## Cbe Semi-Mterkly Calomisiof.

VOL L. NO. 193 VICTORIA, B, C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908, FIFTIETH YEAR

BALKAN PEACE
Is INDICATE

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The Austrian Forien Minister Shows Country's Pac




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VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908 zuazativer








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## IN PARLAMENT

Returns to Date Show Majority of 48 For the Laurier EVEN CONTESTS DEFERRED
markable Majorities Given
Conservative Candidates in Manitoha

HOLLAND AND CASTRO


THE VICTORIA COLONIST
MONTEAGLE COMES
FROM THE ORIENT
Brings Large Cargo of Silk-
$\therefore$ Chinese and Japanese in Steerage





JURY FINDS GRIFITHS LIMTEE SERYICE ALI $\mid$ ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD
TOOK HIS OWN LFE

## Brussels and Fillet Net Waists

\author{
New. Consignment to Hand

 $\$ 4.75, \$ 6.50, \$ 8.35, \$ 9.25, \$ 10.25$,

$\$ 12.50, \$ 14.00$ and $\$ 16.75$ <br> | SPECIAL BARGAIN TODAY <br>  |  |
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HENRY YOUNG \& COMPANY 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.


## VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

 GROCERIESWrite us for prices and we can save you money. Mai ders receive our best attention,

COPAS \& YOUNG Northern Interior of B. C. will find a full atook of mining too les, oampo outfitio and provisionn at River and hoadquarritors, for outtitt ing for above pointe
R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C

## To Contractors and Builders

> plying Yale \& Towne hardware for many of the palatial homes being erected in the city and vicinity. Yaie \& Towne hardware is being used in the best business blocks in the city. Let us figure for you. Estimates cheerfully. given.
B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.


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Pmanferesonstani"
Mantels, Grates and Tiles
Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement
Sole Agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and/Manufacturers

RAYMOND \& SONS

INFLEXIBLE BEATS

| ALL OCEAN RECORDS |  |
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|  | sident Fifty Yoars |
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| mg strichy kept from, the public, our |  |
| elabie source that sho made the ex- |  |
| rainary spead of ryk kn | ${ }_{\text {at }}^{\text {at }}$ |
| er. The Mnfexible |  |
|  | ationatic representatives who |



## Leaders of the World's Armed Legions



LTHOUGH throughout the wide world
at present there
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miilatry




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## The Letters of Men of Letters



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 he Kaiser, ot here Imperial military cabinite of would pay an imporant foie shiud hosisiter


 Sthe wholives sike an asceticit,that he many




 Okti, Oram, Yamagati, Teraudi, Kuroki Would come to the frout sesin yere therif coum



 of Commander-in-Chief of an army he probably
makes the poorest showing of any of this fel-
low-rulers similarly placed even Erancis



 Suaf ot the Itrainan arm, and with rank next



## PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE


 Great Hall of the college. His address con-
sisted of a review of the progess of medical
science during the last fifty ears, sisted of a review of the progress of medical
science during the last ifty years, and of the
far-reaching effects of the development of the Darwinian theory of evolution. In medicine,
as well as in surgery, he said, we were half
a century ago hardly more than emerging a century ago hardly more than emerging
from mediaevalism. The medical curriculum
had developed year by year, and was simply had developed year by year, and was simply
a development of the process of evolution.
Anatom, instead of being the one dominant Anatomy, instead of being the one dominant
subject of study, had to take its place as one
of the five sciences in which the medical pracsubject of study, had to take its place as one
of the five sciences in which the medical prac-
titioner must be proficient. There was no other profession in which fundamental know-
ledge of so many sciences was necessary. . mo
matter how many degrees or diplomas they matter how, many degrees or diplomas they
might obtain, they could never cease to be
medical students. His advice to the student
was to see that the foundations of his technimedical students. His advice to the stuct
was to see that the foundations of his tech
cal knowlege were sound, otherwise the
would winevig would inevitably be weakness in the super
structure. No one man could hope to master
the whole of the sciences, or to come town the whole of the esciences, or to tome to master
one science as it ought to be known. Indeed, one ssience os science he had been teaching for
in the one
the last 48 years it seemed to him that he was
only now beginning to learn the depth of his only now beginning to learn the depth of his
ignorance. Students were perhaps a little to much spoon-fed by their teachers, and were
allowed to take things for granted without
working them out for themselves. The coulallowed to take things for granted
working them out for themselves.
sequence was that the knowledge
made only a transien impression on " $\pm$ aisix

CHASE at a perfectly safe distance; ootten the disively
did not appear to me to be safe, but they knew did not appear to me to be safe, but they knew
the killing range of my choke barrels bette
than I did myself, and took care to than I did myself, and took care to keep jus
that. distance away, though often allowing a a
approach to within a few feet of the danger uat. distance away, though often a alowing a
aproach to within a few feet of the dange
pone. An old English rook is said to. abe abl
io smell powder, and I Know for a fact that
if you walk down a field where they are feed ne. An old English rook is said to, be abl
o smell powder, and I know for a fact that
f you walk down a field where they are feed
ng with attick under your arm, they will
ke little notice of you, whereas, if you sub ake littile notice of you, whereas, if you sub
atitute a gun for the stick, they will take goo
care that you have the whole field to yoursel care that you have the whole field to yoursel
when you arrive in it; they take no chances.
The Canadian wild goose has a sense
humor, howeyer; he knows just how near i humor, howeyer; he knows just how near it
Ss safe to allow you to approah in his direction, and he will take good care not to let you
get within range if he can help it, but it seems
to afford him a keen delight at times to allow to afrord am a eeen
yout to come near enough to fancy that you are
within range, and io induce you to waste your
ammunition in vainly saluting his retreating form.
Many an unsuccessful attempt have I mad
to circumvent this wary bird, and many time have I had to acknowledge defeat; for a
long time Providence seemed to be fighting
on their side to prevent me bagging even one on their side to prevent me bagging even one
of them, in spite of a perseverance that led to
the braving of hardships such as none but the braving of hardships such as none but a
shooting "crank" would dream of undergoing
of his own free will. Some of those who have had an easy thing
shooting geese on the prairie or flighting over
flats and meadows will no doubt smile at this shooting geese on the prairic or flighting ove
flata and meadows will no oubb smile at thin,
and say I am talking through my hat, but
was as I said and say 1 am talking through my hat, but it
was, as $I$ said, never, my lot to come across
geese in easy phaees, and the only chancos
have ever had at them have been on the inlets
of the const and I have ever had at them have been on the thinets
of the coast, and I know of nothing quite so so
difficult in this sort of cointry as the making difficult in this soft of cotintry as the makin
of a good bag of the Cana dian honker. Lon
cold waits behind a blind patiently cold waits behind a blind, patiently looking
for the geese which never canewith the ther
moneter well below dhe freezingppoint, and the wind bitowimg straightif from the the Artcic remions
are a mere nothing to the sportsman who has set his heart on getting his goose and cooking behind a log or a bush on one side of a little
bay, where. I knew they came in to feed, only
to see them slowly circle slowly round the bay to see them slowly circle slowly round the bay
to settle eventually well out of range on the
side furthest from my place of concealment. side furthest from my place of coneealment,
The next evening I would choose the other
site, and - wourld the, Exasperating birds, truly, but worth it all when you do get them
one big honker makes a good bag and two o
more are something to brag about more ar Two years ago we were visited on the
coast with some of the severest weather ever
known even to the pioneers... Real estate men known even to the pioneers.. Real estate men
who had advertised the mildness of the climate
were in despair seeing the clerk of the weathe were in despair seeing the clerk of the weather
giving the ine to their descriptions of the open
winters of this fayored coast country; housewinters of this favored coast country; house-
holders were pulling long faces at the plumb-
ers den caprice of King Frost, and there was not
a little grumbling at the visitation of a sample
of weather which had evidently sot out of its of weather which had evidently got out of it
right course and had been sent to British Col
umbia in mistake for the Yukon or some ${ }^{\text {Fast }}$ umbia in mistake for the Yukon or sonne East
ern Provinice, where they are used to this sort
of thing. There was one humble individual, however,
who was seffish enough to bless the hard
weather, which gave him the chance of some Who was selfish enough to bless the hard
weather, which gave him the chance of ome
exceptionally good sport whith the wild--fow at
the head of the Albern Canal, and incidentally helped hiti to get even with his old
friends the enemy in the shape of the Canada
goose. The duck shooting at Alberni is slways
good any winter, but the excertional conyli-
tions of the season made the sport exceptional. The freshwater ducks were driven by the fros
to seek food on the tide-flats instead of in the to seek food on the tive-flats instead of in the
fresh-water lakes in the vicinity which they
usually frequent, and their numbers were be-
ing continually and ing continually auginented by fresh arrivels
as the deeper and larger lakes froze in their
turn
Sport with the ducks was magnificent,
either with decoys or streaking on them in a either with decoys or siteaking on them in
canoe, white some hot hall-fiours were obtain-
ed in the evening shooting the flighting matlards and widgeon. Not a duck was fishy,
widgeon of course never arè, but the matlard
 rotten salmon to any other diet if he can get it.
In this case he could not, as the dead sallon
had been pretty weil cleaned up by the time of the arriva
by the frost. The chief event of the season, though, wa
he getting even with the geese, which hrad mocked my efforts so often. There is a bay
well known to the inhabitants of Alberni up big slough at the head of the Canal capleed
Shoemakers Bay. Into this bay the geese
used to flight every. ©ening to feed on the edge of the salt water. Regulariy between surn-
down and dark they would put in an apperr-
ance, coming over the tall timber fom where-
ever ia was that they used to spend the day.


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gro ground somewhere in the ticinity and feding
on their way back the to their day quarters.
Quike as sthought I dodged back behind my
log, the calls of the approaching biels log, the calls of the approaching birds coming
nearer and nearer, until at last they came into
plain view jut above the fringing the bay where 1 lays in ambush ${ }^{\text {w }}$ I
waited until the leaders of the wedge were
straighit over my head, and then I let them hav
for.
fly for. If I could have arranged to have then1
fly ust where I wanted them I could not have wished for a better shot. My revenge was
complete I went hime to breakfast with the
long-coveted "honker" over my shoulder, completely rewarded according to to my mown own
ideas and none others nattered just then
for all and any discomfort that had preceded for all and any discomfort
my long-worked-for victory.

SHOOTING CAPERCAILLIE IN

## After a somewhat agitating experience in a

 an abominable construction over six miles ofand two young horses
which had only been in harneess twice before,
ireached the substantial farmhouse where I intended spending the first few days of the
shootitig season in Sweden on the evening of
August 16 Itight twinkled, dogs flew out as
if demented, alarmed cocks began to crow, and




SOMAS RIVER, v .

## any rate as blackgame were concerned; but, balance, and I shot into three feet of soft judging from the apparently unbroker charac- peat, from which I emerged in a condition judging from the apparently unbroken charac- pe ter of the forsettand the extreme density of wh the foliage, Ithought. caillie were not of the best. The approximate whereabouts of a covey of the former birdis. seemed to be pretty well known kinown to my companions, and pretyy weeneld firstof all to a patch of.nearly riee rye, which lay on the outskirts of the farme lay on the outskirts of the farmlands on the edde of the moor. Soon the dogs began to feather, and it becaine evident that a greyhen and her famity had aiready been about, in search of their morning meal, but not, until Fan had forlitwed their scent well back amon the tall heather and fern did she come to a point, pretty nearly under thy nose. The bitds had no doubt run"before us from the the pird, pretty nearly under thy hose. The bids had no outht run before us from the rye, and now they continued oto so through the heather, but at last all got up in ? which we secured forir well-grown young teters, thhee cocks and a hen. With wise prevision these were at once dispatched to the house.


 Yard, so I had to be sharas. .indead, wast what that tavered


 $\xrightarrow{\text { rel }}$ $\underset{\substack { \text { s. } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { that } \\ \text { sat } \\ \text { pow }{ \text { s. } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { that } \\ \text { sat } \\ \text { pow } } } \\{\hline}\end{subarray}}{ }$











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 und tuang fioge morrand, where we piteced





























 dred yad form hidit wall of toos. stomes




## fourteen miles of anglers

 The Biriningam 2nd Distict Angless As distance of inime miles on one iside of the Severer and tive miles on the other. The catches werce



# CANADA'S NEW SEAT OF EMPIRE 

## 霬 HE re re build Bay that the to tur tol and

 recent announcement of thebuilding of a railway to hat lurned all attention to
hiat little known region. As in
he case of all frontien 0 which attentiontien is countries,
sudtenly
urnned, all kinds of stories thorities who have many mever are been ofosing amparire,
tion than the Wine the reThe writer of this Weg City Hall. fronte writer of this, W. C. King, is an old
country of and has shich he writes. Hiny years in the
resources ftory of the country of which he writes. His story of the
resurures, fora, fauna, distances, character of
reilway building will be listened to with inter-
est for sid s. est, for he speaks with greater authority than pert Chiurchill is situated north of Winni-
 the following will probably be the route: Win-
nipeg to Erwod on the C. N. R., thenee to
Pas Junction and from there via Nelson House Pas Junction and from there via Nelson House
to Port Churchill on Hudson bay At Artss this
will probaby be a three day raiload jurney.
From Churchill to Liverpool, England, under avorable circumstances will take say seven days
by fast ocean steamships the total time being
ten days for s journey of "Commercially, the road's exact value is as
yet unknown, but likely to be fabulous. The
following are some of the reasons: "From all points west of Winnipeg, accora-
ing to locality it materially redices rairroad
haulage and adds but very little to the ocean haulage and adds but very little to the ocean
distance, say a matter of two or three hundred distance, say a matter of two or three hundred
miles on cattle and grain shipped from Cal-
gary or Edmonton, it saves over one thousand mines of yrailroad transit, as it it involves onsand a
four days journey to Port Chirchinl, in ireu of
ten days to Montreal. It is needless to remark on the immense saving ithis needless to remark
Besides there is a This route means a personal convenience
and a saving of expense to the general travel.
ling public that as yet is little realized. One ling public, that as yet is little realized. One
can embark in Britain or. Europe ins land in
Manitoba with no customs, no questions, no "Exact knowlegge of the commercial valu
and resources of the country to be opened ou and developed by the Hudson Bay-Port Chur
chill route is as yet most inited. Ant that we
do know is that the following minerals are
widely distritut widely distributed. The mineral belt of Can-
ada stretches acrost che continent from Hudada stretches across the continent from Hud-
son bay and Labrador to the Pacicic, mostly
north of latitude 55 . The natives and "Eskimo have from the beginning of time, made
use of virgin pure copper for axes. knives, spear
heads, arrow heads, fish hooks, pipes, and othe purposes. The corperi is so sofs, pipes, and and other
so wuidely
sidiside ind
siding in the Matek that the several bands residing in the Mackenzie river district, Yukon,
Grat Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca
Lake, and Deers Lake, and Derrs chake to the vicinity of chur-
chint selet only choice smaill pieces, sitatable for
the article to be manuiactured, and succeed in Ieating it into shape between two hard stones
Iron pyites, which is also very pure, is found and the Indians temper it to a surprising de-
gree of hardness, sufftiont indeed to chop timm
ber and perform all other duties required, fish oil and mouth blow pipes being used in the tem
pering. "The copper and iron area is immense and
alimost inexhaustibte, Cobalt, lead, plumbago,
silver, salt, mica, coal, oill, gas, builuing and
grindstone clays, cotreand brick, pipestone grindstone clays, ochhe and brick, pipestone mn
valuable gems are also distributed in variou
and and many places, and are simply awaiting raii
road transport to become marketable valte. ber, whar, game, frone and oinh water and sait, tint
each and porpoise)
eall add to the country's value, "Ciurchill harbor is simply a land tocked lak
of eight miles in lengt running northeast an
southest by about four miles southest by about four miles in breadth, ill
extent. The Churchill or English river fallis
into the harbor on its south into the harbor on its southwest corner. An
outlet of about one--uarter of a mile wide at
Fort Prince of Wales, leads to the open sea and to deep water. at low waters in its shoalest
This channel at is 27 feet deep. It has an average tide of two fathoms. The sheltered harbor requires
dredging and the removing of large boulders,
stones and other impedinents. Its deepest and best ship anchorage, gives 45 feet, opposite the present whaing station. A powerful ice breaker
could keep the channel leading the the open sea
serviceable the whole year round. As time will prove, suitable tugs, aided by lighthouses fish
ing stations, improved charts and the all im portant wireless telegraphy, will simply pick
up and lead in a transathantic vessel with ease,
as islands. "As to the dangers of fogs and icebergs. such as are encountered on the banks of New
foundand and the St. Lawrence route, this
route can favoatlo The comparison is in favor of the Churchill "It must not be forgotten that during winte
months the Arctic ice and the bergs are sta mònths the Arctic iice and the bergs arte sta-
tionery, and the channels are closed. Severe
cold weather from December to March must ever be encountered.
Port Churchill on the coast is not, and neve
will be, a farming country, but will prove to be


 Central Division- Crossing of Wasplies
Butin or unction of Little and Big. Churchill, 175 miles.



## Nothther Division-Mouth of Littcic Church- to Fort Prince of Wales on H .

 This is a rolling, rocky and swampy country. The easiest road runs north of Chyrchili har-bor.
Six to
eight bridges of difterent size, more

 Following is a table of some of the more in-
portant distances in the north. When the rait way is completed and the lire or stemeners in in
operation these points will be as well known as Anticosti, Sable island, and the tarious points
that at presest mark the path of the conadian
tiners across from Oute






The Supremacy of the Navy and Peace 1 $\qquad$


\begin{abstract}

 A sent sort fine ters compared with roabed is
 ries, blue berries (both round and oval), yellow
or wamp berries, eye berries, partridge berries,
poisonous snake berries (both white and crimSon ious sake beries (oxhe white and drim
 pecies. Theses all pipent, with severale olther Fruits and fovers


 wid rhuart, and celery, camominte, heaterest

 tree runs from 4 to 5 feet. It has a very hard
wood, but is brittle and full of gum; it has a
Tleasant smell and needles like press. Spruce, larch or red pine (bothe or cy-
smamp, and upland, large), poplar (thre wands)
willow willow several varieties; birch, scrub and or-
dinary. Fish: Whitefish, ito 6 pounds, three varie.
ties; trout, lake, 2 to 30 pounds, large river,
 to 20 pounds; suckers, , to 3 pounds; La Loche
or Mari-Boch, I to 2 pounds; dories, 1 to 2
pounds; sturgeon I to 50 ounds herrint
 and clams, various,
Ants of many varieties also are found here.
Their houses at times 20 feet in circumference
 The coast is noted for owls. In spring (April
16 to 25) migratory birds arrive, going north 16 to 25 ) migratory birds arrive, going north,
and they pass south Aug 20
and 30 , and leave the Snow birds are the first to arrive; fall duck,
cranes and plover the last to go away. Pelican and northern divers have been reported as hav-
ing wintered at some of the cascade open water Snakes, lizards, leeches and frogs are noticed The aurora, shooting stars, constellations,
planets and stars are generally very bright and The mirage is at times very wonderful, as
many as three and four strata of hills and lake. ridges known to be over 50 miles distant will
sppear in every shape in vicinity - almost superratural in appearance.
Among the
Among the minerals found are quartz veins
from six inches to two feet; ; quartzite very rich,
clean, sharp, brittle; sandstone, several varieties; Lear, varip, britie; sandstone, several varieties;
sparnetic stone, shales, limestone
$(3$ kinds), boulders, clay, gravels, sands $(3$ kinds ( 3 kinds), boulders, clay, gravels, sands ( 3 kinds,
mineral (various kinds), stone, clear, well markThe mosses and ferns are legion
To develop this wonderful little valuable coup this wonderful liftle known, but
and treat liberally all
andernit should ofster the difficulties, dangers and pecuniary risk, etc. or hamper it with red tate and royatites and
should encourage any, or all men to ve,liure shd bring to light its, hitden treasures suicha as
and
gold, silver, platinum, nickle, copper, iron, leald, mica, quartzite. Specimens of all the abovc
have been found. This is not visionary. They
are there. But what we want ta know is are there. But what we want to know is
Where? What quantities? How to work, and get them to a market? Build rairoads, !owns,
settiements, develop the country and soon we
will have a new seat of empire in the far north-

Mr . Wilbur Wright's latest wonderful
flight of over sixty-six kilometres is the crowning triumph of a dogged patience. The
Wright Brothers can scarcely remember the
the time when they were not making experiments
in arerial navigation, for ore of their first
childish toys was a diminutive flying machine ropelied by cardboard screws, driven by rubber bands under torsion, Larger toys of a
similar kind followed, then came kites; but tit Was only when they heard of Lilienthal's ex
periments with his anerial "glide" that the seriously thought of making a tying machine
Next came log y yars of ceaseless study and
experiment, starting with gliders, and cuImin ating in a successfal flight of several minutes
duration, four years agot But before this stage
was reached the brothers had exiled themselves from the world for yeats, experiment-
ing among desolate sandhils with only the
birds to witness their "prentice" rivalry in
flight.


AROUND THE FARM共



























筒
















































 aision ine ine acemetemione
 Nithorn in wid
 ${ }^{\text {TBEATMNT }}$

Splints are certain bony enlargements
which develop on the cannon bone，between Naten


 and



 of any kind，but merely the buttonlike enlarge－
ment at the lower extrenity of the small meta－ ment at the lower ext
carpal of splint bone．
Symptoms．－A splint may become a cause
f．lameness，though not necessarily in every nstance，but it is a lameness possessing fea－
tures peculiar to itself．The lameness is not ares peculiar to itself．The lameness is not
aiways continuous，but at tines assumes an
intermittent character，and is when the animal is warm than where me marked
If near the knee－joint，it is very apt to become aggravated when the animal is putt to work，
and the gait acquires then a peculiar chara－
ter，arisising from the manner in which the limb ter，arising from the manner in which the limb
is carried outward from the knees downward

Tnevitable result will follow in the muscular
straining and perhaps tearing asunder of the
fibres which unite ethe bones at their points of junces which unite the bones at their points of
inflammation or perficititt to anderstand how
inflitio can fail to develop as the natural consequence of such tocal irrita－
 Treatment－－It is，of course，the considera－
tion of the comparative harmiessness of splints
that suggests and justifies the tion of the comparative harmiessiness of splints
that suggests and justifies the policy of non－
interference，except as interference，except as they become a positive
cause of lameness．And a more positive arv ment for such non－interferencece cossisists in the
fact that any active and irritating treatmen may so excite the parts as to bring about a re－
newed pathalogical activity，which may result
in a redunlicater in a reduplication of the phenomena，with a
second edition，if not a second and enlarged yolume，of the whole story．For our part，our
faith is founded on an experience of many
years，during which
It remains a pertinent query，however，and
one which seems to be easily one which seems to be easily answered，
whether a tumor so dithinutive in size that it
can only be detected by diligent search，and
which is neither a disfigurement struction to the motion of the limb，need re－
ceive any recognition whatever．The mode of
；the devaloment of their growth，their in－
timacy，greater or less，with both the large and
project from the eace of the membrane cover－
ing the coronary cushion，and all the interiot
of the foot．These small blood－vesselis secrete．
from the blood tiny horn－producing cells，
which are deposited int the polu Hrom the blood tiny horn－producing，cells，
which are deposited into the small holes situ－
ated in the concave groote．These horn cells ated in the concave groove．These horn cells
gradually elonate and beome tubular，and so
take the place of the old matured horn，by take the place of the old matured horn，by
pusthing it downwards．The old horn－ex－ cessive growth－is either worn off by oontact
with the ground，or is pared away by，the
shoer． It must be evident from this that any of
the hoof cannot possibly influence the blood supply of the foot，the circulatory apparatus
heing situated on the inner side of being situated on the inner sidery of the horatus．
The wall has a protective covering the peri－ Ohe－wall has a protective covering－the peri－
ople which is a delicate membrane，and ex－
tends from above，downwards tends from above，downwards covering the
whole outer surface of the wall．In the un－
mutiated hoof，it looks like a fine coat of mutilited hoof，it looks like a fine coat of
varnish．Its function is to protect the horn
fibres or tubules from inion fibres or tubules from injury protect from the inn
trusion between the horn fibres of extrane－ ous substances－hoof ointments and oitrs，for
example．When，through prolonged use，any
foreign，or deleterious foreign or deleterious matter，whatever it
may be，destroys the periople，the external
face of the wayl face of the wall has olostiople，the external
ing，disintegration of the wall，to a varyer－ extent，takes place，the hoof becomens bryittre，
it will shrink，the nails will not hold the shoe firmly in position，the friction form the shoe
enned nails will weas the hoof away，latge nail－
ooles will result thes will result．The grease or orilis entering
thene hotes from the wall，rundown the nails，
nad actually，in many instances，the foot sur：
 is met natura inusitur for hin horses hoof






CAUSES OF Disease in hoas
aniven proper circ in the way of housing







 generally











 Teenten enterci in the question of feding toit umer he delusion thatin hos will io al tight
 teed as the grain stuif in in hand wall perm




 teeding conditions
Lack of exercise is another potent cause
of disease in pigs，especially is it the cause
of such ailments as heumatism and crippling．
No hogs should be confined in



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 compasion should be eeterisided towards the




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## Meeting of First Parliament of Upper Canada

面ITH the dissolution of the tenth
federal parliament, and notices

















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 Tis HM.S. Pembroke, but the birave candeific








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 Upper Canade The First Council











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Australia's Plans for Future Defence


#### Abstract

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## A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS @ A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS




















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The Conway Dinner-A Juvenile Story

















## INSURANCE AGAINST EARTHQUAKE



THE disastrous earthquakes in Sa
Francisco and Valparaiso, and esp crancisco and Valparaiso, and espe-
stony, the more recent one in King-
to the question have co insuraled attention
to in coun the Juastion have called anttention
onsurance in cun
like these liable to such cata trophes. The fire companies less string
there had all of theenm more or ter
earthquake clusse, the intention of which wa
to exclude fire caused by earthquake. In prac
tice, however, the earthquake clause has no proved as effective as it was intended to be, a te truth is that modern conditions hase given
se to possitiities which had never befor
cen contemplated. Conflagrations from arthquakes in the past, although not un-
own, have not been common, chiefly owing
the buildings in countries liabie to serious rthquakes being low, with the kitchens and
fices detached, and more particularly be-
use the streets in such places were purposecause the streets in such places. were purpose
ly kept wide. The high price of land, and the
prosperity that cities sulch as. San Francisco and Valparaiso have enjoyed in the past few
years, have led ot building up and neglect of
sufficient precautions to prevent a conflagra-
tion. Further, the risk has greaty incresed
from the modern system of lighting and from the moderr system of lighting, and
fire may easily bestarted by the breaking
the electric cables, and the dislocation of the water pipes by the shock prevents fires, wh
once started, being properly dealt with
Companies and the Earthquake Cause

Hitherto the owners of property have cepted the policies granted them by the com-
panies without misgiving, as they were pre-
pared tof face the e isk of damage ey earthuake
which was looked upon as a loss which coul neither be avoided nor insured against; fur-
ther, a long immury from serious fires when
an earthquake did crur caused them to over-
look the risk of sueh a disaster. Events have proved that this over-confideence wase, sadly
misplaced. The companies, on the othher hand,
inserted the earthquake clause in their policies inserted the earthquake clause in their policie,
and, on the principle of letting a sleeping do
lie, drew no attention to it, as they were
 once but thrice within the shot space of two
years. However much we may sympathise
with those who have had the misforture to have their premises burrit down by one of
theses eatrathuake conflagrations, it is impos-
sible to withhold companies who have had to bear these very
heavy losses, and have been pua in the position
of 'being unable to resi eavy losses, and have been puxin in the position
of being unable to resist claims without a good
deal of opprobrium. In Sian Fratciscos, even
if they had dared do so, many of them would
in have stood hittle ohance of ultimately surceed-
ing, as they had been compelied to waive their
right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the event of litigation, before
they were able to procure their licences to do business in the state. After. the earthquake
public opinion ran high, and they would have
had little of no chance of suiceeding had they resisted claims. They therefore wisely de-
cided to compromise where they could.
Since these disastets, the Since the se disasters, the question of cover-
ing the erik of fire caused by earthquake for an
additional premium has been additional premium has been much discussed
by the tarifi committee of the fire companies,
and eventually a schedule of tates has been been to meet the case of where the absegred ins sists upon covering the risk, and woutld take
his insurance elsewhere if he could not induce the company to do so, rather than to encourage
insurance of this nature. Rates, therefore, are a large extent, prohibitive, and the the tesurft has
been that those who wish to insure recourse to Lloyd's underwriters. After the
serious earthquake of 1897 in India, the leading underwriter at Lloyd's for fire and non-marine
risks obtained the quote a rate for one or two places there, and a
certain amount of business was dore. The re-
cent disasters have natsentl cent disasters have naturally givell a great
stimulus to the demand for this insurance, and, tain the necessary staps havestics, and taken to ob-
nowes been fixed for now been fixed for practically all parts of the
world that are subject to damage from earth-
quakes. Seistric Geography
The best modern opinion is that there are
o kinds of earthquakes, the first being caus-
by the folding ed by the folding and collapsse of rocks due to
abnownal pressure on what is geologically,
known as a line of fault; and the second being a more local shock due tue to the exicistenice of
volicano in the neighborhood. An instance
he latter type are the shocks which hate the latter tye are the shocks which have de-
stroyed the villages and towns in the neighborhood of Mount Etna, the earthquakes in
the island of Ischia, and the destructive earth-quake in Hawaii, which immediately preceded.
the eruption of the volcano in $\mathbf{8 8 6 8 \text { . The }}$ daanage done by these, although sometime
serious, was invariably confined to a small tive earthquakes of the first description is iti-
finitely greater, and has been conclusively shown to have no connection with volcanoes,
active or extinct. The great attention that has
been paid to the science of seismology during been paid to the science of seismology during
the last 50 years has enabled the fautts men-

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## Yalue of the Early Chapters of Genesis

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#### Abstract

    aim at ascetaining in obiefite, scientific Uistinative end, original (qailities of the tradí  The fist three chapters deal uith the analysis     Basifg his investifetionson"the sudites on other sive iterature of hhe sbivetet Potesesor Gordon        onitit of theie ea The rext chapeted disususe the imporance  Atempat to understand the iatruo ot the worl  rivioiom and moral ideats, spritations nodition  ol frech and sontanacous pothy, they aiway  the forcess which shaped the primitive traditions of Ireal First, the universal a sumption of the unity of God-in this respect they present a the unity of God-in this respect they present notable contrast to the gross polytheism of th Babylonian myyths; next, the relt Babylonian myths; next, the relation of Jeho vah to the world, as its free and independen


Eve
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 the new musician








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The Unemerriter and the Poilicy

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 not obtained from any one station of observa-
tion. Six trigonometrical values of the height
were were deducted in 1849 and 1850 from six
station tations far to the solus is 29 ooz feet. Owing
mean of these sir valut
a the obiections of the Nepalese overnment, to the obections of the Nepalese overnment,
Mount Everest cannot be appoathed by sur-
veyors from the side of India nearer than veyors from the side of India nearer than
eieghty miles from the mountain, and the ob-
servations above mentioned were therefore servations aboye mentioned were
carried out under great difficulties. But at tast it has been shown conclusively
that Mount Everest is higher than the well known value given to it. Between 1881 and
Igoz a series of six additional observations 1902 a series of six additional observations
from five different stations was obtained. All but one of these stations are nearer to the
mountain than those from which the six deter-
minations of height were made in 8849 and minations of height were made in 1849 and
1850 and the north as well as the south side of
Everest has been included in these observaThe Geological Survey of India has just
corrected these results for probable errors due to refraction and has found that all these later
values of the height of the mountain are from 132 to 140 feet higher than the long accepted
29,002 feet. The mean of these six values is
 stil probably too small, as it has yet to be
corrected for the effects of deviations of grav-
ity. But though it is a more trustworthy result than 29,002 feet, the latter value will be
retained for the present in maps and publications of the Survey. There are other problems
of refraction to be solven, and other uncertain-
ties to be eliminated and it would be a misaken policy to introduce new would be a mis-
ake atery
tep of the investigation which is yet to step of the investigation which is yet to be
made. No change of the figures will be made
in the publications of the Survey uintil thoroughly satisfactory scientific computations
make it possible to give a determination of the
height of the mountain that may be accepted height of the mountain that may be accepted
as final.
The report adds that there is little probaThe report adds that there is little proba-
bility now of discovering a higher peak than
Mount Everest. Some geographers have held Mount Everest. Some geographers have held
that peaks higher tha this mountan were
standing behind it to the north, but when MMastanding behind to the north, but when Ma-
jor Ryder crossed Thibet along the Brahma-
putra in 1904 he passed eighty miles north of Mount Everest and found no peak approaching
it in heigh. For more than hala a century
since the discovery of this summit the mounsince the discovery of this summit the moun-
tains of Asia have been continually explored
but no second peak of 29,000 feet has been
found.-New York Sun.


## The Baronet and the Money Broker

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## The Advent of Penny

|  | land. What occurred then is shown in the fol lowing tables: | jewels, foreign paint |
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|  | Postage Letters \& Postcards $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Por } \\ 21 / 2 d . \text { per } 1 / 20 z \text {. } & 3,023,250\end{array}$ | ings, or opium. |
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#### Abstract

dition was worse than his first He could not walk throung the streets unatended und  shouidid be .     tors. Soon the wretched man was confined to his room. Hewws too ilto vonure forth in search of food, and some kind natighors in the hum-  he was compelied to keep to his bed, from which he eneva agir oree One morting, in the fall of 8898 , his landOne morning, in the fall of 1808 , his land- lady lat ith while about to enter his room, slipped on a sticky substance near the door and almost fell As she entered a fear 1 tul sight men her   way, Phit Houghton Clarke was the eleventh baronet and the last of his  one and cannot te transmitted, as an here is is rony heit. She was defendant in in a London courtrendun years ang oction arought yong man whom she had promised to marry but man whom she had promised to marry but failed do pappaear aththe eharch for the ceremon. He claimed $£ 2,000$ damages, but got nothinc  


## ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY

The Berlin correspondent of the London


 Briatin? wherein he discusses Anglo-Gerrman
relations and the origigip of the tivalry between
flie the two countries. Prince Lichnowsky con-
siders that Britan has hhe sphere of present
and ance of her maritime supremacy; the second
the maintenance of her trade supremacy; and the maintenance of her trade supremacy; and
the third the colonising of Arric. Germanys
hoopes of future trowt lie in his opinion

 "Britain's interests at present are largely
centred tin Asia, but it it femains to be seen


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be content with the modest role of partuer ot





 gers which will menace Brtish power in Asii
through Russia and Japan, also in view of the perity of the British nation which even a vic


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dictst that rivaly will inevitably arise he wee



 pelling Germany from othe Far EEast, wing to
the fact that shle will also be obiged to over-

 Ther are two kinds of small boys-bad
ones and sick ones.

## GOOD SPECIALS ON SALE FRIDAY

## Perhaps You've Been Waiting for These

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 T 50 Small Masiaid Aproses with




 AT 754-Muslin Aprons, wit
AT 754-Muslin Aprons, with bib, trimmed with pretty em
broidery. AT 85¢-Lawn Aprons, with bib, tio drill, deep hem, very full AT $\$ 1.00$-Appon with bib, made of
suitable for nurses.
AT $\$ 1,00$-Fine Muslin Apron, with bib, deep hem, pretty em-
AT $\$ 1.00-$ Fine Mu
broidery trimming.

| Women's Dressing Gowns |
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## Book Department Items



 BOYS' OWN ANNUAL
GIRLS' OWN ANNTAL

## CHUMS

ANIMAL CHATTERBOX
GIRLS' AND BOYS' WONDER BOOK
BIBLES, from 25 c to ..


THE NEW GALT COOK BOOK
TWENTIETH CENTURY COO
MRS. BEETON'S COOK BOOK
MY MOTHER'S COOK BOOK
Sixpenny Novels, Our Price 10c
List of a few of the authors: Besant \& Riee, Brebner, Manville
Fenn, Max Pemberton, Fergus Hume, William He Fenn, Max Pemberton, Fergus Hume, William Le Quex, An-
thony Hope, E. W. Hornung, Headon Hill, Louis Stevenson; Gerard, Jepson, Guy Thorne, Guy Boothby, Annie E. Swan,
Rider Haggard, Oxenham, Leighton, and many others.


The Empress Heater
Thic Hepere in an mata an we very teet tusism and is very ornamental in ap pearance and is made only
the best materials. It is with. sectional cast-iron th
will will Jast for years, the body be-
ing of heavy planished steel and thie top and bottom of cast
iron, made in three sizes. Size $18 \times 24 \times 80$ inches.


## Special Items from the Carpet

 Department for Friday$\$ 24.00$ to $\$ 32.00$ Carpet Squares $\$ 21.75 \mid$ Printed Linoleum Remnants for Friday $p$ only Axminster Squares, beautifal parlor and Cleating a lot of Printed Linoleum Remnants, in and Oriental. Sizes, two only $9 \times 9$, six only 16 square yards, quite an assprtment of designs
$9 \mathrm{ft} \times 10 \mathrm{ft} .6$ in., and


## FRIDAY SALE OF FIRE SCREENS

One hundred and fifty FIRE SCREENS fitted with Chintz, Cretonne, Sateen and Silk, Single, Double and Triple 50c Folding. Special Friday, each 50c

## Underwear Special for Friday

Boys' 40 c to $\mathbf{6 5 c}$ Underwear for 25 c

Friday Sale of Boys' Suits
 $\$ 3.50<\$ 4.50$ A lot of Boys' Suits in the Nor- 46 SUS' SUITS, the three piece folk style, made in the best possible manner of good quality
tweeds and worsteds, sizes 24 to tweeds and worsteds, sizes 24 to
33. Regularly priced up to
 style, very well made of good strong tweeds and worsteds in
nice patterns, sizes 28 to 34.
Regular prices up to $\$ 6.75$. Spe Regular prices up to $\$ 6.75$. Spe-
cial Friday .. ..
., ... .. $\$ 4.50$

## Another Sale of Raincoats

Another lot of Raincoas to offer you on Friday, thost timely, we think, as the rainy season
rapidly
$\$ 10.50$ to $\$ 12.50$ Raincoats, $\$ 7.50 \quad \$ 15.00$ to $\$ 20.00$ Raincoats, $\$ 12.50$ SPECIAL IN WOMEN'S HEPTONETTE WOMEN'S HEPTONETTE RAIN COATS,
RAINCOATS, in seven-eighth length, col- in greys, fawn, black, and browns, also in ors, light and dark grey fawn and browns, also striped effects, box back, velvet collar, breasted, with stitched straps over shoulder Regular values $\$ 10.50$ to $\$ 12.50$. Speciai
Friday ....................... $\$ 7,50$ or tight fitting back finished with stitched
straps and buttons with inilaid collars

FRIDAY SALE OF BOOTS $\$ 2.90$ "

## worn or solted, but new, fresh goods just received, that we bought at special prices.

Men's $\$ 4.50$ and $\$ 5.00$ Shoes for $\$ 2.90$ tomen's $\$ 4.00$ Boots, Friday $\$ 2.90$ 100 Pairs Men's Genuine Goodyear Welted 120 Pairs Women's First Quality Gun Metal


## New Novels Just Opened Latest Fiction Just Received Under New Arrangement Holy Orders-by Marie Correlli . ............... The Man from Broney's by McCutcheon The Fly on the Wheel-by Katherine Cecil Thurston The Strawberry Handkerchief, by The Strawberry Handkerchief, by Barr .......... The Last Voyage of the Donna Isabel-by Parrish Gaiton \& Co.-by Arthur J. Eddy <br> These Shirtwaist Suits are Nice

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Dressing Jackets

In Making Changes

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The Vacuum Cleaner
 the house to have this done. The

BOOTH VACUUM CLEANER
does the work without trouble or fuss. It would be wel member that this is no toy or improved carpet sweeper. It is
cleaner that clean! not only the carpet but the paper and floo underneath. Other makes do surrace work, ours cleans ther
oughly from the floor up. We would be glad to furnish estimates on request.

## Men's Underwear Items

 MEN'S ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, very fine quality, medium
weight, per garment, $\$ 2.50, \$ 2.25$ and..$\$ 1.75$ PENMAN'S PEN ANGLE UNDERWEAR,
natural wool shirts and drawers, heavy and medium weight, double breasted shirts, per
garment, $\$ 2.50, \$ 2.25$ and ...... ... $\$ 1.25$ MEN'S UNDERWEAR, heavy Australian lambs wool shirts and drawers, shirt double
breasted. Per garment, $\$ 1.25$ and .. $\$ 1.00$ MEN'S HEAVY UNDER /EAR, striped wool mixture, good weight, also plain natural
color shirts and drawers, shirts doablie-breast-
ed. Per garment, goc and . . . . . .. . 75 ed. Per garment, goc and

