

RAIN IS NEEDED FOR WHEAT CROP

Intense Heat of Past Week Has Been Seriously Detrimental

NO RECORD AVERAGE NOW

Fields Still Promise to Give a Respectable Total Product

Winnipeg, July 31.—The entire West is badly in need of rain and cool weather. The thermometer retreated from the eighties into the seventies yesterday, but the intense heat of the past week or so has been seriously detrimental to the ripening crop...

In considering the general situation it must be clearly borne in mind that the percentage of damage from parching is apt to be what otherwise promised to have been an extraordinarily heavy average yield, and this percentage may be considerable without taking the bringing of threshing returns below a good average of twenty bushels...

An outstanding feature of the situation is that no one anticipated wheat actual conditions talks now of a record average yield, which would run over twenty-eight bushels per acre...

Regarding hail losses, which have probably been the most serious during the past week than for the whole of the balance of the season, it must be remembered that the crops of country thus devastated are comparatively insignificant as compared with the total average under cultivation...

CAUGHT MANY FISH

Engineer Waddell and His Son Find Lakes Full of Trout to South of Kamloops

Vancouver, Aug. 1.—Looking as brown as a berry after the outing, J. L. Waddell, chief engineer of the Westminister avenue bridge, returned yesterday with a splendid catch of trout...

They enjoyed excellent sport and had some rather novel experiences on the trip. After spending a short time at Kamloops, they traveled south through the mountains through a virginly unexplored region...

Everett Waddell will spend the summer here at a subordinate position on the bridge engineering staff. He is a recent graduate of the famous Polytechnic school at Troy, N. Y., where his father graduated thirty-three years before...

MUCH TIMBER BURNED

Fire Raging in Elk Lumber Company's Limits

The fire has worked its way through these limits and is climbing the mountain side, threatening the town of Hinton. The whole district is enveloped in smoke, and a high gale is blowing to the west, which increases the speed of the flames...

FARMER'S AEROPLANE MAKES SHORT FLIGHT

Propeller Makes Wind Strong Enough to Blow Photographers Over

New York, July 31.—Rising from the ground like a giant bird and darting through the air at express train speed, Henry Farman's aeroplane, the latest and heaviest-than-air flying machine brought here from France to demonstrate its ability to fly...

During the brief space of time in which the aeroplane was in the air, the few hundred spectators, most of whom were friends of the inventor or rival aviators, watched the flight with breathless interest. The instant the machine ended cheers rent the air, far more enthusiastic and vociferous than those of a racing crowd...

Farman laughingly said he guessed the mechanics were working at it. Then, when the crowd had been warded off, he gave the order "Let go." The aeroplane rose and flew over the plank roadway. It ran swiftly along with a rate of 1,400 revolutions to the minute, and a breeze equal to a small breeze was created...

Farman turned a lever which sent it into the air like a rocket. The noise as it turned 800 times to the minute was so great as to make the crowd gasp. The propeller was whirring at a rate of 1,400 revolutions to the minute, and a breeze equal to a small breeze was created...

BOY WITH SHOTGUN

Young Lad Instantly Kills Sister While Handling Game

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 1.—While playing with a shotgun at the home of his parents in Kensington, opposite Albany, a young boy named Burdett accidentally shot and instantly killed his sister Helen, aged 19 years...

The boy was taken into custody by the police, when Corporal Brown, who was called, heard his story and ordered his release. The boy told the coroner that he did not know the trigger was loaded, and that he pulled the trigger to see how it worked, without pointing it at anybody...

MYSTERIOUS DEFICIT

New Brunswick Government Asks Governor Tweedie to Make Payment

St. John, N.B., Aug. 1.—The New Brunswick government has made demand on Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie for the payment of \$3110 interest on money which should have been paid to the crown lands department treasury, from 1895 to 1906, and apparently were not paid...

SECURING OF PEACE WORTHY PURPOSE

Premier Asquith Praises Movement Represented by Congress

London, Aug. 1.—The government last night tendered a banquet to the members of the League of Nations Congress at the Hotel Cecil. The guests included Herbert Henry Asquith, the prime minister...

ARRESTED LAWYER ON CHARGE OF TREASON

Japanese Caught Selling Fortresses Plans to "a Certain Foreign Embassy"

Charged with attempting to sell detailed plans of Sasebo's defenses and fifteen other Japanese fortresses works and naval bases to the "Foreign Embassy," S. Ichihara, a lawyer of Hakodate and a survivor of the military General Staff, was arrested with the general staff at Tokyo on July 17, according to a dispatch received yesterday from Yokohama...

PIONEER'S DEATH

A. Augustus Schubert, of Spallumcheen, Who Made the Overland Trip in 1862

Vernon, Aug. 1.—Full of years and holding the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends, one of the last of the early settlers of the Spallumcheen passed away this week in the quiet of his home. The pioneer, A. Augustus Schubert, was about 82 years of age, and had been a resident of this district for over 20 years...

THREE MINERS DEAD IN FERNIE DISASTER

One More in Precarious Condition—Work of the Rescue Parties

Fernie, Aug. 1.—Soon as it was known that three miners had been killed in the disaster at the mine near Fernie, a special train was sent to Michel for President Brown, general manager of the Canadian Pacific, and Superintendent Simister, President Sherman and others...

FOUR NEGROES LYNCHED

Russellville, Ky., Aug. 1.—Four negroes were lynched here today. The bodies were found hanging from a tree on the outskirts of the city...

GREAT BLOW TO PACIFIC TRADE

Railways Threaten to Withdraw from the Oriental Commerce

The steamship companies in the Orient under traffic arrangements with United States railroads will suffer considerably if some of the railroads are to suspend, and all others than the C. P. R. and the Chargeurs Reunis lines, which have an arrangement with the C. P. R., will be most seriously affected...

BREAD IS CHEAP

Vancouver Bakers Engaged in Price-Cutting War Which Seriously Reduces Profits

Vancouver, Aug. 1.—A reduction in the price of bread went into effect this morning, which practically covers the entire business throughout the city. The new retail rate is five cents per loaf, the same price which prevailed in the city for some time...

STEAMSHIPS MAY BE IDLE

Transportation Officials Discuss the Serious Situation

The Record-Herald says: The trade of the United States with the Orient is affected in a certain extent, owing to the fact that a certain number of continental railroads, which have decided to abandon a large portion of their business...

REAR END INVESTMENT

Deputy Minister of Commerce Makes Inquiry

From Saturday an investigation into the Canadian-Mexican trade was conducted by the deputy minister of trade and commerce from Ottawa for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the immigration of Canada...

OGILVIE HARDWARE LIMITED

1110 GOVERNMENT STREET

Schilling's Best Coffee, ground while you wait, per lb. 40c. 50c and 40c. Schilling's Best Extracts, per bottle 25c and 50c. Schilling's Best Spices, per tin 15c and 25c. Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin 11c and 25c.

W. O. WALLACE

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

MEXICAN LINE INVESTMENT

Deputy Minister of Commerce Makes Inquiry

From Saturday an investigation into the Canadian-Mexican trade was conducted by the deputy minister of trade and commerce from Ottawa for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the immigration of Canada...

OGILVIE HARDWARE LIMITED

1110 GOVERNMENT STREET

Schilling's Best Coffee, ground while you wait, per lb. 40c. 50c and 40c. Schilling's Best Extracts, per bottle 25c and 50c. Schilling's Best Spices, per tin 15c and 25c. Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin 11c and 25c.

W. O. WALLACE

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

SCHILLING'S BEST MONEY BACK GOODS

Schilling's Best Coffee, ground while you wait, per lb. 40c. 50c and 40c. Schilling's Best Extracts, per bottle 25c and 50c. Schilling's Best Spices, per tin 15c and 25c. Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin 11c and 25c.

W. O. WALLACE

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

RAILROADS FAIL

Interstate Commerce Commission Refuses Request to Increase Rates

Washington, Aug. 1.—Following a precedent in what was known as the creamery cases, the Interstate Commerce Commission today refused the request of the railroads to increase rates on the Pacific coast...

PEACE CONGRESS ADJOURNS

London, Aug. 1.—The seventeenth annual peace congress, which has been in session in this city during the past week, came to an end today...

LUMBER PRICES

Coast Mills More Timid in Prairie

Vancouver, July 31.—Lumbermen here from the agreement to let the Coast Mills follow suit and have the price of production in the upper grades not to be reduced. A price agreement was entered into last Monday...

REAR END INVESTMENT

Deputy Minister of Commerce Makes Inquiry

From Saturday an investigation into the Canadian-Mexican trade was conducted by the deputy minister of trade and commerce from Ottawa for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the immigration of Canada...

OGILVIE HARDWARE LIMITED

1110 GOVERNMENT STREET

Schilling's Best Coffee, ground while you wait, per lb. 40c. 50c and 40c. Schilling's Best Extracts, per bottle 25c and 50c. Schilling's Best Spices, per tin 15c and 25c. Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin 11c and 25c.

W. O. WALLACE

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

MEXICAN LINE INVESTMENT

Deputy Minister of Commerce Makes Inquiry

From Saturday an investigation into the Canadian-Mexican trade was conducted by the deputy minister of trade and commerce from Ottawa for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the immigration of Canada...

OGILVIE HARDWARE LIMITED

1110 GOVERNMENT STREET

Schilling's Best Coffee, ground while you wait, per lb. 40c. 50c and 40c. Schilling's Best Extracts, per bottle 25c and 50c. Schilling's Best Spices, per tin 15c and 25c. Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin 11c and 25c.

W. O. WALLACE

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

SCHILLING'S BEST MONEY BACK GOODS

Schilling's Best Coffee, ground while you wait, per lb. 40c. 50c and 40c. Schilling's Best Extracts, per bottle 25c and 50c. Schilling's Best Spices, per tin 15c and 25c. Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin 11c and 25c.

W. O. WALLACE

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

RAILROADS FAIL

Interstate Commerce Commission Refuses Request to Increase Rates

Washington, Aug. 1.—Following a precedent in what was known as the creamery cases, the Interstate Commerce Commission today refused the request of the railroads to increase rates on the Pacific coast...

PEACE CONGRESS ADJOURNS

London, Aug. 1.—The seventeenth annual peace congress, which has been in session in this city during the past week, came to an end today...

LUMBER PRICES

Coast Mills More Timid in Prairie

Vancouver, July 31.—Lumbermen here from the agreement to let the Coast Mills follow suit and have the price of production in the upper grades not to be reduced. A price agreement was entered into last Monday...

REAR END INVESTMENT

Deputy Minister of Commerce Makes Inquiry

From Saturday an investigation into the Canadian-Mexican trade was conducted by the deputy minister of trade and commerce from Ottawa for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the immigration of Canada...

OGILVIE HARDWARE LIMITED

1110 GOVERNMENT STREET

Schilling's Best Coffee, ground while you wait, per lb. 40c. 50c and 40c. Schilling's Best Extracts, per bottle 25c and 50c. Schilling's Best Spices, per tin 15c and 25c. Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin 11c and 25c.

W. O. WALLACE

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

MEXICAN LINE IS INVESTIGATED

Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce Making Enquiries

INTERVIEWS LOCAL MEN

Steamer Georgia Sails for the Mexican Ports With Lightest Cargo Taken South

(From Saturday's Daily) An investigation into the complaints made regarding the management of the Canadian-Mexican line is being conducted by F. C. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce...

INVESTIGATES NEEDS OF NORTHERN INDIANS

A. W. Vowell and Rev. Mr. Green May Be Detained Till End of Month

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian agencies for British Columbia and the Yukon is still in the north and is not expected south for a considerable period.

LORD STRATHCONA COMING TO COAST

Accepts Invitation to Be Present at New Westminster Exhibition

New Westminster, July 31.—Lord Strathcona may be a visitor at the forthcoming provincial exhibition, as he writes to Mayor Keary saying he is very glad to accept the invitation...

CHINESE IMMIGRATION CONTROLLER IN CITY

Deputy Minister Highly Pleased With the Conditions Here

(From Saturday's Daily) "This is my first official visit to the city," remarked Mr. F. C. O'Hara, the deputy minister of trade and commerce...



ANNOUNCEMENT

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., beg to advise the ladies of Victoria and vicinity of the arrival of the advanced styles in NEW FALL COSTUMES.

THE LADIES STORE, 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

GOLD FOR CANADA

Dominion Withdraws Specie From the States For Crop Moving Purposes

New York, Aug. 1.—The demand for money at this centre in connection with the crop moving will be very earnest in August, but already shipping for gold has been made from New York on this account.

TECUMSER'S BEAT NEW WESTMINSTER

World's Champion Lacrosse Team Falls Before Dougherty Toronto Braves

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1.—About 8,000 people were present at the game between Tecumseh's and the Dougherty Toronto Braves...

THE GRAIN INSPECTION

"And when this inspection is finished I am going, on my return trip, to stop at Winnipeg for a few days, inasmuch as the grain is in better shape than it was at the inspection of grain."

"Under our system, Canadian grain certificates are held in the highest regard in Liverpool, as well as in the other great grain markets of the world."

EST

per lb. 60c, 50c, 25c, 12.25, 40c, 112

Regular line per there is to be forced

blow to the estate concluded that it ocean-going the steamers as canal will terminate the interstate ruling on

mission has the through withdrawal over 1. As to al of the tarane American

AIL mission Red to In-

Following a down as the state refused the in the codify or increases in going by the a request of in to modify decrees was several days at Alry, Ga. re to apply rates of off tted in the No copy of en received

ery G. Sheater, h's depart- reform, who trip through says that there bery as he en studying It is ab- sent to which country is

seventeenth which has today. The to education and for shipping in ers adopted a new govern- with the re regarding licating the ents and in the iva's prop- in at the next school.

Dying. in operation Joseph's hospi- A. Fetti- the execu- to \$7, per thousand, which means \$9 per cent. On short- length, there is a reduction to 40-cent freight-rate points from \$24 to \$12.

REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND COMPANY SAYS THEY MAY COME WITH VANCOUVER ISLAND

Vancouver, July 31.—Among the passengers of the liner that was from Sydney, was James T. Partridge of Westport, New Zealand, colonial manager of the Aorangi agency, a big coal syndicate with offices in London.

SEeks COAL MARKET

Vancouver, July 31.—After the lapse of ten years, Andro Kasak, a Hungarian, who had been brought to justice and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, returned to his native land, another Hungarian, his partner, went to Sudbury and fraudulently secured the post-office savings bank to be the possessor, and succeeded in obtaining a check for \$600. He then went to Europe. He returned to Port William last May and was soon after arrested.

LUMBER PRICES CUT

Coast Mills More Than Meet Reductions Made By Mountain Mills In Prairie Markets

Vancouver, July 31.—As the mountain lumbermen have broken away from the agreement to keep prices on lumber for shipment to Northwest markets the Coast mills have resolved to follow suit and have cut prices to a point below what they consider the cost of production in the mountains.

LAST OF GANG RECALCITRANT

Victoria, Aug. 1.—S. Sorton, the last of the Black Hand prisoners who escaped from the city jail on July 23, was captured near the international boundary line by Provincial Constable William Lacey and was brought to the city for trial on charges of physical condition from exposure.

HONDURAS OFFENDS

Cancel Exequaturs of Foreign Consular Representatives at Capital—Washington Annoyed

Washington, August 1.—An unpleasant condition has arisen between the United States and Honduras through the action of President Davila in cancelling the exequaturs of the foreign consuls at Colima, Honduras, because they refused to recognize the revolutionists' cause. These officials include United States Consul Drew Lyman, Consul-General Espinosa and the vice-consuls of France and Norway. Reports which have reached the State department indicate that the surrender of the town which was demanded by the revolutionists as charged by Honduras, but simply a ruse to gain time for the commandant. The incident has caused considerable annoyance to the United States government, which ever since the revolution in Honduras commenced has exerted its best efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement in Central America which might prove adverse to the interests of President Davila's government.

Reached by Justice.

Ottawa, July 31.—After the lapse of ten years, Andro Kasak, a Hungarian, who had been brought to justice and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, returned to his native land, another Hungarian, his partner, went to Sudbury and fraudulently secured the post-office savings bank to be the possessor, and succeeded in obtaining a check for \$600. He then went to Europe. He returned to Port William last May and was soon after arrested.

Gave Life for Friend

London, Ont., July 31.—Arthur Edmonds, 19 years old, of Theford, was drowned in the Sable river last night while attempting to save a companion, Albert Linkin, who was rescued with the greatest difficulty.

Third Celebration Fatality

Quebec, July 31.—A young man named Morin was killed by touching a live wire this afternoon while removing decorations opposite the celebration.

End of Celebration

Quebec, July 31.—With a final performance of the pageants on the last of the Quebec's three hundredth birthday celebration was staged this afternoon. The last act of the pageant was a dramatic play in a way it is a relief for all that the curtain has been at last rung down. On the other hand, the heat of the past two days has been so intense that the hardest of citizens and visitors could have stood the pace set when the Prince was here.

WELSH MANAGER OF WESTMINSTER TEAM

Chas. Welsh manager of the Westminster team, faced of the interests of the business in Canada. It is a trade which, of course, has almost unlimited possibilities and is growing with extraordinary rapidity.

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES

"I also have already said, this is my first visit to the province of British Columbia and I am most unequivocally delighted with all I have seen here. I crossed its boundaries, upon my westward journey. In point of fact, I was never more delighted in my life. The possibilities of this splendid province are simply overwhelming. And it almost brings tears to a man's eyes to see such great quantities of magnificent iron ore, which are being destroyed by the ravages of fire as I have witnessed in the course of my trip. I will not be able, unfortunately, to visit Banff and Edmonton, respectively, whose beauties I have heard much, as I will return from Kootenay by way of the Crow's Nest Pass."

"All this magnificent country that I have just passed through is just waiting for the hands of the husbandman and the cultivator in order to be made to produce—and in prodigious quantities—the very finest fruit which can be grown in any part of this entire North American continent, and yet it is being allowed to rot and be lost upon the ground simply because the labor which is necessary to pick it for export is too expensive and too difficult to get."

"While over against these immense and these most extraordinary possibilities is to be placed the astonishing fact that thousands upon thousands of industrious and eager immigrants are simply pouring into and spreading upon the almost infertile plains of the fertile regions in the wonderful territories of the beautiful Northwest, and steadily making away upon the distant horizon as they pass onwards to their various destinations; who will take everything that this magnificent province produces in its different fields of agricultural industry."

"And then besides and in addition to all this we have upon the other side of the vast ocean of the Pacific, in the marvelous Orient, just such another tremendous market, absolutely filled with the most abundant opportunities and the most stirring possibilities, which as yet has been scarcely so much as touched, so far as Canada is concerned."

"And the rich and splendid province of British Columbia lies basking like a most favored child of nature between these two vast world markets, which may assuredly become and at no distant date, sources of demand and means of wealth of almost enormous magnitude, if proper advantage is taken of the opportunities here so clearly presented."

"I have seen so far very little indeed of the city of Victoria, not having had as yet the time for going about, but what I have seen has impressed me very much, and most favorably."

"Vancouver, July 31.—Customs returns broke all records for July because of the entry of a very large number of Chinamen. The head tax from the month amounted to \$121,000. The total revenue was \$246,000."

WONT RENEW SUBSIDY

"The government has declined to renew the subsidy, which was now being paid to the Canadian-Australian line, for another five years; and this determination is pronounced upon the ground that the Australian tariff is a little bit too much against our interests. It is true, that an improvement in the service is promised in the event of a renewal of the subsidy, but the Australian tariff has been raised

WANT TO SO HIGH A FIGURE THAT IT SEEMS TO DESTROY THE UTILITY OF PAYING THIS SUBSIDY

"There is really nothing new in the Chinese exclusion situation, with this exception, at least, being no longer exempt are now also compelled to pay the \$500 tax. Chinese merchants, with their wives and their children, are at the present time alone free from the payment of this tax; but at the same time the children must be under seven years of age, in order to qualify for exemption. Further, no returns will be given to Chinamen who attend school in Canada, with the sole exception of such persons as attend Canadian universities for at least one year, and in all such cases on satisfactory proof being made, the refund of the \$500 is made. While whoever a vessel with Chinamen among the crew enters into any of our ports these Chinamen are carefully counted, and each man must be so accurately described that substitution shall be impossible. And then, when the vessel is about to be rechartered by steamship companies, the Chinamen must be accounted for, and if any are missing the sum of \$500 must be paid into the office of the government for each person, and all this must be done before the clearance papers are granted."

DELIGHTED WITH PROVINCE

"As I have already said, this is my first visit to the province of British Columbia and I am most unequivocally delighted with all I have seen here. I crossed its boundaries, upon my westward journey. In point of fact, I was never more delighted in my life. The possibilities of this splendid province are simply overwhelming. And it almost brings tears to a man's eyes to see such great quantities of magnificent iron ore, which are being destroyed by the ravages of fire as I have witnessed in the course of my trip. I will not be able, unfortunately, to visit Banff and Edmonton, respectively, whose beauties I have heard much, as I will return from Kootenay by way of the Crow's Nest Pass."

ALL THIS MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY THAT I HAVE JUST PASSED THROUGH IS JUST WAITING FOR THE HANDS OF THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE CULTIVATOR

"All this magnificent country that I have just passed through is just waiting for the hands of the husbandman and the cultivator in order to be made to produce—and in prodigious quantities—the very finest fruit which can be grown in any part of this entire North American continent, and yet it is being allowed to rot and be lost upon the ground simply because the labor which is necessary to pick it for export is too expensive and too difficult to get."

LOGGER INSTANTLY KILLED

Vancouver, July 31.—Charles S. Mitchell, one of the proprietors of Toppling & Mitchell's logging camp, was instantly killed on Wednesday afternoon at Redonda Island. While he was operating the donkey engine at the camp an iron bar which was fouled in the drum of the engine struck him on the head with such force that it crushed the skull and he died shortly afterward. His parents reside on Lulu Island, and the sad news was broken to them last night. The body was brought down to Vancouver yesterday and removed to Greeme & Simpson's, where an inquest will be held today by Coroner Jaffe.

C.P.R. MACHINISTS

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—The labor department has received a letter from T. J. Murray, counsel for the union of C.P.R. machinists, announcing that the men are not prepared to accept the award of the board of conciliation and investigation in connection with the matters in dispute between the company and the machinists. A further effort is to be made to bring about an agreement on the points still in dispute.

WANTED—PULL PARTICULARS FROM OWNERS OF SMALL FRUIT FARMS

WANTED—PULL PARTICULARS FROM OWNERS OF SMALL FRUIT FARMS having same for sale or rent. Address W. H. Heighston, 453 Keefer St., Vancouver.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—Choice spring litters, sired by Charming's Greatview's Son, Premier and Baron Duke's Charm, pair, not taken. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

STUMP PULLING OFFERT FOR SALE

STUMP PULLING OFFERT FOR SALE or for hire. Contracts taken. J. Durcort, 446 Burnside Road.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, WATER, ABUNDANT, FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE—Ten acres, house, outbuildings, water, abundant, fruit trees, A. Moyer, Swan, 28c

SUB-CONTRACTS LET ON THE G. T. PACIFIC

Seventy Miles of Foley Contract Now in Hands of Builders

Prince Rupert, July 31.—Seventy miles of the Foley, Welch & Stewart 100-mile contract on the G.T.P. have been sublet to contractors. This week Joe Amagata was allotted six miles, beginning at the 67 1/2-mile station, and Kerr and Co., mile 81 at Kitsumalium. Of the remaining 30 miles, a place at the upper end is heavy and is being figured on by parties who will probably take it. Another stretch not less than 5 and Inverness canary. This stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of the line is not known. Engineers are at work on Porpoise Islands, and it looks as if that route would be adopted. There are stretches of light work which subcontractors will not touch. This work will be done by the contractors themselves. Although midsummer is not over, preparations are being made to get supplies to the front for the winter and to nearly every trip the boats take hay or grain or other supplies to be stored away for winter use. Over 50 miles on the upper end of the work are to be completed by steamboats during half the year, and supplies for the other half must be stored. If it is safe to estimate the men employed daily between now and that time, this stretch has not been let because the definite location of

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.

A VICE REGAL VISIT

We are advised that His Excellency the Governor General has been invited to attend the Simon Fraser centenary exhibition at New Westminster, and that there is every probability that the invitation will be accepted.

NATIONAL BUMPTIOUSNESS

A few days ago an American yacht hoisted the Union Jack in Seattle harbor. A few Canadians testified their approval of the display of the flag, whereupon a number of bystanders broke out into hoots and jeers.

Representations having been made that the Conservatives are opposed to the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, it is interesting to read what Mr. Haultain, leader of the Conservatives of Saskatchewan, has to say about it.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

As yet the presidential campaign in the United States is about as lacking in interest as such a campaign ever was. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Taft has not as yet succeeded in arousing any enthusiasm.

United States are not likely to grow enthusiastic over that. There is some "anti-injunction" talk, but no two people seem to agree that what is meant by it, and so things are drifting along.

POLITICAL RUMORS

Among the political rumors now in circulation in the East there is one that states positively that Mr. Sifton will shortly enter the Dominion net, but without portfolio.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES

The haste with which the closing subsidies were voted in the House is the subject of a good deal of unfavorable comment. They apply to eighty-eight railways, with a potential mileage of nearly 4,000 miles.

SETTLERS' QUESTIONS

A gentleman, who came to British Columbia intending to settle here, told the Colonist yesterday that he was going elsewhere because he had not found conditions here as he had expected.

This particular locality, and he has read or been told of the facilities of securing public lands. He comes here. He goes to the Crown Land Office for information, expecting the same official will take down a map and put his finger on a place where the desired land can be obtained.

HAND-MADE BAGS

The smartest creations ever brought into British Columbia. Fine Crocodile, Alligator, Seal and other Leather Satchels, some with Handkerchief Pockets, and some with Purse, Bag, and Purse, Squaw Bags, "Merry Widow," etc.

warnings, will persist in "stamped" when there is absolutely no justification for it.

This is supposed to be the dull season in Victoria, but the hotel registers are full, and the gentlemen, well, issues building permits seem to have forgotten all about it.

At Quebec the shouting and the tumult dies, the captains and the kings depart, but the memories of the successful tercentenary celebration will linger long with the present generation of Canadians.

The Lords bowed to the will of the Commons in regard to the business Penitents Bill. The measure, having received the royal assent yesterday, is now the law of the land.

With all due respect to the distinguished gentlemen involved, the finding of the Admiralty Board in the recent case of the "C. P. R. liners" ever may be the right name for it, had a distinctly comic opera flavor.

The members of the Universal Peace Conference which has just concluded its sessions in England profess to be in possession of a grand outlook.

Westbound Atlantic passenger traffic destined to points in the United States is being handled to an increasing extent by the C. P. R. liners.

Talk about "shipping coal to Newcastle," now comes a gentleman who says that New Zealand is preparing to ship coal to Vancouver Island.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the Canadian Pacific seems likely to realize this, according to a recent dispatch.

The success of the Zepplin airship has caused great Anglophobe rejoicings in Germany.

A very statesmanlike utterance is attributed to the Vice-president Fairbank in a Quebec despatch.

Quite a little scare has developed in England over the reports that German spies are in that country photographing defence works.

It is not easy to forecast what may be the outcome of the political movement now in progress in Turkey.



RED TAG REDUCTIONS. OWING to our late bereavement certain promotions and changes of management are necessary in our furniture department.

Princess Cheval Dressing Table. LOOK FOR THE RED TAGS. In rich mahogany Cheval mirror 50x21 in. Five drawers on each side, chippendale legs.

MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE, three piece suite in rich mahogany, selected wood. The Bureau has 45x22 in. table space, over which is a 32x30 in. beveled British plate mirror.

Bookcase and Secretary. Ladies' Work Tables. We have Red Tagged a number of these very useful combination pieces, here is one: In Golden Oak, with fitted secretary desk and glass fronted bookcase.

Weiler Bros. FURNISHERS OF HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS. Complete Good. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Tuesday, August 4, 1908

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

OUR LIMITATIONS

If you take an object having two points two or three inches apart—two fingers of the hand held apart will do in the absence of anything else—and place it so that both points press against the flesh in the middle of the back, you will only be conscious of being touched in one place. As the object is drawn around the body, the fact that two points touch it will become noticeable. Sometimes it feels as if the points were being separated. With the ends of the fingers points that are fairly close together seem distinguished, and with the tip of the tongue yet smaller spaces can be detected. Yet we all know that these are limitations in the power of the sense of touch in this direction. The limitation of our eyesight, we do not mean as to distance, but as to things within the range of vision, are very restricted. There are myriads of objects around us that the unaided eye cannot detect, and in regard to color, very many people are extraordinarily defective, and possibly all people are to some extent. As to our hearing, the variations of power are almost infinite. Some persons, of normal hearing can detect sounds that others cannot distinguish; others can distinguish between tones with a facility that is marvellous. Thus there are persons who can tell at once by the sound the key in which a chord on a piano is struck. Taste and smell are so limited in their scope that they seem little more than rudimentary. Every one of us is conscious that in employing his five senses he is working with exceedingly inefficient tools. There are some things to see which we have to employ powerful glasses. There are vibrations in the atmosphere to detect which we have to devise special apparatus. All students of the problems of sound are convinced that there are many sounds which are either too low or too high to be detected by the ear. That we are encompassed with a universe of things which are beyond our senses is absolutely certain. What the extent and even what the nature of that universe may be is unknown.

Within the past few years some extraordinary investigations have been in progress in many parts of the world in the field of psychical phenomena, to distinguish them from what we know as physical phenomena. To many people such experiments seem uncanny, and to not a few impious. They warn us against searching into the hidden things of God, or they tell us that these manifestations, for which no acceptable solution has yet been determined upon, are the result of satanic influences. It is necessary to mention that in connection with such matters there is always a great deal of fraud. Perhaps it is safe to make up our minds that all persons, who profess to deal with the occult, and make a living by it, are largely, if not wholly, fraudulent. It may be that they possess a certain amount of power, but to distinguish things lying just beyond the limitations of the senses of the ordinary run of mankind, but when money-making is the object for which such powers are employed, the temptation to practice deceit is nearly always too great to be resisted. Investigations have been made, and are being continued, which seem to prove that certain persons are capable of accomplishing things through the exercise of powers which the majority of mankind are unable to employ, although it is possible that the possession of them may be general. Unless we refuse to believe that they possess a certain amount of power, we have made a reputation in science, or are well known in other directions, the movement of objects at a distance from the "medium," and under circumstances from which all chance of collusion, fraud or the use of concealed apparatus has been eliminated, is possible. Of course, hundreds of people have seen these things done, and have been assured that there was nothing deceptive in connection with them, so that they themselves are convinced of their possibility; but people, who have not had the opportunity of observing such incidents, very naturally refuse to believe that those relating them are not either deceiving or deceivingly deceived. Without repeating what may be stated briefly that certain laboratory experiments in Italy have convinced the scientific investigators concerned in them that the movement of objects under the circumstances mentioned above is possible.

It is as far as it is necessary for the purposes of this article to go. How the movement is caused remains undisclosed, although it must be added that the investigators are not prepared to admit that it is caused by what is ordinarily known as "spiritual" agencies. They do not say that it is not so caused, but they seem inclined to the opinion that it is not, but is only due to the exercise of a power, which is "medium" of powers appurtenant to herself, and possibly possessed by every one, although only a very few of us are aware of such possession and never still are able to make use of it. One obstacle to the investigation of this domain of inquiry is the dislike, amounting in many cases to a hatred, of attempting to employ powers of which many people are quite conscious. Not infrequently one hears people say that they know they could do "mediumistic" things, but for some reason or other they will not. It is possible that this consciousness of power indicates less limitation on the part of those that have it than are general. Another obstacle to the proper investigation of this field is that it is hardly thought quite the correct thing to have exceptional powers in this direction. We do not think any the less of persons because they can swim, or because they can tell to the finest nicety whether or not two instruments are in tune, or because they have an exquisite sense of touch, or because they can tell the date of your claret by a little sip. We admire such gifts; but let us intimate that such and such a person possesses "mediumistic" powers, and we are certainly not given to expressing our admiration. In most cases our expressions will be in the other direction. Hence it has come about that the accumulation of reliable data is very small. Then some people have jumped to the conclusion that such things are due to the operation of disembodied spirits, and, of course, we are all afraid of ghosts, or, if we are not, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that respectable spirits can find no better employment for their time than tapping on tables or moving furniture. All these things operate as a check upon investigation. If we would take the view of such matters as has been suggested above, namely, that they are simply demonstrations of the existence of a sphere of inquiry lying just outside of our normally developed senses, investigation would be carried on much more successfully than it now is, and we might achieve results that would be of great value to mankind. The commonest mistake of humanity is that it knows everything but none knows of a stick, which thought so, and so did our grandfathers, and so on, back to the time, if there was ever such a time, when our remote ancestors squatted on their haunches in caves and rubbed sticks together to make a fire. Those old fellows would have stoned a man to death with archeristic bullets if he had had the hardihood to say that he had put some snow on a stick, which would make a blaze the moment it was scratched against the leather covering, which served the place of trousers in those far-off times. Our physical limitations are narrow, and they are narrowed yet further by our ignorance and superstitions.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

During the Third Century certain tribes appeared on the northern borders of Gaul, and began to make incursions into the country, demanding of the Roman governors the right to settle upon the land. Substantially nothing is known with certainty of their former history. They are first mentioned in literature in a soldier's song, sung by the Roman troops as they were starting out on an expedition against Persia. The lines may be freely translated: "We have time and again slain a thousand Sarmatians and a thousand Franks; We go to seek a thousand, thousand, thousand, thousand Persians."

Caesar does not mention them in his Commentaries, although in one of his expeditions he penetrated the region where they occupied the greater part of Gaul, which derived its present name, France, from them. They continued as distinct tribes until towards the close of the Fifth Century, when Clovis, king of the Salic Franks, succeeded in asserting his supremacy over the others, and established the first royal line of Frankish kings, known in history as the Merovingian dynasty, after the reputed grandfather of Clovis, of whom very little is known except his name. This was about A. D. 500. The Merovingian dynasty lasted for nearly two hundred years, but there was scarcely a king among them worthy of the name, the dynasty being known as "the Sluggard Kings." The real rulers of the Frankish kingdom during this period were the Mayors of the Palace, who exercised authority in the name of the reigning sovereign. Of these the greatest was Charles Martel, to whom brief reference was made in the last preceding article. Charles succeeded in office by his son Pepin, known as "the Short," a man of rare executive ability and unbounded ambition. Having concentrated all the power of the government in his own hands, he sent a message to the Pope to the effect that the man who was the real king ought to bear the title, and on the Pope assenting to this not unreasonable proposition, Pepin deposed the titular king and proclaimed himself sovereign in his stead. When Pepin died, he left two sons, Charles and Carloman, and divided his empire between them. The brothers quarrelled; Carloman was slain in battle and Charles became sole ruler of the Franks. His name has come down to us as Charlemagne. He became king of the Franks in 771, carried on an almost constant series of campaigns, extended his sway over all of what is now France, Belgium, Holland, Saxony, Switzerland, and a great part of Spain and Italy. He was crowned by the Pope as Charles Augustus, Emperor of the Romans, in A. D. 800. He died in A. D. 814. His campaigns exceeded fifty in number, and in all of them he was victorious. As an administrator he was successful. As a patron of literature he occupies the most prominent place attained by any European monarch in several centuries before and after his time. It is obviously impossible to give over a brief outline of his career, which is one of extreme interest. Personally he appears to have been a man whose characteristics were far in advance of his day. He seems to have been inspired rather by an impelling sense of duty than by a desire to gratify his ambitions. There is no doubt that he accepted the title of Emperor unwillingly, it having been almost forced upon him by the Pope, who wished to secure the greatest warrior in Christendom as the protector of the Church.

Around the name of Charlemagne there cluster romances innumerable. Indeed, it is nearly impossible to separate the false from the true to determine what is history and what mere tradition. He profoundly impressed his day and generation. For example, one of the monks of St. Gall, wrote a sort of biography of Charles about A. D. 890. It is quite possible that he may have known the King personally. He professes to give descriptions of the King, and to quote the words of those who spoke of the King. Charlemagne invaded Italy previous to his coronation as Emperor, and was opposed by the King of the Lombards. A Danish soldier, Ogier, or Ogger, had deserted from the Frankish army and taken refuge with the Lombard King. The monk describes the approach of the army of Charles to the capital of Lombardy, and represents the King as standing with Ogier upon a high tower, scanning the horizon for signs of the advancing foe. The account is too long to be reproduced here, but it tells how one division after another came into view, each more powerful than the others, but all of them the King of Lombardy supposed that Charles must be in each one of them as it came into view, so tremendously formidable did they all appear. Ogier told him that nothing so meagre would suit the majesty of Charlemagne, and after the third division had appeared, and the King was unable to believe how anything more formidable could be imagined, Ogier said: "When ye shall behold the crops shaking with fear in the fields, and the gloomy Po and Ticino overflowing the walls of the city, their waves blackened with steel, then may we think that Charles is coming." When at last the mighty warrior came, so terrible was the appearance of his force that courage left the hearts of the Lombardians. "The monk thus describes him: "That man of steel, with his hand encased in steel, his hands garnished with gauntlets of steel, his breast of steel, and his left hand armed with a lance of steel, which he held aloft in the air, for as to his right hand, he kept it continually upon his invincible sword. His thighs were encased in steel, his boots were of steel, his buckler of steel, his horse was of the strength of a bull, and his armor was of the strength of a bull. He was surrounded by a host of steel, which would thus describe it, which was inevitable that succeeding generations should weave many traditions, and that his name and his deeds should form the basis for countless songs and stories, told by the troubadours in the baronial halls or around the camp fires of soldiers."

Charlemagne's empire did not long survive him. He had united peoples who were antagonistic, and they soon fell apart. His place in history seems to be that of one who was able to bring some sort of order out of the chaos that followed the destruction of the Roman Empire. The institutions which he established were not permanent, but they made possible the setting up of the feudal system, which held Europe in subjection for so many years. He also did much to promote the supremacy of Christianity over the western part of that continent. It cannot be said of him that he inaugurated a new epoch in history, but rather that he arrested the process of disintegration, and while he did not succeed in lifting up his nation to the high plane on which he aspired to place it, the reason was that the barbarism of the Teutonic tribes was such as to make such a thing impossible in a single lifetime. We make such a thing impossible in a single lifetime. We shall see in a later article how this was accomplished, and note some of the institutions in which the influence of Charlemagne has been perpetuated to our own day.

Our Unclaimed Responsibilities

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ARTISTS

In creating the world, God has made a place of infinite and versatile loveliness, that appeals to all of our senses, all of our emotions. And the face of Nature wears the thousand and one expressions, and changes with the subtle and charming inconspicuousness as does the face of a lovely woman. In this West of ours, this paradise upon earth, we can appreciate the lavish variety of Nature's charm to a greater extent than those who have not known the limitless loveliness and grandeur as we have it. The gentle atmosphere of the morning, the soft, fresh and perfect, and as much the unmarred work of God, as they were when they felt the touch of the Master-hand in those ages long past, when the mountains that are our inspiration and benediction first had their birth. With his hand he has brushed sadness of rain-wrapt hills and eye-bung valleys, when the sea-wind wild blew west upon our faces, and the tall trees mourned together? Who has not felt at such times, oddly, subtly-sad, yet wholly tender memories stir them, memories that brought with them the gentle aftermath of some soul-purifying sorrow? Who has not looked upon the sea from his loftiness of some rocky height, when the moonlight flooded the water and the sentinel hills beyond, and lay upon velvet valley and quiet forest like some holy spell, some sacred thing, a blessing from God holding some white purity of sanctity? Who has not been lifted from out the confines of the body, from beyond the confines of the mind, to a realization of something that is away and above the limits of human understanding, to a glimmer of some knowledge so great so vast, so God-inspired, as to be wordless and graspable, and retaining that it serves not to enlighten us, as to give us a brief glimpse of some height, some spiritual state to which we may aspire some day, to which we might aspire now, were our endeavor great enough? And knowing this, have we not felt a great weight of life, the value of all our striving, the perfection of our work, the perfection of the world, when the loving sunlight fills the wide, green springtime meadows with the challenging gold of countless buttercups, when the orchard trees are decked in bloom so lovely as to rival the very clouds of sunrise-time, when every field is like a miniature sea of living green, when the sun has burst through the soil in a riot of profusion; and when, the sunlight gone, and the long, fragrant spring-time twilight about us, we have felt the very throbbing of those silent, vital forces, which, under the scope of the great Creator, work for the creation and the recreation of Nature, and which, what have you thought, been there? Does not God, through Nature, speak to us of the infinite possibilities, of our own human endeavor, until we realize that we are being made "in the likeness of God" and yet "a little lower than the angels," a power that is well nigh limitless, capable, if we but realize it, of producing that which may be as beautiful and perfect in the eye of God as the blest works of Nature? The winds of autumn, irresponsibly glad with the untrammelled joy of fulfilled desire, singing their unrepentant praise of the great Creator, sing with their voices: "We laugh with the laughing mountain herons, rents that leap with mad delight over moss-bung rocks, between beds of fairylake, feathery fern; our feet keep glad time to the musical rushing of restless rivers. Where in the mountain fastnesses lakes deep and calm and placidly reflective, we are induced to quiet thought and a sober contemplation that is conducive to a philosophy the like of which beautified and gladdened those long-ago teachers and prophets of God who drew their inspiration from solitary communion with Nature. So in the example of his handiwork about us, God shows to us the infinite variety of our own potentialities. By contemplation of the varied aspects of many-sided Nature, we are aided to a better and more appreciative understanding of ourselves, and our ability to derive enlightenment, inspiration and happiness from our surroundings. Nay, more; we see that we bear to this very Nature a close resemblance, and it is this fact that makes us clear, that makes us to a certain extent acquiesce in the old Pantheistic creed of our oneness with all the other works of God. We realize the height and breadth of our characters and the many and various sources thereof, and we can be appealed to for our happiness and betterment. We realize that our power lies in many of us to produce, to a certain extent, upon our fellow-men, the same effect that Nature produces. It is with us to enlighten, to inspire and to give unlimited joy, to our kind so long as we are true to the great Creator, and strive to make our efforts productive of a no less perfect result than that to which Nature attains."

The World is the better and the wiser and, as a consequence, the happier, for those gifted and indefatigable men and women who have produced from the hand of God, pictures so beautiful as to thrill us with the very intensity of their earnestness of realism, their thought-producing subject matter. The music of the old masters and all the lovely songs and melodies of modern composers no less serve God's purpose in benefiting and blessing the world. The conscientious cultivation of our own happiness and betterment. We realize that our power lies in many of us to produce, to a certain extent, upon our fellow-men, the same effect that Nature produces. It is with us to enlighten, to inspire and to give unlimited joy, to our kind so long as we are true to the great Creator, and strive to make our efforts productive of a no less perfect result than that to which Nature attains."

The World is the better and the wiser and, as a consequence, the happier, for those gifted and indefatigable men and women who have produced from the hand of God, pictures so beautiful as to thrill us with the very intensity of their earnestness of realism, their thought-producing subject matter. The music of the old masters and all the lovely songs and melodies of modern composers no less serve God's purpose in benefiting and blessing the world. The conscientious cultivation of our own happiness and betterment. We realize that our power lies in many of us to produce, to a certain extent, upon our fellow-men, the same effect that Nature produces. It is with us to enlighten, to inspire and to give unlimited joy, to our kind so long as we are true to the great Creator, and strive to make our efforts productive of a no less perfect result than that to which Nature attains."

The World is the better and the wiser and, as a consequence, the happier, for those gifted and indefatigable men and women who have produced from the hand of God, pictures so beautiful as to thrill us with the very intensity of their earnestness of realism, their thought-producing subject matter. The music of the old masters and all the lovely songs and melodies of modern composers no less serve God's purpose in benefiting and blessing the world. The conscientious cultivation of our own happiness and betterment. We realize that our power lies in many of us to produce, to a certain extent, upon our fellow-men, the same effect that Nature produces. It is with us to enlighten, to inspire and to give unlimited joy, to our kind so long as we are true to the great Creator, and strive to make our efforts productive of a no less perfect result than that to which Nature attains."

the listener of a lovely song, artistically sung, by a glorious voice, and by a "glorious" voice is meant that in reality stirs the feelings and lifts the thoughts to such an extent that those who listen instinctively glorify God. There are such songs and there are such singers, and no less than the moonlight that spiritualizes and makes lovely the earth, no less than the glad spring-time sun that causes the orchards to bloom in an ecstasy of beauty, they make a listening world rejoice, and become glad and young, and full of hope and trust. With whatever talents we possess we may produce the same blessed result in a certain degree, some of us greater, some of us less. We have seen how Nature rouses and inspires us, or brings us delight in making our hearts young and irresponsibly joyous. So God means us to grow and broaden into a perfect understanding of His countless blessings by appreciation and cultivation of all our faculties. But we cannot do this, we never can understand real blessings at all, whether they be conferred upon us by Nature or by our own kind, if we satisfy ourselves with a cheap or vulgar substitute, which we like to call "harmless amusement." A thing must be good or bad producing and we can tell for ourselves just how much good or how much bad we derive from our favorite pastime or recreation of amusement of whatever it chooses to call it. There can be no bad result from the contemplation of real works of art, in picture or sculpture or architecture. There can be nothing but an inspiring effect produced by all real music and honest, harmless wit and drollery will find a happy response in the spiritual element of everyone's nature, which is one of the blessed qualities of the happy cultivation of which carries a young heart with them whether we live to middle-age or to a hundred years. Whatever our talents, if we give of them, we must benefit mankind and glorify God in the result.

THE STORY TELLER

When little Miss Helen learned that moving day was near she asked for a trunk in which to pack her belongings. "But what have you to pack?" asked her aunt. "Why," replied the child in surprise, "my Teddy bear and other useful things."

The class was discussing animals—how they walked, got up, etc. After the explained the cow's method of rising to her feet, the teacher asked: "Do you know any other animal that gets up like that?" Silence reigned for a moment, then one little girl timidly raised her hand. "Why," asked the teacher, "a calf," was the whispered reply.

A meek-looking little man with a large pastebard box climbed on the car, as he did so he bumped slightly into a sleepy, complacent passenger with a self-satisfied look and two little dabs of side-whiskers. As the car rounded a curve the box rubbed against him again and he growled: "This is no freight car, is it?" "Nope," returned the meek little chap with the box, "and when you come right down to it, it ain't any cattle car either, is it?"

There was a suburban lady whose house one summer was infested with cockroaches. A tramp told her that, in return for a square meal, he would give her an infallible mouse cure. She set a square meal before the tramp, he devoured it then he asked: "All ye need to do, ma'am, is to hang yer moth-filled clothes and carpets and things on a line and beat 'em with a stick. Good-by do yer moth cure." "Will the laws please be read?" asked the lady. "Yes, if ye hit 'em," said the tramp.

Her Majesty is very fond of visiting the tenants at Sandringham, and some time ago she had an amusing conversation with a poor old woman who was busy spinning stockings. Thinking to put the old lady at her ease, the Queen said: "I am sure you cannot need a pair of stockings as quickly as I can." "Oh, so the King wears stockings, do ye?" asked the dame in surprise. "Only you an' me, ma'am, I know. I mend stockings, knows what terrible bad 'oles men do make in their 'eels."

Mrs. Carrie Nation, arrested in Pittsburg, said that she had been arrested thirty-three times. "I try to do good," she told a reporter. "In trying to do good I take life hard. Some folks, most folks, in fact, take it easy—as easy as the new hired girl wanted to take her new place. 'Everything goes by clockwork here,' the reporter said to this girl. 'By clockwork, mind you. You get up at 4, you dress up at 4, and you go to bed at 10.' 'Well-if that's all,' said the girl, with a smile, 'I think I can manage it.'"

Dr. Macanama, M. P., has the Irishman's quick turn of the tongue, which at times stands him in good stead politically. At a recent election meeting he was asked by a woman who inquired: "Are you in favor of repealing the blasphemy laws?" "Madam," replied the doctor, "I'm a golfer!" "Would you give every woman a vote?" asked another. "Every woman should have either a vote or a voter," said Dr. Macanama. "Which do you prefer?"

Once Sir Henry Irving while playing "Macbeth" in London was somewhat disconcerted by one of the "gallery gods." He had reached the point where Macbeth orders Banquo's ghost to leave the banquet board. "Hence, horrible shadow, unreal mockery, hence!" exclaimed Irving in his most tragic tones and with a convulsive shudder sank to the ground, drawing his robe about his face. Just as Banquo withdrew, an agitated cockney voice from high up in the gallery piped out as if to reassure Irving: "It's all right, 'ow, 'Emery, 'e's gone!"

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese ambassador, said modestly at a dinner in Newport: "I am aware that the honors heaped upon me are due to my excited office, not to my humble self. It is my office, it is not I, that gains and merits your consideration. Yet this is a mortifying truth of a kind that all of us—ambassadors or no—are apt to forget. Many such a truth never recalled to our memory with the harsh shock that came to a Rhode Island farmer who won a blue ribbon at a Woonsocket stock show with a fat hog—a 1250-pound hog." "Get my name right," he said, excitedly, to the reporters, with their pencils and yellow paper, who crowded round him at awarding time. "Get my name right, boys. It's Hiran Y. Doolittle of St. Joseph, General Augustus Anderson Doolittle of St. Joseph, who settled in Rhode Island in the year—"

"Oh, never mind all that," the oldest reporter interrupted. "Give us the pedigree of the hog." The head of an English firm recently called to his office one of the most famous of the travel agents. "I want to ask you," he said "about your expense account. Please don't think I am making a complaint; it is only my natural and curious. Here are several bills for luncheon on railway dining cars. They are quite plain in all except one item. I see: Luncheon 2s. 6d., whiskey 6d., mineral 6d., coffee 3d. and then—and this is what puzzles me—empty baby 2d. Every time you take luncheon on a railway train you appear to have an 'empty baby' for two pence. You must have quite a large family of them by this time." The traveller laughed as he gave his very simple explanation. It has become the fashion for whisky firms to sell tiny bottles of spirits containing sufficient for what is called "a single glass." These bottles are called "baby bottles." The traveller as he explained, took only "half a baby" with his lunch and carried the other half away for subsequent refreshment; but every time he did this the dining car attendant charged twopence on the bottle—hence the rather puzzling item on the bill. It was only because "the baby" was half-empty that he paid for it.

WITH THE POETS

A Broken Friendship
If this be friendship—that one broken hour
(O fragile link in all the loving years!)
Can cast our hearts asunder, Time appears
Frightful indeed, since all our vaunted power,
Wherewith we build high hope like some strong tower,
Crumbles to dust, where earthly passion leers.
What of our laughter? Ah, what of our tears
That should have only watered Friendship's harvest?

The Wood Call
Oh I've been away in the woods for a day,
With the scent of the grape-bloom, bewildering,
Sweet;
And the sun through the trees dripped its gold in the
green,
Lacing over the moss for my world-weary feet.
The high-ho's sweet note from his golden-strung
throat
Splashed and rippled the jewels all liquid along;
He answered the tone of my heart from his own.
A silver baptism of benison song.
There Beauty unfurled the delights of her world;
Like a handmaiden to the garden she pleased on my eyes,
From Claytons that lay like pink stars o'er my way,
To the azure that blossomed the ambient skies.

Oh, I've been away in the woods all the day;
I have eaten the lotus of dreams, and I know
That the wild note that blew where the grape-blossoms
grew,
Was the mystical pipe from which Pan used to blow.
—Isabel S. Mason, in Lippincott's.

The Man-Child
O wonderful small being that my Love
Made of his dreams before he dreamed of me!
Trembling I bend o'er you,
Your terrifying softness, for I see
Something in you that made the stars afraid,
Before their moons were made,
Strong is my soul to struggle with all things;
But with the pressure of your powerless hand,
My soul is like a bird with broken wings
And all my words are written in the sand.

And she who bore you is the sacred vase
That held the wine of Love's high sacrament,
The still Madonna to whose breast was sent
The angel of God's grace.

No other worshipper will come like me,
O Man-child! with stars offering for your sake,
For I know all the secrets of the sea,
And of men's souls that ache;
I know the mystery in women's eyes,
The laws that never fade,
The mists that are the wonder of the wise,
And why they smile so strangely you are dead.
—Ella Baker, in August Smart set.

THE GRAY WALLS OF THE GARDEN
The gray walls of the garden
Hold many and many a bloom;
A flame of red against the gray
Is lightning in the gloom.

The gray walls of the garden
Hold grassy walks between
Bright beds of yellow blossoms,
Golden against the green.

And in the roof of the arbor
Leaves woven through and through—
Great grape leaves, making shadows,
Shine green against the blue.

And O, in the August weather
What wonders new are seen!
Long beds of azure blossoms
Are blue against the green.

The gray walls of the garden
Hold paths of pure delight,
And in the emerald-blooms of pearl
Are white against the night.
—Richard Watson Gilder in The Atlantic.

Impotency
There is so much in this great world,
My soul grows sick with looking at the ways
That wind and knot and part to meet again
And part again and knot and wind and fade.

Children of fashion; children of the streets;
Children of fashion hiding hungry hearts,
Children of fashion sleeping in sordid thoughts,
Children of fashion crying for the light,
Children of fashion careless of the dark,
Children of gutters starving for kind words,
Children of gutters starving for dry bread,
Children of gutters steeped in sordid thoughts,
Children of gutters crying for the light,
Children of gutters careless of the dark.

O God! to see the way this heaving mass
Goes by with smiles and tears (and fewer smiles!)
Laughing and cursing (and cursing more!)
What can one puny mind do in the whirl?
What use one weakening arm to sway the tide?
Ho, stand with arms rock-ribbed! There's a wave
That washes rock to powder. Set your will
In purpose fixed, as is the brain that wills
Fixed in the skull. The sea flings wide a corpse,
And cares not if it rot on putrid sands.
—Kate Thomas, in the Independent.

Night by the Sea
Night's far, high altars glisten with star-fires dim and pale,
Low at their feet I listen to the sea's confounding wail;
It sighs and must sigh ever, with myriad waving lips,
To tell its lore of harbors reached, or never returning ships.

The moon, a pale nun wearing pure rest mid night's
vast aisles,
Glides through her fires subduing their light with
chastening smiles.

The winds play ceaseless anthems, soft, sad or gaily
free,
Till all the soul's vague yearnings are uttered by the
sea;
The surging, urging billows, or sighing, dying foam
Speak harshly wild of waging wars, or sweetly sad of
home;

The sea-wraiths seek night's cover, and in its silence
more
Of mystic meanings hover than suns can e'er explore.

The wind pleads with the wandering waves and all
my spring hours,
Then hailing low, my spirit leaves with penitential
tears;
It seems night's high priest calls me—he bends and
touches me,
Until my soul sobs all it tells me all that it would
be—
Till in the hush sea-song, 'neath smile of moon I
glow
With more of God's warm presence than priest can
tell or know.
—Sadie Bowman-Metcalf.

SEEK CO-OPERATION OF ANGLICAN CHURCH

Laymen's Missionary Movement Explained—Its Object and Scope

The Rev. Dr. Campbell and the Rev. A. E. Roberts, who were recently at a preliminary meeting of city laymen and clergymen instructed to wait upon the Ven. Archbishop Scriver with the view of inviting the co-operation and of eliciting the sympathetic assistance of the clergy and laity in the Church of England in taking up and advancing the L. M. movement in this city and neighborhood, will probably call upon the archdeacon at Bishopsclose tomorrow afternoon. The preliminary meeting here was addressed by Rev. A. E. Armstrong, the secretary of the L. M. for Canada, and also the assistant secretary of the missionary committee of the Canadian Presbyterian church. This movement, which originated a few years ago among laymen in the United States, and its influence has already been felt in a very marked way in the Dominion. Under its stimulus the churches of the various denominations established in Toronto essayed last fall to raise in that city alone the very large sum of \$100,000 for home and foreign missions. The following explanatory statement in the interest of the movement has been issued:

Already congregations are doubling their missionary contributions—in many cases even more generous offerings are being made. Through the largest results of this movement are spiritual, yet it is interesting to note the greatly increased standards of missionary giving for 1908 set by some of the cities touched by this movement, such as: Halifax, 150 per cent.; St. John, 100 per cent.; Montreal, 100 per cent.; Toronto, 200 per cent.; Hamilton, 150 per cent.; Bradford, 100 per cent.; London, 100 per cent.; Saratoga, 100 per cent.

This movement has proven as valuable as a stimulus to larger missionary effort and as a means of interesting men in the church, that the Canadian council, in conference with Mr. Campbell White and representatives of the mission boards of the various churches, decided to inaugurate an extensive campaign, having for its object the development of the movement throughout the whole Dominion. In this project the Canadian council is fortunate in having the leadership of Mr. White, he having consented to spend about seven weeks in Canada, visiting all the centres where meetings are to be held.

The home and foreign mission boards of the churches have decided to join forces with the laymen's missionary movement and make this campaign the chief feature of their work during the coming fall and winter. The Canadian advisory council of the Young People's missionary movement has also agreed to co-operate, and its secretary will co-operate with the secretary of the laymen's missionary movement in directing the work of organization. The plan in brief is to hold a series of meetings of about one week's duration in each of the following cities: Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. For this purpose it may be deemed advisable to hold meetings in other cities. While no programme has been arranged for the week's meetings will be divided into a district and a civic campaign. The district effort would consist of two or three days spent in a training institute to which delegates would be invited from the surrounding cities, towns and country. The object of such institutes would be to inform the delegates regarding the home and foreign missionary enterprises of the Young People's laymen's missionary movement and the modern methods of securing interest in and support of the missionary cause, thus inspiring and equipping them to launch the movement in their various congregations and cities.

The remainder of the week would be largely concerned with the city, ending with denominational conferences to plan for following up the week's work by making denominational application of the interest generated.

In addition to Mr. White at each series of meetings, the city campaign, present representing the missionary interests of all the churches. Already several laymen have been trained, and returned missionaries have agreed to assist in conducting these meetings.

WILL NOT DONATE LAND

H. B. Co. Refuses to Give Right of Way for the Langley Street Sidewalk

BANK CLEARINGS IN EXCESS OF LAST YEAR

Total for the Seven Months Over Thirty-One Millions

Total bank clearings in Victoria for the seven months of the year ended July 31 aggregated \$31,725,960, compared with \$21,373,747 for the corresponding period in the previous year. While the figures for the present year are thus little more than the same time a year ago the showing made by this city is remarkably good, when it is considered that in practically every other important centre in the Dominion, this year's clearings have fallen behind those of 1907. The figures indicate that business has maintained a steady trend and that trade has not shown the depression experienced by other cities in Canada.

Table with 2 columns: Month, Total (7 mo.) \$31,725,960 vs \$21,373,743

CIVIC BUILDINGS WILL BE MADE PRESENTABLE

Paint and Kalsomine to Improve Appearance—Ask for Fair Wage Scale

(From Saturday's Daily) The work of renovating the city hall, police station and the fire hall, extensive repairs to the isolation hospital, will soon be undertaken. At last night's meeting of the city council, and sewers committee of the city council, it was decided to instruct the building inspector to call for bids at once so that the work may be done as soon as possible. The city hall will be painted outside and the isolation hospital while other necessary improvements will be made and the sewer will be done to the police station and the fire hall.

At the isolation hospital the brick building which has not been used for some time will undergo extensive repairs. A new floor of cement will be put in and the large ward, hall, kitchen and two smaller wards, each with separate cooking and other departments, will be renovated. Various kinds of diseases may be treated without there being danger of infection, the one from the other. A new set of furniture will also be installed in the Old Men's home.

A delegation from the Victoria Trades and Labor council waited upon the committee urging that the scale of wages now granted under the fair wage clause in government contracts should be incorporated in all civic contracts. This scale is, generally speaking, about the same as that now paying for skilled labor. In some cases the city is paying a little higher and in some cases a little lower. Owing to the amount of work before the committee it was decided to leave the consideration of the delegation's request to the special meeting of the council which will be held next Wednesday evening.

It was decided to extend the sewer on Harbinger avenue to accommodate several new residences who have recently erected dwellings on that street. A wooden sidewalk will be laid on the north side of Hillside avenue from Third street to Blackwood street. In view of the fact that the street railway line is being extended to the cemetery and that probably in time the line will be double-tracked, the committee will recommend that the roadway, which it was decided recently to make 40 feet in width, be made 50 feet. The street, 100 feet wide of which the sidewalks take up twenty feet, and it was the intention to have borrowed of the city on each side, but this will be changed so that the boulevards will be fifteen feet each, side and the roadway fifty feet.

DERELICT SIGHTED NEAR ENTRANCE TO STRAITS

Abandoned Schooner Sighted Forty Miles From Cape Flattery Barkentines Archer

There is a derelict of the Vancouver island coast somewhere near the entrance to the straits, like most of the boats caught in the straits, that sets toward the west coast of Vancouver Island will probably be drifted toward the rocks of the island coast to break up and mix with the unidentified fetsam of the coast. The barkentines Archer which has arrived at San Francisco with lime from Roche harbor reports that while in a calm, about forty miles south of Cape Flattery, she was for three days in company with a derelict. The hull of the abandoned vessel, which appeared to be a schooner, was entirely under water, but could be seen in the rise and fall of the waves, and as the derelict rolled, a mast still fixed in the vessel was sticking out of the water. Captain McLeod, of the Archer, is of the opinion that the schooner was loaded with lumber, owing to the fact that she floated so high.

INVITES EARL GREY

He is Asked to Attend Simon Fraser Celebration at West Minister

The premier has sent an invitation to Earl Grey, the governor-general, to return to attend the Simon Fraser celebration at New Westminster. His lordship has taken the greatest interest in the historical events of Canada's past that it was felt that it would be peculiarly fitting if he could be induced to attend a celebration in honor of the great pioneer of British Columbia, after whom one of the greatest cities of the Dominion has been named.

WILL RAISE LEVEL OF ELK LAKE WATER

Improvements to Be Made at Source of City's Water Supply

It is the intention of the city to make an early start on the proposed improvements at Elk lake, by which the level of the lake will be raised about three and one half feet. Arthur L. Adams, the city's water expert, has outlined the plans for this work. It is hoped that it will be finished by the time of the winter rains. It is proposed to clear portions of the lake shores and where necessary build a dam or dike to retain the water. The city owns a considerable part of the shores of the lake and in the majority of cases this shore line will be high enough to prevent the water from overflowing a day, but in other portions the dam will have to be put in. It is possible that in order to get even higher level for the water, the lake some change will have to be made in the present railway grade. The expert's estimate of cost for this work is \$16,000, but it is now believed that it can be done for about \$10,000 or \$15,000. A small portion of property on the lake will probably have to be purchased in order to allow of these improvements being carried out.

DELIGHTED WITH PROVINCE

Its Possibilities Appeal Very Strongly to Mr. Bates of Rosthern

William Bates, who is a wheat-grower upon a large scale near Rosthern, in the Northwest Territories, and who has been staying for the week at the Dominion, has returned home, as he expects to begin cutting his hundred acres of the golden grain about the 20th inst.

"We have everything in sight in the way of money-making in our part of the Dominion," he remarked, before leaving town, to the chief clerk at the hotel. "The climate, and you have seen it, is just what we need. I am delighted with the province, which is a wheat-grower upon a large scale near Rosthern, in the Northwest Territories, and who has been staying for the week at the Dominion, has returned home, as he expects to begin cutting his hundred acres of the golden grain about the 20th inst.

NEW PAVEMENT WORK WILL BEGIN AT ONCE

Improvements on Gordon and Fort Streets to Be Undertaken

Work on the new Fort street pavement will be commenced at once. At Monday night's meeting of the city council, Ald. Henderson will introduce a motion that it is desirable that the pavement work on that thoroughfare between Government and Douglas streets be proceeded with forthwith, as well as the laying of the new pavement on Gordon street, between Broughton and Humboldt streets. The work on the new pavement on Fort street will be commenced at once. At Monday night's meeting of the city council, Ald. Henderson will introduce a motion that it is desirable that the pavement work on that thoroughfare between Government and Douglas streets be proceeded with forthwith, as well as the laying of the new pavement on Gordon street, between Broughton and Humboldt streets.

DERELICT SIGHTED NEAR ENTRANCE TO STRAITS

Abandoned Schooner Sighted Forty Miles From Cape Flattery Barkentines Archer

There is a derelict of the Vancouver island coast somewhere near the entrance to the straits, like most of the boats caught in the straits, that sets toward the west coast of Vancouver Island will probably be drifted toward the rocks of the island coast to break up and mix with the unidentified fetsam of the coast. The barkentines Archer which has arrived at San Francisco with lime from Roche harbor reports that while in a calm, about forty miles south of Cape Flattery, she was for three days in company with a derelict. The hull of the abandoned vessel, which appeared to be a schooner, was entirely under water, but could be seen in the rise and fall of the waves, and as the derelict rolled, a mast still fixed in the vessel was sticking out of the water. Captain McLeod, of the Archer, is of the opinion that the schooner was loaded with lumber, owing to the fact that she floated so high.

Henry Young & Company

No Let-up to Young's Great Midsummer Clearance Sale

We intend to cap the bargain-giving climax during the month of August with still greater reductions on seasonable and smart goods in many lines. If you care to share in the most sensational sale of women's headwear ever held in Victoria, be here tomorrow and

Watch Our Tuesday Space for Enormously Cut Prices on Trimmed and Pattern Hats to Be Cleared Out at Marvelously Sacrificed Figures

Whether it be a Ready-to-Wear Hat for yourself, or School Hat for your little girl, you should inspect these. On Sale tomorrow (Monday): Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, both smart and serviceable, regularly sold at 50c to \$1.50. Monday's price only 15c. Ladies' and Misses' Untrimmed Hats. Some of this season's choicest shapes are included in this gathering; every Hat very worthy; regularly sold at 50c to \$2.00 each. Monday's price, only 10c. Children's School Hats. Just the natty headgear for the wee ones. Regularly sold at 75c to \$1.50 each. Monday's price only 10c.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty. A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms. American Lady Corsets



'Home of the Hat Beautiful' Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery. Den's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery

FAMOUS PAINTER'S SON VISITS THIS PROVINCE

Mr. J. G. Millais, Will Write a Book Upon Big Game of British Columbia

(From Friday's Daily) "I am the third son of Sir John Millais, the artist," remarked Mr. J. G. Millais, at the Empress last evening, "but my eldest brother got all the money. I am an artist and a writer of books. I spent some five years in Newfoundland between 1901 and 1906, when I explored the greater part of the island, as the result of which I wrote a book upon the country for the government of Newfoundland. I desire me to write a book upon British Columbia which in due time I hope to see published. I have been here directly from my place in England, stopping off, however, for a perfect week at Lagan, in Norway or in Scotland, or in the Arctic regions, in all of which countries I have been hunting for big game. The Rockies in the United States are unworthy of consideration when compared with the Rockies of Canada, being dry and barren, and utterly lacking in color from the absence of snow. The Canadian Rockies are distinctly blue color, and an abundance of it. And I further think that the summit of Mount Selkirk, between Mount Macdonald and Mount Tupper, is the very culmination of the most wonderful mountain landscape.

DERELICT SIGHTED NEAR ENTRANCE TO STRAITS

Abandoned Schooner Sighted Forty Miles From Cape Flattery Barkentines Archer

There is a derelict of the Vancouver island coast somewhere near the entrance to the straits, like most of the boats caught in the straits, that sets toward the west coast of Vancouver Island will probably be drifted toward the rocks of the island coast to break up and mix with the unidentified fetsam of the coast. The barkentines Archer which has arrived at San Francisco with lime from Roche harbor reports that while in a calm, about forty miles south of Cape Flattery, she was for three days in company with a derelict. The hull of the abandoned vessel, which appeared to be a schooner, was entirely under water, but could be seen in the rise and fall of the waves, and as the derelict rolled, a mast still fixed in the vessel was sticking out of the water. Captain McLeod, of the Archer, is of the opinion that the schooner was loaded with lumber, owing to the fact that she floated so high.

INVITES EARL GREY

He is Asked to Attend Simon Fraser Celebration at West Minister

The premier has sent an invitation to Earl Grey, the governor-general, to return to attend the Simon Fraser celebration at New Westminster. His lordship has taken the greatest interest in the historical events of Canada's past that it was felt that it would be peculiarly fitting if he could be induced to attend a celebration in honor of the great pioneer of British Columbia, after whom one of the greatest cities of the Dominion has been named.

DERELICT SIGHTED NEAR ENTRANCE TO STRAITS

Abandoned Schooner Sighted Forty Miles From Cape Flattery Barkentines Archer

There is a derelict of the Vancouver island coast somewhere near the entrance to the straits, like most of the boats caught in the straits, that sets toward the west coast of Vancouver Island will probably be drifted toward the rocks of the island coast to break up and mix with the unidentified fetsam of the coast. The barkentines Archer which has arrived at San Francisco with lime from Roche harbor reports that while in a calm, about forty miles south of Cape Flattery, she was for three days in company with a derelict. The hull of the abandoned vessel, which appeared to be a schooner, was entirely under water, but could be seen in the rise and fall of the waves, and as the derelict rolled, a mast still fixed in the vessel was sticking out of the water. Captain McLeod, of the Archer, is of the opinion that the schooner was loaded with lumber, owing to the fact that she floated so high.

INVITES EARL GREY

He is Asked to Attend Simon Fraser Celebration at West Minister

The premier has sent an invitation to Earl Grey, the governor-general, to return to attend the Simon Fraser celebration at New Westminster. His lordship has taken the greatest interest in the historical events of Canada's past that it was felt that it would be peculiarly fitting if he could be induced to attend a celebration in honor of the great pioneer of British Columbia, after whom one of the greatest cities of the Dominion has been named.

DERELICT SIGHTED NEAR ENTRANCE TO STRAITS

Abandoned Schooner Sighted Forty Miles From Cape Flattery Barkentines Archer

There is a derelict of the Vancouver island coast somewhere near the entrance to the straits, like most of the boats caught in the straits, that sets toward the west coast of Vancouver Island will probably be drifted toward the rocks of the island coast to break up and mix with the unidentified fetsam of the coast. The barkentines Archer which has arrived at San Francisco with lime from Roche harbor reports that while in a calm, about forty miles south of Cape Flattery, she was for three days in company with a derelict. The hull of the abandoned vessel, which appeared to be a schooner, was entirely under water, but could be seen in the rise and fall of the waves, and as the derelict rolled, a mast still fixed in the vessel was sticking out of the water. Captain McLeod, of the Archer, is of the opinion that the schooner was loaded with lumber, owing to the fact that she floated so high.

INVITES EARL GREY

He is Asked to Attend Simon Fraser Celebration at West Minister

The premier has sent an invitation to Earl Grey, the governor-general, to return to attend the Simon Fraser celebration at New Westminster. His lordship has taken the greatest interest in the historical events of Canada's past that it was felt that it would be peculiarly fitting if he could be induced to attend a celebration in honor of the great pioneer of British Columbia, after whom one of the greatest cities of the Dominion has been named.

Here are some Price Inducements this week that will make the dollars in your pocket fairly jump. For instance, in Summer Trousers

- \$6.50 Trousers for \$5.00
\$6.00 Trousers for \$4.75
\$5.50 Trousers for \$4.25
\$5.00 Trousers for \$3.75
\$4.50 Trousers for \$2.75
\$3.50 Trousers for \$2.50

ALLEN & CO. 1201 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Another Chinese Escapes From Georgia

Canadian-Mexican Liner Has Had to Pay \$2,000 on Account of Deserting Celestials

The steamer Georgia of the Canadian-Mexican line, is expected to arrive here today to clear for Salina Cruz and way ports of Mexico. The Georgia lost another Chinese fireman while the Canadian-Mexican liner was coaling at Union Bay. It was thought he had his way ashore and was aided to reach Cumberland by Chinese. He could not be found when the steamer left Comox on Wednesday night and Capt. McCalmont had to pay \$500 over to the customs officials. This is the fourth Chinese lost from the Georgia since her arrival, one escaping at Esquimalt and two at Vancouver, the fourth being lost at Comox.

COURT SITS

First Session of Court of Rupert Before Judge

On Saturday the first Prince Rupert court held at that place when but few cases were brought before the court in the tent. The following are the cases for the month: In re the estate of James S. Cascard, \$71, \$42,750; In re the estate of James S. Cascard, \$71, \$42,750; In re the estate of James S. Cascard, \$71, \$42,750.

Winnipeg, July 31

The second annual picnic of the local Bartender's league will be held on August 9 at Colwood. A jenthy programme of sports including a baseball match, etc., will be held. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

NO MORE HEADACHE

Buffard From Constant Cured by Fruit-a-tives Doctors

"I was a sufferer from headaches for over two years they were so bad that I could not work for days and all kinds of medicine by physicians, and yet nothing was done. I was cured by Fruit-a-tives. A short course of three days my headache was cured and I have not had a headache since. After I had taken a bottle of Fruit-a-tives I had a headache as bad as any I had before. I had taken a bottle of Fruit-a-tives and I had a headache as bad as any I had before. I had taken a bottle of Fruit-a-tives and I had a headache as bad as any I had before.

Taylorville, Ont. Fruit-a-tives is a new trial size of 50c. Write for it, Ottawa, if you can supply you.



of leather going into the best that money can buy. It is made in the U.S.A. and is guaranteed to last. Write for it, Ottawa, if you can supply you.

CROFTON VANOUVER

A Boarding and Day High quality and healthy part of the world. Situation in healthy part of the world. Situation in healthy part of the world.

The Spool Business Universe

Offers a Choice of 20 every graduate. Commercial, Pitman, hand telegraphy, Typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, etc.

COURT SITS

First Session of Court of Rupert Before Judge. On Saturday the first Prince Rupert court held at that place when but few cases were brought before the court in the tent.

Winnipeg, July 31

The second annual picnic of the local Bartender's league will be held on August 9 at Colwood. A jenthy programme of sports including a baseball match, etc., will be held. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

NO MORE HEADACHE

Buffered From Constant Headaches—Cured by "Fruit-a-tives" When Doctors Failed.



"I was a sufferer from fearful headaches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad that I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicines, was treated by physicians, and yet the headaches persisted. I was rarely free from headache. A short time ago I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so with, I must confess, very little faith, but after I had taken them for three days my headaches were easier and in a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was always poor and my stomach bad, and now my appetite is splendid and my digestion is excellent. I had become thin and weak from the constant headaches, but now not only have I been cured of those awful headaches, but my strength is growing up once more, and I feel like a new man. I have taken in all three boxes of "Fruit-a-tives". I am exceedingly grateful to "Fruit-a-tives" for curing me and I give this unqualified testimonial with great pleasure, as I hope thereby some other sufferer of headaches will be induced to try "Fruit-a-tives" and will be cured."

Taylorville, Ont.
"Fruit-a-tives" is now put up in the new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes. Write "Fruit-a-tives" Limited, Ottawa, if your dealer will not supply you.



leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of it is made of the highest quality leather you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.
Trunks and Valises always on hand.
B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

CROFTON HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Highly qualified and trained staff of English mistresses. Building recently enlarged. Situation in highest and most healthy part of city. End. Play-grounds and tennis court.

For Prospectus apply to the Principal, MISS GORDON, (late of Newham College, Cambridge).

The Sproull-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

VANCOUVER, B. C.
330 WESTERN ST. W.
Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions to every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.
Commerce, Printing and Press Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the new standard method of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.
M. J. SPROULL, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SHAW, B.A., Vice-President.
L. M. ROBERTS, Press Short-hand.
G. SKINNER, Fitness Short-hand.

COURT SITS IN TENT

First Session of County Court at Prince Rupert Before Judge Young
On Saturday the first sessions of the Prince Rupert county court were held at that place by Judge Young when but few cases were tried. The court sat in the tent which does service as a police court as the new court house has not progressed beyond the foundation which has been completed. The residence and office of the government agent, who for the past several years, has been stationed at Port Simpson but who will be moved to Prince Rupert is nearly completed and will be finished in a short time.

July Timber Returns.
The following are the timber returns for the month of July: Timber licenses west of the Cascades, 632, \$95,800; timber licenses east of the Cascades, 471, \$42,724; coal prospecting licenses, 25, \$2,500; penalties, \$1,100; transfer fees and miscellaneous, \$21.50; total for month, \$143,861.50.

Mayor Plants Sanguine.
Mayor Plantinga of Nanaimo, states that nothing particularly new has happened within the last few days in the political field, but at the same time Mr. Sheppard's chances in Nanaimo are steadily improving. He has no doubt whatever of the Conservative candidate's election. Mr. Plantinga leaves for home today by the afternoon train.

Winnipeg, July 31.—The provincial government has again decided to institute proceedings against Tomlinson, the money lender, on a charge of usury.

BUILDING MORE ACTIVE THIS MONTH OF JULY

Value This Year to Date Over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars

Since the first of the year, permits for buildings aggregating in value \$626,850 have been issued by the building inspector. These figures do not include the value of those buildings which have been erected in those sections of the municipalities of Oak Bay and Saanich adjoining the city nor in Esquimalt, where the amount of building done this year has been considerable and could probably be estimated at \$75,000.

July proved to be a decidedly more active month in the building line than the two previous months, the total being \$106,080 compared with \$74,010 in June and \$78,156 in May. The record of the month does not show any buildings for which any large amount will be expended except the new nurses' home which will cost about \$14,000. The great majority of building for which permits were issued this month were for which the demand continues unabated.

The monthly figures since the beginning of the year are as follows: January, \$44,725; February, \$42,815; March, \$110,800; April, \$128,600; May, \$78,156; June, \$74,010; July, \$106,080. The total number of permits issued since the first of the year is 327 and in July 52.

AWARDS CONTRACT FOR NEW SANITARIUM

Price of New Home for Tubercular Patients Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars

The contract for the erection of the large sanitarium for consumptives at Tranquille has been awarded by the executive of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis society to Mr. William O'Dell, of Vancouver, and construction will be started immediately. The contract price of the structure is \$65,000 and another campaign for funds to complete the building will be inaugurated shortly.

Complete with plumbing, heating, and furnishings the building is expected to be ready for occupancy in 1909. A number of the post sawmills have signified their intention of donating to the amount of the lumber which will be used on the building.

As previously stated the provincial government has announced to the executive of the society a further donation of \$10,000, making the total amount given by the government towards the erection of the sanitarium \$75,000. Of the new grant the sum of \$10,000 is conditional upon the erection of a separate building for the treatment of patients in advanced stages of the disease. At present it is not the intention of the society to undertake the treatment of advanced patients, but as soon as the new building is finished attention will be turned to that undertaking.

STEPFATHER HELD FOR KILLING OF STEPSON

Provincial Police Receive News of Tragedy on the Naas River

Word has been received here by the provincial police of a crime in the north by which Ben Croghan, a well known character living in the neighborhood of Port Nelson, met his death. His dead body showing marks of the violence was found on July 19, lying on a sand bar in the Naas river near that point. The head was badly injured as if Croghan had been killed by being struck with some blunt instrument. Pat Croghan, step father of the dead man, is now in jail at Port Nelson, awaiting trial on a charge of manslaughter and Timothy Dangell, an Indian, is also in custody ostensibly held on a charge of supplying liquor to Indians but he will be held as an important witness in the case and the evidence may show that he had a hand in the killing of Croghan.

According to the information received by Superintendent of Police Hunsley from Chief Constable Vickers, at Prince Rupert, the latter on July 19 last was informed by W. R. Lord, of Port Nelson of the finding of Croghan's body. Chief Constable Vickers went to Port Nelson and investigated. From the information secured by him it would appear that Croghan, with his step father, Pat Croghan, and the Indian Dangell, had been out in a boat. They had been drinking freely, and quarrelling and had been seen by some Japanese and Indian fishermen, fighting in the boat. It is believed that in the course of the quarrel Ben Croghan was struck on the head by his step father and his body thrown upon the sand bar.

Enough evidence was secured by Vickers to put Pat Croghan on trial for manslaughter. He was first tried on a charge of selling liquor to the Indians and was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$10, and in default of payment of the fine to serve an additional three months.

VICTORIAN DROWNED IN YACHTING ACCIDENT

Miss Florence Scott, Who Met Death in Everett, Well Known Here

Miss Florence Scott, a young Victorian of 22 years of age, daughter of Mrs. H. B. Chaffee of this city, was one of three victims of a yachting disaster at Everett at 5.30 p. m. on Thursday when the yawl Elizabeth upset off the Sound port. Miss Scott, who was training for a nurse at an Everett hospital, left Victoria where she was residing with her sister, Mrs. D. F. Ayres of 980 Fort street, a few weeks ago after spending a short holiday at home. Previously she had been training at a Seattle hospital. Miss Mable Morton, who was also training at the Everett hospital as a nurse, and her brother, George Morton, were also victims of the disaster.

Accompanied by the two girls, both about 22 years of age, George Morton started out from Everett early on Thursday afternoon in a heavy wind when the Elizabeth upset. The two masted boat was carrying all her crew in a stiff westerly breeze. About a mile off the docks the boat suddenly went over and being heavily ballasted, sank two minutes later. The screams of the girls rang over the water but before those on shore could start for the spot all three and the yawl disappeared. Launches were secured by Edward Morton and his brother Robert, father and uncle of George and Mable, but not a trace of the dead or the boat could be found. Hundreds of people went to the docks while the launches were patrolling for the bodies. There was a pathetic scene when the searchers returned to dock and announced to the waiting family and friends that there was no hope.

Miss Scott, the victim of the accident, lived many years in Victoria and had very many friends here, being very popular. With her mother and sister she was a member of St. Barnabas church. She and Mrs. Ayres, now spending a holiday at Oakland, California, took part in several local amateur theatrical productions and assisted in various local enterprises, being possessed of good voices. Mr. Ayres left yesterday for Oakland, following the receipt of the news, to accompany his wife north.

RESCUED FROM WATERY GRAVE IN NICK OF TIME

Two Young Men Have Narrow Escape From Drowning at Bowker's Bay

(From Saturday's Daily)
His strength exhausted and sinking beneath the waves, a young man, Kingston street, was rescued just in the nick of time from a watery grave yesterday afternoon on the Naas River, Oak Bay. The prompt action of H. E. Munday and his son, who, seeing the precarious condition of the young man, rowed to his assistance, saved Tyson and rescued his companion George Bryer, 478 King street, who clung to the overturned boat from which both had been thrown into the sea. Tyson, in an unconscious state, was brought to the shore and after nearly half an hour's hard work he was resuscitated but not before his anxious friends had almost given up hope.

Tyson and Bryer, along with a number of friends, were enjoying an afternoon's outing at Bowker's bay. About 3 o'clock the two went out in a flat-bottomed boat for a row and had succeeded in getting about 400 yards from shore when they encountered a rough sea which overturned the boat. Bryer was unable to swim but managed to secure hold of the boat to which he clung while Tyson started to swim for the shore. It was a hard work buffeting the waves and being almost fully dressed the weight of the water-soaked clothing soon completely tired him out. He made a frantic effort to remain afloat but gradually became weaker and his strength failed before Mr. Munday and his son, who witnessed the accident from the shore, could secure a boat and row to the drowning man's assistance. They were just in time and Mr. Munday succeeded in reaching and grabbing Tyson by the clothing just as the latter was sinking for the last time. He was with difficulty pulled into the boat and Bryer was then taken in thoroughly chilled and fatigued.

Tyson was carried up the bank and every effort made to revive him to consciousness but many anxious moments were experienced by the workers over the prostrate form before signs of returning animation manifested themselves. In the meantime someone called up the police station for doctor and the provincial police were communicated with. Provincial Constable Carter hurried to the scene but by the time he arrived Tyson was recovered sufficiently to make his way home.

PIERCE FOREST FIRE

Spreading From Vicinity of Langford Lake Towards Goldstream

Fanned by a southwest wind which driving the flames before it, spread a broad swathe of destruction on all sides, a forest fire which started in the neighborhood of Langford lake on Friday morning last made rapid progress towards Goldstream yesterday and incidentally did a heavy amount of damage. Travelers through the district in the direction of the Leech river saw no traces of the fire on Friday morning but yesterday on their return they found the Goldstream road almost impassable with alien trees and a large area of bush destroyed by the devouring element.

An effort is being made to get the fire under check as the situation is rather a serious one. The bush upon the old Pierce estate has been practically destroyed.

At 1 o'clock this morning the fire had reached to within 150 yards of the Goldstream hotel. A gang of nine men were set at work and a backfire kindled. The hotel will escape, it is thought.

SPEAKS GLOWINGLY OF UPPER COUNTRY

Many Settlers Taking Up Land in the Bulkley Valley

(From Saturday's Daily)
"Bulkley Valley is booming," said Mr. A. Skelhorn at the Dominion last evening. "A great many people are going in there, and I doubt whether any government land of good quality can be had by this time next year. Location work for the G.T.P. line is now being done in this valley, although actual construction may not be in prospect for a couple of years yet. The line is being graded up the Skeena and as far as Kitlitas, and in the rough region between Hazelton and Alderbrook copper and galena mines are being opened up. The proposed railway between Kitlitas and Kitimat at the head of Douglas channel, and a distance of 40 miles, is well under way, as far as the construction of the road-bed is concerned. A very good wagon road exists as far as Alderbrook, and beyond that a snow trail exists, after leaving the summit of the Bulkley valley hills, the St. Francis lake region begins. Here is found the long and beautiful lake of St. Francis, and the agricultural possibilities of this favored district are being more and more estimated. And after passing through Bulkley valley you enter the Nechaco valley, which is almost equally promising. The climate is ideal. The usual winter snowfall is 15 inches, and just season it came first on Dec. 24, and had disappeared by the 10th of March. "The G.T.P. will run from Hazelton for 80 miles to the southeast, through a splendid agricultural country covered with light poplar and easily cleared, interspersed with open glades. "Around Fort Fraser, a Hudson Bay post, and Lake St. Francis, game such as silver tip, black and grizzly bears, and deer two species—is very plentiful, and the latter can be often seen from the canoe drinking at the lakeside."

Mr. Skelhorn's address for the next two weeks will be Vancouver.

Royal City's Growth.
New Westminster, July 31.—The continual and rapid growth of this city is being seen every day by the large number of new houses which are being erected and the few vacant lots left in the principal residential sections are being rapidly filled with homes. Another interesting fact is that almost every house built this year is being occupied by the owner and in spite of the great increase in the number of houses it is still impossible to rent a house.

Raid on Chinese.
Vancouver, July 31.—After having a strenuous time smashing doors with sledge hammers and axes the police raided a Chinese gambling den at 501 Carrall street last evening and captured two Celestials, Lee and Kee. The latter were notified yesterday of the final act in the drama, the first scenes of which were enacted on November 28, 1907, when the Canada hotel at Niagara, a small hamlet seven miles up the north fork of the Kettle river, was blown up by dynamite and Louie King, the daughter of the proprietor of the hotel, was instantly killed and several other inmates of the place more or less seriously injured.

For nearly eighteen months Ceddio, who disappeared immediately after the crime was committed, eluded the efforts of the provincial police to discover his whereabouts, but last spring he was traced to Salt Lake City and with the assistance of the United States authorities captured his man. Superintendent Hunsley, on receipt of the information that Ceddio was captured, also went to Salt Lake City, where extradition proceedings were commenced and finally Ceddio was brought back to Greenwood.

Throughout his trial he stoutly maintained his innocence, but the evidence was too strong against him, the police authorities having worked up a case which could not be shaken. Since May 26 the condemned man maintained his defiant demeanor and protested his innocence of the murder of Miss King, but his nerve failed him at last, and within a few hours of mounting the scaffold he confessed all.

Throughout his trial he stoutly maintained his innocence, but the evidence was too strong against him, the police authorities having worked up a case which could not be shaken. Since May 26 the condemned man maintained his defiant demeanor and protested his innocence of the murder of Miss King, but his nerve failed him at last, and within a few hours of mounting the scaffold he confessed all.

Throughout his trial he stoutly maintained his innocence, but the evidence was too strong against him, the police authorities having worked up a case which could not be shaken. Since May 26 the condemned man maintained his defiant demeanor and protested his innocence of the murder of Miss King, but his nerve failed him at last, and within a few hours of mounting the scaffold he confessed all.

Throughout his trial he stoutly maintained his innocence, but the evidence was too strong against him, the police authorities having worked up a case which could not be shaken. Since May 26 the condemned man maintained his defiant demeanor and protested his innocence of the murder of Miss King, but his nerve failed him at last, and within a few hours of mounting the scaffold he confessed all.

Throughout his trial he stoutly maintained his innocence, but the evidence was too strong against him, the police authorities having worked up a case which could not be shaken. Since May 26 the condemned man maintained his defiant demeanor and protested his innocence of the murder of Miss King, but his nerve failed him at last, and within a few hours of mounting the scaffold he confessed all.

Throughout his trial he stoutly maintained his innocence, but the evidence was too strong against him, the police authorities having worked up a case which could not be shaken. Since May 26 the condemned man maintained his defiant demeanor and protested his innocence of the murder of Miss King, but his nerve failed him at last, and within a few hours of mounting the scaffold he confessed all.

10c. The latest success.
Black Watch
The big black plug chewing tobacco.
2285

GIRL'S SLAYER PAYS THE EXTREME PENALTY

Francisco Ceddio, Murderer of Louise King, Expires His Crime on Scaffold

Breaking down and making a full and complete confession of the crime for which he was tried and condemned to die, Francisco Ceddio, the Italian murderer of Louise King, yesterday morning suffered the extreme penalty in the jail yard at Kamloops. The



man, attended by a priest, walked to the scaffold without a tremor and at 8:20 o'clock the drop fell. The provincial police authorities who were notified yesterday of the final act in the drama, the first scenes of which were enacted on November 28, 1907, when the Canada hotel at Niagara, a small hamlet seven miles up the north fork of the Kettle river, was blown up by dynamite and Louie King, the daughter of the proprietor of the hotel, was instantly killed and several other inmates of the place

Fancy Fruits at Quick Departing Prices

- Fancy Plums, large red, large blue and green gage, per basket.....35c
- Fancy Apricots, per basket.....35c
- Fancy Peaches, 3 lbs.....25c
- Fancy Pears, 3 lbs.....25c
- Extra Large Pineapples, fine and juicy, each.....35c
- Watermelons, Cantelopes, Grapes, Raspberries, Logan Berries, Fresh Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, etc., etc., everything in season at lowest market price.

Luncheons for Picnics put up in the shortest notice in our Delicatessen Department. Picnic Baskets a specialty.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-date Grocers 1377 Government Street

Wind Mills AND Red Jacket Pumps
"So Easy to Fix"
For Sale by
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
Phone 59 Victoria, B. C. Agents 544-546 Yates St.

Throughout his trial he stoutly maintained his innocence, but the evidence was too strong against him, the police authorities having worked up a case which could not be shaken. Since May 26 the condemned man maintained his defiant demeanor and protested his innocence of the murder of Miss King, but his nerve failed him at last, and within a few hours of mounting the scaffold he confessed all.

Here is Your Chance

A Splendid Webster's Dictionary
Leather Bound
AND
Patent Thumb Index
WITH
The Semi-Weekly Colonist
One Year for
\$3.50

This Dictionary contains 1,574 pages, 1,500 illustrations, and an appendix of 10,000 words, supplemented with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume, Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc., etc.

LEGISLATION TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897." CANADA: Province of British Columbia. THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Developing Company, Limited, is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Province of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated at the City of Vancouver in the Province of Quebec. The amount of the capital of the Company is five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this province is situated at Victoria, British Columbia, at the residence of the Hon. Ernest Victor Bodwell, barrister-at-law, whose address is as above said, is the attorney for the Company.

To acquire in any manner lands and estates or interests therein in any part of the Dominion of Canada, and to improve such lands and use or deal with the same in any manner whatsoever to serve the purposes or objects of the Company.

To lay out, maintain and manage upon such lands, streets, parks, pleasure grounds or otherwise, and to erect, construct, acquire or otherwise, canals, docks, bridges, roads, and other works which may be deemed expedient in promoting the objects of the Company, for providing facilities for transportation and communication on the lands of the Company, or to aid by way of bonus, land, privilege, or otherwise, in promoting the objects of the Company.

To search for, prospect, work, sell, use or otherwise deal with all or any mines or minerals upon the lands of the Company.

To erect, acquire and operate as a part or as a whole, any or all of the following works, namely: electric power stations, buildings, machinery, and other works of every description for the purpose of any industry.

To issue bonds, debentures or other securities, to purchase, sell and guarantee shares in other companies, and to carry on the business of colliery proprietors, mine owners, oil producers and refiners, smelters, engineers, wharfingers, warehousemen, and other dealers in lumber and timber or the products thereof, farmers, graziers, meat and fish producers, builders, contractors, commission merchants, hotel and restaurant proprietors, and other persons, wholesale and retail merchants, and to trade, and to hold callings incidental or auxiliary thereto, or that may be usefully connected in conjunction therewith, provided always that the preceding powers in this paragraph authorizing to be exercised on lands belonging to the Company, or partly in the trade or business of shipowners, carriers by water, or other persons, or to issue and sell stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities, shall not be exercised in any manner whatsoever, or for any purpose, or for the purpose of carrying out or effecting any of the objects of the Company, or for the purpose of carrying out or effecting any of the objects of the Company, or for the purpose of carrying out or effecting any of the objects of the Company.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Large Gathering of B. C. Electric Co.'s Staff and Friends at Sidney

(From Friday's Daily) It was the annual outing of the employees of the B. C. Electric Company yesterday and today. It was an event which was well attended, and which was a most successful one. The employees of the B. C. Electric Company, together with their families and friends, gathered at Sidney for a day of recreation and amusement.

The annual outing of the employees of the B. C. Electric Company was a most successful one. The employees, together with their families and friends, gathered at Sidney for a day of recreation and amusement. The day was spent in various sports and games, and the evening was spent in a social gathering.

The weather was perfect and while the heat was not too oppressive, it was just what was needed for the day. The employees of the B. C. Electric Company, together with their families and friends, gathered at Sidney for a day of recreation and amusement.

The day was taken advantage of by many of the employees of the B. C. Electric Company, who took a prominent part in the day's events. The employees of the B. C. Electric Company, together with their families and friends, gathered at Sidney for a day of recreation and amusement.

The employees of the B. C. Electric Company, together with their families and friends, gathered at Sidney for a day of recreation and amusement. The day was spent in various sports and games, and the evening was spent in a social gathering.

The employees of the B. C. Electric Company, together with their families and friends, gathered at Sidney for a day of recreation and amusement. The day was spent in various sports and games, and the evening was spent in a social gathering.

The employees of the B. C. Electric Company, together with their families and friends, gathered at Sidney for a day of recreation and amusement. The day was spent in various sports and games, and the evening was spent in a social gathering.

The employees of the B. C. Electric Company, together with their families and friends, gathered at Sidney for a day of recreation and amusement. The day was spent in various sports and games, and the evening was spent in a social gathering.

TONS OF FREE BOOKS ARE BEING SENT OUT

Educational Department Very Busy With Despatch of Literature

The educational department is now exceedingly busy in filling the requisitions for free books which are being sent out to the schools of the province. The department is very busy with the despatch of literature.

The educational department is now exceedingly busy in filling the requisitions for free books which are being sent out to the schools of the province. The department is very busy with the despatch of literature.

The educational department is now exceedingly busy in filling the requisitions for free books which are being sent out to the schools of the province. The department is very busy with the despatch of literature.

The educational department is now exceedingly busy in filling the requisitions for free books which are being sent out to the schools of the province. The department is very busy with the despatch of literature.

The educational department is now exceedingly busy in filling the requisitions for free books which are being sent out to the schools of the province. The department is very busy with the despatch of literature.

The educational department is now exceedingly busy in filling the requisitions for free books which are being sent out to the schools of the province. The department is very busy with the despatch of literature.

The educational department is now exceedingly busy in filling the requisitions for free books which are being sent out to the schools of the province. The department is very busy with the despatch of literature.

The educational department is now exceedingly busy in filling the requisitions for free books which are being sent out to the schools of the province. The department is very busy with the despatch of literature.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B. C.

Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Innesca 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.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

"The Spinner"

is the very latest Washing Machine on the market. The housekeeper who does her own washing will hail the advent of "The Spinner" with gladness. A child can run it. It cleanses the clothes perfectly, without an after rub on the board. It will not injure the sheers fabric. A look at this machine will convince you of its worth.

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 82. P. O. Box 683.

THE MILL BAY ROAD

Secretary of Board of Trade Learns of Progress. In consequence of inquiries which have been made by the secretary of the board of trade, in respect to the progress which is being made in the construction of the new road between Goldstream and Mill Bay, the chief commissioner of lands and works, on the subject, and has received the following reply: "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date regarding the progress of the road between Goldstream and Mill Bay. The instructions given to Mr. Harris with regard to survey were to survey two miles east of Goldstream and six or seven miles at the Mill Bay end, with a view of extending the road to the head of the stream for some. Mr. Harris has, I believe, just about completed the survey, and is expected in any day with his plans and construction will commence as soon as these are in a state to be called for these sections of the road to be surveyed. I can assure you that there has been no delay on the part of the department in this matter and the work will be pushed forward as expeditiously as possible."

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all Trilopex goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

FERNIE GUN PLAY

Desperate Cripple Draws Revolver When Reproved by the Chief of Police. Fernie, July 30.—About 2 o'clock this morning while Chief Gook was going up Victoria avenue he noticed a man and a woman, both crippled, on the opposite side of the street. He was attracted by the profane language the man was using, and went over to quiet him down. When he pulled a gun on the chief, the chief grabbed the man by the collar and in doing so cut his hand badly. The man tried to escape and the chief fired at him, but he made his way through back alleys, and ascended the back stairs of King's hotel, where he hid himself and looked himself in the face. The chief followed him, and forced his way into the room, where he found the man hiding under the bed. He had thrown his revolver under the dresser, where it was afterwards found. The cripple was placed under arrest.

Old Age Pension Bill

London, July 30.—The House of Lords passed the old age pension bill with a number of amendments which will be rejected by the House of Commons. There is little doubt but that the bill will acquire the royal assent and be returned to them.

Why don't you

ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

Armenians Suspicious. Providence, R.I., July 30.—There are 4,500 Armenians settled in and about this city, and the Sultan's proclamation was their chief topic of discussion. M. Savarly, the Armenian patriot and writer, prominent among the people, gave the following statement: "No faith can be placed in the promises of the Sultan unless the place is completely run out, the Sultan deposed, and the Armenian and other subjects of the Sultan effectively protected against further massacre."

APPOINTMENTS GAZETTED

Notice Given That St. Jean Bank's Notes Will Be Redeemed. The following appointments appear in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette: David Findlay Jolly, of Keremeos, to be a justice of the peace in and for the Province of British Columbia; Richard Brett, of Chilliwack, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court for the Province of British Columbia; Ernest P. Appelbe, of Kamloops, to be deputy of the district registrar of the Kamloops, until the 31st day of July, 1908, during the absence of the District Registrar.

Close Ball Game

The baseball game between the Oak Bay and Rendell teams was a close one, and the result was a tie. The game was played at the Victoria Grounds, and was a most interesting one.

INVESTIGATING TROUBLE

Deputy Minister of Commerce Said to Be Enquiring into Capt. Worthington's Management. That the real reason for the presence on the coast of Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce, is an investigation of the relations of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship Line with mercantile interests in Vancouver and Victoria, is reported today by the Vancouver Province of yesterday.

Result of Races

The following is the list of events contested, with the prizes and winners: First race, girls 6 years and under, handicap, 50 yards—First prize, Hazel Cook; second, Cissie Speed; third, May Speed. Second race, boys 6 years and under, handicap, 50 yards—First prize, R. Park; second, M. Muir; third, E. Spruce. Third race, girls 12 years and under, handicap, 75 yards—First prize, Pearl Acker; second, Miss Speed; third, Rena Holland.

Panic in Trolley Car

New York, July 30.—One woman was killed and nine persons injured in a panic on a trolley car in Brooklyn bridge tonight, when a fire blew out. The dead woman was Mrs. Mary Kelly, twenty-five years old, of Newark, N.J.

For Democratic Fund

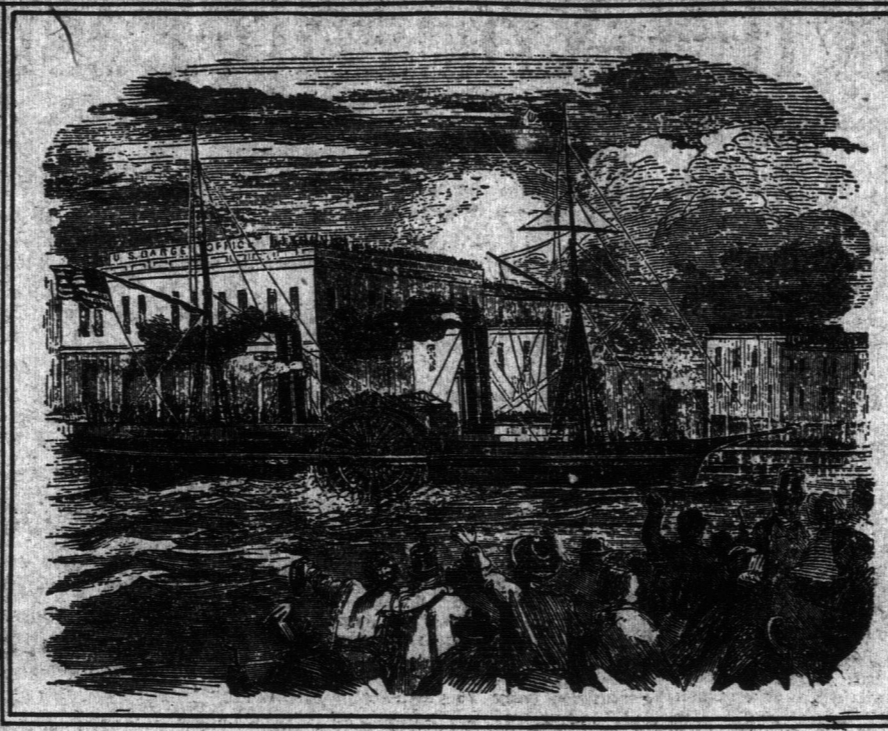
Savannah, Ga., July 30.—The first sale of "factors" cotton received in the ordinary course of business for this season, was bought today at the Savannah market by Mr. J. H. Bryan, leader of the Bryan Democratic club. It was immediately compressed, placed aboard the ship by Mr. J. H. Bryan, and will be shipped to New York. The placard announced that the proceeds will be devoted to the Bryan campaign fund.

What California Was in the Rough

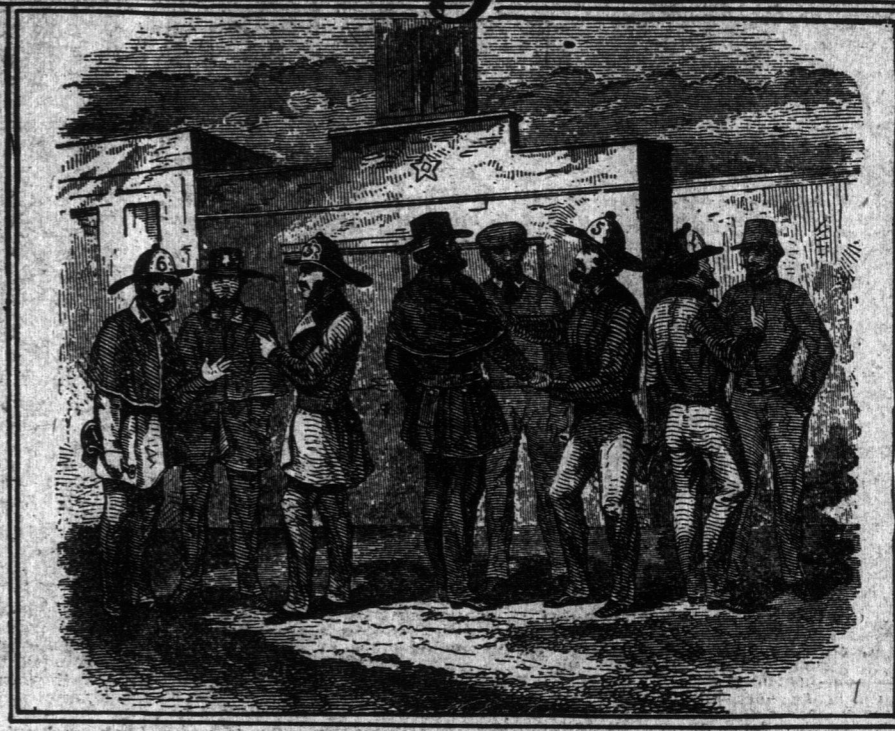
BY D. W. HIGGINS



CHARCOAL VENDER



DEPARTURE OF A STEAMSHIP



SAN FRANCISCO FIREMEN

(Concluded.)

It has been a delightful task, this wading through the volumes of the past, and condensing for the information of The Colonist readers the pictures and incidents of California life, in its raw or transition state. Everything had to be created out of the most unsatisfactory conditions and materials. The early arrivals came with their minds filled with the belief that great wealth was to be acquired in return for a few weeks' industry, and when, as in most cases, that belief was found to be an idle dream, the baseless fabric of lurid visions conjured up by the Maunchausen-like stories of returned miners or lying romancists, the disappointment was so great that many sank into a state of hopeless lethargy from which it was impossible to arouse them, and they became hoboes or tramps. All ambition fled with their disappointment, and all desire to see their friends again was gone. I hunted up one young fellow, the son of wealthy parents, whom I had known in the East. I found him washing clothes in a laundry.

"One has to do something to keep alive," he replied.

"Why don't you write home for money?" I asked.

"No, no," he replied. "I'd rather die than let my friends know that I have failed. So long as I can earn \$3 a day at the wash tub, I'll stay on, and when that fails, I'll starve, I suppose, for I won't steal and I'll be hanged if I'll beg."

The name of this man was Ellwell, and he was an expert bookkeeper—but there were no bookkeeping jobs offering, and it paid better to do laundry-work than to drive a pen over the page of a set of books. His case was similar to that of thousands of others.

The first schools were opened at San Francisco in 1849, and it is painful to read the list of names of the teachers and feel that without one exception all must have long since passed away. A teacher's salary at that time was \$250 a month. The first free school opened had three scholars. The building stood in what was then the centre of the town, on Portsmouth square, and was ruder and more poorly equipped than the Victoria district school, which occupied a site on the reserve near that of the present high school, and accommodated thirty-four pupils, the sum total of our school population at that time. Churches were provided for the accommodation of the religious people who poured into the State. Eminent clergymen were imported from the east and the attendance was large. The choirs were well maintained, and many of the voices were above the average of the present day; but in spite of the schools and churches open gambling went on day and night, and theatres were kept open seven days in the week. Society was entirely discouraged. Each man was an independent sovereign, a free agent, sailing under his own flag, declaring war, making treaties, and exercising all the functions of a constitutional government. Pictures of dejected misery and princely affluence were seen on every street. Men of the finest abilities found themselves penniless and homeless, while others, more fortunate, were constantly realizing fortunes. What was considered a fortune in those days? A man with \$50,000 was regarded as rich, and a man with \$100,000 was kow-towed to and worshipped as a multi-millionaire is today.

At first society was exclusively formed of males, and men deteriorated. The gambling table, with its cards and dice, the bar with its cocktails and intoxication, its ribald jest and its coarse buffoonery, attracted thousands, and often turned God-fearing men into vagabonds ready for any devilment.

But when women began to join the anomalous crowd, a new phase of society appeared, and passion ran riot. The allurements of the Cyprian contested the sceptre with the faro-bank. Champagne at ten dollars a bottle sold as readily as brandy at fifty cents a drink. Gold dust was plentier than pleasure, pleasure more enticing than virtue. Fortune was the horse, youth the saddle, dissipation the track, and desire the spur. Let none wonder that the time was the best ever made.

The California Exchange was the favorite place for masked balls. Imagine a vast hall, some one hundred feet square, with a bar fifty feet in length, ornamented with cut-glass

decanter, colored glass ornaments, a golden eagle, fully spread, perched above the stock of liquors and wines—the American cannot drink a cocktail comfortably unless the national bird looks with at least a glass eye into his potation. Opposite a full band, crowding every nook and corner of the room with sweet echoes, marches, mazurkas, gallopedes, waltzes and a gaily costumed throng whirling in mazy circles in the middle of the hall. When the dance is over you see the men escorting the women to the bar and treating them to popular drinks. Perhaps a partner prefers a glass of ice water. Now water was a scarce article in 1849, and was delivered in barrels from door to door by carriers. It was no economy if your lady ordered water. The charge was always fifty cents for a drink of anything.

In 1858 I paid fifteen cents for a glass of water in this city at the Bayley Hotel, which stood on the corner of Yates and Government streets, now the site of the Imperial Bank. When I remonstrated, remarking that I thought water was free.

"See here, young feller," replied the bar-keeper, "in California in '49 I paid fifty cents for a glass of ice water. You're a gettin' off cheap at fifteen cents."

"Yes," I replied, "but where's the ice? I don't see any ice here."

"Well," retorted the barkeeper, angrily, "ain't I charged you only fifteen cents, instead of fifty? Some men are never satisfied. If there was ice you'd pay the full tariff. Water's the scarest thing in Victoria today 'ceptin' ice, of which there ain't none. See?"

The half-drunk man rested his elbow on the bar, and with his chin on one hand, glared at me with the evil eye of a tarantula just as

it is preparing to strike, his disengaged hand toying with a tumbler while.

So I paid the charge and got beyond the baleful glance of the eye and the range of the tumbler as quickly as I could.

Disorderly houses at San Francisco were run on the most extravagant scale. The patrons included the most noted men of the day—politicians, merchants, professional men and literateurs. All the appointments were rich and gorgeous. Invitations beautifully gotten up were sent out to leading citizens. Everything was conducted with the greatest propriety, without an objectionable word or improper action. The supper was served in true Parisian style, and champagne flowed like water. Only the "ton" being present, vice hides herself for the occasion, and staid dignity bent to weave a few flowers of social pleasure around the heads and hearts of the poor out-castes.

Another scene is presented at the gaming house. Scarce a fire of a light can be found elsewhere. The restaurants at which you "feed" and the rooms where you fodge are cold and cheerless, and the roofs let in the rain in streams. You require warmth and you turn into the gaming houses. At first you look on listlessly at the games that are in progress. You see hundreds of dollars being staked on cards and lost and won. Still you do not plunge into the vortex. Presently a well-dressed man who is looking on at the game asks you to have a drink. You comply. The drink is followed by another, and soon your better nature is drowned in brandy. Your blood is on fire, and you again approach the table. You hear the ring of silver and the clink of gold, the shuffling of cards, the rattling

of dice, the call of the gambler, "Make your bets, gentlemen—the game is made—five, eleven, seventeen, twenty—twenty-four—twenty-nine—thirty-one—red wins!" Still you hesitate. A reckless tempter of fortune stakes his purse on a card, and wins or loses according to the caprice of the dealer. At last you yield—you bet and win. It would have been better for you had you lost. You bet again and again. Luck turns, and soon your pile is exhausted, and you leave the table a ruined man. You have not the cost of a bed or a meal left. Tomorrow morning a dead body will be found on the hillside. That dead man last night tempted the cards, dared fortune, drank the draught of intoxication, grew wild when he found that he was ruined—and there he is!

Many contend that San Francisco has morally improved in the past sixty years. Perhaps it has in some respects, but late developments in the Rueff and Schmitz graft cases show that immorality has only been in hiding. It is not dead, and at every opportunity it raises its hideous head and strikes at all that good men and women hold dear. One of the most awful instances of wickedness was uncovered when it was shown that Rueff and Schmitz built a house with one hundred and fifty rooms. Each room was rented at ten dollars a night, and the actual net revenue from rents was \$25,000 a year! Could anything that existed in 1849 approach this depravity?

Numerous theatres sprang up in the early days of San Francisco. The most gorgeous was the Metropolitan on Montgomery street, which in 1857 I saw burned, fortunately without loss of life. On those boards most of the stars of those days strutted their brief hour

before admiring audiences. Edwin Booth (brother of the man who assassinated President Lincoln), America's greatest tragedian, came first into notice at San Francisco, where he met appreciative audiences, having failed at the East to attract attention. Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, whom I had met when she was very young—before she became Mrs. Hayne she was Julia Dean—a sweet, pretty and engaging actress of seventeen. Her marriage was not a happy one. Theatrical marriages seldom are; but the fault, if any, was not hers. Mrs. Hayne won popular favor wherever she appeared in England and America. Her earnings, which were large, were squandered by the one who should have conserved them, and when she died at Philadelphia she was a poor woman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, whose career has been already noted, were great favorites for a long while, and made a fortune, which, it is sad to say, they did not keep.

But the brightest and best actress of the many at San Francisco as early as 1853, was a young Irish lady named Matilda Heron. She had shown ability in some lines at the East; but no one ever imagined that in California she would mount the ladder of histrionic fame and reach the topmost rung with scarce an effort. On the voyage to San Francisco, her agent died, and she landed friendless and un-nounced. Several gentlemen, hearing of her condition, interested themselves in her behalf, and succeeded in filling the theatre the first night. She appeared as "Bianca," and at once won an enviable position as an actress. After the first night she drew crowded houses and her name was on every tongue. California claimed the honor of first recognizing her rare merits. Her perfect naturalness of manner, the total absence of those screaming, ranting and gesticulations which were rank and deep-rooted weeds on the dramatic field, were her chief recommendation, and she may be truly said to have reformed the California stage. For several months Miss Heron continued her brilliantly successful career, and when she departed for the East, loaded with the most substantial evidences of sincere affection by a host of admiring friends and a discriminating public, she promised soon to return. But the promise, alas! was never fulfilled. She secured so many lucrative engagements from Eastern managers, and her time was so fully occupied, that before an opportunity to again visit the West occurred, death claimed her in the midst of her brilliant career. Miss Heron had a sister, also an actress, whose Christian name escapes me at this writing. When very young she met Hon. R. W. Scott, who now holds a portfolio in the Liberal ministry, and married him. Mr. Scott, who was a young lawyer at the time of his marriage, soon rose to distinction in political circles, and is still a member of the government, having previously held a similar position in the Mackenzie Cabinet. Mrs. Scott, who was the mother of Mrs. (Capt.) E. Fletcher of this city, died some two years ago, at Ottawa.

The names of Selim and Lumley Franklin appear on the list of members of the California pioneers—that is, men who landed at San Francisco in 1849. Few, if any, of that adventurous band are now alive. I was personally acquainted with many of the pioneers, and all my acquaintances of that day have passed on.

The Messrs. Franklin were auctioneers at Victoria. They went to San Francisco in 1849 and came to Victoria in 1855. They dealt in real estate for several years. Mr. Selim Franklin was a member of the legislature for some years in crown colony days, and Mr. Lumley Franklin was mayor of Victoria for two terms.

The first speaker of the local parliament after Confederation was Dr. James Trimble, as jolly an Irishman as ever left the "ould sod" to seek fortune on the Pacific Coast. Dr. Trimble was surgeon on a British warship in early life. He went to San Francisco in 1852, and settled at Victoria in 1858. He was twice mayor of Victoria and was twice elected speaker, serving in both capacities with much ability and dignity. He died about 1882, deeply regretted by all classes, for he was very charitable and was never known to send in a bill to a patient for professional services.

The Recent Jubilee of Darwinism

On this date (July 1) fifty years ago a company of savants assembled at the Linnæan Society to hear a paper which bore the somewhat dry title, "On the Tendencies of Species to Form Varieties, and on the Perpetuation of Species and Varieties by Natural Selection," says Mr. Edward Clodd in the Daily Chronicle.

"A certain spice of romance was imported into the occasion by the rumor that two eminent naturalists, thousands of miles apart, had hit independently on the solution of a problem which had baffled inquiry from the time, about a century and a half, that doubts were thrown on traditional beliefs, fortified by Scripture, in the special creation of the myriad species of plants and animals.

"The solution had not been reached 'per saltum'; no great discovery has thus belied the doctrine of Evolution; hence, the history of the stages by which 'natural selection' arrived at the goal is one of slow pursuit, caution, and revision. The way for its acceptance had been prepared by many pioneer workers, most notable of all, Herbert Spencer; and although he and others knew it not, two men, one as far back as 1813, in a paper, 'On a white woman, part of whose skin was black'; and another, in 1831, in a book on 'Naval Timber,' had adumbrated a theory the simplicity of which caused Huxley to exclaim, when Darwin propounded it, 'How extremely stupid not to have thought of that!'

"While brooding on the question, Darwin read the Rev. Thomas Malthus' 'Essay on the Principle of Population,' wherein is reituted the superficial notion that in sending mouths Providence sends food to fill them.' Malthus shows that the means of existence do not increase in the same ratio as the number of mouths, and, therefore, that in the inevitably resulting struggle for life, the weakest go to the wall. Consequently, a check is imposed on the increase.

"Here Darwin found a theory by which to work. He applied it to the whole organic kingdom. Everything varies; even 'two peas' are unlike, and any favorable variation equips its possessor for victory in the ceaseless struggle for existence. In these variations (the causes of which remain obscure) there are the factors on which natural selection acts in the

production of new species, the development of the most primitive life-forms into the highest, involving vast periods of time.

"The theory took shape in 1838, and there followed twenty years of patient observation and sifting of material as test of its validity. Heedful only of truth, and heedless of fame, Darwin would have continued pursuit of his work in quiet, but a bolt from the blue forced his hand. In June, 1858, Dr. Alfred Wallace (happily still with us) sent him from the Malay Archipelago a paper in which the theory of natural selection was set forth in terms so identical that Darwin said to Lyell: 'If Wallace had my MS. sketch written in 1842, he could not have made a better abstract.' And it is a further curious coincidence that Dr. Wallace was also 'led to think of positive checks' by reading Parson Malthus who, if he has no place in the Lives of the Saints, should be accorded one in the Hagiology of Science.

"The first man outside the circle of Darwin's intimates to accept the theory was Canon Tristram, a distinguished ornithologist, and, in unenviable contrast, the famous anatomist, Sir Richard Owen, was among the earliest of Darwin's opponents. He attacked the book in the Edinburgh Review, and inspired Bishop Wilberforce's onslaught in the Quarterly, wherein 'natural selection' was declared to be 'incompatible with the Word of God.' Cardinal Manning denounced it as 'a brutal philosophy'; Carlyle echoed this in his special vernacular; Sir John Herschel called it 'the law of higgledy-piggledy'; Professor Adam Sedgwick mourned over it as 'false and mischievous'; but hoped 'to meet Darwin in heaven'; Whewell refused the book a place in Trinity College Library; and the attitude of a section of the press is shown in the Daily Telegraph making Professor Fawcett's approving review of the 'Origin' a reason for advising the Southwark electors not to return him to parliament. An odd example of the lingering prejudice is supplied in the withdrawal of his balance from Martin's bank by a customer because one of the partners attended Darwin's funeral.

"Not to unduly excite opposition Darwin had only briefly hinted, at the end of his book, that 'light would be thrown on the origin of man and his history' by the theory of natural selection. His prescience was shown in the storm

which rose when, in 1863, Huxley published his 'Evidences as to Man's Place in Nature.' Therein were marshalled the facts in proof of the descent of man and ape from a common ancestor; and, what was of more serious import, of an unbroken chain of psychological continuity between the lowest and highest life-forms. Mind was declared, no less than other phenomena, to be explicable by the processes of evolution. Herein lay cause of battle, the echoes of whose fray have not yet died away. Any seeming truce is no warrant of belief in a treaty of peace; the ultimate issue can be only surrender by the forces of obscurantism.

"For the history of opposition is a record of intermittent concessions. Some of these were on matters which appeared to involve no discrediting of fundamental dogmas. Assent was tardily given to the demands of astronomy and geology because these could be harmonized with a flexible interpretation of sacred documents. But there could be no parleying with anthropology in its insistence on the extension of the theory of evolution to man's spiritual as well as bodily nature, and to his religious as well as his intellectual development. And the latest declaration of episcopal lips affirms that there can be no terms with a science which contravenes the dogma of the fall of man and all that is involved therein.

"The same brave words have been applied in turn, to other dogmas declared with equal assurance to be integral parts of the foundations of religion. Yet religion has not suffered by their extinction, because it has its basis in the permanent needs of mankind."

A REMARKABLE SAFE.

The most remarkable burglar-proof safe in the world has just been placed in a bank at Newburg Island. At night the safe is lowered by cables into an impregnable metallic-lined sub-vault of masonry and concrete. After reaching the bottom it is fastened down by massive steel lugs, operated by a triple time lock. Until these lugs are released automatically at a desired time no human agency can raise the safe, and to break through a mass of concrete and stone, which measures 10 feet by 10 feet by 16 feet, with dynamite would wreck the building without making the safe available.

A Tea Shop Idyll—An Interesting Short Story

JOHN DACRE was beginning to feel a trifle fatigued, the pleasant languor of a June afternoon had led him on to saunter in lazy, indeterminate fashion through the quiet, shaded streets which make a net-work round Piccadilly. He had that morning been congratulated by his chief on his handling of a case in which he was junior, and a little dawdling after strenuous work fitted in with his ideas of proportion. A proper time for everything and everything in its proper time made his unconscious rule of life. Now, on hearing five o'clock ring out from a neighboring steeple, he at once thought of tea, and mentally blamed himself, because he was ten minutes' walk from the special room in which he always had tea when in the neighborhood of Piccadilly.

He stood still for a moment at the corner of — street, debating as to whether he would be able to fit in his favorite afternoon cup with an appointment he had to keep. By a curious chance, his momentary halt had brought him directly facing a card which informed all passers-by of the existence of "The Nest" Tea Rooms.

A moment later, Mr. Dacre had explored a long, narrow passage covered with green matting, had opened a very prettily stained glass door, and had discovered "The Nest" to be a charming, low-ceilinged room, decorated in greys and greens. He seated himself in a comfortable corner.

As he waited for his tea John Dacre suddenly understood the secret of the extreme restfulness of his surroundings. He was the only person in the room. It was an unusual circumstance, but for the first time in his life the unusual was welcome.

In due course the tea came along, and with it something still more unusual than having a tea room all to himself in the west-end at five o'clock in the afternoon. In the wake of the waiting-maid walked a lady—yes, a lady, John decided—one even according to his standard, and he was fastidious. Were it otherwise, perhaps he would not have put up so patiently with the lady's questions. Whether he liked his tea? Whether he wished for anything more? Whether he found it very hot out of doors? His politeness, however, was about to break under the strain of interrogatives when the lady suddenly said: "Please forgive me for talking. I know it's very un-businesslike. But we were all so delighted to see you, I felt I must come and say a word or two."

"Delighted?" John Dacre's eyebrows went up in their most severe cross-examining style.

"Yes," replied the lady; "this is my first afternoon to open these rooms, and you are my very first customer."

There was a touch of pathetic appeal for sympathy in the tone—or, perhaps, John fancied there was, for the speaker was a young and a very charming girl.

The position was so interesting that John kept hoping no second customer would come in to divide the honors. No one did, and presently Mr. Dacre, the most level-headed junior that ever studied a brief, found himself asking the propriety of "The Nest" to join him in a cup of tea, "for luck." She accepted the invitation, and he was soon in possession of all the hopes and fears which surrounded the starting of a tea shop. He was twenty minutes late for his appointment—the one point of unusualness in the afternoon's proceedings which did not please him.

It was four weeks exactly since the day on which John Dacre had found himself accidentally standing on the threshold of "The Nest" Tea Room. He was standing there again, but it was with evident intention. Truth to tell, every afternoon of the four weeks had seen him entering "The Nest." Moreover, no complicated legal puzzle had ever caused him so many hours of thought and anxiety as did the prospects of these Tea Rooms. He did not know what money Miss Ethel Sinclair possessed, but he did know that with such dull business it must be going pretty quickly. On this particular afternoon as he closed the stained glass door the emptiness of the room corroborated his thoughts of failure with appalling thoroughness.

Miss Sinclair came to meet him. "You must not look so gloomy," she said. "We were very busy all the afternoon. At six o'clock the rush is over."

"Is it the rush or the no rush that is making you look so tired?" he said.

"A little of both, I think; when a few people wrong in I get so anxious it makes me all nerves, and when no one comes, of course it is a bit depressing. But I am full of hope."

"Oh, yes," said John; "things are brisker than they were." Miss Sinclair smiled. "Thanks to you," she said; "I know that nearly all of the people who have come were sent by you. I'm so thankful, so grateful!"

There was a suspicion of tears in the voice. It confirmed John in his supposition that the success of the Tea Shop meant more to the girl than she was willing to admit. He felt a tightening in his throat as he looked at her. She was so dainty, so pretty. Then before he

quite realized what he was doing he found himself making a proposal of marriage.

"Let me take you away from this place and its worries," he said. "I am not rich, but we could manage."

"Oh, please don't; please don't," said Miss Sinclair in distress.

But John Dacre proceeded with the offer of his home and, in secondary degree (at least, so it sounded), of his heart. In reality his action was not as precipitate as it seemed. In the time he had given every day for a month to the business of the Tea Shop he had not forgotten his lady. She was, he had decided, just the type of woman he had always meant to have for a wife—a fresh, healthy, handsome girl without opinions or aspirations. Of course, he would have preferred to have taken her straight from her home, but as she had to make a living to be mistress of these dainty rooms, with her maidens about her to command, pleased his sense of appropriate employment for a lady. Then most men have a touch of King Cophetua in them, and the dependent position from which he was to rescue Ethel gave John Dacre an agreeable sense of his own magnanimity.

Refusing to see any signs of dissent on Ethel's part John continued his proposal, setting forth his points of view and not taking much pains to hide what a good fellow he thought he was. He was interrupted in the reasoning flow of his sentiments by Miss Sinclair.

"I cannot listen any further, Mr. Dacre," she said.

"Why?" asked John Dacre, more abruptly than politely.

"Because," said Miss Sinclair, "you are laboring under a misapprehension. I really enjoy earning my own living, and I intend to continue it, and I don't want either assistance or protection."

John Dacre felt that something had gone wrong with his method of looking at life. His voice lost its assurance as he said: "Miss Sinclair—Ethel—you refuse my offer?"

"I do," she said.

"Is there any reason for your refusal that I can conquer?" he said, feeling, let justice be done him, that he was speaking like an insufferable prig.

Miss Sinclair broke into a merry, ringing laugh.

"There is a reason," she said, "at least, I consider it a reason—I am not the least bit in love with you, Mr. Dacre."

John Dacre gathered together his hat, his gloves, and his umbrella and walked towards

the door with all the dignity he could muster. Before he reached it Ethel followed him. She looked contrite and confused. She held out her hand.

"Let me not lose my good friend," she said.

The Nest Tea Rooms had entered on a full tide of prosperity. It had become the "smart thing" to have tea there. Ethel Sinclair gave all the credit of the success—and deservedly—to John Dacre. It was he who suggested a partner, and was the means of introducing Mrs. Herbert—paragon of managers and kindest of women; it was he who explained that moderate prices were a mistake—"Charge half a crown and make a compliment of providing a table," was the bit of social wisdom which had filled "The Nest."

Yet Ethel Sinclair seemed to wane in looks and spirits in direct proportion to the increase in the prosperity of the business. As the weeks went on, John Dacre's visits became rarer and rarer; and she began to feel a loneliness, amidst the rustling of silk skirts and the clatter of tea-chairs, that had never come to her in the days of empty chairs and undisturbed tables. The longer, however, that were the periods between Mr. Dacre's visits the more chilling was the reception he received from Miss Sinclair when he did come. He arrived one September Saturday afternoon at half-past six, after an absence of three weeks, and Miss Sinclair was so insistent on the fact that they were just on the point of locking the door, he did not dare to ask for tea, particularly as he saw that all the waitresses were gone.

He remained half an hour, and it was not until he was just going that Ethel learned the reason of his coming.

"I have been overworking a bit," he said, "and I am going for a long sea trip."

Ethel smiled bravely at the news. "I am glad you are to have a long holiday," she said.

She shook hands, looking her brightest, and shut the door—indifferently and hastily thought the man.

But that last smile was the supreme and final effort of Ethel Sinclair's pride. Tears blinded her eyes as she hastily made her way into her little private sitting-room. There she found Mrs. Herbert.

"My dear! my dear!" said that lady, laying her hands on Ethel's shoulders as she saw the tears. The motherly tone and the affectionate touch unlocked the flood-gates of Ethel's emotion and reticence.

"He has been so kind," she sobbed; "he has

been such a friend. I'll be so lonely. I'm so sorry."

"Who my dear, who?" said Mrs. Herbert. "Mr. Dacre," said Ethel.

"My brother?"

"The exclamation dried Ethel's tears as if a flame had touched them.

"Your brother! What do you mean?"

"Yes, my dear. I always thought it a most ridiculous proceeding of John's; he thought you would be prejudiced against me if you knew I was his sister. But there is the wretched boy himself; let him explain."

It was true. John Dacre was standing in the doorway.

"I came back to tell you about it," he said, looking at Ethel.

"Let me get out of such an atmosphere of confusion and deceit," said Mrs. Herbert laughing, and, in spite of Ethel's appealing looks, she left her alone with John Dacre.

"I made such an ass of myself that day," he said, "I was such a cad, such a prig, that I was sure you would hate anyone belonging to me. What a revenge you have had on me, Ethel! Every day, every hour, every minute of all these months I have had only one thought, one idea. If you could only love me a little! I would never have dared to tell you only—"

"You saw me crying and heard what I said."

"Yes."

"I'm so glad," said Ethel, as she laid her head on John's shoulder.

Mrs. Herbert's voice from the shop broke in upon the lovers.

"Electric light makes a heavy inroad on the expenses, young people," she said, "so we had better be moving before it gets dark."

By these words Ethel Sinclair was brought back to a sterner reality than business details. She trembled a little, and said in a voice which trembled a little:

"I forgot. I have also a confession to make. I started this shop as an experiment for an elderly relative. She has been ill. I—she looked with some defiance at John—"make my living by writing articles and stories. Of course (hurriedly and nervously) I know this changes everything between us."

"My darling!" it was the conservative John who spoke. "I wouldn't care if you were a Madame de Staël."

"You still love me?"

The look in John's eyes answered Ethel. It told the old, old truth that, when love comes it is the woman alone who counts, not any preconceived ideal of her.—N. H. Walker, in M. A. P.

Remarkable Investigations

A VERY important document has just been issued by the British board of trade. It is the result of a series of investigations on the cost of living in Germany.

Sir Llewellyn Smith says that the "report refers to the German Empire, in which thirty-three representative towns have been investigated containing an aggregate population of some nine millions. As in the case of the United Kingdom, the inquiry related to rents and housing, prices of commodities and cost of living of the working classes, together with the rates of wages and hours of labor prevailing in certain trades. The particulars obtained, together with a good deal of supplementary information on matters relating to local industrial conditions, are given in detail under the various towns, and the most important results of the inquiry are summarized in the preliminary memorandum, which also contains a section comparing these results so far as possible with the corresponding information for English towns contained in the recently published report.

"Any precise statistical comparison of cost of living in Germany and England is by no means a simple matter. Even when all the difficulties of maintaining the same standard of investigation throughout have been successfully overcome, there remains a difficulty inherent in the nature of things arising from the different habits and modes of living in the two countries. The point is well illustrated by the interesting result obtained from the present investigation, that an English workman migrating to Germany, and maintaining, so far as possible, his own standard of living, would find the cost of rent, food, and fuel raised by about one-fifth, while the German workman who migrated to England, but retained his own habits of living, would find his expenditure on the same items reduced by less than one-half that amount. While attention is called in the report to this essential ambiguity in international comparisons, the subject is naturally treated for the most part in the present report from the point of view of the English workman.

"The comparison of the rates of wages has been confined to certain standard trades, as in the United Kingdom report for the reasons stated in full in that volume. The general result of the comparison is to show that in German towns the workmen engaged in these trades receive about 17 per cent. less in money wages in return for a week's work of about 10 per cent. longer duration than the corresponding English workmen. In other words, their hourly rate of money remuneration is about

three-quarters of the corresponding English rate, while the cost of food, rent and fuel (measured by the English standard) is about one-fifth higher.

"While, in order to preserve comparability with the English figures, the bulk of the statistics contained in the present volume refer to October, 1905, a separate section has been inserted, giving the results of supplementary inquiries as to the movement of wages and prices since that date in certain towns.

"I should add that the corresponding inquiry with regard to French towns is now complete, and the results will be ready for publication in a few months' time.

"The conclusions that the investigators have come to on the comparison of working-class life in Germany and England is as follows:—

"Summarizing the preceding sections, it has been found that, as regards rents:—

"Net rents of working-class dwellings in Germany are to gross rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings in England as 100 to 100.

"Net rents of working-class dwellings in Germany are to net rents of working-class dwellings in England (excluding that portion of English rents representing local taxation) as 123 to 100.

"As regards prices:—

"On the basis of the ordinary English standard of consumption the expenditure of the workman on food and fuel in Germany is to his expenditure in England as 118 to 100."

"If the expenditure on rent be combined with that on food and fuel, the expenditure on the latter items being taken with sufficient accuracy for present purposes at four times the former, the results are:—

"The expenditure on food, fuel, and rent of the workman in Germany, on the same basis as above, would be to that of the same workman in England, on the same items, but including local taxation, as 115 to 100."

"The expenditure on food, fuel and rent of the workman in Germany would be to that of the same workman in England on the same items, exclusive of local taxation, as 119 to 100."

"It appears, therefore, that an English workman in Germany, and living so far as possible as he had been accustomed to live in England, would find his expenditure on rent (exclusive of local taxation), food, and fuel increased by some 19 per cent. (or, roughly by one-fifth).

"As regards wages and hours of labor:—

"Weekly money wages of the working-classes in German towns are to weekly wages of the same classes in England, in the trades selected for comparison, as 83 to 100."

"Average usual working hours per week of the working classes in German towns are to those of the same classes in England, in the trades selected for comparison, as 113 to 100."

"Consequently the hourly rates of money wages for the working classes in German towns are to those of the same classes in England, for the trade selected for comparison, as 75 to 100."

"Thus on the above basis the German rate of money wages per hour is about three-quarters of the English rate, and the cost of rent, food, and fuel nearly one-fifth greater than in England.

"It may be as well to repeat here the two principal limitations of this estimate—viz. (1) the data as to wages and hours of labor are based on the building, engineering, and printing trades alone; (2) the comparison of cost of living is based on the English standard of consumption, and covers only expenditure on food, fuel, and house room, or rather over three-quarters of the whole expenditure."

Dr. Arthur Shadwell, who is also an authority on German statistics, writes an article in the Times, in which he criticizes the above report.

"Really to know how working-class families live in different countries," he says, "you must take the conditions all round, set one thing against another, and check them by result. The most important things will not come under statistics at all. For instance, the important thing about food is the result—that is, the nourishment extracted from it—and this depends on the way it is treated, on the cooking and domestic economy. So, too, with a vast number of other things. Only by taking them into consideration can you explain the paradox that with higher rent, lower wages, and longer hours the German working classes maintain a higher level of domestic comfort and physical vigor and their children are better cared for than our own."

ISLAND FOR CARIBOU.

An island in Lake Superior has been stocked with caribou, Caribou Island, so named because it formerly was noted as a home for the animals, again shelters a herd.

Six of the animals have recently been taken to the island, and it is expected they will largely increase in number. The caribou were procured in Newfoundland.

The herd on Grand Island, the original members of which came from the Canadian wilds, is attaining goodly proportions. There are no hunters to molest or wolves to prey upon it.

Mainly About Women

THE Queen and the Princess of Wales seldom affect or are affected by the fashions of the moment, but it is possible that their example in discarding white gloves for smart daytime wear will be largely followed

At Ascot and more recent fashionable gatherings the Queen wore long gloves of palest biscuit suede, and at her garden parties at Marlborough House the Princess selected a similar style of hand-covering. White kid gloves have had a longer reign than most people would have predicted for them at one time, for in the eighties nothing was considered more crudely inartistic, even with an all-white toilette. Women to whom economy combined with elegance is an object will be reluctant now to give them up, which may sound paradoxical until it is remembered how much more readily and frequently than any other variety white kid gloves submit themselves to the good offices of the cleaner.

Princess Mary

The Royal ladies named have carefully avoided the vogue of short sleeves during the past three or four seasons, but now show signs of falling into line. Perhaps it would be more correct to assume that their gloves, twelve-button in length, are drawn on over sleeves reaching to and closely fitting the wrist, for such is the effect produced. Princess Mary of Wales, who has always had very grown-up sleeves in her little frocks, is sensibly given white silk gloves on even the greatest occasions, the fashion of tight kid gloves for children being uncomfortable and unnecessarily extravagant. On full dress days the Prince of Wales chooses white kid gloves with heavy black stitching to match his patent leather boots with white tops, whereas the King is partial to pale grey suede.

Leg of Mutton Sleeves

Princess Alexander of Teck is another member of the reigning house who avoids the extreme in dress. At Marlborough House the other afternoon her pale green ninon gown was made with just the suggestion of an Empire back—not really short-waisted—and the sleeves of richest embroidered cream flannel were of modified gigot cut, and reached to the wrist. Her hat of medium size had a soft net crown, and was trimmed with flowers and a white osprey.

The Fascination of the Sails

The summer sales bring a zest into the lives of countless women such as nothing else on earth has power to provide. From the country and the suburbs they stream in, their faces set in an expression of stern yet joyous endeavor; from early morning till golden eve

they work harder than any soldier in the field from year to year they go on, profiting nothing by past experiences of an injudicious nature. Once a frequenter of sales always a lover of sales, and the catalogues that shower into the letter box from midsummer onwards, and the advertisements that adorn the papers are as so many trumpet calls to a willing army that increases year by year.

In Defiance of the Pessimist

At a certain popular emporium the other day a young lady behind the counter (doubtless wishing to be revenged on her own particular Dobson) told me that sales were all a delusion and a snare, and that the short lengths of every conceivable material were not genuine short lengths, but pieces cut off long rolls laid in for the purpose, that the things marked down to figures that rendered them tempting were so much rubbish, that the things that were at once good and cheap were out-of-date and hopelessly dowdy. When the cynical rush of words was ended, I left for another portion of the shop where lace was being "given away," and secured some really excellent bargains, from thence penetrated to the department where French underwear, much soiled and crumpled, was laid out for inspection, and anon found the carpet room. Good lace never goes out of date, underwear will wash, and who cares, when all is said and done, whether one's library carpet owns a pattern of yesterday or the day before?

Lower Rates at the Dressmakers

One woman owes her reputation for being always well dressed to her discrimination in taking advantage of cheap sales. Cottons, linens, coats and the like, as well as hose and a certain amount of footwear, she will buy. Furs she touches with exceeding caution, as the fashions vary so greatly from year to year. Now and then a really good model gown, that perhaps needs cleaning before it can be worn, falls to her at a price that renders it worth while. Nor does her astuteness stop there. She knows that the best dressmakers and tailors do not part with their skilled hands during the slack season and will turn out work at greatly reduced prices in order to keep them employed. So with their advice, and the help of reliable Paris and Vienna illustrated papers she selects the fashions, which are likely to be worn in London during the winter, and completes during August her outfit for the next six months. Some women are born bargain-hunters, and whether they are fit to be politically equal with men, or not, it is certain that in many cases their capacity for business is in no wise below the male average.—Clare North in M. A. P.

THE HOME

GARDEN CALEN

Order Bulbs now, and Fruits, etc. Plant: Many Hardy Ethers: Bulbs, and especially Delphiniums, Galliardias, Strawberries, Primroses, Plants, Coleworts. Pot: Narcissus, Scillas, Snow: Prickly Spines, Colewort, Cauliflower, and Cabbage, Endive, T. Col. Mustard and Green Melons in heat, Primulae for Spring, Mignonette, Parsley, Tomato.

TREES AND

The HURMAED ed a mem and lied some natu cry show

of Heather and Ling acres of hillsides are ly lovely sights are jects are seen grow the autumn-flowering though it is impossi fects on Nature's ex ten, it is possible to tures by the judicio If the cultivator is u production of broad case of variety, for collect for his use th are found growing v the advantage of a majority of which a different in habit and species.

Not only are the beautiful group of ingly useful, for on greatest freedom, th ing over a consider sorts, in fact, may or five months of the tion of the various gathered at all time beautiful and free-fl out saying that they representatives are r peat-loving plants t gleaned of the use group of shrubs by t nurserymen make t ture of their trade, lishments they are private use. In the ing late years consid Heaths, numerous l covered with the var summ flowering sort

It is an excellent culture to form a ga plants, keeping out things which would food and moisture. of planting large m "dot" plants here introduced which requ tention. It is found several shrubs that a young have been en delicate stage by the roots and lower part growing Heaths.

If space is no ob den is being laid o plan to form large however, space is a feature can be pro number of sorts rat one or two varieties group can be form Heath (Erica mediet This, when mature, or 15 feet, but it tak those dimensions. may usually be fou from the age of two its reddish flowers. type there is a cor compacta, a variety other with glaucous varieties planted in p give the group an up

The two white-fl arborea and E. lusit of ornamental shrub or intermixed with form very showy gro to a very large bu and innumerable tr are at their best d lusitanica is disting by its upright, plu leaves and longer, a companion for the australis, a rather r red flowers. It bloo

Two excellent d are E. carnea and E warmer grows into with red flowers, w ruary and last until somewhat taller an period. It is not open in November, in first-class condit

Tuesday, August 4, 1908



THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Order Bulbs now, and full list of Hardy Plants, Fruits, etc.
 Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants in suitable weather. Bulbs, and especially: Pinks, Pyrethras, Delphiniums, Galliards, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Strawberries, Primroses, Polyanthus, Broccoli, Salad Plants, Coleworts.
 Pot: Narcissi, Scillas, Chionodoxa, Pressias.
 Sow: Frenchie, Spinach, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Colewort, Cauliflower, Tripoli Onion, Lettuces, Cress, and Cabbage, Endive, Turnips for winter, Horn Cress, Mustard and Cress Radish, Cucumber in heat, Melons in heat, Primula, Calceolaria, Hardy Annuals for Spring, Mignonette, Forget-me-Not, Grass Seeds, Parsley, Tomato.

TREES AND SHRUBS

The Heath Garden.

UR native Heaths may be classed among the most beautiful members of the British flora, and they and one or two allied plants are responsible for some of the most gorgeous natural effects imaginable. Everyone can call to mind the showy nature of wide expanses of Heather and Ling spreading over hundreds of acres of hillsides and moorlands while equally lovely sights are produced when these subjects are seen growing in companionship with the autumn-flowering Gorse (Ulix Galli). Although it is impossible to reproduce these effects on Nature's extravagant scale in the garden, it is possible to have very charming pictures by the judicious use of the various Heaths. If the cultivator is unable to copy Nature in the production of broad effects, he scores in the case of variety, for not only is he enabled to collect for his use the several hardy sorts which are found growing wild in our isles, but he has the advantage of a number of exotic ones, the majority of which are extremely beautiful and different in habit and flowers from the British species.

Not only are the hardy Heaths an extremely beautiful group of plants, but they are exceedingly useful, for one and all bloom with the greatest freedom, the flowering period extending over a considerable length of time. Some sorts, in fact, may be found in bloom for four or five months of the year, while with a collection of the various hardy sorts flowers may be gathered at all times of the year. With such a beautiful and free-flowering group, it goes without saying that they are extremely popular, and representatives are rarely seen in gardens where peat-loving plants thrive. Some idea may be gleaned of the usefulness of this particular group of shrubs by the fact that several firms of nurserymen make Heaths the principal feature of their trade, while in some large establishments they are propagated extensively for private use. In the Royal Gardens, Kew, during late years considerable use has been made of Heaths, numerous large tracts of ground being covered with the various spring, summer or autumn flowering sorts.

It is an excellent plan when beginning their culture to form a garden for them and kindred plants, keeping out coarse or strong-growing things which would be likely to rob them of food and moisture. At Kew the custom prevails of planting large masses of Heaths; then, as "dot" plants here and there, rare shrubs are introduced which require light soil and special attention. It is found to be an excellent plan, and several shrubs that are somewhat tender while young have been enticed to grow out of their delicate stage by the protection afforded to the roots and lower parts of the stems by the close-growing Heaths.

If space is no object, when the Heath garden is being laid out it will be found a good plan to form large masses of each section; if, however, space is limited a more enjoyable feature can be produced by planting a large number of sorts rather than a larger mass of one or two varieties. A particularly pleasing group can be formed of the Mediterranean Heath (Erica mediterranea) in several varieties. This, when mature, attains a height of 12 feet or 15 feet, but it takes a long while to grow to those dimensions. About eight years of age it may usually be found 3 feet or 4 feet high, and from the age of two years it will have produced its reddish flowers freely. In addition to the type there is a compact dwarf variety called compacta, a variety with white flowers and another with glaucous leaves. The tall and short varieties planted in patches are effective, as they give the group an undulating appearance.

The two white-flowered tree Heaths, Erica arborea and E. lusitanica, are an excellent pair of ornamental shrubs, which collectively, singly or intermixed with the Mediterranean Heath form very showy groups. The former grows into a very large bush with dark green foliage and innumerable fragrant white flowers, which are at their best during April and May. E. lusitanica is distinguishable from the last named by its upright, plumed habit, brighter green leaves and longer, unscented flowers. A good companion for the last mentioned pair is E. australis, a rather straggling plant with large red flowers. It blooms during March and April.

Two excellent dwarf spring-flowering plants are E. carnea and E. mediterranea hybrida. The former grows into a dense carpet-like mass with red flowers, which begin to open in February and last until May, while the latter grows somewhat taller and has a longer flowering period. It is not uncommon to find flowers open in November, while by February they are in first-class condition, and continue so until

May. It is freer than the ordinary Mediterranean Heath and has a longer flowering period, the flowers of the latter not opening until early March and being all over by the end of May. After the spring-flowering set is over we have a blaze of color from E. ciliaris, one of our native species. This is sometimes found but a few inches high and at others upwards of a foot. It always blooms well, the flowers being reddish purple. There are, however, forms with white, red, rose, deep purple and various intermediate shades of colored flowers. Other Heaths which bloom about the same time are the Cross-leaved Heath (E. Tetralix) and E. ciliaris. The former may be met with, having red, pink or white flowers, while the blooms of E. ciliaris are red in color. The autumn-flowering section begin to bloom in August, and some of them continue in flower until December if the weather is mild.

One of the most beautiful of this set is the Cornish Heath (E. vagans). This grows from 18 inches to 2 1/2 feet high, and bears innumerable pink or light red flowers. Closely-related sorts are multiflora and grandiflora. E. mawana is a dwarf autumn flower related to ciliaris; it is extremely ornamental and bears large quantities of deep red flowers. Possibly

Propagation is usually effected in two ways—by cuttings or by layering. The former is the most satisfactory method and is productive of the best plants. Cuttings of tiny shoots are made during late summer and early autumn, and are inserted in pots of sandy peat and stood in a close propagating case until rooted. As soon as roots are formed they are hardened off and placed in a cold frame for the winter. About May they are transferred to nursery beds. By frequent attention to stopping, nice bushy plants may be obtained in two years from the time the cuttings were inserted.

Layering may be done at any time, and consists in weighting down branches with pieces of stone into loose soil. The branches should be left undisturbed for twelve months, then be planted in nursery borders for a year previous to being placed in their permanent positions.

While enumerating the spring-flowering Heaths mention ought to have been made of E. Veitchii, a tall-growing white flowering plant. Its chief peculiarity is its floriferous nature. It was introduced by Messrs. Veitch of Exeter a few years ago.—The Garden.

well-decayed yet flaky manure, half filling the tubs with the mixture. Fill up with water and in a few days the plants may be inserted, providing the period is May or early June. Practically all water-loving plants may be grown thus, and the following can be specially recommended: The Reedmace, Typha latifolia, Water Lilies of the Laydekeri and pygmaea sections, the Cape Pond Weed or Water Hawthorn, Apogoneton distachyon, and the pretty little Limnathemum peltatum.

If the soil is of a heavy or clayey nature a much better effect can be obtained by taking out the soil for a distance of 18 inches or so round each tub and to a similar depth, well puddling the bottom and sides with a 4-inch layer of stiff clay and then filling with a good soil mixture that contains some peat. This soil can be kept wet with a little trouble, and in it may be grown various bog plants, such as Calthas, Arrowheads, Alismas, Bog-bean and the Water Forget-me-not, that do not like their roots entirely submerged.

AIRING PLANTS

The importance of fresh air for human occupants of the dwelling is coming to be more and more understood each year, and in propor-

tion as we observe the rules deduced from long and careful study of the question of ventilation will the health of the occupants of the window garden be improved. Go into a room not properly supplied with pure, fresh air, and you will find the plants in the windows weak, spindling and generally flowerless. Their foliage will be sparse and yellow leaves will be more in evidence than healthy green ones. But go into a room which is well aired daily and you will find healthy plants growing there. The difference is due, ninety-nine times out of a hundred to the difference in the air of the two rooms. In one room it has been robbed of its health-giving qualities by too great heat and by having been breathed over and over. In the other the loss of healthy quality has been guarded against by a constant supply of the pure article from out-of-doors.

Pure, fresh air in a room does not mean cold draughts or an uncomfortable temperature by any means; but it does mean an arrangement by which air that is rich in oxygen can be admitted freely, whenever it seems necessary to do so. Lowering the windows a little at the windward side will let in enough pure air in a very short time to force out all impure air through an open door or window on the opposite side of the room. By opening the outside hall and letting the hall fill with cold air the same purpose is accomplished; after closing the outside door, we open the door between hall and living room and let the air from which the chill has been taken by mixture with the warm air of the first room, enter and drive out the foul air that has accumulated there. Practice one or other of these methods, not only every day, but several times a day, and you will see the plants in your window flourishing as if they were growing in the garden beds—provided other care is what it ought to be.

who for four years has been successfully managing a pansy farm, besides teaching school. As one glanced down the long rows of velvet faces of every imaginable hue and watched the young woman deftly unearthing root after root and placing them with a happy air for arrangement in pansy baskets, one could easily understand why, in her own case, she spoke with conviction.

It should be explained at once that this experiment of a woman's pansy farm has proved a pecuniary success. Although pansy-raising as a business has little novelty, yet the enterprise immediately assumes a new aspect in the hands of a woman, for it is peculiarly adapted to those feminine limitations which too often hinder a woman's business ventures. The woman wage-earner who has eagerly explored the highways and byways of industry has failed to discover that a pansy farm requires almost no capital, no special previous training, very little rough work, a remarkably small expenditure of time considering the results—and an excellent crescendo of clear profit. And this is omitting any estimate of the mere pleasure of delving among the posies.—Good Housekeeping.

HOW TO USE NITRATE OF SODA

Nitrate of soda is unquestionably an excellent fertilizer to apply in the early stages of growth of any crop. It might be called, speaking broadly, a stimulant rather than a food. It stimulates the growth and will cause indirectly an exhaustion of the soil unless other fertilizers be introduced. Nitrate of soda can be used scattered dry over the surface of the ground for vegetable plants, or it can be used in solution. The dry salt scattered over the surface of growing crops might cause "burning," as it will extract moisture from them in dissolving itself. On the lawn, nitrate of soda can be used as a top dressing, broadcast, using about thirty pounds to 2,500 square feet. Scatter it on the surface on a damp day, preferably immediately preceding a rain. It can be used in solution at the rate of one pound to forty gallons of water, and the same solution could, of course, be used for the garden crops. The mixing of nitrate of soda with any other chemical is not advised; it is better to apply them separately. The effect of the nitrate of soda is to supply nitrogen which stimulates the growth of the green parts of the plants, and a complete diet should be supplemented with something containing potash and phosphoric acid. Phosphoric acid gives quality and flavor and potash gives firmness and rigidity to the growth. The actual feeding material that is derived from stable manure is identical with that which is introduced by the use of nitrate of soda.

WHEN TO USE FERTILIZERS

Many persons make the grave mistake of applying fertilizers when their plants are not in a condition to make use of them, under the impression that something is needed "to make them grow." Generally in late fall or early winter, as has already been said, plants are at a standstill; they are resting up, getting ready for active work a little later on. So it is not wise to attempt to force such plants into premature activity by the application of rich, strong food. Let them take their time, and when they begin to grow make use of a good fertilizer.

Let the application be weak at first. Increase, and be satisfied always with a healthy growth. A rapid growth, resulting from over-feeding, is as dangerous to a plant as to a person. There will be a reaction sooner or later. No plant, however strong its constitution, can long continue in health under the high-pressure system. Small quantities of fertilizer, frequently applied, will be found much safer in every way than strong applications given at intervals of two or three months.

ROSE MEDEA

The marvellous fulness and beauty of the blooms of Rose Medea appeal alike to the exhibitor and those who love Roses for the garden decoration, and it is a sort that is not at all difficult to grow. Under glass in almost a cold house I have had its superb blooms almost as large as a goose's egg. The color is of a beautiful lemon yellow, with canary yellow centre, and the blooms are globular, with high centre. It has a splendid habit, yielding marvellous foliage, and it would be a grand sort for a 5-foot wall with west or south aspect. Doubtless the most successful form to grow it is as a half-standard.

SUPPORT FOR VINES

A heavy-weight chicken wire is the best generally available trellis for vines, and some such accessory means of support should be stretched over the part of the house where the vines are to be trained. It is essential that the supports be firm, and iron rods run at frequent intervals, to which the netting can be securely fastened, are much better than wooden boards. Be sure to get a good, heavy-weight wire, because the weight of the plants becomes a considerable item in the course of a year or two and a light-grade of wire might give way under the strain.

Unleached hardwood ashes are ashes from which no potash has been removed by percolating water. They are often "leached" to obtain potash (lye), for soap making. The term "leached" is also applied to manure that has been washed by rains or drippings from the eaves.



PICKING ROSES

HEADING LETTUCE

the tallest of the autumn-blooming section is E. stricta; this is of upright growth and bears reddish flowers. Should space permit, the Ling (Calluna vulgaris) could be appropriately admitted into the Heath garden. Of this there are varieties with white, pink and red flowers, while some have golden leaves. In stature some grow but a few inches high, and others 2 feet to 3 feet. The best possible position for a Heath garden is a hillside on peaty ground, for, although it is not really essential that peat should be present in the soil for the successful cultivation, the best results are usually obtained from ground naturally of a peaty nature. Providing the soil is free from lime or contains it in minute quantities only, it is quite possible to grow first-rate specimens in loamy soil, and anywhere where a Rhododendron will grow Heaths may be expected to do the same. Next to peaty ground, light loam or sandy ground will be found the best rooting medium, and this will be greatly improved if it is trenched 1 1/2 feet in depth and a few inches of peat and decayed leaves forked into the upper layer. It is inadvisable to excavate beds to a depth of 18 inches or 2 feet and fill them up with peat. Far and away better results are obtainable if a few inches of peat is forked into the surface soil of the natural ground. Even when lime is prevalent in the natural soil and this has to be removed, it is better to partly fill the bed with sandy soil free from lime than with peat.

The time to plant is not of great moment, any time between August and March being suitable, providing the weather is not very dry or frosty. The plants should be trod firmly into the ground, and as soon as they are planted a good watering should be given, followed by a top-dressing of decayed leaves. One point in the cultivation which is worthy of attention is the cutting back of the shoots after flowering is over. This cutting back of the branches removes the seeds, and the plants are not impoverished as they would be were seeds perfected. It also has the result of keeping the plants compact.



PLANTING A GROUP OF BEGONIAS

WATER PLANTS IN TUBS

It often happens that the owner of a small garden desires to cultivate a few at least of the many beautiful water-loving plants that are now on the market, and although his or her garden may not be suitable for the construction of a pond, much may be done by the judicious use of tubs, or even zinc buckets may be successfully used for the smaller plants. The best tubs for the purpose are empty paraffin or colza oil casks sawn in two, each cask thus forming two good-sized tubs at a cost of 4s. 6d. or 5s. the two. These must be freed from oil, and this can readily be done by lighting some straw or paper in them and rolling them along a path or roadway for a few minutes, taking care, however, that the wood is not severely burned. This done, see that any bung-holes are stopped with hard and lasting wooden plugs and the tubs are then ready for use.

Undoubtedly the best system is to sink the tubs to within an inch or two of their rims in the soil, as a more natural effect is then usually gained. Sometimes, however, this system is not practicable and the tubs may then be stood on the surface. Where this is done a charming effect may be produced by building a small rockery around the tubs, forming plenty of good-sized pockets for the reception of trailing and other plants. Into the bottom of each tub place a 2-inch thick layer of gravel, then procure some very fibrous loam, pull it into pieces the size of hens' eggs, adding a little

tion as we observe the rules deduced from long and careful study of the question of ventilation will the health of the occupants of the window garden be improved. Go into a room not properly supplied with pure, fresh air, and you will find the plants in the windows weak, spindling and generally flowerless. Their foliage will be sparse and yellow leaves will be more in evidence than healthy green ones. But go into a room which is well aired daily and you will find healthy plants growing there. The difference is due, ninety-nine times out of a hundred to the difference in the air of the two rooms. In one room it has been robbed of its health-giving qualities by too great heat and by having been breathed over and over. In the other the loss of healthy quality has been guarded against by a constant supply of the pure article from out-of-doors.

Pure, fresh air in a room does not mean cold draughts or an uncomfortable temperature by any means; but it does mean an arrangement by which air that is rich in oxygen can be admitted freely, whenever it seems necessary to do so. Lowering the windows a little at the windward side will let in enough pure air in a very short time to force out all impure air through an open door or window on the opposite side of the room. By opening the outside hall and letting the hall fill with cold air the same purpose is accomplished; after closing the outside door, we open the door between hall and living room and let the air from which the chill has been taken by mixture with the warm air of the first room, enter and drive out the foul air that has accumulated there. Practice one or other of these methods, not only every day, but several times a day, and you will see the plants in your window flourishing as if they were growing in the garden beds—provided other care is what it ought to be.

A WOMAN'S PANSY FARM

"Any woman with any kind of ingenuity and the right kind of soil can make pansies grow," exclaimed a young college graduate,

Smoke Nuisance

ALTHOUGH the subject of industrial smoke abatement continues to attract much attention from societies and individuals in this country—the most recent announcement on the subject being by Sir William Richmond on July 3—the real progress made in suppressing the nuisance from smoke is small, writes the engineering correspondent of the London Times. Many causes might be named which account for this discrepancy between the aims and results of smoke abatement societies. One of these no doubt is the conservatism of the British manufacturer. The old adage that smoke spells wealth, and that there is a real and intimate connection between a smoke-laden atmosphere and trade activity is still held strongly by the typical British factory owner. The eradication of this belief from his mind will require patience, and will prove to be a work of time and education. A further difficulty has been created in this country by the unwise efforts of smoke abatement societies, in the past. These societies in the majority of cases have been wrongly recruited and organized, and their efforts have only helped to irritate the manufacturers and to delay the initiation of the reform for which the societies were striving.

Until the manufacturers themselves join in the promotion and control of the efforts towards smoke abatement, little real progress can be expected, for interference from outsiders has never yet hastened forward any great reform in factory law or management. The following account of what has been done in America and Germany by manufacturers themselves is therefore of value to all interested in the question of smoke prevention in this country, since it indicates the lines upon which real progress may be expected to occur.

The Syracuse (U.S.A.) Chamber of Commerce early in 1907 appointed a special committee of their members with one or two outside experts to investigate and report upon smoke abatement. The report of this committee was printed and published, at the cost of the chamber, towards the end of the year. The report is a small octavo pamphlet, extending only to 102 pages, but within this brief space the committee have found room for much wise and valuable information and advice upon the subjects dealt with. The practical value of the report is no doubt due to the fact that the committee was formed of business men engaged either as manufacturers or as professional engineers in the industrial life of the community.

In the introduction to their report the committee deal with the much discussed question of the value of fines and prosecutions as a means towards smoke abatement; and the following extract shows their judgment upon this method of procedure:

"Of one thing we are quite certain—namely, that the mere passing of an ordinance, no matter how drastic, will not remedy the evil. The enforcement of the ordinance must be rendered necessary by the hearty co-operation of steam users. In the city of Cleveland ordinances were made, disregarded, and repealed during a long interval of years, and no real good was accomplished until the manufacturers themselves took hold of the matter, and now, while the ordinance is enforced, yet arrests and fines are the exception and not the rule, and enforcement is secured by educational methods upon the part of the department of smoke abatement and willing co-operation upon the part of the great majority of steam users."

Concerning the legality of present ordinances relating to industrial smoke, the committee emphasize the need for recognizing that there is some smoke emission which it is impracticable to prevent, while much smoke is no doubt preventable.

The revised ordinance which has been adopted by the municipality of Syracuse is worded as follows:

"Chap. XXXVI, section 6.—The emission of dense smoke within the city from the smoke stack of any locomotive, steamboat, steam tug, steam roller, steam derrick, steam pile-driver, tar kettle, or other similar machine or contrivance, or from the smoke stack or chimney of any steam boiler, excepting for a period of six minutes in any one hour during which the fire-box is being cleaned out or a new fire being built therein, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and may be summarily abated by the smoke inspector, or by any one whom he may duly authorize for such purpose. Such abatement may be in addition to the fine hereinafter provided. Any person, corporation, association or co-partnership owning, operating, or in charge or control of any locomotive, steamboat, steam tug, steam roller, steam derrick, steam pile-driver, tar kettle, or other similar machine or contrivance, or of any steam boiler who shall cause or permit the emission of dense smoke within the city from the smoke stack or chimney of any steam boiler so owned, controlled, or in charge of him, her, or them, except for a period of six minutes in any one hour during which the fire-box is being cleaned out or a new fire being built therein, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$100 for each offence, and each day of such emission of dense smoke shall constitute a separate offence."

The work of the U.S.A. geological survey upon fuel-testing is next referred to, and the statement of the director of this survey, that it

has been found by practical trials that bituminous fuels can be burned without smoke emission in many types of mechanical stokers, is quoted with approval.

The most valuable and instructive sections of the report, however, are those dealing with the principles of combustion, the causes of smoke and the remedies. In sections 2 and 3 the committee in simple language explain the chemistry of combustion, and the conditions which are requisite to obtain the maximum heat from fuel without the formation of smoke or soot; while in section 4 the practical methods of attaining these results are discussed at considerable length.

If every manufacturer whose chimneys are polluting the atmosphere could be induced to purchase a copy of this report, and to study closely its contents, the industrial smoke problem, both in this country and America, would be three-parts solved.

Another valuable and interesting publication upon this subject, which has just appeared, is the fifth annual report of the Hamburg Smoke Abatement Society.

The society has now 258 members and 717 boilers enrolled upon its register, and a fifth engineer has been added to its staff during 1907

in order to cope with the rapidly-growing work of supervision. During the past year 543 efficiency tests were made upon the steam-raising plants of the society's members, 418 of these being revision tests and 125 first tests of new plants. Gains of from 5.6 per cent, up to 16 per cent in efficiency have been recorded during 1907 as a result of the society's work, and the chief engineer emphasizes the value of the control and supervision exercised by the staff over the work of the ordinary stokers.

The substitution of trained stokers for untrained ones has always proved the value of the training received from the three instructors retained and paid by the society, and a special test is given in the 1907 report once again proving the correctness of this claim.

In this case a small steam-raising plant had its efficiency raised from 58 per cent to 67.7 per cent by the training of the usual stoker, and a maximum efficiency of 72 per cent was attained when the instructor-stoker himself took over the actual firing of the boilers.

As regards smoke prevention, an automatic device for admitting secondary air after firing has been found very satisfactory in Hamburg, and has been adopted by the majority of the members of the society. Apparatus for testing and recording the average smokiness of the atmosphere has been installed during 1907 in five localities of the town, and in the next report it is hoped that there may be some definite scientific information for publication resulting from the use of this apparatus.

The high price of coal has led to much activity in the coal-testing department of the society's work during 1907, and considerable interest has been taken in the proposals for purchasing fuel upon a heat-unit basis. The detailed results of 67 efficiency tests of boilers and of a very large number of examinations of English and German fuels are given in the report, and merit the most careful study of all interested in steam-boilers.

It is much to be regretted that no society has yet been formed in this country, upon the lines of the Hamburg Smoke Abatement Society, for the presence of such a society in each manufacturing town would prove of the greatest assistance to the manufacturers themselves in dealing with the smoke problem.

THE REBELLION OF WOMAN

"Today woman is in rebellion, and her rebellion is the fact of the age," writes Mrs. Billington-Grieg in the Contemporary Review. "Her revolt against repression and restriction is manifest in all classes of society and in all parts of the earth. It has infected literature, and art and economics. It is clamant in the politics of the West."

"Convention and custom are undermined by it, and old ideals lie shattered and discredited in the dust. It assails eye and ear in the highways and by-ways of the world, making new manners and muttering the vague beginnings of new messages. It is in the very atmosphere. So potent is it, so ever-present, that it is recognized as one of the tendencies of the age, and deplored or delighted in because of its inevitableness. But everywhere, whether deplored or greeted with rejoicing, it is admitted as an existent reality—a fact—a force—to be measured, to be combated, to be reckoned with."

"The rebellion of woman against the bonds of the ages is not of this generation alone, although in all probability this generation is to see its culmination. There are signs that the rebellion of woman is as old as the conditions against which she rebels. Her unrest has made itself felt throughout the whole history of the world, civilized and uncivilized. Her revolt against subjection and slavery has produced a recurrent problem for the man who has striven to manage the affairs of humanity alone. It is not recorded in the pages of history under a positive aspect, for the historians of the world have been commonly men to whom the fate and feelings of women as a class have appeared of little consequence, and women have had no independent chance of self-expression. But evidence of a constantly existing rebellion has accumulated from all sides. It is found in history, in literature, in popular proverb, and in spoken tradition, as well as in the customs and conventions by which precautions were taken or repression ensured."

"In proverb and aphorism man has crystallized his conception of woman, and in all ages this conception has revealed his fear of her unrest and his knowledge of her discontent. The many proverbs admitting the impossibility of men understanding women are monuments to this uncomfortable knowledge. The common saws about 'woman's sphere,' all based upon the necessity for the seclusion of woman within the home, prove that the forces of public opinion and of law, as well as the admonitions of the Church, have had to be employed to restrain women from seeking wider interests. From the strength of the forces required to keep them there, women appear to

"CANADA"

AN ODE

Read at the Special Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada on the Occasion of the Québec Tercentenary, July 22nd, 1908.

Out of the clouds on Time's horizon, dawneth the new Day, spacious and fair:
White-winged over the world it shineth: wide-winged over the land and sea.
Spectres and ghosts of battles and hatred flee at the touch of the morning air:
Throned on the ocean, the new Sun ariseth; Darkness is over, we wake, and are free.

Ages of ages guarded and tended mountain and waterfall, river and plain,
Forests, that sighed with the sorrows of God in the infinite night when the stars looked down—
Guarded and tended with winter and summer, sword of lightning and food of rain,
This, our Land, where the twin-born peoples, youngest of Nations, await their crown.

Now, in the dawn of a Nation's glory, now, in the passionate youth of Time,
Wide-thrown portals, infinite visions, splendours of knowledge, dreams from afar,
Seas, that toss in their limitless fury, thunder of cataracls, heights sublime,
Mock us, and dare us, to do and inherit, to mount up as eagles and grasp at the star.

Blow on us, Breath of the pitiless passion that pulses and throbs in the heart of the sea!
Smite on us, Wind of the night-hidden Arctic, breathe on us, Breath of the languorous South!
Here, where we gather to conflict and triumph, men shall have manhood; Man shall be free;
Here, hath he shattered the yoke of the tyrant; free as the winds are the words of his mouth.

Voice of the infinite solitude, speak to us! Speak to us, Voice of the mountain and plain!
Give us the dreams which the lakes are dreaming—lakes with beams all white in the dawn;
Give us the thoughts of the deep-browed mountains, thoughts that will make us as gods to reign;
Give us the calm that is pregnant with action—calm of the hills when the night is withdrawn.

Brothers, who crows to the golden portals—portals which God has opened wide—
Shake off the dust from your feet as ye enter; stir up your loins, and pass within;
Craving to no man, go in as brothers; mount up to kingship side by side.
Night is behind us, Day is before us, victories wait us, heights are to win.

God, then, uplift us! God, then uphold us! Great God, throw wide the wounds of Man's thought!
Gnaws at our heart-strings the hunger for action; burns like a desert the thirst in our soul:
Give us the gold of a steadfast endeavor; give us the heights which our fathers have sought;
Though we start last in the race of the Nations, give us the power to be first at the goal.

—FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

have regarded the home as not so much a shelter as a prison."

Hon. Bertrand Russell, in the same Review, says: "I would appeal to Liberals, therefore, in the name of all their professed principles, to support the demand which women suffragists make, namely, the demand that women should have votes on the same terms as men. It is only through supporting this demand that we can hope to reach that complete democracy which ought to be our goal, and to resist such a demand from a section of the nation can only be justified by oligarchical principles, such as no Liberal has a right to hold. The gains to the community to be expected from granting it, are very great."

"First, an immense advance in the political education of women and a broadening of their outlook on life. Secondly a gain to liberty and an improvement in the attitude of men towards women. Thirdly, in the long run a greater care for questions of women's work, of the rearing and education of children, and of all those increasingly important problems upon which the biological future of the race depends."

CONDITION OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

According to Mr. Noble, an authority on English shipping and a writer of sea stories which have much vogue in Great Britain, English shipping is in a bad way. It is a sweated industry, for, faced by the necessity of meeting foreign rivalry on uneven terms, the ship owner is compelled to use every means to reduce expenditure.

Of the total of British vessels that make so imposing an array on paper 80 per cent are tramps, and it is solely on the preponderance of ships of this class that Great Britain's supremacy in the mercantile marine is based. The tramps are cheaply and badly built, equipped and manned. The conditions of life for sailors are such as to discourage Englishmen from adopting a seafaring career.

As a consequence foreigners and Asiatics constitute over 50 per cent of the seamen. The indifference shown by the nation towards its shipping trade is, Mr. Noble contends, at the root of the evil.

Sir Robert Hart

SIR ROBERT HART was entertained at dinner at the Criterion restaurant by the China Association, in London, recently.

After the toasts of "The King" and "The Emperor of China," the Chairman proposed the health of Sir Robert Hart, whose long and distinguished work in the Chinese customs service he referred to in eulogistic terms. Never since the West began to send to the East her sons to carve their way to fame and fortune had a man attained by work and by powers of organization such a high position as an administrator of a great department of a foreign state and held it for so long as Sir Robert Hart had done. (Cheers.) All civilized countries had recognized his valuable work and showered honors thick upon him. (Cheers.)

Sir Robert Hart, who on rising to reply was received with great cordiality, said it was most gratifying to him, after a long stay in China, to be welcomed so warmly by that association. It was an association which had followed affairs in the East for many years in a careful manner, and had taken a special note of everything which had any concern with China, whether international, domestic, political, or commercial. China had for several tens of cycles been living her quiet life in a state of seclusion from the rest of the world; she had been developing in a sort of family circle, but that development, although supposed to be death by some, had been full of life, and he was sure that the events of the years to come would show that energy and vitality had been stored up to meet the new environment which was now to be faced by China, for the times had changed. Formerly she was not in association with the rest of the world, but now foreign intercourse had been commenced, and extended, and treaty relations had been established and developed. There were new problems to be met on every side, and China was preparing to meet these new problems and was planning for the future. What that future would be it was impossible for him to say, but he was sure they would all hail with satisfaction every step taken in the direction of progress. (Cheers.) The period of transition might take many years, and both accidents and mistakes might have the effect of checking progress, but advance there would be, and sooner or later, when the transformation was completed, China, with her immense territories with an untold and yet-to-be-developed wealth of great provinces, with her hundreds of millions of industrious, intelligent, law-abiding and easily-governed people, organized to meet the requirements of the new times and armed with the teaching and appliances of scientists—sooner or later China would rank among the powers of the world and be a great factor in history. During the 50 years that the inspectorate had existed—and this year was its jubilee year—the inspectorate had given its best service to the public and to the Chinese government. It had prepared the way and laid the foundation for much that is now being done. In the revenue service, for instance, the Commissioners at all the ports had endeavored to free merchants from every regulation that was not necessary, and to do away with all restrictions in order that trade might be free to develop to the best advantage possible. (Cheers.) The marine department has been studying shipping and had given aids to navigation by providing buoys, beacons, and lighthouses. The Postal Department had been created, and was now increasing to such an extent that it would be a magnificent service in the future. It had its offices in every province of China, and in the northern province it had its office in every village, and in Peking there were eight deliveries daily. The statistical department annually furnished to the mercantile community and to the official world as much in the shape of statistics as possible, and he was glad to have heard that night, as he had heard before, that the statistical department had won the commendation, not merely of the public in China, but of the powers of the world, for the amount of information supplied in the trade reports and trade returns, and in the monographs written on special subjects. (Cheers.) In addition to what the statistical department of the customs had done, there were the reports prepared by the consular service of England, America, and other countries, and also the market reports prepared for the newspapers for local reports, displaying the light and shade of mercantile life. After referring to other matters relating to the work of the inspectorate, he said that the point to which they had looked at all times had been the general interest. The procedure had been on a most-favored-nation clause, and so favoritism was impossible, and differ-

ential treatment could not be resorted to. (Cheers.) The department over which he had presided had been a cosmopolitan one, in which the representatives of all the treaty powers were to be found. As an illustration of the cosmopolitanism of the department of his own office at Peking, he mentioned that he had the representatives of fourteen nationalities working side by side, harmoniously and well. If there had been anything good achieved for China and for the world by the customs department it had been owing to the harmony and common sense and common interest of both natives and foreigners, whether at Peking or at the different ports at which the customs were represented. The old had passed away and the new was coming in. The work before China was a work of enormous difficulty. It was not merely a small village that had to be dealt with, but an immense population—a population which represented a large section of the human race. The work to be done was one that meant, not merely transition, but the addition, if not the substitution, of those complex arrangements which the necessities of the time called for. As a final word, he begged of them as members of the China Association to continue their sympathy to China, and always to let it be shown in reasonable criticism and in moral support. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Dudgeon proposed "The Guests."

Lord Fitzmaurice, in reply, said that it was not the fault of the foreign office, in 1885, that Sir Robert Hart did not take rank in the honored list of the diplomatists of this country. The fact was that Lord Granville offered the post to Sir Robert Hart and it was accepted by him, but subsequently, actuated by a high and honorable sense of duty, he came to the conclusion that he should continue where he was. (Cheers.) As regarded China, the position at this moment was clearly favorable, because the foreign office had succeeded in bringing to a successful termination the important railway negotiations which a year ago were still open.

CHANNEL SWIMMING.

Jabez Wolfe started yesterday morning to attempt to swim across the English Channel, says the London Times of July 7. Throughout the day the weather was beautifully clear, and the swimmer could be followed rather easily on a very fine and rapid swim across the Straits until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the French coast became enshrouded in a thick haze.

He left the docks at Dover at daybreak, accompanied by a party of between 30 and 40 people, on board the yacht Sea Wolf, which he used in his swims last year. The boat left the harbor when the Submarine Flotilla was leaving, and care had to be taken to avoid coming in contact with these craft. Wolfe landed under the South Foreland Lighthouse at high-water, and at five minutes past 4 he waded in to the sea and began his swim. He started from very much the same position as on his former swims, but under the advice of his French pilot, M. Duterte, taking a different course from the Goodwins, the object being to swim for Calais, instead of to the west of Cape Grisnez, which has been the objective of most Channel swimmers.

It was a beautiful morning, but the air was cool, and the temperature of the sea did not exceed from 58 deg. to 59 deg. This, however, had no ill-effect upon Wolfe, who has made all his practice swims this year in the sea at a much lower temperature. He swam with his usual left over-arm stroke, going about 22 to 25 to the minute, and pulled very quickly away from the shore, followed closely by his attending boat. The eastern-running tide, which had still about three hours to run, carried him in the direction of the South Goodwin Lightship. This he cleared on the shore side, and by the time that the tide had finished running he was three to four miles off the shore between Kingsdown and Walmer.

He entered the slack water between tides when four miles from the shore, and then made a bee-line for Calais to the extent of about 1 1/2 miles before the ebb set in. Swimming on the ebb tide Wolfe made a line in the direction of a point about two miles east of Cape Gris Nez, and about 2.30 he got to within seven miles of the French coast, or two miles from Cape Gris Nez, at which time the tide had commenced to run eastward. This gave him a slight set in towards Cape Blanc Nez.

With the flood tide came a little breeze from the eastward, which set up rather an uncomfortable lap on the water. Notwithstanding, however, that the swimmer had been in the water 12 hours, he was still swimming his powerful side-stroke with no decrease of energy. On his progress across Channel Wolfe passed through several patches of jelly fish, and twice ran close to a shoal of mackerel. Just before 2 o'clock the London pleasure steamer Kingfisher, bound for Boulogne, passed the party, and the passengers gave the swimmer a hearty cheer. Shortly afterwards a Boulogne trawler came up, and the crew conversed with the French pilot regarding Wolfe's position, which was then considered excellent.

Wolfe gave up at 5.55 in the evening when three miles from the French coast, off Cape Blanc Nez, as a strong easterly current off the cape was drifting him towards the North Sea. He had been in the water almost 14 hours, and had covered 35 miles. The sea was bumpy towards the finish. Wolfe was quite fresh when he left the water.

F

Very eco- the fru British in the just iss Depart quote: This the Ge say about fruit grow on the occasion of the Westminster exhibit "Fruit growing inquired the distinction as well as a most p a maximum width of the settler may look certainty to a net inc per acre, after all exp been paid.

"Gentlemen, her which appears to off ing under such ideal humanity has only one or two of the the earth. There are living in England t ment, culture and d as you would welco arms, who would be and occupy a log hu apple orchard in full so at a reasonable c

An Inf Fruit growing is tries of British Col rapidly and is quite rual mining, lumbe years ago the man vcribe the Kootenays tracts would be look an imbecile; today lumbia is acknowledged country on this con produce fruit in abu its fruit is superior t part of America.

Shipping -In 1903 Messrs. Kelowna, on Okana carload of apples to ment consisted of 3 and Canada Reds. Scotland, on Novem tion, and sold at \$1 about \$1 more per b Eastern Canadian and a half boxes to Columbia apples amongst fruit dealer and many letters w signors from person ments of the splen

Captur In the year follo Columbia Departm ed a collection of B London, England, f consisted of apples, ing the following Pippin, King, Var Pippin, Blue Pearm ton; Ribston Pippin, and Snow, from Kel ner, Boskoop, Baldw ing, Golden Russe King, Canada Ref, tario, Jonathan, N Orange, Wagoner a Kelowna, Wealthy, from Victoria. Pe Easter Beur, Beur from Kelowna, and exhibit was greatly highest encomiums f London Times while fruit superior to the admitted that they them in color, shape having traveled 6,000 steamship. The Roy appreciation of the f award of the Societ loma.

Another Trium One result of the ing of the Agent-Gen (Hon. J. H. Turner don), with letters fr ers, anxious to do b lumbia fruit growers fy the clamor for Br to emphasize the fact Department of Agri storage a full carloa London in the fall R. M. Palmer, Prov fruit collection was t Royal Horticultural England, and at sev was awarded many A

And S Following up the partment of Agri cul exhibit last sea apples and pears, to of Mr. Palmer. Th Edinburgh, York, L end won praise from point. At Edinburgh Royal Horticultur awarded the collect province again won Royal Horticultur lection of apples, w ver-gilt medals and

Fruit Growing Industry in British Columbia



Very comprehensive account of the fruit growing industry in British Columbia is contained in the booklet on this province just issued by the Immigration Department at Ottawa. We quote:

This is what His Excellency the Governor General had to say about fruit growing in British Columbia, on the occasion of the opening of the Westminster exhibition:

"Fruit growing in your province has acquired the distinction of being a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After a maximum wait of five years, I understand the settler may look forward with reasonable certainty to a net income of from \$100 to \$150 per acre, after all expenses of cultivation have been paid."

"Gentlemen, here is a state of things which appears to offer the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching in one or two of the most favored spots upon the earth. There are thousands of families living in England today, families of refinement, culture and distinction, families such as you would welcome among you with both arms, who would be only too glad to come out and occupy a log hut on five acres of a pear or apple orchard in full bearing, if they could do so at a reasonable cost."

An Infant Industry

Fruit growing is one of the infant industries of British Columbia, but it is growing rapidly and is quite certain ere many years to rival mining, lumbering or fishing. A few years ago the man who would venture to describe the Kootenays as fruit growing districts would be looked upon as a visionary or an imbecile; today all Southern British Columbia is acknowledged to be the finest fruit country on this continent. Not only will it produce fruit in abundance, but the quality of its fruit is superior to that grown in any other part of America.

Shipping to Old Country

In 1903 Messrs. Stirling & Pitcairn, of Kelowna, on Okanagan lake, shipped a trial carload of apples to Great Britain. The shipment consisted of Spies, Baldwins, Ontarios and Canada Reds. They arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, on November 9, in splendid condition, and sold at six shillings per box, or about \$1 more per barrel than the choicest Eastern Canadian apples—reckoning three and a half boxes to the barrel. The British Columbia apples aroused much interest amongst fruit dealers as well as consumers, and many letters were received by the consignors from persons eager to secure shipments of the splendid fruit.

Captured the Prize

In the year following, 1904, the British Columbia Department of Agriculture forwarded a collection of British Columbia fruit to London, England, for exhibition purposes. It consisted of apples, pears and plums, including the following varieties: Apples—Fall Pippin, King, Vandervorse, Twenty-ounce Pippin, Blue Pearmain and Orano, from Lytton; Ribston Pippin, Wolfe River, Wealthy and Snow, from Kelowna and Lytton; Warner, Boskoop, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Greening, Golden Russet, Alexander, Blenheim King, Canada Red, King of Tompkins, Ontario, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Belle of Orange, Wagoner and McIntosh Red, from Kelowna; Wealthy, Ribston and Gravenstein, from Victoria. Pears—Beurre Clairgeau, Easter Beurre, Beurre d'Anjou and Howell from Kelowna, and plums from Victoria. The exhibit was greatly admired and evoked the highest encomiums from the newspapers. The London Times while hesitating to declare the fruit superior to the best English specimens, admitted that they very nearly approached them in color, shape and flavor, even after having traveled 6,000 miles by railway and steamship. The Royal Horticultural Society's appreciation of the fruit was shown by the award of the Society's gold medal and diploma.

Another Triumph For B. C. Fruit

One result of this exhibit was the deluging of the Agent-General of British Columbia (Hon. J. H. Turner, Finsbury Circus, London), with letters from prominent fruit dealers, anxious to do business with British Columbia fruit growers. To momentarily satisfy the clamor for British Columbia fruit, and to emphasize the fact of its good qualities, the Department of Agriculture shipped in cold storage a full carload of assorted fruits to London in the fall of 1905, in charge of Mr. R. M. Palmer, Provincial Horticulturist. This fine collection was the chief attraction at the Royal Horticultural Fruit Show at London, England, and at several provincial shows, and was awarded many prizes.

And Still Another

Following up the success of 1905, the Department of Agriculture forwarded a commercial exhibit last season (1906), consisting of apples and pears, to Great Britain, in charge of Mr. Palmer. This fruit was shown at Edinburgh, York, London and other cities, and won praise from press and public at every point. At Edinburgh the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of Scotland was awarded the collection, and at London the province again won the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society for the best collection of apples, while seven silver and silver-gilt medals and three bronze medals were

awarded to individual exhibitors, whose contributions made up the collection. As in former years, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company co-operated with the government of British Columbia in the collection and transportation of the fruit, generously furnishing cold storage cars and cold storage space on its Atlantic steamships, free of charge.

After going the rounds of the fruit shows and securing unqualified approval everywhere this collection was broken up and sold to fruit dealers at the highest prices.

Also in New Zealand.

An exhibit of apples was forwarded to Christchurch, New Zealand, and made one of the chief attractions in the fruit division of the New Zealand International Exhibition. Writing of this collection, Mr. W. A. Burns, Canadian Commissioner for New Zealand, says: "The shipment arrived in excellent order, and the quality and range of varieties is most creditable. The newspapers and the public have gone fairly wild over the exhibit, and now that it has been proven that the Canadian apples can be transported safely to this market, a good trade should follow. I may say that the price of San Francisco apples at the present time is 8d per lb in the local market, so you will see that there is a good margin of profit."

Swept All Awards Last Year.

Last year a collection of over 800 boxes of apples and pears was sent to Great Britain and shown at all the principal exhibitions and hor-

with a grand total of 650,000 fruit trees. In 1906 the fruit land of the province increased from 29,000 acres, with 1,700,000 trees, to 49,000 acres, with 2,700,000 trees. In the million trees increase there is included fruit bushes, some 41,000 ornamental trees, 41,000 rose bushes, 22,000 plants and 17,000 shrubs; but the figures do not include the trees sent out from nurseries within the province, which, it is thought, would equal the total of the latter figures.

In four years the increase in exports according to returns from the express and railway companies, was 2,400 tons, the total amounting to 11,882 tons.

Fruit Areas of British Columbia

The fruit growing areas of British Columbia have been defined as follows:

No. 1 might be called the Southwestern Coast District, which includes the southern half of Vancouver island, adjacent islands and what is usually called the Lower Mainland. Here the production of small fruits may be said to be more successful, and consequently more profitable than that of the tree fruits. Nevertheless, there are a number of very excellent varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes and cherries which grow to perfection in this district, besides many different varieties of nuts, and, in especially favored spots, peaches, grapes, nectarines, apricots and other tender fruits.

In most parts of this district the mild character of the climate and the excessive

Ontario, and a fruit grower with fixed ideas from the latter Province might be more successful in this district than he would on irrigated lands. The timber is, generally speaking light, and the land rich.

District No. 5

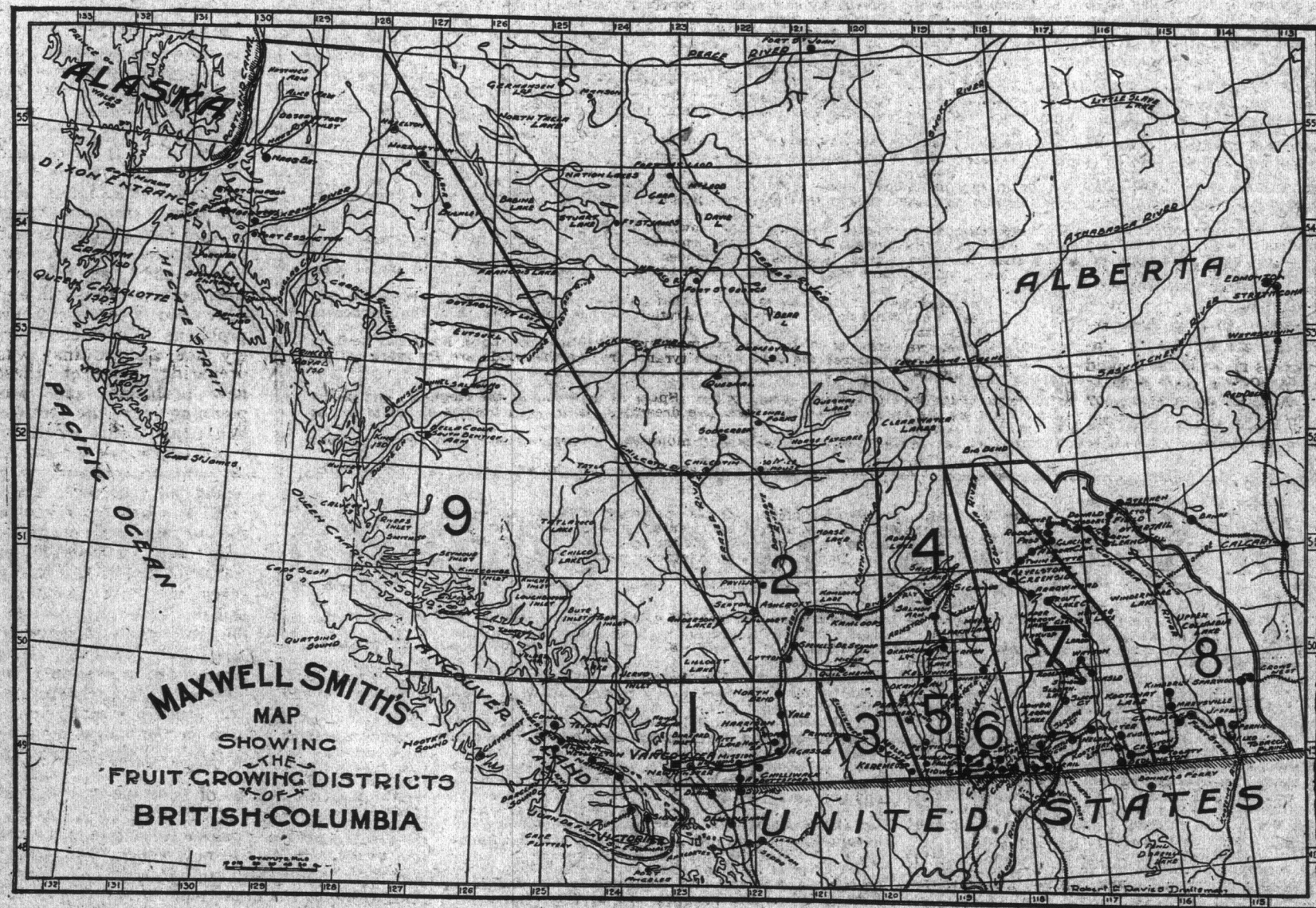
This is the great Okanagan Valley, stretching from Larkin southward to the International boundary. The vicinity of Kelowna, in this valley, contains the largest area of fruit lands of any one place in the province. Peaches are now being shipped in large quantities from the Okanagan, and all northern fruits are successfully grown by the irrigation system. Improved modern methods are in general use by the growers in this district, and the industry is perhaps more advanced than in any other part of British Columbia.

District No. 6

This is generally called the Boundary or Kettle River country, and although the smallest of all the districts named, the quality of the land is excellent and the climatic conditions all that could be desired. Where a sufficient water supply is obtainable there is no trouble in producing fruit of the highest quality.

District No. 7

This is West Kootenay, an enormous fruit growing district, where only a little progress has been made in the southern portion, but sufficient to indicate the possibilities and the superior quality of the fruit which may be raised along those lakes and streams. The neighborhood of Nelson and Kaslo has ac-



icultural shows—at Edinburgh, Hereford, Tunbridge, Exeter, Sheffield, Crystal Palace, London, and Royal Horticultural Show, London

Winning Markets.

These repeated triumphs have resulted in the establishment of a permanent market in Great Britain, to which several growers are now catering exclusively. Australia also wants British Columbia fruit—one grower alone receiving an order recently for 70,000 boxes of apples. Thus fruit growers here have the satisfaction of feeling that apart from the unlimited market afforded by the Prairie Provinces, they can also count upon big orders and big prices from overseas. At present there is an embarrassment of riches, so far as markets go, for they cannot possibly supply the demand.

British Columbia Surpasses Competitors.

At the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, held in Vancouver, December 5-8, 1907, the Kelowna, British Columbia, Fruit Growers' Association won the first prize gold medal for the best display of fresh fruit, and Monserger & Hope, of Grand Forks, B. C., won second prize. In two other competitions, best five boxes of apples, five varieties and best box of commercial apples, T. G. Earl, Lytton, B. C., won third prizes. In these competitions British Columbia was pitted against the choicest productions of Oregon and Washington.

Millions of Acres

It has been estimated that in southern British Columbia there are over 1,000,000 acres of land fit for fruit growing, while in the great northern interior from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 more acres will be found available for fruit. Apples, plums, pears and cherries are grown with great success on the Skeena river, and it is believed that this will prove true of most of the valleys of the northern portion of the province.

In 1901 there were 7,430 acres in fruit,

moisture during the winter season are very favorable to the development of fungus diseases, and it is therefore necessary to practice persistent and systematic spraying of the orchards, clean cultivation of the soil, and a thorough system of under-drainage, in order to get the most profitable results.

District No. 2

This includes the valleys of the Upper Fraser, the main Thompson and North Thompson, the Nicola and Bonaparte rivers. Here, there are practically none of the above-named difficulties to contend with, but the question of water to irrigate the lands is one requiring serious consideration, as without an abundant supply of water in the dry belt it is impossible to be sure of a crop every year. The prospective fruit grower, however, does not have to contend with heavy forests along the Thompson river that have to be encountered on the coast. The fruits grown are of the very highest quality and include all the varieties mentioned in connection with District No. 1.

The largest quantity of grapes shipped annually from any one point in the province is produced near the junction of the Fraser and Thompson rivers.

District No. 3

This may be briefly described as the valleys of the Similkameen and its tributaries, portions of which are, perhaps, the most tropical in climatic conditions of any part of British Columbia, and most favorable locations for the cultivation of grapes, peaches and other delicate fruits, wherever sufficient water for irrigation purposes is available.

District No. 4

This includes the districts surrounding Adams, Shuswap and Maple Lakes, and the valley of the Spallumcheen river. Here the natural rainfall is sufficient, and splendid apples, pears, plums and cherries are successfully grown. The climatic conditions in this district resemble very much those of southern

completed wonders in the past few years, but the shores of the Arrow lakes are practically untouched by the hand of the fruit grower, and the valley of the Columbia, from the Big Bend south to Arrowhead, affords opportunities little dreamed of by many of those in search of fruit lands. In the greater part of this district irrigation is only necessary in the very dry seasons.

District No. 8

This is the country known as East Kootenay and is separated from No. 7 by a range of mountains. It is traversed by the Upper Kootenay from the first-first degree of north latitude southward to the International boundary, and from Columbia and Windermere lakes northward by the Upper Columbia river to the Big Bend. In the southern portion of this district there are immense stretches of thinly wooded lands suitable for fruit growing purposes, and the valley of the Upper Columbia has many choice locations for the enterprising fruit grower. The lack of transportation facilities is a great hindrance to the development of the fruit lands of the Upper Columbia.

District No. 9

This comprises the vast coast region, including the Queen Charlotte Islands and the northern half of Vancouver island from Jervis Inlet to Portland Canal. There is little known of its capabilities, but undoubtedly it has a few surprises in store for the future.

Within ten miles of Kelowna, in the Okanagan country, are approximately 60,000 acres of land which could be irrigated. At the present moment not more than one-third is under irrigation, and of that only a fraction is planted out in fruit. The estimated area in fruit in the neighborhood of Kelowna is sixteen hundred acres.

Land suitable for fruit growing, with water laid on, is selling in 10, 20 and 40 acre blocks at prices varying from \$100 to \$200 per acre, but the bulk at the former price.

A charge is usually made for water, or, to be more precise, to cover the cost of distribution of the water. \$2 per acre per annum is an average charge.

Besides these lands near Kelowna there are large areas of fruit lands near Vernon, Penticton, Summerland, Peachland and other Lake points. Peaches are doing well wherever they have been tried on the hillsides round Okanagan Lake.

Near Kelowna there are many different soils, and the intending settler has no difficulty in selecting an orchard site which will be perfectly suited to the particular fruit on which he wishes to specialize, whether it be the apple, pear, plum, cherry or peach.

Making An Orchard

The setting out and care of an orchard until it becomes a source of profit requires considerable outlay of cash and personal exertion, but the results after a few years furnish ample compensation. The cost of setting out twenty acres of apple trees in British Columbia is about as follows:

20 acres (irrigated), at \$150 per acre	\$3,000 00
Fencing	200 00
Preparing land	150 00
Trees (968), at 25 cents each	242 00
Freight, etc.	20 00
Setting out trees, at 8 cents each	77 44
Total	\$3,689 44

Root crops and small fruits planted between the trees for the first year or two, and red clover up to the fifth year, should more than pay for the trees; but many fruit growers depreciate this practice, preferring to devote the whole strength of the soil to the young trees. The fourth year the trees should produce some fruit—probably \$100 worth. The cost of maintenance for five years, with the original cost and interest, would amount to \$7,296.14, or \$364.80 per acre, less the value of fruit produced. In the sixth year the orchard is worth of fruit, in the seventh \$3,200, and in the ninth \$5,800, after which it should pay a net annual profit of \$125 to \$150 per acre—an assured income of \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year.

Actual Results

As to actual results, here are the figures furnished by a grower at Kelowna, whose bearing orchard of 17 acres was planted, 13 acres in 1895 and 4 acres in 1898.

FRUIT PRODUCED, SOLD AT PACKING HOUSE	UNPACKED
1899	\$ 329 00
1900	559 83
1901	2,088 00
1902	1,701 78
1903 (140 tons)	3,809 00
In 1904 (130 tons)	3,915 00
1905 (174 tons)	5,543 69
1906 (175 tons)	5,374 58

1.3 acres of d'Anjou pears produced in 1905—17 tons of fruit, or 884 boxes.

The selling price of this fruit packed, f.o.b. Kelowna, was \$1.40 per box, or \$1,239.20 for 1.3 acres, equal to \$953 per acre.

In 1906 these same trees produced 19 tons 955 lbs. of marketable fruit, equal to 1,025 boxes at \$1.42 per box.

The selling price, unpacked, was \$779.10, or \$593.36 per acre.

The selling price, packed, f.o.b. Kelowna, was \$1,435, or equal to \$1,025 per acre.

2 1/2 acres of Italian prunes, produced, in 1905, 32 tons fruit, equivalent to 2,909 crates at 60 cents per crate—\$1,745.40.

In 1906 they produced 31 tons 1,975 lbs., equivalent to 2,908 crates, equal to \$1,744.80.

The returns per acre were: In 1905, fruit, unpacked, \$384; fruit, packed, f.o.b., Kelowna, \$698.16.

In 1906, fruit, unpacked, \$383.80. Fruit, packed, f.o.b., Kelowna, \$697.80.

Satisfactory Results

The actual experience of many fruit growers is highly satisfactory to them, and a temptation to every man who desires to make money, pleasantly to set up in the business. In Okanagan there are instances of \$500 to \$600 gross profit per acre.

At Kelowna 9 tons of pears and 10 tons of prunes per acre are not uncommon. Near Nelson 14 acres produced 1,000 cases of strawberries and 94 tons of roots, netting the owner \$100 per acre. This land was formerly a cedar swamp. At Lytton, Tokay grapes, averaging 4 lbs to the bunch, were grown in the open. On the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, 20 acres produced \$10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland one acre and a half gave a return of \$700 in peaches. Tomatoes to the value of \$1,500 per acre were grown on Okanagan Lake. A cherry tree at Penticton produced 800 lbs of fruit; another, at Agassiz, 1,000 lbs.

Results Near Victoria.

In the suburbs of Victoria the following results are authenticated: Four acres of strawberries produced 28,126 pounds of fruit, which sold for \$2,598 net, or \$650 per acre; half an acre produced 2,826 pounds, giving a net return of \$301; another grower raised 12,556 pounds of berries on one and one-half acres, which sold for \$1,228.60 net, or over \$800 per acre. Rockside Orchard, Victoria, produced marketable plums and cherries from ten-year-old trees as follows: Plums: 35 trees Grand Duke, 442 crates, averaging 22 pounds; 18 Hungarian prunes, 216 crates; 27 Englebert, 290 crates; 10 Tragedy, 142 crates—1,070 crates, a total of 20,416 pounds from 90 trees. Cherries: Twenty-five Olivet trees yielded 230 crates of 24 pounds, or a total of 5,520 pounds.

Western Prosperity and Eastern Railroads

THE commercial history of Western Canada begins in 1870 with the charter by which Charles the Second constituted Prince Rupert as the port of settlement of his friends. The Governor and Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay, and permitted to trade over an area of 2,500,000 square miles, writes D. B. Hanna in Canada West magazine. For these tremendous privileges the only obligation to the monarch was to supply him annually with two elk and two black bear from the country over which they practically assumed sovereignty.

The toll of elk and beaver has long since been superseded by a less picturesque method of making annual reports. The difference between the elk and beaver of the "Governor and Company of Adventurers" and the voluminous reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, and other large concerns, is the difference between Western Canada without transportation and Western Canada with transportation.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of the race to which we belong is its pioneering instinct. It has made us what we are. Why do men carry implements and wives into the far country? Why do they build their houses on the square miles of fertile land to be obtained for the asking? Why do they build their houses on the asking? Why do they build their houses on the asking?

The impulse that brings my fellow countrymen to Canada is not always the desire to acquire a little money. It is rather the assertion of the elemental quality in man, which, first in the Garden, was compelled to subdue the earth, and later founded colonies and transplant empires across the face of the planet.

Abraham trekked out of Ur of the Chaldees under divine direction to settle a gateway to the Canadian West were moved by the same influence, though they didn't recognize it in the lantern lectures of the Dominion Government. They were restrained advertisements of steamship and railway companies.

It is profitable, occasionally, to dip into the earlier literature of the Prairie Provinces of today. To glance over the prophecy of a living General in the British Empire, written in 1870 in "The Great Lone Land" in 1871, as you cross Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in a luxurious train, to make you realize that those who have been accomplished. Butler trailed from Port Garry to Edmonton and MacLeod, and returned over Saskatchewan ice.

Even when a corner of the country had become sufficiently civilized to need an armed force to disperse political rebellion the white men did not pitifully spare. The advance guard of ploughmen pioneers from the East soon afterwards began to break through the woods and waters of the Dawson route.

But there could be no real advance so long as the British River and the Dawson route governed the going and coming-in of the people. Men looked for railways as eagerly as a lost voyager looks for the dawn.

They got the railways; but they have never been satisfied with them, and never will be so long as instinct expresses itself in part lines of steel and in reduced passenger and freight rates. The Canadian Pacific Railway in this connection is the forerunner of us all.

The early promoters of that great corporation have never, think, received all the credit due for their marvellous and successful effort to blind the East with the West.

Between settled Ontario and the Prairies there was a wilderness of poverty. Between the Prairies and the Pacific were ranges of mountains which many people thought no combination of engine and capitalist could penetrate under which that great enterprise was accomplished.

The end-all of the scheme was foreseen by some excellent men to be unpaid bills for acreage. Financially the times were propitious. In 1879 Sir Sandford Fleming felt compelled, in view of what he considered called "the necessities of the situation," to advise the Minister of Public Works to "establish a great Territorial Road on the site of the main line of the Pacific Railway from Lake Winnipeg to the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

When, in 1881, the first Canadian Pacific rails were laid west of Winnipeg, the white population of the Dominion was 49,500. In 1907, when the Rocky Mountains, and between the United States boundary and the Arctic Circle, was 86,161. Manitoba, with a population of 86,000, was a fourth of a civilized person to the square mile. But in the Territories, or three-fourths of the prairie country, there was only one person for every thirty-five square miles of cultivable land.

The Canadian Pacific builders were of another sort. The Company was given an unprecedented stake in the possibilities of the West, and for years early history was one of hard times, and for years later a load of credit to those who had invited it to all their own fortunes and as much of the fortune of other people as they could attract to their cause. They were proud of gratifying alike to all Canadians the true population indicator of that time is the fact that in the Northwest Territories there were only 5,974 whites, practically all living on the fur trade and the 49,500 Indians. But in the Territory, and who still lives in Winnipeg, has described perilous conditions under which he journeyed officially to Fort MacLeod, that is now in the fall wheat section of Southern Alberta.

Eliminating British Columbia, then the Canadian Pacific railway began to open up territory to the Saskatchewan Valley as the northern frontier—was a population of 86,000, or four-fourths of a civilized person to the square mile. But in the Territories, or three-fourths of the prairie country, there was only one person for every thirty-five square miles of cultivable land.

The Canadian Pacific builders were of another sort. The Company was given an unprecedented stake in the possibilities of the West, and for years early history was one of hard times, and for years later a load of credit to those who had invited it to all their own fortunes and as much of the fortune of other people as they could attract to their cause. They were proud of gratifying alike to all Canadians the true population indicator of that time is the fact that in the Northwest Territories there were only 5,974 whites, practically all living on the fur trade and the 49,500 Indians. But in the Territory, and who still lives in Winnipeg, has described perilous conditions under which he journeyed officially to Fort MacLeod, that is now in the fall wheat section of Southern Alberta.

Eliminating British Columbia, then the Canadian Pacific railway began to open up territory to the Saskatchewan Valley as the northern frontier—was a population of 86,000, or four-fourths of a civilized person to the square mile. But in the Territories, or three-fourths of the prairie country, there was only one person for every thirty-five square miles of cultivable land.

Manitoba 1881
Saskatchewan & Alberta 53,137
Saskatchewan 308,283
Alberta 257,983
Total 86,161

A multiplicity of roads have in twice as many years, quite as illuminating as the growth of population are the immigration returns, which show that during

the year ending June, 1896, the total immigration to Canada was 16,835, and in the year ending June, 1907, 265,000. But this century had come in before the immigration reached 50,000 in a year. In 1901-1902 it was 87,379, and in 1903-1904 it reached 138,364.

Equally illuminating is the growth of actual settlers located on free lands granted by the Dominion of Canada.

Thirty years ago, or in 1877, 845 homestead entries were made, aggregating 135,200 acres (a homestead being 160 acres), but 54 per cent of the entries were later, or not having been complied with, and Homestead, as in 1882, when the railway reached Brandon, and in 1883, when the railway reached Regina, 220 acres, with cancellations of 47 per cent.

Twenty years later, or 1902, the Western Country had passed the experimental stage and the large movement of settlers was in full swing. Then began what has often been called the "American Invasion," and in the year, in addition to the 200,000 homesteads of acres of land sold by land companies to actual settlers, 22,215 Homestead entries, representing 3,531,000 acres, have been made.

The figures were:

Year	Entries	Acres
1903	1,219	193,120
1904	2,513	424,080
1905	34,545	5,645,200
1906	72,129	11,740,640
1907 (ten months)	25,305	4,048,800

Up to the end of June, 1907, it may be conservatively estimated that over 30,000,000 acres of land have been granted by the Crown to bona fide settlers in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and to this acreage add the sales made by railway companies and land companies of approximately 20,000,000 acres, and it is not difficult to foresee that the Canadian subsequently cancelled, the duties required under the act must soon become the bread basket of the world.

The Surveyor-General of Canada estimates that in Saskatchewan and Alberta alone there is a total land area, after deducting 30,080,000 for water, of 224,126,440 acres, of which he says, 106,240,000 acres are suitable for ranching and mixed farming.

The influx of people and occupation of land have extended the railway with which it has been doing itself, to say nothing of what has been done where to serve the West. The Comptroller of Railways, Statistics, and the Crown, has a legitimate claim to the fact that the Crown has granted in Manitoba, 2,823 miles of railway, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 3,173, a total of 5,996, with hundreds of miles of telegraph lines.

The great expansion in immigration in 1902-1903 was in a most remarkable degree coincident with the extension of the railway with which it has been doing itself, to say nothing of what has been done where to serve the West. The Comptroller of Railways, Statistics, and the Crown, has a legitimate claim to the fact that the Crown has granted in Manitoba, 2,823 miles of railway, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 3,173, a total of 5,996, with hundreds of miles of telegraph lines.

It is not by criticism to lead the particular enterprise to the fact that the railway with which it has been doing itself, to say nothing of what has been done where to serve the West. The Comptroller of Railways, Statistics, and the Crown, has a legitimate claim to the fact that the Crown has granted in Manitoba, 2,823 miles of railway, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 3,173, a total of 5,996, with hundreds of miles of telegraph lines.

Manitoba 1881
Saskatchewan & Alberta 53,137
Saskatchewan 308,283
Alberta 257,983
Total 86,161

A multiplicity of roads have in twice as many years, quite as illuminating as the growth of population are the immigration returns, which show that during

the year ending June, 1896, the total immigration to Canada was 16,835, and in the year ending June, 1907, 265,000. But this century had come in before the immigration reached 50,000 in a year. In 1901-1902 it was 87,379, and in 1903-1904 it reached 138,364.

Equally illuminating is the growth of actual settlers located on free lands granted by the Dominion of Canada.

Thirty years ago, or in 1877, 845 homestead entries were made, aggregating 135,200 acres (a homestead being 160 acres), but 54 per cent of the entries were later, or not having been complied with, and Homestead, as in 1882, when the railway reached Brandon, and in 1883, when the railway reached Regina, 220 acres, with cancellations of 47 per cent.

Twenty years later, or 1902, the Western Country had passed the experimental stage and the large movement of settlers was in full swing. Then began what has often been called the "American Invasion," and in the year, in addition to the 200,000 homesteads of acres of land sold by land companies to actual settlers, 22,215 Homestead entries, representing 3,531,000 acres, have been made.

The figures were:

Year	Entries	Acres
1903	1,219	193,120
1904	2,513	424,080
1905	34,545	5,645,200
1906	72,129	11,740,640
1907 (ten months)	25,305	4,048,800

Ten years ago, or in 1897, we operated 100 miles of railway through a then unsettled country. Traffic was light and the train service limited. Our equipment consisted of three engines and some eighty cars all told, a working staff of about twenty men altogether; and a pay roll for the year under seventeen thousand dollars.

The gross revenue for the first year was under sixty thousand dollars, but it was more than sufficient to pay our debts. During that year we handled 25,700 tons of freight and carried 10,343 passengers—nothing particularly impressive in these figures. Today a locomotive is worth more than the entire equipment of the first year, and the passenger cars, sleeping and dining cars, and about 8,500 freight cars of all kinds. These figures, of course, do not include the large number of locomotives and cars ordered and now in course of construction by the builders.

The twenty million of 1897 became 10,700 in 1907, and these figures do not include the large number of construction forces which at times run into thousands of men.

The gross earnings are now on a basis of over ten million dollars per annum, the freight handled for the past fiscal year was 1,822,220 tons, and we carried 703,988 passengers. We are accepting freight and passenger for 411 different points west of Fort Arthur.

If I could say with Eastern as well as Western builders that the Canadian Northern has become the second largest railway in Canada. Only a few lines of the West are longer than the Canadian Northern, but we have in all 4,609 miles in Canada.

To me, however, the most fascinating result of the creation of over 150 towns, on which at least 70,000 persons (exclusive of Winnipeg and other large centres) have found homes tributary to that railway.

I think it is reasonable to estimate that at least one-third of the growth of Winnipeg in this century is directly due to the business opened up by the Canadian Northern.

Let me repeat we claim no special credit for that, but even railroad men are not devoid of the sense of citizenship, and may be allowed to reflect without boasting that they have inaugurated a community wherein the institutions of a free, strong and intelligent people may mature.

The railways which connect Winnipeg with popular Eastern Canada and Western lines, inasmuch as without them the East and West could not be served, bind the East to the West and the West to the East, and do so in a way which is the abiding symbol of Canadian nationality, and as they increase in number, they make the nationality the more abiding.

Geography has been liberal to us. It has placed a leviathan responsibility upon our shoulders. The lakes are the friend of the West in summer, but they are the enemy in winter. The railways are more vital to the national prosperity than water; for rails can do without the help of navigation, but navigation, or itself, would be impotent against the forces that tend to an identity of interest between the Western United States and the Western Provinces.

The function of railway transportation in the West, then, is to keep open communication with the East. It is not by criticism to lead the particular enterprise to the fact that the railway with which it has been doing itself, to say nothing of what has been done where to serve the West. The Comptroller of Railways, Statistics, and the Crown, has a legitimate claim to the fact that the Crown has granted in Manitoba, 2,823 miles of railway, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 3,173, a total of 5,996, with hundreds of miles of telegraph lines.

It is conceded, on the one hand, that the rural population of Ontario has declined. On the other hand, the manufacturing population of Ontario has enlarged out of all proportion to the increase of Ontario's demand for goods, and while the Winnipeg warehouses of Eastern manufacturers tell an eloquent story of the origin of modern Canadian growth, and the tribute in the fullest sense to the wisdom of the rail connections with the East.

The supreme importance, then, of transportation to the aspect of our national growth is too obvious to be recounted.

If it is true that for Canadian solidarity there must be more and still more communication to any part of the West, the principle is equally important.

The wise settlement of transportation problems lies the premier aid to strengthening the ties that hold a loosely-compacted, world-spreading people together. While statements have discussed close union by half a dozen means, the railways of Canada have opened up new country which, within a decade, has offered homes to more than a million and a half of British-born people, whose experience have doubly enriched the Empire through its reflex action upon the friends they left behind.

There is room for millions more, thanks to the same pioneering agencies. It is not necessary to discuss the business of "raising them" before you discern the immense worth to the Empire as a whole, access that has been afforded the resources of the Dominion by the Canadian Northern.

In the United Kingdom, the great loss has been said of late years about the extreme need of having capital business in the public administrative positions. It would be impossible to estimate the value of the principle of strict accountability which governs transportation management. But if governments made a good job of dealing with new conditions, as on the whole, railways do, I venture to believe that there is less complaining in the land and fewer thorny and perplexing problems of high politics for able editors to discuss.

The statesmen have the advantage of us every time. Governments who do the popular will get all the money they need, and do not spend anxious nights trying to discover the relation of labor demands and the increased cost of material to meet them. They produce pay rolls as the precocious youngster told his sister the Lord produced kittens—"The Lord just says, there be kittens, and there be kittens."

We are beset by so many trials that we have scarcely time to complain of anything.

If we want to build a branch line for which farmers are clamoring, we are faced by enormous advances in the price of everything from ties to teams. Our managers' offices become the constant Meccas of trainmen, by which the British Isles are served by skilled men looking for more pay. While the hosts of men who serve the railways—and on the whole serve them well—all more money than they can get for their services. In the West there is a mile of railway for every 134 people. In Great Britain there are 22 miles for every 1,911 people, and perhaps 70 per cent of the employees do not receive five dollars per week; yet we are asked to carry passengers at the same rates as the English railways.

The statesmen who have only to say, "Let there be revenue, and there is revenue, and to be envied," do not have to make the same agonizing search for ways to find opportunity to tell part of the truth about ourselves. I shall feel compensated for breaking out in an unfeeling rant, to think more kindly of the railways that have brought some of the hidden treasures of the West to the generous hearts of the East, and to appreciate and appreciate that the daily crowd upon them.

Ten miles from Fraser Lake I reached a sandy hill, very appropriately called Mount View. From the summit of this hill one can see for miles to the south and west, a splendid view being had of the Nechaco valley. At noon I reached the cabin on the divide, twenty-three miles from Fraser Lake. At this point I started on the road grade to Stuart Lake. After passing Anderson Lake eight miles from the lake shore, the country is level, with small poplars and cottonwoods growing on it, and an occasional meadow where the Indians have their camps. The road is level, with small poplars and cottonwoods growing on it, and an occasional meadow where the Indians have their camps. The road is level, with small poplars and cottonwoods growing on it, and an occasional meadow where the Indians have their camps.

Description of a Climbing Trip through British Columbia

THE summer of 1905 I was engaged to take a position at Stuart Lake, place a gateway to the interior of British Columbia, remote from the ordinary mode of travel, writes S. D. Pope, in Red and Blue. The route was a two-way of reaching my destination, that I could take. First, by taking the steam up the coast for five hundred miles and then travelling on the river and on foot, or secondly by taking the train to Ashcroft and journey four hundred miles by road and trail. The latter route was the one I selected as being the shorter, although the more arduous.

Accordingly on the morning of August, the sixth I was on board the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer "Princess Victoria" bound to Vancouver, the commercial capital of the Province. This city, the largest in British Columbia, is situated on the site in the last few years, with wonderful rapidity, claiming a population of 75,000.

I left Vancouver at five p.m. on the Canadian Pacific train for Ashcroft, the gateway to the Cariboo country. From here stages run to Parkerville two hundred and eighty miles north, the centre of the mining district. These stages are certainly not the most comfortable vehicles to ride in, especially in hot weather and I congratulated myself several times on my foresight in bringing my bicycle.

Having in my mind the reputation of Ashcroft for heat I strapped my belongings on the wheel and "hit the trail." After crossing the river I had a two-mile climb to get to the Thompson valley. The road runs for twenty miles along the Bonaparte Creek through a valley that surpasses anything I have seen, and is now a very fine valley. About nine miles from Ashcroft I passed a sight that is typical in the interior, viz., an Indian rancher, composed of a dozen dirty houses hardly fit for a pig to live in and a large well-built Roman Catholic Church.

About half past seven I reached the Hat Creek road house fourteen miles from Ashcroft, where I stopped for breakfast. After following the trail for five miles further the road branches up among the hills. This is the beginning of Clinton hill. The hill itself would not have been bad but the road had been re-travelling in places with the result of making even walking very hard work. After three hours steady climbing the road became better enabling one to make better time. The worst part of this long climb was the heat and also the tantalizing number of little lakes along the road. Fortunately I had been cautioned against the water before leaving Victoria and this saved myself time and trouble.

Clinton. Here is the junction of the old Yale-Cariboo road with the new. The old road ran directly west from Clinton to the Fraser Lillooet and then followed the river to Yale at the foot of the Fraser Cann. This road from Clinton to Lillooet was abandoned when the railroad appeared and is now a village. Once I came across an old mile post one hundred and nine miles west of Yale, a relic of the gold excitement.

The next morning came all too quick for me, but I managed to get off at nine o'clock. The road was rough and cut up with ruts making wheeling a reverse of pleasant. Then I met my old friend, the dust, and stayed with him for an hour. Passing the second house I went over the river and on to the Mile House for lunch. The heat was intense, but I wanted to make forty miles before night came. The road was very rough and the heat was very hot. I passed the Eighty-three Mile House at three p.m. and started on over the summit. On the summit the wind was a load of credit to those who had invited it to all their own fortunes and as much of the fortune of other people as they could attract to their cause.

Here I found one of the most dismal looking places for a roadhouse, viz., the one hundred Mile House. I hunted for a roadhouse that completed my resolution to hunt another house.

After passing over a small range to get out of the valley I encountered another long steep hill. Beyond this the country was more open and rolling, the bottom of the hill I ran into a bunch of steers who were in good chance to hold an investigation on my steers. Pulling a gun from my bag I set off and in the air. This stopped them for a short time and then I gave them another. This set them running to the right and I followed them. I was followed by a wolf who would be there first. I won out and gradually left the steers behind. A little after dark I reached the top of the hill. The road led through the hills and was uneventful. The road led through the hills and was uneventful. The road led through the hills and was uneventful.

Several road-houses were scattered along the road and I remember one particularly through the cows and refuse scattered on the road in front of the house. I had lunch at the one hundred and thirty-two Mile House and then stopped at the one hundred and fifty Mile House for supper. After supper I mounted again thinking to make the Mountain House eight miles up the hill before dark. About a hundred yards from the top of the hill I turned to the left because it led down hill. I had a very pleasant ride for four miles to Williams Lake where I turned around and walked back.

The next morning I was up and away at four a.m. After an eight mile walk up hill in the early hours of the morning one feels inclined for breakfast. Consequently I waited an hour for it rather than try to make the next house twenty miles away. This twenty mile walk was a very hard one. Down the trail I had a very hard one. Down the trail I had a very hard one. Down the trail I had a very hard one.

While Dick pitched his horse in a natural meadow about half past seven I reached the summit of the Fraser valley and could see far beyond. The weather was very fine. The road was good and I felt very comfortable. I had a very good ride for four miles to Williams Lake where I turned around and walked back.

bustling place but now has dropped back until it is used simply as a distributing centre for places to the north and east.

Here the road ceases, the rest of the journey being continued over the Yukon Telegraph Trail, running from Quenell to Dawson. This trail was originally cut out by the Yukon Company for the Atlantic cable had been laid, the intention being to run the line through Alaska and across to Siberia. About seven years ago the Dominion Government took up the work and the line was completed in 1904. Cabins are stationed about every twenty miles. In common with other lines, the line is operated by a man and a horse. The kindness and hospitality of these men I was able to travel without the trouble of making arrangements for a pack. At Quenell I met an operator who had been down on leave and was shortly returning to his station at Quenell. He was a man of ten horses struggling and the Fraser by an old Indian who told me very accurately that he had been Governor Sir James Douglas's horse and was very good by to the mountains. Fifty miles of trail lay in front of us before we reached the trail. The trail was wide and fairly good for a wheel. Then it divided in size, consisting mostly of sharp little rises and pitches. Dick was on ahead on his horse and coming up the hill he had a laugh on me but I gained on the descent every time. A little after noon we reached the sixteen mile refuge where the trail was very rough. The horse in front suddenly pulled into the camp my back tire exploded. This I mended while Dick prepared a lunch of bacon, bread and butter.

After the horse had a rest we were off again. From there on the trail began to climb for about eight miles to ride up a hill was an impossibility. However, the trail was hard and smooth and we made fairly good time. On reaching the summit the scene was changed. The country was fairly level but simply covered with boulders. I signalled in between them very slowly. Here we met a couple of men going to Quenell. One thing that struck me in this country was the behavior of the horses when the wheel came in sight. They were just as frightened of it as the present horse is of the automobile. This was quite natural as my wheel was the first to be ridden over the trail.

For the greater part of the journey the trail followed the hills, keeping out of the low ground in the valleys altogether. The boulders lasted for about five miles. Then we came on a level stretch of good hard trail in the midst of a clump of jack pines. Dick proposed to race and away we went, although there was hardly room for both of us. The bicycle took the lead and kept it until the trail became strewn with boulders. The horse in front was very fast and we put all thought of a race out of my head. Shortly after we rode into Deep Creek camping ground where the second refuge cabin is stationed, thirty-five miles from Quenell.

While Dick pitched his horse in a natural meadow about half past seven I reached the summit of the Fraser valley and could see far beyond. The weather was very fine. The road was good and I felt very comfortable. I had a very good ride for four miles to Williams Lake where I turned around and walked back.

Then we prepared to make our bed by the fire but Nature objected and sent her wady minions to drive us into the water. The water was very hot and the mice were not running over us. About six a.m. both of us woke up but anyone who knows a horse will tell you that we were not sleeping. I didn't get up then. It was after seven o'clock when we finally made up our minds to tumble out. The trail was very rough and the horse in front was very fast and we put all thought of a race out of my head. Shortly after we rode into Deep Creek camping ground where the second refuge cabin is stationed, thirty-five miles from Quenell.

shallower composed of mud. At first I wheeled the bicycle along but soon became tired of that method of progression. Getting a good grip on the handle-bars, I mounted and struck out. It was dirty wet work, bumping over the roots, splashing through the pools, ploughing through the mud first on one side of the trail and then on the other to lodge some large bunches of roots. After travelling like this for a mile I lost a nut off my front wheel but had the good fortune to pick it up in a mud puddle about a hundred yards back. It was then put on "stay."

About noon we caught up to an Indian pack train at the top of the plateau before descending to the Blackwater River. It is hard enough to pass a pack train on a horse but when one is mounted on a wheel well to use a colloquialism, there is going to be something done. The horse in front suddenly became aware of the machine and bolted ahead. The rest followed suit as I came up to them with the result that there was a mass of ten horses struggling and kicking to get ahead. I finally dismounted and walked past.

From here we commenced to drop down to the level of the river. This is done in two successive descents, the first leading on to a plateau about a half mile wide. The second descent is about three hundred feet, the trail winding down the face of the hill. I commenced to ride but the impossibility of making an about turn was quickly demonstrated. Then I began to walk, but the steps soon lengthened until I was really on the jump.

The Blackwater River runs at the foot of the hill, the trail crossing it at the Telegraph Cabin. The stream broke but as we were crossing the bridge and the invitation to come into the cabin was quickly accepted. Here Mr. Walker had a hot lunch for us and even went so far as to give us a hot bath. Here we were able to think of the amount we put away. The storm lasted for a couple of hours when the sun appeared bright and strong and in an hour all traces of the downpour had disappeared.

During the afternoon we amused ourselves teasing the cats. After entering the cat to us we put pussy over a certain card. A few taps with the heel and pussy would be ten feet away throwing dirt for a hundred yards. Occasionally the torturing would drop a few "cuss" words, the wasps being very impatient. The next day we were off fairly early, after rounding up Dick's horse which had taken French leave from the stable. Mr. Walker accompanied us for about a mile on our way. After climbing out of the valley the trail became fairly smooth and hard.

In a short time we caught up to the pack train but this time I was wise. Striking off the trail, I circled through the trees out ahead of the train while the Indians stood with open mouths. The horse in front was very fast and we put all thought of a race out of my head. Shortly after we rode into Deep Creek camping ground where the second refuge cabin is stationed, thirty-five miles from Quenell.

All the hills were covered with hall and sticky clay rendering it very hard to get a foothold. Just at dusk I reached the cabin where Dick had already started. I was dirty wet, my clothes were dry, a big hot supper and a cigar will make one forget almost any trouble.

The next day, Sunday, I laid out, putting in the morning cleaning up my gear. On Monday I was off again, this time by myself. The trail was about the same as usual, side and walk. The trail was about the same as usual, side and walk. The trail was about the same as usual, side and walk.

On Monday I was off again, this time by myself. The trail was about the same as usual, side and walk. The trail was about the same as usual, side and walk. The trail was about the same as usual, side and walk.

Shortly afterwards I reached the Hudson Bay Co.'s post where Mr. Peters, the officer in charge, gave me a hearty welcome. Ten miles from Fraser Lake I reached a sandy hill, very appropriately called Mount View. From the summit of this hill one can see for miles to the south and west, a splendid view being had of the Nechaco valley. At noon I reached the cabin on the divide, twenty-three miles from Fraser Lake. At this point I started on the road grade to Stuart Lake. After passing Anderson Lake eight miles from the lake shore, the country is level, with small poplars and cottonwoods growing on it, and an occasional meadow where the Indians have their camps. The road is level, with small poplars and cottonwoods growing on it, and an occasional meadow where the Indians have their camps.

Very strangely, it of Canada, accustomed matters and inspiring in the destiny of the of Dalgety was opposed chiefly on the score does not possess rail chief cities of the the strong card play and his cohorts in the almost wholly continental much had been said capital site question had long grown weary. "Nevertheless," to alia's inconclusive the Federal Capital weariness twenty tin vast importance that rest. In the selectio

This part of British Columbia, while now so settled, yet of the Hudson Bay Company is concerned, the first post being founded in 1806. During the last two years, however, people have been coming in and taking up homesteads chiefly in the Nechaco valley and around Fraser and Franconia Lakes as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will in all probability pass through that part of the country. It is present, which I practically carried the British Columbia has its towns and flourishing settlements as large as any in the present settled part of the Province.



HE time of of Austral session just been very ill at settlement site question at the prev made in the face of New South Wales and his following force possible to curing a reversal of stitution of Canberra success. Dalgety's dvalled, and it is now atlasia as decided tOttawa of the Southo attracted but conc to this decision will ternary history as nterness on both side or abuse of personali Tamut, an obscur line of New South W be remembered, was pitched upon as the with protest and ob of the chosen site be is to be utterly mad more than one thous ing very plainly hin ers with whom cert were suspiciously in for the selection, w to accept.

Dalgety then can vorite candidate, a position persistently "Dalgety, to quote "Picturesque New S Coghlin, I. S. O., li southwest of Cooma, a height of 2,500 feet surrounding the pre a grassy and undul with granite boulders pre-historic lusherly field with a huge, had sown broadcast Looking westward, o of timbered mounta to some extent fro through a gap in the glimpse of white dr clear the hollows of a clear day the upp ciusko is visible fro skio flow through fo perennial waters of capital site the stream forms a beautiful na very probably be th The water supply is at Findlaye will su dant power for the g lighting and traction will probably be continuous sheet of length and two miles which the citizens m boating. The decom forms roads which no to be able to cut in and puddle into mud hills, at varying dista ment peaks command rolling plains. The o and cold in winter; b urged that the Dalge swept wilderness g gives witness in the who live in the distri red-checked, active o ren—need say little s the Manaro climi in the orchards. Spl the branches of large flavor bear freely; and currants are ple frosts happen to intem pears, peaches, necta southeast there is a t of good wheat land; tive plains of black surrounding country most exclusively to s that the agricultural are considerable. De sition as Australia's to the local schoolma first advanced the di supported by Messrs and others, fought h undaunted by the m

Very strangely, it of Canada, accustomed matters and inspiring in the destiny of the of Dalgety was opposed chiefly on the score does not possess rail chief cities of the the strong card play and his cohorts in the almost wholly continental much had been said capital site question had long grown weary.

Dalgety—Australia's City of Destiny

By C. H. Gibbons

THE time of the Federal Parliament of Australia during the over-long session just drawn to a close has been very largely devoted to the final settlement of the vexed capital site question, the choice of Dalgety at the previous session having been made in the face of the strenuous opposition of New South Wales, and State Premier Wade and his followers this year bringing every force possible to bear in the hope of securing a reversal of the verdict and the substitution of Canberra for Dalgety, but without success. Dalgety's champions have again prevailed, and it is now accepted throughout Australasia as decided that Dalgety is to be the Ottawa of the Southern Commonwealth. The protracted but conclusive debate leading up to this decision will live in Australian parliamentary history as marked by extreme bitterness on both sides, and unprecedented use or abuse of personalities.

Tumut, an obscure hamlet near the border-line of New South Wales and Victoria, it will be remembered, was three or four years ago pitched upon as the site of the future capital. Forthwith the clear Australian air was vibrant with protest and objection, the water supply of the chosen site being declared with emphasis to be utterly inadequate for any place of more than one thousand population and it being very plainly hinted that real estate boomers with whom certain members of parliament were suspiciously in touch, were responsible for the selection, which the people declined to accept.

Dalgety then came to the front as the favorite candidate, and has held the favorite's position persistently and surely to the end.

Dalgety, to quote the authoritative work on "Picturesque New South Wales" of T. A. Coghlin, I. S. O., lies about 30 miles to the southwest of Cooma, in the Monaro district, at a height of 2,500 feet. The land immediately surrounding the present village of Dalgety is a grassy and undulating plain, bespangled with granite boulders. It looks as though some pre-historic lumbering giant had ploughed his field with a huge, primitive implement, and had sown broadcast the seed of mountains.

Looking westward, one sees an abrupt rampart of timbered mountains, which shelters the site to some extent from the cold winds, and through a gap in the dark range there is a glimpse of white drifts on the slopes and in the hollows of the snowy mountains. On a clear day the upper portion of lordly Kosciusko is visible from Dalgety. From Kosciusko flow through forest and gorge the clear perennial waters of the Snowy river. At the capital site the stream makes a great curve and forms a beautiful natural boundary for what will probably be the chief portion of the city. The water supply is inexhaustible, and a weat at Jindabyne will supply the city with abundant power for the generation of electricity for lighting and traction purposes. Another weir will probably be constructed that will form a continuous sheet of water several miles in length and two miles in breadth—a lake upon which the citizens may enjoy the pleasures of boating. The decomposed granite of this spot forms roads which no amount of traffic seems to be able to cut into deep ruts or to crush and puddle into mud. On all sides there are hills, at varying distances, and the more prominent peaks command an unbroken view of the rolling plains. The climate is cool in summer and cold in winter; but against those who have urged that the Dalgety country is a blizzard-swept wilderness, the bloom of the camellia gives witness in the open garden. The people who live in the district—the blithe old woman, red-cheeked, active old men, and sturdy children—need say little as to the healthfulness of the Manaro climate. English fruits flourish in the orchards. Splendid cherries weigh down the branches of large trees; apples of excellent flavor bear freely; gooseberries, raspberries and currants are plentiful; and unless late frosts happen to interfere with their development, there are good crops in the district of pears, peaches, nectarines and apricots. To the southeast there is a tract of about 20,000 acres of good wheat land; to the northeast are extensive plains of black soil. Thus although the surrounding country is at present devoted almost exclusively to sheep raising, it is evident that the agricultural possibilities of the district are considerable. Dalgety owes its proud position as Australia's selected capital, directly to the local schoolmaster, Mr. C. Sherwin, who first advanced the district's claims, and ably supported by Messrs. F. Litchfield, D. Crisp and others, fought hard for their recognition, undaunted by the fire of ridicule.

Very strangely, it will seem to the people of Canada, accustomed to larger views of public matters and inspired by greater confidence in the destiny of their own country, the choice of Dalgety was opposed by New South Wales chiefly on the score that at the present time it does not possess railway connection with the chief cities of the federated states. This was the strong card played by State Premier Wade and his cohorts in their campaign for Canberra—another "city" whose importance has been and is altogether in the future, and necessarily almost wholly contingent upon its hoped for political endowment. During the campaign so much had been said and printed upon the capital site question that the everyday citizen had long grown weary of its mere mention.

"Nevertheless," to quote the Bulletin, Australia's incoercible national journal, "even if the Federal Capital question does become a weariness twenty times over, it is a matter of so vast importance that it cannot be allowed to rest. In the selection of this Capital, Australia has a chance to make history as it was never made before. It has an opportunity to do something that has no precedent in all the world's records from the days of Adam onwards. Never previously, so far as we are aware, has a free people set out to create a city that was to be the capital of a whole continent, and that a continent wholly under one Government and occupied by people of one race, one color and one language. The event is unique and an effort should be made to realize the greatness of the occasion, and to live up to it."

Dalgety, which has now been agreed upon as the Australian City of Destiny, is not as yet in existence save as a small and unimportant hamlet. It consists of two or three score ranch houses and pretty village homes, with a few shops or stores, a church, a school, a post office and general goods emporium, all of which have seemingly come together for comfort or companionship. It occupies however what may almost be termed an ideal site in such a dry country as Australia, the Snowy river giving assurance of an abundant and never-failing water supply, and mingling its hill-born waters with the sea at Two-fold Bay, which in the process of time will be Dalgety's important seaport. Natural and geographical conditions make for the future importance of Dalgety commercially and industrially, as well as socially and politically. Curiously, indeed, this has been urged against its choice by the advocates being repeatedly cited as examples of national Capitals wholly and desirably separated from the business and industrial activities of their respective countries. In this connection the Bulletin, which is distinctly a national publication, recently expressed itself with characteristic vigor and broad patriotism. It said:

"The two weary examples of Ottawa and Washington have been quoted so often that it is worth while to enquire what it really amounts to. When the Canadians made their Federal Capital at Ottawa, they first selected a peaceful village very like Dalgety, beside a river greater than the Snowy, but like it, clean and swift, and capable of supplying abundant power for manufacturing purposes. They had no idea of making their capital a mere small political centre, mouldering on a dry Canberra plain; they meant it to be if possible a busy home of commerce and industry. If it boomed to such an extent that in time it eclipsed Montreal and Toronto and Quebec, the Canadians were quite willing that it should boom. It was a national asset, and they wanted and want their national assets to grow big. In this respect they were and are unlike those parish Australians whose great desire is that the capital of the whole continent shall be small and mean, so as not to eclipse the mere state cities. Under Canada's enlightened policy, Ottawa grew rapidly. In 1881 the population was about 27,000. Today Ottawa and its suburbs have a population of nearly 90,000, and the city keeps expanding. To all appearances when it musters 500,000 people it will be still expanding. It has flour mills, immense paper mills, sawmills, iron works, and other manufactures, and it hopes to have many more. The great, clean, swift Ottawa river, one of the largest in Canada, supplies an abundance of cheap power. A hustling place is Ottawa, and a shocking reproach to those mean Australians who say that this continent only wants

good land. And Brisbane was placed far up a shallow river, because people like the present crowd of Canberrites, saw clearly that the river was quite deep enough for any vessel that could ever possibly want to come up to a place like Brisbane. Maryborough and Rockhampton were placed far up tortuous streams, and Townsville was built beside a

halet on a dry plain and a spoonful of water in a creek to make a capital, because it was to be a mere artificial political centre, with no manufactures or commerce or population to speak of. And Washington, another artificial political centre, is also an evidence against those who hold that our Federal city must necessarily have no future. Washington had 100,000 people in 1870; it has 300,000 today. If either Washington or Ottawa had been placed beside Cotter Creek (the only water supply for the suggested capital at Canberra) they would have been very dry and hopeless places by this time.

"But in reality there is no need to go abroad for examples and warnings. Australia is its own example. This country has suffered greatly in its short life though worse than folly of individuals like the Canberrites of today, who reckoned that any old place or circumstance was good enough, because there never was going to be any population worth mentioning. Sydney's streets are narrow and winding and densely overcrowded, for the reason that, within the lifetime of people still surviving, certain fools laid it down that Sydney, being a mere colonial town, would never be anything very large, and its narrow ways would easily carry all the traffic there would ever be. Therefore Sydney needs to be reconstructed at a gigantic cost. Brisbane's streets are narrow for the same reason; it was nearly being supplied with wide thoroughfares, but a supercilious jack-in-office decided that, as there never would be any people worth alluding to, wide streets were a mere waste of

saucer of water on the same principle; and Melbourne was planted miles up the trickle of the Yarra because it was quite obvious to the prophets of the hour that the little brown sloop of moisture was deep enough for any commerce such an unimportant spot would have. Almost everywhere the theory seemed to be that, as the new town or city would never have more than 20,000 population or so, it was quite unnecessary to look ahead beyond that figure. The doctrine that there wasn't any future took possession of Australia when it was still very young. And Little Australians have learned nothing by experience, though experience shrieks at them from every city on the Australian coast. In laying out a capital they wanted to go on the same lines as their dead and discredited predecessors and assume that there is no future for Australia, and that any old place will do. There was no need for a river to supply abundance of economical power for industries, because there would never be any industries. There was no need for much drinking water, because there would never be more than 40,000 population at the most to drink it. There was no need of a port for there never be any commerce worth mentioning. Even a fine site was superfluous, for there would be hardly anyone there to admire the scenery."

With which spanking of the Little Australians, the Bulletin returns to its knitting. It may not be generally known but, in contradiction of the accepted disposition of nations toward the centralization of capitals, the principle was accepted when the federation of the Australian states was accomplished that the future capital should be selected within the maternal state of New South Wales, and "essentially within the sphere of New South Wales influence, commerce, sentiment and other advantages"—a condition which again must appear to the outsider strangely antagonistic to the natural development of a truly national capital.

It is probable that a new and very profitable industry may follow the appointment of Mr. H. C. Dannevig as Federal Director of Fisheries. Though fish is abundant all round our coasts, and most of it of delicious flavor, no systematic attempt has yet been made to develop the fisheries as a staple industry. There is no reason why great canning industries should not be brought into existence, since the experiments already made show that Australian fish preserves its flavor admirably both in tin and glass. Capital and experience are the two primal necessities, and as soon as the Fisheries Department is able to make a report on the marine resources of the continent, the former should be speedily forthcoming. It is clear from what has already been made known that a fortune awaits the pioneers of this proposed new industry.

It is announced that the Melbourne City Council, in order to bring its freezing works at the abattoirs up to date, and to provide the best means of transit, will build, at its own expense, a line of railway from South Kensington (on the main line to Bendigo) to the abattoirs. It is estimated that this will cost about \$10,000, and that the extra dues obtained owing to the facilities thus afforded, will make the outlay revenue producing.

The great success which has attended vine growing in Victoria and South Australia has

caused attention to be directed to the extension of the industry in New South Wales, where it is at present comparatively unimportant. All experience goes to show that the culture of the vine is a highly remunerative enterprise. There are many instances of families living comfortably on five acres of table grape vines. Much of the land, if not most of it, is admirably adapted to vine culture, and as the work is pleasant, and not particularly arduous, it is rather remarkable that, in this respect, New South Wales should be so far behind her neighbours. Of her total wine production of 6,000,000 gallons, Australia last year exported 811,711 gallons to the United Kingdom and a steady increase is shown in the consumption of Australian wines; last year's figures indicating an improvement to the extent of 97,591 gallons on those of 1906. Another important consideration is the utilization of by-products of wine making, and especially of the lees, which contain a high proportion of pure cream of tartar. So far no attempt has been made to utilize these by-products.

The Minister of Works, Mr. J. Price, reports that excellent progress is being made in the survey of the Western Australian portion of the great trans-Australian railway. Two departmental officers have already left Perth in order to survey the first 150 miles of the route from the starting point to Kalgoorlie, and as the camels reach Kanowna from Figalong Creek the survey party will be sent forward. It is proposed to locate a traverse of the centre line, marking it with posts every mile. Rough surveys of catchments for water supply will be made, and all important features adjacent to the proposed line will be noted. The Government will probably send a hand-boring plant with the party to test for water down to a depth of 100 feet.

The splendid productivity of Western Australia is well illustrated by the specimens of grasses and crops which are being received almost daily by the Department of Agriculture. Among other recent specimens are some fine clumps of barnyard grass, which grows from its own seed every year on moist lands. From one seed forty-nine stalks issued, rising to a height of about 4 feet. Some fine specimens of Beauty of Hebron and up-to-date potatoes have also been sent in. These were grown on portions of the reclaimed foreshore of Lake Gasmer. The seeds were obtained from Sutton's and yielded 18 cwt. to every cwt. planted. The potatoes named have been proved to be well adapted to the conditions of Western Australia. The possibilities of Perth sand have been strikingly demonstrated by Dr. Haynes, who has grown some very luxuriant plots of both African Wonder and Rhodes grass with no fertilizer except a sprinkling of bone dust. They have grown to a height of over two feet.

The cane harvest has begun in the sugar districts, and, though the estimated output, 175,000 tons, shows a decrease on last year, owing to the labor difficulty in the northern districts, the estimate must, in the circumstances, be regarded as fairly satisfactory. It is believed that there will be a fair supply of labor for the harvesting; but the cost of it has gone up rapidly during the past few years. Strong criticism is levelled at the recent decision of the Minister for Customs, who has made it clear that he expects good wages, and no deduction for wet weather, to be paid to the casual labor employed during the off season in the planting and cultivation of crops. The objections to the decision rest not so much on the actual amount of wages to be paid as in the fact that the minister has taken to himself the right to fix an arbitrary rate of wages and standard of work, and has fixed the one rate and standard for the extreme south near Brisbane, and for the far north, slightly south of Cookstown. As the imported laborers, under their contracts, will work ten hours a day for 22s. 6d. a week, it is argued that an impossible position has been created by Mr. Chapman fixing a day of eight hours and wages 5s. per day for other labor of a similar class. Moreover, the regulation applies only to the non-harvesting portion of the year; yet it is then that the greatest difficulty is experienced in the north.

The official publication of the Royal Assent to the Northern Territory Transfer Bill gives promise of enormous development work in the not remote future. A field will be open for thousands of immigrants in this vast area, which is now to be officially taken over by the Commonwealth. The first step will be the construction of a great cross-continental railway line to link Adelaide with Port Darwin and other lines to connect Port Darwin with other State capitals. The Northern Territory is rich in resources of every kind. Iron and coal and a wonderful variety of the precious metals exist in enormous quantities, and there are colossal tracts of land where anything and everything will grow that can be grown in any other tropical climate. There are vast possibilities in store for this Cinderella among the Australian States.

Chopin hated playing at social festivities. To a lady who, after the dinner, asked him to play he melancholically answered: "Is it really necessary? I only ate so little."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

QUEENSLAND.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

It is probable that a new and very profitable industry may follow the appointment of Mr. H. C. Dannevig as Federal Director of Fisheries. Though fish is abundant all round our coasts, and most of it of delicious flavor, no systematic attempt has yet been made to develop the fisheries as a staple industry. There is no reason why great canning industries should not be brought into existence, since the experiments already made show that Australian fish preserves its flavor admirably both in tin and glass. Capital and experience are the two primal necessities, and as soon as the Fisheries Department is able to make a report on the marine resources of the continent, the former should be speedily forthcoming. It is clear from what has already been made known that a fortune awaits the pioneers of this proposed new industry.

It is announced that the Melbourne City Council, in order to bring its freezing works at the abattoirs up to date, and to provide the best means of transit, will build, at its own expense, a line of railway from South Kensington (on the main line to Bendigo) to the abattoirs. It is estimated that this will cost about \$10,000, and that the extra dues obtained owing to the facilities thus afforded, will make the outlay revenue producing.

The great success which has attended vine growing in Victoria and South Australia has

caused attention to be directed to the extension of the industry in New South Wales, where it is at present comparatively unimportant. All experience goes to show that the culture of the vine is a highly remunerative enterprise. There are many instances of families living comfortably on five acres of table grape vines. Much of the land, if not most of it, is admirably adapted to vine culture, and as the work is pleasant, and not particularly arduous, it is rather remarkable that, in this respect, New South Wales should be so far behind her neighbours. Of her total wine production of 6,000,000 gallons, Australia last year exported 811,711 gallons to the United Kingdom and a steady increase is shown in the consumption of Australian wines; last year's figures indicating an improvement to the extent of 97,591 gallons on those of 1906. Another important consideration is the utilization of by-products of wine making, and especially of the lees, which contain a high proportion of pure cream of tartar. So far no attempt has been made to utilize these by-products.

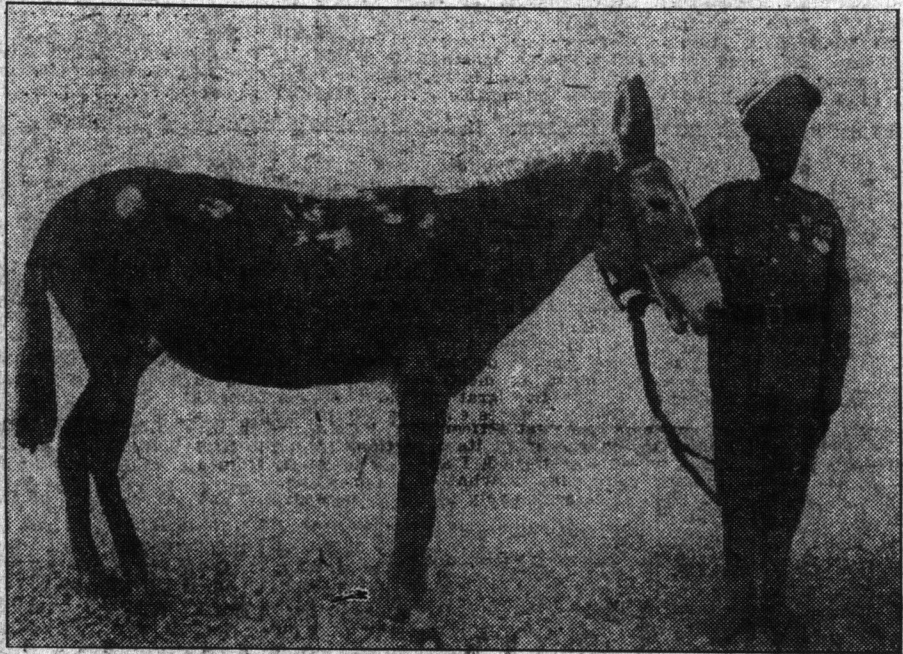
The Minister of Works, Mr. J. Price, reports that excellent progress is being made in the survey of the Western Australian portion of the great trans-Australian railway. Two departmental officers have already left Perth in order to survey the first 150 miles of the route from the starting point to Kalgoorlie, and as the camels reach Kanowna from Figalong Creek the survey party will be sent forward. It is proposed to locate a traverse of the centre line, marking it with posts every mile. Rough surveys of catchments for water supply will be made, and all important features adjacent to the proposed line will be noted. The Government will probably send a hand-boring plant with the party to test for water down to a depth of 100 feet.

The splendid productivity of Western Australia is well illustrated by the specimens of grasses and crops which are being received almost daily by the Department of Agriculture. Among other recent specimens are some fine clumps of barnyard grass, which grows from its own seed every year on moist lands. From one seed forty-nine stalks issued, rising to a height of about 4 feet. Some fine specimens of Beauty of Hebron and up-to-date potatoes have also been sent in. These were grown on portions of the reclaimed foreshore of Lake Gasmer. The seeds were obtained from Sutton's and yielded 18 cwt. to every cwt. planted. The potatoes named have been proved to be well adapted to the conditions of Western Australia. The possibilities of Perth sand have been strikingly demonstrated by Dr. Haynes, who has grown some very luxuriant plots of both African Wonder and Rhodes grass with no fertilizer except a sprinkling of bone dust. They have grown to a height of over two feet.

The cane harvest has begun in the sugar districts, and, though the estimated output, 175,000 tons, shows a decrease on last year, owing to the labor difficulty in the northern districts, the estimate must, in the circumstances, be regarded as fairly satisfactory. It is believed that there will be a fair supply of labor for the harvesting; but the cost of it has gone up rapidly during the past few years. Strong criticism is levelled at the recent decision of the Minister for Customs, who has made it clear that he expects good wages, and no deduction for wet weather, to be paid to the casual labor employed during the off season in the planting and cultivation of crops. The objections to the decision rest not so much on the actual amount of wages to be paid as in the fact that the minister has taken to himself the right to fix an arbitrary rate of wages and standard of work, and has fixed the one rate and standard for the extreme south near Brisbane, and for the far north, slightly south of Cookstown. As the imported laborers, under their contracts, will work ten hours a day for 22s. 6d. a week, it is argued that an impossible position has been created by Mr. Chapman fixing a day of eight hours and wages 5s. per day for other labor of a similar class. Moreover, the regulation applies only to the non-harvesting portion of the year; yet it is then that the greatest difficulty is experienced in the north.

The official publication of the Royal Assent to the Northern Territory Transfer Bill gives promise of enormous development work in the not remote future. A field will be open for thousands of immigrants in this vast area, which is now to be officially taken over by the Commonwealth. The first step will be the construction of a great cross-continental railway line to link Adelaide with Port Darwin and other lines to connect Port Darwin with other State capitals. The Northern Territory is rich in resources of every kind. Iron and coal and a wonderful variety of the precious metals exist in enormous quantities, and there are colossal tracts of land where anything and everything will grow that can be grown in any other tropical climate. There are vast possibilities in store for this Cinderella among the Australian States.

Chopin hated playing at social festivities. To a lady who, after the dinner, asked him to play he melancholically answered: "Is it really necessary? I only ate so little."



A COMRADE OF LORD BOBS

In connection with Lord Roberts' visit to Canada the following may be of interest to your readers, writes an esteemed correspondent of The Colonist. The subject of the accompanying photograph, named Kandahar, is kept as a pet in No. 3 Mountain Battery, list of war services give his history in a concise form.

Date of foaling	1876
Date taken on strength of Battery	1879
Date cast for age and retained as a Battery Pet	1879

He is entitled to wear the following medals on his brow band, as he always did on State occasions: Afghan War Medal, Kandahar Star, Old Frontier Medal, New Frontier Medal, Long and Distinguished Service Medal.

In November last he marched with the Battery the 532 miles from Quetta to Rawal Pindi, and from accounts received recently was very fit and well. It is his privilege to lead the Battery to water and it is one which he guards very jealously. No. 3 Mountain Battery took part in the recent campaign against the Zalka Khels, and I can well imagine old Kandahar's feelings of resentment when the Battery marched out and left him with the young and sick mules in the lines.

South Kensington (on the main line to Bendigo) to the abattoirs. It is estimated that this will cost about \$10,000, and that the extra dues obtained owing to the facilities thus afforded, will make the outlay revenue producing.

The great success which has attended vine growing in Victoria and South Australia has

caused attention to be directed to the extension of the industry in New South Wales, where it is at present comparatively unimportant. All experience goes to show that the culture of the vine is a highly remunerative enterprise. There are many instances of families living comfortably on five acres of table grape vines. Much of the land, if not most of it, is admirably adapted to vine culture, and as the work is pleasant, and not particularly arduous, it is rather remarkable that, in this respect, New South Wales should be so far behind her neighbours. Of her total wine production of 6,000,000 gallons, Australia last year exported 811,711 gallons to the United Kingdom and a steady increase is shown in the consumption of Australian wines; last year's figures indicating an improvement to the extent of 97,591 gallons on those of 1906. Another important consideration is the utilization of by-products of wine making, and especially of the lees, which contain a high proportion of pure cream of tartar. So far no attempt has been made to utilize these by-products.

The Minister of Works, Mr. J. Price, reports that excellent progress is being made in the survey of the Western Australian portion of the great trans-Australian railway. Two departmental officers have already left Perth in order to survey the first 150 miles of the route from the starting point to Kalgoorlie, and as the camels reach Kanowna from Figalong Creek the survey party will be sent forward. It is proposed to locate a traverse of the centre line, marking it with posts every mile. Rough surveys of catchments for water supply will be made, and all important features adjacent to the proposed line will be noted. The Government will probably send a hand-boring plant with the party to test for water down to a depth of 100 feet.

The splendid productivity of Western Australia is well illustrated by the specimens of grasses and crops which are being received almost daily by the Department of Agriculture. Among other recent specimens are some fine clumps of barnyard grass, which grows from its own seed every year on moist lands. From one seed forty-nine stalks issued, rising to a height of about 4 feet. Some fine specimens of Beauty of Hebron and up-to-date potatoes have also been sent in. These were grown on portions of the reclaimed foreshore of Lake Gasmer. The seeds were obtained from Sutton's and yielded 18 cwt. to every cwt. planted. The potatoes named have been proved to be well adapted to the conditions of Western Australia. The possibilities of Perth sand have been strikingly demonstrated by Dr. Haynes, who has grown some very luxuriant plots of both African Wonder and Rhodes grass with no fertilizer except a sprinkling of bone dust. They have grown to a height of over two feet.

that the rural Ontario has increase of On-bods; while the manufacturers tell sense to the the East. Transportation is so obvious

solidarity there unication to an ally importa-

ation problems the ties that bind body pol- discussed close ways of Canada with a decade, to four hun- those experiences rough its reflex mind.

anks to the same sary to discuss fore you discern a whole, of the sources of the omnion al has been said of having cap- tive positions. to run the Em- untability which But if govern- with new con- venture to be- ing in the hand oblems of high

will get all the anxious nights or agnands and not earnings. cious youngsters. —The Lord ere are kittens. that we have

line for which enormous ad- ties to teams. tant Meccas of filled, and un- able the hosts of the whole serve ke more money or three of his put less into by for every 134 mile for —every if the employes et we are asked as the English

say, "Let there re to be envied, me envious, and art of the truth ined for break- s role if I have the railway on- the hidden treat- nearths of the difficulties that

and sticky clay old. where Dick had d tired but some- clear will make

putting in the time by myself. ride and walk, a large wind- on each other very poor etch of country level. ver Dam refuge ch. Five miles agback along a mound main- feet above the to twenty feet

ended abruptly. A few miles of Lake. There is out of the lake- out on a bar- ce. As I was e came up and an offer I very

very kindly put early as I ch Fraser Lake. Charleson ad- illage of Stony watch me, even trail runs along a branching off I reached the ch. The trail bnd with the ex-udson Bay Co's charge, gave me

ed a sandy hill. From the sum- to the south and Nechaco valley, divide, twenty- point I started. After passing lake shore, the nd cottonwoods dow where the tall was excoo- ordinary, which east. Bumping back dire my when five min- amounted and ne to the lake. river where the salmon. One of Bay Company of the lake. This d twenty mil- the few accl- last two hun-

lle new to set- Bay Compe- ended in I- ple have been chiefly in the Francis Lake ill in all prob- country. attil this part of purchasing settle- settled part of

and sticky clay old. where Dick had d tired but some- clear will make

putting in the time by myself. ride and walk, a large wind- on each other very poor etch of country level. ver Dam refuge ch. Five miles agback along a mound main- feet above the to twenty feet

ended abruptly. A few miles of Lake. There is out of the lake- out on a bar- ce. As I was e came up and an offer I very

very kindly put early as I ch Fraser Lake. Charleson ad- illage of Stony watch me, even trail runs along a branching off I reached the ch. The trail bnd with the ex-udson Bay Co's charge, gave me

