steamboats and gasoline motorboats pervaded the waters of every channel and fiord. They staked the good timber, and then the poor timber, and then places that looked as if they had timber on them, and then places that lacked that appearance. I know a man who staked 22 square miles within 30 days; imagine, if you can, how much he could have learned about the timber he was to sell.

What happened to all their claims I do not know. They were successfully sold, I believe, to vague "American interests," and to readers of advertisements in Chicago and Philadelphia and the East generally. The English investor seems to be becoming rare out West.

Obviously, last October, the joyful spirits of logging men began to yield to a vague uncertainty that came from the South and was in the air, bacillus-like. Men arriving from Van-

couver talked of a strange difficulty in finding work after a holiday in town. They brought newspapers with them that told of a poor crop in Manitoba, of a shortage of money there, and of a currency crisis in the States that was liable to roll dense vapor clouds of depression over Canada. British Columbia lumber, it was said, had ceased to sell in the Northwest; the saw-mills could not even get their money for lumber already sold.

The outlook became gloomy to us on Knight Inlet—loggers and hand loggers with half-completed booms of logs. How much would prices fall before we could go to market, our booms rafted, and ready for the tugboats? Men brooded as they worked.

Then, of a sudden, word came that the demand for logs had died. Logs were unsaleable. We were a little out of the world in our camp; and the appalling news came to us, a bolt from the blue, in a belated letter of refusal from a Vancouver sawmill. My boss took boat down the inlet forthwith, and caught, at Port Harvey hotel, the next steamer for town. There was an ominous silence; then he achieved a letter.

"I have tried all over (he wrote) to sell the logs; no one will buy them even at five dollars; now I am trying to borrow a little money on them. I never saw times as hard as they are now; they lend money at twenty-five per cent—some are paying sixty, and glad to get money, at that."

This was in mid-November. By the end of that month the full force of the storm had struck the logging world. Camps up and down the coast had shut down, pell-mell; collapsing like card houses. Men were pouring into the up-coast hotels and crowding the steamers going to Vancouver. That city, we heard, was full of "broke" men, for no one had saved money in the boom time. Of course hotel proprietors in the loggers' quarter of the town were expected to hold up men who, in prosperity, had the habit of blowing in checks over bar-counters. But what could a few hotel men do among these thousands? The city itself had to act, had to start a system of relief. Soup kitchens in the magnificent West! Hungry men had to do perfunctory work on vacant town lots, get paid in meal tickets and sleep in the old police station. As for the idle by conviction, they could read each morning, in inch letters, advertisements by the chief of police. "Hoboes keep moving," he wrote, "Vancouver refuses to support you." ("Hobo" is code for "tramp.")

I do not think you will find much insistence on such facts in the brave files of local newspapers; nor mention of the shocking phrase of a great hotel proprietor, "I can supply," he said in epigram, "five hundred white men; wages one dollar a day!"

I have made shy reference above to the existence of a hotel in our district; and have even given you the reading, in prosperous times, of that thermometer of the logging business. Now for the hotel in hard times, the hotel as I found it a couple of months ago.

Eighteen men were living in the building, with not a cent among them; mildly cheerful, quite at home, waiting for bad times to pass. They knew the proprietor must keep the hotel open, or lose his license; they knew he must get food from town for himself, and, therefore, for them. For in British Columbia you cannot see men go hungry; someone has got to feed them. Sad work for hotel men trying to keep down expenses!

And so there was food of sorts in the hotel kitchen; sometimes flour, sometimes beans, sometimes tea and coffee. Claps we dug on the beach, at low tide. He who cared could cook. I ceased to lament my unpaid wages. Hard times had unlooked-for softnesses.

Across the bay was that other pillar of society—the store; that store that had done over \$40,000 worth of business the winter before, the store that had at this moment \$12,000 worth of debts upon its sad-eyed books. The storeman could not leave, he had goods ventured upon many a half-completed boom for 50 miles round. There he sat, before empty shelves, a sort of Alice-through-the-looking-glass, doing business the wrong way round. The less business he could contrive to do, the less money would be owed him, and the less he would owe his wholesaler in Vancouver, and the less the wholesaler would owe the manufacturers, and the less unpleasantness there would be all round. Success lay in the invention of sound reasons for the unaccountable non-arrival of goods ordered for old customers.

My steamer came at last. The hotel proprietor looked bored when I murmured something about "what I owed him." He waved a weary hand. "Given up all that sort of thing long ago," he said.

The same weariness seemed to have overcome the steamboat purser. Formerly he would put men off at the next stop if they had no money for their fare, and it would take them weeks of little interrupted trips to reach Vancouver. Perhaps hotel men along the route criticized his policy. At all events he let me "run my face" happily enough (outside the dining saloon) to Vancouver. There I took my blankets ashore and went to a crowded hotel where I was "acquainted"—and had something to eat!

John B. Hill, of Atlanta, is the first negro in the United States to receive a Carnegie hero medal. A check for \$500 was sent as a reward for risking his life in saving several people in danger from a runaway team in Atlanta.



THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR

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

ARLY in 1858, when thousands of miners and traders flocked to Fraser river, attracted thither by the gold discoveries, the sleepy little Hudson's Bay town of Fort Victoria began to grow like a mushroom city.

Among the merchants or dealers who erected business shacks here was a small, nervous-looking man, who dealt in shashes, doors and blinds and window-glass.

Soon after Mr. Sharon's return to California, the erstwhile Victoria dealer became interested in mining claims. The Washoe silver and great bonanza excitement broke out, and he got hold of a few shares which quickly rose in value and made him comfortably rich.

had been to Washoe years before and bought several hundred shares, which were then of little value. She kept them in a box, and one day, while the excitement was at its height, she sold them for \$20,000.

Ralston and Sharon continued to add to their wealth. All their investments turned to gold. They seemed to possess the power of Midas. In the height of their prosperity they built the Palace hotel, then the largest on the continent, and established the Bank of California.

Sharon's great wealth brought him friends, and as his riches increased he grew in importance. He was no longer nervous in manner or shrinking in disposition.

On an evil day for all parties concerned he became acquainted with a Miss Sarah Althea Hill. Miss Hill was a beautiful and fascinating society woman, and until she knew Sharon was regarded as the pink of propriety.

Then Miss Hill began to call herself "Mrs. Sharon—Sarah Althea Hill Sharon—alleging that she was his common-law wife. A "common-law wife" is a woman who has been acknowledged by a man as his wife in the presence of a third party.

It was written at the head of half a sheet of note paper and so closely to the edge that there was not room for the scratch of a pen above the signature.

Asked how this strange circumstance occurred, Sharon said that one evening he was asked to sign his name by Miss Hill, so that she might have his autograph.

Among the lawyers retained by Mrs. Sharon, otherwise Miss Hill, was David S. Terry, formerly chief justice, and the slayer of David C. Broderick in a duel in the summer of 1859 (as told last week).

Terry's conduct in court during the progress of Sharon's suit was doisterous, overbearing and often insulting. He appeared anxious to stir up strife with the opposing counsel, and the insults which he flung across the table were often rebuked by the judge.

Later on, when the case came before Stephen A. Field, the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, the jurist in dismissing a motion of the respondent's referred to the new Mrs. Terry and her suit in scathing terms,

Terry fired up and continued to press the case for the plaintiff in forcible language. The chief justice was inflexible and rebuked Mr. Terry's attitude in scathing language.

Stephen A. Field was one of three brothers, all remarkably clever, and all now dead. Cyrus W. Field was the projector of the first Atlantic cable, and through his energy and enterprise it was laid in 1866.

To show upon how slight a foundation the plaintiff's case rested, it is only necessary to mention one incident out of many. All the available evidence being in, it was intimated that there remained one link to perfect the chain.

"Did you know the late Senator Sharon?" "Yes, sure."

"Go on," urged the counsel. "We strolled along the street, and he told me the lady was his common law wife and that her name before marriage was Hill."

The witness was then asked if he saw the lady in court, and he pointed out the plaintiff. Asked as to the date of the interview, he replied:

"The twenty-first of July."

The papers were consulted, and it was found that Mr. Sharon was in Washington attending to his senatorial duties on that date.

While Wells had been giving his testimony, one of the attorneys for Sharon was observed to be busily engaged in filling out a blank, and as the witness left the stand he was served with a warrant for perjury and taken to jail.

The words of the chief justice rankled in Terry's breast, and the newspapers by mischievous allusions to his threats of violence kept his hostility alive. The following year, a twelvemonth later, Field left Washington to hear appeal cases at San Francisco.

Nagle was acquitted by a coroner's jury, and some months later Terry's wife, once gifted and beautiful, now broken-hearted, poverty-stricken, bent and grey, was committed to an asylum for the insane, with Mammy Pleasant, the old colored nurse, as her only friend.

Municipal Trading in the United Kingdom and the United States

LL who are interested in the subject of municipal government owe a debt of gratitude to the National Civic League of the United States. In the three volumes just published appear the results of the inquiries conducted by a commission which the Federation set on foot to inquire into the workings of public and private ownership and management.

Six months were spent in the investigation in this country, the whole work occupying about two years. The least that one can say of the labours of the commission is that they are a monument of public spirit, of which all concerned may be proud. The reports are by no means confined to the merits of the chief controversy; but they are among the documents which every impartial inquirer will examine.

Fourth—Franchise grants to private corporations should be terminated at a fixed period, and meanwhile subject to purchase at a fair value.

It is also commonly free from even the slightest taint of corruption, and the part of public officers. His main conclusion are, on the whole, highly favorable to the English system.

The second volume, relating to the subjects of water and gas works and electricity supply in the United States, necessarily contains much that is of little interest to English readers. It is particularly instructive and suggestive in its treatment of the municipal ownership of water works.

The third volume, which is a sequel to the second, contains a number of chapters on the subjects of water and gas works and electricity supply in the United States, necessarily containing much that is of little interest to English readers.

Since Miss Geraldine Farrar, the young American prima donna, has been singing in "Madame Butterfly" in New York at the Metropolitan Opera House, the name of the play has become a household word.



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# Canada's New Mint—How Our Coins Are Made



WITH the opening of the new mint at Ottawa recently, Canada is possessed of a building and equipment of great value and interest. That our own coins are now being made on our own territory, from metal mined in our own rocks, is a matter of justifiable satisfaction. In addition to this aspect of it the new mint affords a market for much of the precious gold and silver mined in Canada, which has been heretofore largely sold to foreign countries. A review of the history of coinage in the British Empire and in Canada, and a description of the plant at Ottawa, may not be uninteresting at this stage.

In addition to the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint which has recently been opened at Ottawa, there are three other branches of that institution in the British Empire, all situated in Australia. The oldest is the Sydney branch, which was established in 1853. The Melbourne branch was established in 1869, and the Perth branch in 1897.

There are also two British mints in India, but they are not branches of the Royal Mint. They are under the control of the India office, and are situated at Bombay and Calcutta, respectively.

Imperial standard coins may be minted at all the branch mints, as well as coins of the country in which they are situated; but Imperial standard coins are not minted in the India mints.

The Canadian branch is the first at which the coinage of silver and bronze and the manufacture of coinage dies will be undertaken. At the other three branches gold only is minted, the Royal Mint at London supplying the necessary coinage dies for that purpose. All the silver and bronze coins for use in Australia are also supplied by the London mint and are of the same denomination as those in use in Great Britain.

It has been proposed that the gold which is produced in Canada shall eventually be coined into either British sovereigns or Canadian gold pieces, whichever may be needed.

All the metals used for coinage (with the exception of the tin used in bronze coins) can be obtained in Canada. The silver which has already been purchased by the mint was obtained from Trail, B. C., where an electrolytic refinery for silver has been established. There is not at present in Canada an electrolytic refinery for the treatment of copper, and this metal is therefore shipped to the United States, where it is refined and then shipped back again

to Canada. It is anticipated, however, that this arrangement will soon be altered, as there is a large and growing demand for copper in Canada; but unless this metal is so treated that most of the impurities are removed, it is very difficult to manipulate.

All the metals used for coinage purposes will be of a purity of 999 parts per 1,000, or over.

The demand for silver and bronze coin for use in the Dominion shows a marked increase since the passing of the British North America Act. For the ten years commencing 1870 the average annual demand was 284,000 dollars' worth. For the seven years commencing 1900 the average annual demand has been 502,428 dollars' worth; while the amount coined in England for the above service in the single year 1906 was no less than 850,460 dollars' worth. In spite of this large increase, there is every reason to believe that the demand for these coins will continue to grow. There is a very large amount of United States silver coin in circulation throughout the Dominion, especially in the West. The manager of one of the leading Canadian banks has informed me that when, in 1906, the government had allowed them a small commission for collecting and deporting the foreign silver, no less than 12,000 dollars' worth was collected by this bank alone, in a single day.

Now that the Canadian Mint has been established, it is to be hoped that all foreign silver will be deported, and replaced by Canadian silver coins. With the co-operation of the banks and the public generally, the mint will, after paying all running expenses, be a source of considerable revenue for the Dominion.

How large the seigniorage on silver really is may be readily seen when it is remembered that, with silver at its present market price, the face value of a silver coin is about 2 1/2 times its intrinsic value. A Canadian 50-cent piece contains nearly 166 grains of pure silver. One troy ounce, or 480 grains, of pure silver can be purchased for about 57 cents; so that the 50-cent piece contains only about 19 3/4 cents' worth of pure silver. The manufacture of bronze coins is even more profitable; the face value of a cent piece being about 4 1/2 times its intrinsic value.

Before the passing of the British North America Act the various parts of the Dominion had their own local systems of subsidiary coinage. Old Canada (Quebec and Ontario) had pieces of 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and one cent, which were first introduced in 1858, and

coined at the Royal Mint in London. In 1860, New Brunswick had its first local coinage. This was also coined at the Royal Mint, and consisted of bronze denominations as those of Old Canada. Nova Scotia had its first local coinage in 1861; but this consisted of bronze only, in the form of cents and half-cents. In 1871, the first local coinage for Prince Edward Island, consisting of cent pieces only, was executed by Messrs. Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham, Eng. By the Dominion Act of 1871, the currencies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick were assimilated, but it was not until 1881 that the provisions of the act were extended to Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

The Ottawa mint is divided into six principal departments:

1. The mint office, into which all bullion is received for coinage purposes and from which the finished coins are issued to the distributing centres.

2. The melting house, in which the bullion is melted, and made into coinage bars.

3. The coining department, where the finished coins are made from the coinage bars, and tested, ready for issue.

4. The assay department, where the fineness and standard of the ingots, coinage bars and coins are ascertained.

5. The die department, where all the coinage dies are made.

6. The mechanical department, where the power is generated, renewals made and repairs to the coinage machinery effected.

The metals used for the present coinage are gold, silver, copper, tin and zinc.

The Imperial gold coins are composed of eleven-twelfths of pure gold, and one-twelfth of copper (known in the trade as 2 karat).

The Canadian silver coins are composed of thirty-seventh-fortieths of pure silver and three-fourths of copper (known in the trade as sterling silver). The bronze cents are composed of 95 per cent of copper, 4 per cent of tin and 1 per cent of zinc.

All the machinery throughout the mint is driven electrically. The power enters the building as an alternating current at a pressure of 2,000 volts. It is then transformed by means of transformers and motor-generator, into a continuous current of 220 volts, and this is used to drive all the motors which operate the machinery.

The fuel used for melting and annealing is crude oil, which is fed to the furnaces under pressure, and used in conjunction with an air

or steam blast. This fuel is very convenient and efficient, and also very economical. A melting furnace requires only about 20 cents' worth of this fuel per hour, and can be lighted up or extinguished in a second or two.

The various processes through which the metals pass being transformed from the rough metal into the finished coin are as follows:

The ingots, as received from the refinery, are placed in the crucibles with the necessary amount of alloy, and charged into the melting furnaces. Starting with gold furnaces, the first charge is melted in about 90 minutes, but only about 30 minutes are required to melt each of the subsequent charges.

When the metal is melted, the crucibles are lifted from the furnaces, and the metal is poured into cast-iron moulds, thus forming coinage bars.

These bars are about two feet long, two inches wide and half an inch thick. In the case of gold and silver, assay pieces are taken from the first and last bar from each crucible, and forwarded to the assay department, where they are tested. The bars are not passed into work until a satisfactory report has been received from that department, stating that they are of the correct standard. All bars which are found to be above or below the legal standard fineness are re-melted.

The good bars then pass to the rolling mills, where they are rolled into long, thin strips (technically known as fillets). These fillets are, when finished, about seven or eight feet long, and of the same thickness as the coins which will be produced from them. During the process of rolling, the enormous pressure to which they are subjected renders them hard and brittle. To overcome this brittleness, they are passed through the fillet annealing furnace, which softens them again. The fillets are passed about ten times through the breaking-down mill, and are then annealed. They are then passed about nine times through the thinning mill, and about six times through the finishing mill. In the case of silver and bronze, this treatment is sufficiently accurate, the finishing mill being adjustable to the one-five-thousandth of an inch. In the case of gold, however, it is necessary to be even more accurate than this, and gold fillets are therefore passed on to a machine called a draw-bench. The fillets are here drawn between two hard, fixed steel cylinders, which can be adjusted to one-tenth-thousandth of an inch.

Gold being very dense metal, a slight difference in the thickness of the fillets would make a

considerable difference in the weight of the resulting blanks. Gold being also a very precious metal, it is desirable that the coins shall be as near the legal standard weight as possible. In the case of a British sovereign, the legal standard weight is 123.274 grains, and the working margin allowed is two-tenths of a grain. If this margin be exceeded by even so little as the one-hundredth part of a grain, the coins are rejected, and re-melted. The hundredth of a grain is about the weight of a quarter of a postage stamp.

The fillets are next transferred to the cutting machines, where the blanks are punched from them. Each cutting press cuts out two blanks at each stroke, and can produce 300 blanks per minute. The skeletons of the fillets which are left after this process (technically known as "scissel") are made up into bundles and re-melted.

The blanks are then taken to the marking machine, where a protecting edge is raised around each coin, and keeps it from being rapidly worn away when in circulation. The machine can mark 600 blanks per minute.

The marked coins are then softened by passing them through a blank annealing furnace; cleaned or bleached, washed and dried.

They are then ready to receive the impression which will be given to them by the coinage dies.

There are three coining presses, each capable of striking 100 coins per minute. The blanks are fed automatically to the dies, and, with one blow, the head, the tail and the milling are all impressed on the blank.

The coins are then tested by weighing and examined for possible discoloration and for other defects. All the defective ones are defaced and re-melted. All the gold coins, and the larger silver coins, are weighed separately on the automatic weighing machines. Each of these machines will weigh 20 coins per minute, and each is sensitive to the one-hundredth of a grain. The coins are separated, automatically, into three compartments, one for those of correct weight, a second for those that are too light, and a third for those that are too heavy. The good coins which have passed this test are then rung on an iron block to find if they have the correct ring. They are then ready to be issued.

The coins passed for issue are counted into bags by an automatic telling machine, which delivers into each bag an exact number of coins. The numbers to be so counted can be varied as required.

## "General" Booth's Birthday

"GENERAL" BOOTH entered his 80th year yesterday, and the occasion was celebrated by a great gathering of Salvationists and other friends in the Queen's hall, says the London Times of April 17.

Mr. Bramwell Booth, chief of the staff, in offering the "General" the affectionate congratulations of his forces, said that they loved and trusted him not only as the founder of the Salvation Army, but because of the simplicity of his life and character, and the steadfastness of his purpose in these days of luxury and ease; and at a time of life when men might reasonably withdraw from such rigorous toil, he was still giving himself up to ceaseless labors for the benefit of his fellows. The "General" had that day received many hundreds of affectionate messages from all over the world. (Cheers.)

"Commissioner" Howard, who said that multitudes enrolled in the Salvation Army owed everything to it, instanced a church in Northern Europe where of 200 members 175 were found to have come to God at the Salvation Army's pentecost form. (Cheers.)

"Commissioner" Coombs, of Toronto, added the congratulations of the New World. He had asked the premier of the greatest province in Canada if he had any message to send to the "General." The reply was—"Give him all the good wishes you can possibly think of, and say I feel much more than all of them put together." We heard of measures here and in other lands for the good of men; but the Salvation Army was helping to make that public opinion which made such great measures possible. In every part of the world people were looking to the "General" for guidance in working out many great problems. (Cheers.)

"General" Booth, who was received with enthusiasm, spoke for more than an hour and a half without flagging. That being a sort of family birthday party, he said, he felt more like a grandfather than a "general," and it might be proper to speak more of personal things than he would otherwise have been inclined to. Except for a little trouble with his eyesight, which the doctors assured him was only temporary, he felt as young as he had ten years ago, and he was able to do as much work or a little more. It was for them to say whether his mental force was abating. At any rate, judging by the requests coming from all over the world, there seemed to be an idea that he could still do something worth calculating on. As for his soul, it was still on the old foundation. He was sometimes asked what had been the most striking and formative events in his life. The first was his arrival in this world. (Laughter.) His "second birth" occurred about 65 years ago, when "all things

became new to him." He was not there to boast—he had been more inclined to weep over his imperfections than to stand on that platform—but the new motive had led to a new life which had worn well. Many who argued against his methods and doctrines now had words of kindness for him. In an American city on his last journey, the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops and the Jewish Rabbi had all appeared on his platform. Yet his march from Whitechapel to his present position began 43 years ago. It was a mistake, by the way, to suppose that his usefulness as a preacher began with the Salvation Army. Years before he had conducted campaigns in the north and in Cornwall; but the churches closed their doors against such special efforts, and, left without a platform, he drifted out of organized Christianity and commenced the operations in East London which culminated in the formation of the Salvation Army. After referring warmly to the quality of his officers and soldiers, the "General" went on to illustrate their work by statistics of the past week. In those seven days they had preached salvation in 32 languages, in 52 countries; had held 46,000 meetings in their own halls and 30,000 outdoors, with a total attendance of about 3,400,000 and had reached over 500,000 people by visiting. In seven days about 5,600 people had knelt at the mercy seat, including a hundred drunkards. The Salvation Army's night marches and other methods were now being imitated up and down the world, and he would rejoice if they were followed by the same glorious results. After describing the social and rescue operations, and saying they would continue the Christian-like work of feeding the hungry in London streets, despite the objections of some in high places, (cheers), the "General" said that he had made up his mind to live as long as he could, but the same telegram that announced his death would proclaim his successor. He believed the Salvation Army would last as long as the sun and moon endured. It was learning all the time, and it believed in self-improvement. It was always crippled—that was, prevented from extending as it ought—by lack of money; and he was against going into debt. The members of the Army gave largely out of their poverty; but they must have a little assistance if they were to be the mighty aggressive force they ought to be. A gentleman had given him £1,000 and a lady had sent him £20,000, but these gifts were ear-marked for special objects, and rather increased than relieved the financial strain. He was said to have received £100,000 for small holdings; but it was only a loan, and he had had to pay it back. The training institutions alone cost £20,000 a year. They wanted help also for the work in the slums and among the multitude of fallen women; among

the starving multitudes of famine-stricken districts in India, too. He appealed not only to outsiders, but to Salvationists themselves; and not only for support of that sort, but for more red-hot religion, to fill the world with a knowledge of the wonderful salvation of God. (Loud cheers.)

### BROOK FISHING FOR TROUT

Three flies to a cast are too many; they are hard to handle, make too much fuss in the water, and are apt to foul your cast. Two flies are far better in every way and many crafty old fishermen use but one, especially in the summer when fine fishing is at a premium.

Generally speaking it is better to fish down stream in riffs or rapids and up stream when fishing pools. We will take the pools first. Here are nearly always found the largest fish and also the wisest. Approach the pool, if possible, from below and begin casting with as long a line as you can handle with perfect control. Do not overcast your water; it is the commonest and worst of faults. Begin just where the lip of the pool starts to break into the rapids below and gradually advance until you have searched the pool from side to side and up stream to about the middle of the pool. If you hook a fish lead him as quickly and quietly as possible down stream, where you can finish him at your leisure and without creating a commotion in the pool. Trout always lie with their heads up stream and can be most easily approached and securely hooked in this way. If unsuccessful get out of the stream, walk around the pool to its head, drop your flies where the water pours in, and let them drift down and swing around into the back eddies. Should the result still be a blank and you have good reason to believe there are fish in the pool and that it has not recently been disturbed, get back out of sight, sit down for a rest or a smoke, change your flies, and after a few minutes try it again. Your flies should at all times strike the water as lightly as possible, and if you aim your cast at an imaginary point about two feet above the water, checking your cast slightly while still in the air, it will drop of its own weight and as lightly as a feather. Whenever possible, cast so your flies will strike the water first. This is easily accomplished by checking the cast with the tip of the rod held high. This causes the line to kink near the end of the cast and the flies will swing back a little toward you and strike lightly, while the line, in a reasonably short cast, may be held in the air and need not strike the water at all.

In Paris dogs are treated as well as human beings are. They wear automobile togs when they go motoring, they have a hospital, and they even have a good-sized cemetery, with monuments and headstones and inscriptions and mortuary wreaths.

## The New Point of View

HERE are few ardent sportsmen who have not been asked, "What is the fun of fishing?" "Don't you ever get tired of hunting?" or any one of a hundred variations of these questions. These "outsiders" can no more understand us than can conceive of a healthy, otherwise normal man spending his vacation at a hotel, between a bar, a newspaper and a ticker, staying up half the night and sleeping away the best part of the day.

Scientists tell us that, excepting a few really abnormal people, such as geniuses on the one hand and degenerates on the other, human beings are very much alike. Now, what is the explanation of the fact that there is such a sharp dividing line between the pleasures of sportsmen and those of non-sportsmen, and that one class should think the other mentally deficient?

Perhaps I have solved the problem—and perhaps not. At any rate, it will be a while before this old Florida Special will land me in New York, so I simply can't make my pen behave and I shall try to put my theory into words.

Two years ago my wife was a "non," and I must confess that in her eyes I was crazy. Now, as partners should share each other's joys, I one day conceived a great idea. I brought home a pair of small rubber boots and announced to the madam that she was to accompany me for a couple of days' fishing at Canadensis, Pa. As it was not going to be any fun for her, my wife induced an old friend to go along for company "while crazy Will was fishing," the madam was interested in birds; in fact, now she is very well posted on the birds of eastern North America. The beautiful little Broadhead, winding through mountains and fields, attracted her, the whole atmosphere of what I can only describe as the open got into her blood, and those girls spent two entire days up to their knees in the clear, cold water of the stream. Wet feet were forgotten, the lunch of sandwiches tasted good, and although the madam caught "nary a fish," she decided to leave the children long enough to give us a fortnight in the Temagami Reserve.

The following winter, when I went to the interior of Florida, she again accompanied me and we spent a week camping on the edge of Green Swamp collecting specimens. A trip to Newfoundland last spring made the madam perfectly "camp wise," and as I am writing this she has both boys at Mohawk, a little settlement in the "mountains" at the geographical center of Florida. The idea is to be where they can all be outdoors.

On the whole I am happy to say that the lure of the open has as strong a fascination for my wife as it has for myself. She has at

the most caught two dozen fish, has never discharged a firearm of any kind and would never kill anything if she did know how to shoot; so her entire pleasure consists of seeing and studying the various birds, flowers and other manifestations of the Creator, and living the care-free life of the open.—From Forest and Stream.

### THE "CAMP ROBBER."

The first living thing to welcome the camper to the wilderness is this bird, "moose bird," because found within the moose's range, or "tallow bird" on account of its decided partiality for grease. Others contend that it is a jay—"Canada jay" or "gray jay"—though it is neither boisterous nor does it disappear on Friday. It is always handy and very dignified and reserved in its vocal efforts, confining its cry to a short smothered monotone. "Meat hawk" only half fits, for, though pronouncedly carnivorous, it is anything but a hawk.

Fear it has no knowledge of; tricks it has never been known to practice, and if there is any attractive dainty in camp suiting its taste it flies straight down, quietly takes possession and industriously gratifies its appetite just without the reach of the incensed owner's fist. A loafer and a thief, some say, hence perhaps the "whisky john" and "camp robber" in the vulgar tongue. Classically it is known as *Perisoreus canadensis*.

Fresh meat is its obsession. Before the lucky hunter has time to gralloch the stag which he has bagged, this bird, crow or jay, quietly announces its arrival from the deerslayer knows not where, and, without words, almost says:

"Hello! Good shot. Glad to see you. Nice stag we have. Let's see," and down it comes, "it's good and fat, too. I am very fond of fat; they sometimes call me the tallow-bird. Phew! That's a nice sack of tallow about that kidney. You're awful slow and I'm as hungry as a wolf," and the irrepressible jay proceeds to help himself at the rump of the carcass while the hunter is busy flaying the neck.

The impudence is more than the temper of the man will stand, and he makes a vicious whack at the voracious bird with his skinning knife, forcing it to retreat to a safer distance.

"Phew! what a temper," the indifferent bird chirps gently from an overhanging limb. "Your ugly disposition will spoil your shooting. I would not make such a do over a little fat if I were a big strong man like you."—Forest and Stream.

The average annual consumption of tobacco in England is thirty ounces per head of the population.

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# 200 COSTUMES TO GO ON SALE MONDAY

## Our Greatest Costume Sale Starts Tomorrow Morning

Just when a costume bargain is appreciated the most, our representative, who is in the East, sends along a splendid purchase of suits—the best we have seen. They will be placed on sale tomorrow, and the assortment is such that any person wishing a costume can readily be suited—every suit being new, and no better styles are shown, no matter what the price. The suits, of which there are about two hundred, were bought at our own price—the maker certainly could not make the garments up for the price he sold them for, and he is one of the best women's tailors in Canada. We do not believe that we have ever made an offering of costumes that equals this one for genuine merit—the styles and cloths are so new, right-up-to-the-minute (not what you find at end-of-the-season clean ups) but new, fresh stock, and at prices that are offered but seldom for goods having the merit these possess.



Modified Butterfly Model, actual value \$50.00 for **\$35.00**

## 27 Exclusive Costume Models

Actual Values \$50.00. Monday's Price \$35.00

IN this assortment will be found some of the best French and American Novelty Costumes, most of them being only one suit of a kind, therefore having the merit of being exclusive. In the American models, we have the Estelle Christie—one of New York's newest—also the Edna Spooner and the modified Butterfly models. The French models include the Clifford and the Wolverton—both handsome creations. They are made up in Silk, Voiles, Panamas, Serges and Chiffon Venetians in all the newest and novelty colorings.

REGULAR VALUE \$50.00. MONDAY \$35.00.

### Stylish Clifford Costume

THE CLIFFORD COSTUME—the coat is made of fine blue Panama with collar, cuffs and lapels of jacket of blue and white check. Skirt twenty-gore, with pleat at each seam, is made of the check trimmed with bias folds of plain blue Panama. This is a New York fad and is very smart. Regular \$50. Monday

**\$35.00**

### Smart Wolverton Costume

THE WOLVERTON COSTUME, in fine silk voiles, colors black, blue and grey. This style is of the more dressy order, being finished at the waist with deep silk girdle, 3-4 length sleeve with cuff, inlaid collar of silk, cuffs, collar and vest very smartly trimmed with silk braid, twenty-gored, pleated skirt finished with 3 inch fold of silk. Regular \$50.00. Monday

**\$35.00**

### Dressy Tailored Costume

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in very fine quality of imported Venetian, in the light stripe effect, jacket hip length with fitted back, large butterfly sleeve with deep cuff, roll collar, finished with fancy stitching, silk lined. Skirt circular cut, with 3-inch bias fold. Regular \$50.00. Monday

**\$35.00**

### Merry Widow Costume

VERY DRESSY MERRY WIDOW COSTUME, made up in the new shadow striped effect, jacket very smartly tailored, finished with stitched strap of self, inlaid collar of self with braid finish, skirt full pleated with bias fold. A very attractive and stylish model indeed. Regular \$50.00. Monday

**\$35.00**



The Estelle Christie, New York's latest costume creation. Actual value \$50.00 for **\$35.00**

## 42 Handsome New Costumes, Actual Values \$35.00 Monday's Price \$25.00

SOME beautiful suits in this assortment in the smart mannish tailored effects, also some of the more dressy styles, including the popular and handsome Butterfly effects. In the tailored styles the modified Prince Chap is a very attractive model. These costumes are made of French Panama, English serge and Chiffon Venetian, in all the newest plain colors, including grey, fawn, blue and black. Also some very pretty effects in light tweeds. Regular value \$35.00. Monday \$25.00.

WOMAN'S COSTUME in the dressy Butterfly effect, made of very fine all wool French Panama, 3-4 length sleeve with deep cuff, inlaid collar of silk, smartly trimmed with fancy braid, skirt circular cut with deep fold. Regular \$35.00. Monday **\$25.00**

THE CLIFFORD COSTUME, the new coat with long felted back and short cut-away front, faced with silk braid lined with silk, fifteen-gored pleated skirt with bias fold. Regular \$35.00. Monday **\$25.00**

A PRINCE CHARMING COSTUME in blue, brown, light stripe and black, made of very fine French serge, jacket trimmed with silk braid, full length sleeve with cuff, pleated skirt finished with bias fold. Reg. \$35. Monday **\$25.00**

WOMAN'S SMART "MORNING" COSTUME in all wool, fine English serge, coat 27 inches long, semi-fitting back, front with two buttons, giving the mannish effect now so much worn, skirt pleated and finished with stitching. Regular \$35.00. Monday **\$25.00**



Smart Tailored Costume \$13.75 Regular \$22.50, for **\$13.75**



## 73 Nicely Tailored Costumes

THESE Costumes are made up in French panamas and chiffon finished Venetians, in brown, blues and black. Also some very pretty light striped effects, the styles shown are the styles Merry Widow, the appropriately named Prince Charming, the new cutaway styles and some nobby plain tailored effects. A stylish and handsome lot of suits. The coats are all lined throughout with silk.

Actual Values \$22.50. Monday's Price \$13.75

SMARTLY TAILORED COSTUME, in brown and blue Panama, hip length coat, tight-fitting back and cut-away front, roll collar and cuffs of silk. Skirt circular cut and finished with bias fold. Regular \$22.50. Monday **\$13.75**

PRINCE CHARMING COSTUME, in chiffon finished Venetian, colors brown and blue. Jackets with roll collars and cuffs of self finished with stitching, lined with silk. Pleated skirt with bias fold. Regular \$22.50. Monday **\$13.75**

MERRY WIDOW COSTUME, in stripe, brown and white effect. Coat semi-fitting back and pointed fronts, fastened with two buttons. Skirts pleated and finished with fold. Regular \$22.50. Monday **\$13.75**

MANNISH TAILORED COSTUME, in very fine French Panama, colors brown, blue and black. Coat 27 inches long, fitted back and front, with side pockets, full length sleeve with cuff. Skirt circular cut with two-inch bias folds. Regular \$22.50. Monday **\$13.75**



Merry Widow Costume \$13.75 Regular \$22.50, for **\$13.75**



## 58 Decidedly Pretty Suits

THIS lot includes a fine assortment of different styles, particularly in the smart tailored effects. The Merry Widow and the short hip length tailored style being most strongly shown. The cloths used are fine all-wool striped tweeds in new patterns, also English Cheviots in shades of brown, blue and green, also blacks. The jackets are all lined throughout with silk.

Actual Values \$30.00. Monday's Price \$18.50

THE MERRY WIDOW COSTUME, in black cheviot. Jackets cut with the new pointed effect on sides, with cut-away front, outside pockets and full length sleeve. Skirt circular cut with two-inch bias fold. Regular \$27.50. Monday **\$18.50**

A PRINCE CHARMING COSTUME, in blue and white check. Coat with frilled back and very smartly trimmed with stitched-strap of plain blue, full pleated skirt with two-inch bias fold. Regular \$20.00. Monday **\$18.50**

WOMAN'S SMARTLY FINISHED HIP-LENGTH COSTUME, tight-fitting back, cut-away front, full length sleeve with cuff. Skirt pleated and finished with two-inch bias fold. Regular \$20.00. Monday **\$18.50**

WOMAN'S COSTUME, with the new cut-away front fastened with two buttons, semi-fitting back, full length sleeve with cuff, roll collar and lapels of self. Skirt circular cut with wide bias fold, made of thin stripe effects. Regular \$25.00. Monday **\$18.50**



Dressy Tailored Costume \$18.50 Regular \$30.00, for **\$18.50**



Smart Tailored Costume \$18.50 Regular \$30.00, for **\$18.50**

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