

Advertisement for 'Preserving' and 'Kitchen Scales' by 'RE, LTD.' with various product listings and prices.

PREDICTS GREAT INFLUX OF TOURISTS

C. P. R. Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager Says Company Will Handle It

BIG TREK FROM THE PRAIRIES

Mountain Hotels and Resorts are Crowded With Pleasure Seekers and More are Coming

Vancouver, July 15.—Tourist travel both east and west over the transcontinental Pacific railway is attaining tremendous proportions...

Mr. Usher also predicted a big influx of people from the prairie provinces to British Columbia this fall...

Clearing Site for Reservoir. Vancouver, July 15.—Under the direction of Engineer Burwell...

INSPECT WATERFRONT. Great Northern Railway Men Looking Over the Spur.

New Westminster, July 15.—A party of railway officials of the Great Northern railway visited the city yesterday afternoon...

STAVE LAKE PLANT. Two Hundred Men Now Employed on Big Electric Works.

New Westminster, July 15.—Reports from Stave Lake are to the effect that in spite of many difficulties...

FULL PACK OF FISH. BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON IN DEMAND

Vancouver, July 15.—Practically a full pack of salmon is expected to be made at Rivers this week...

There have been 100 cases put upon the Fraser so far this season. This is several thousand cases below the figures for the corresponding period of last year...

The propeller of the Canadian Pacific Railway tug Joliffe got tangled up last night outside Point Grey with the net of fishing boat K Y 22...

SURVEY OF THE ROUTE FOR E. & N. EXTENSION

Engineer Cartwright to Make Trip Over Ground Covered by Surveyors

Vancouver, July 16.—C. E. Cartwright, division engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, leaves tonight for a ten days' trip to Vancouver Island...

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Norwegian Explorer Lerner Sets Sail for Spitzbergen

Tromsø, Norway, July 16.—The young explorer Lerner has sailed from here for Spitzbergen with the object of mapping out the northeast coast of the island...

DRIVING CLUB TO HOLD ANOTHER RACE MEET

Local Organization Preparing to Put on Three Days Racing in August

Details have practically been completed for another race meeting under the auspices of the Victoria Driving Club early next month...

Okanagan is Prosperous. New Westminster, July 15.—Bishop Donnell has just returned from a round tour of the Okanagan Valley...

SHIPMENTS OF FISH FROM THIS PROVINCE MADE TO UNITED STATES FROM ENGLAND

Shipment of Fish from This Province Made to United States From England

MARKET FIRM FOR LOCAL FLATS

Quick Sales Made of All That Can Be Secured From Dealers of Victoria.

The London Grocers' Gazette of June 29 reports the London and Liverpool salmon markets as follows: Liverpool market.—Salmon continues steady, with a fair inquiry...

The San Francisco Commercial News says the local salmon market holds very strong for future months...

It is thought that if twenty or thirty young women of good character and general ability can be brought to the relief of each of their households...

SIX MINERS AMONG THE JAPAN'S VICTIMS

Ten Reported Killed by Explosion of Dynamite-Laden Barge

When the steamer Princess Beatrice was on her way from Skagway a broken spar and some wreckage was passed near Ketchikan...

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE OAK BAY COUNCIL

Plumbing and Sewer Bylaw Given Third Reading—Committees Meet

A special meeting of the council of the municipality of Oak Bay was held yesterday evening at the office of S. Floyd, chamberlain...

BALLOONS IN WAR. JAPANESE BEING IMPROVED

Berlin, July 16.—The successful flight of the balloon Matri, first craft of the kind built for the French government...

BUSINESS GROWING LARGELY

Extra Freighter is Chartered to Come to Victoria and Seattle Because of Increase

There are ten new vessels under construction for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line at Kobe and Nagasaki...

ARRANGE TO BRING DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Council of Women Interested in Scheme to Get Old Country Girls

There being so much difficulty in obtaining the help so much wanted in many households in Victoria...

It is thought that if twenty or thirty young women of good character and general ability can be brought to the relief of each of their households...

DEPLORES THE ACTION OF CANADA'S PREMIER

Toronto Branch of Navy League Condemns Stand at Colonial Conference

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Toronto branch of the Navy League...

SHIRT COMFORT

You'll find here the smartest, best fitting and best wearing shirts that are made.

Summer Flannel Outing Shirts

with and without collar—the very essence of comfort and nothing so "swell" for vacation or business wear in summer season.

Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50

WILSONS

83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton...

JAPANESE BEING IMPROVED

Six Large Steamers of 8,600 Tons Being Built—One Will Come Here

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Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton...

Fit-Reform Blue Serge Suits

Most any lightweight serge is cool. But if you want YOUR serge suit to hold its shape and its color—you ought to be mighty careful to get a Fit-Reform Serge.

"West of England" Blue Serge stays blue. It is fadeless and unshrinkable.

Made up by the famous Fit-Reform tailors—there is nothing cooler, and certainly nothing dressier, for summer wear.

\$18. and \$20.

Fit-Reform

73 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

AN EASILY REGULATED FURNACE. It's a real pleasure to own a Sunshine.

McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE will be warm and comfortable. Then drop the chain again.

Inter-Parliamentary Union. London, July 16.—At a meeting held in the House of Commons today...

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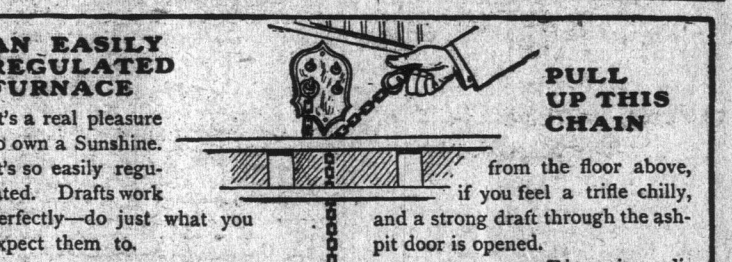
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UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO COWICHAN BAY LEASE

People of Duncan Demand Cancellation of Net Fishing Privileges

RUDE SHOCK TO RALPH SMITH Despite His Protests and Entreaties Strong Resolution Was Passed at Meeting Held Yesterday

A public meeting was held at agricultural hall... Prof. Prince presided... Mr. Smith was present...

The case of the residents was telling... Mr. H. Hayward, M.P. for Cowichan...

The meeting was a rousing one... Mr. Smith and the two officials were caught up very quickly...

In recommending the granting of the lease, his only object had been to do something which would rebound to the interests of the community...

Prof. Prince speaks... Mr. Smith prefaced his remarks with the statement that he was present on the island of Vancouver...

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method which had worked to perfection in other localities... He instanced the Kettle river on the Atlantic coast...

Information Was to Be Given... Mr. H. Hayward rose to point out that the meeting had been called in order that the advantages of the lease might be pointed out...

Prof. Prince looked worried... He did not have a copy of the lease with him; he couldn't produce it and he could not afford to explain it.

Mr. Taylor was queried about it... He was asked if the lease involved the erection of a cannery...

Mr. Smith: "You have petitioned against something then you know nothing of."... But long and loud cries of "Read the lease" made it impossible for Mr. Smith to disregard the demand any longer.

The lease was as follows: "This indenture made this 30th day of April A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seven... between the minister of marine and fisheries on behalf of His Majesty the King..."

Mr. Smith explained... The meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock... Mr. Smith took the chair...

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which the said parties may be put by the granting of this lease... Laughter and Applause.

In reading the clauses of the lease, Mr. Taylor kept up a running commentary... He pointed out that the lease was a violation of the principles governing the fisheries of the province.

With regard to the clause dealing with the rights of the Indians, he stated that the Indians' nets were doing little damage... He thought the logging affected the fishing much more and constituted a real grievance.

A Difference of Opinion... With regard to the placing of a cannery on the bay to which objection was taken, Mr. Taylor stated that there was no such good luck.

Mr. Taylor was followed by Mr. Hayward... He stated his objections only under three heads... He thought the logging affected the fishing much more and constituted a real grievance.

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Remarkable Reductions on Marcella Quilts

\$1.75 Values for \$1.25

A GRAND opportunity is afforded those wishing to lay in a good stock of fine quilts. If you don't need them now, buy them for the coming Winter—you'll need them.

These quilts are extra large size, satin finished, fancy floral designs and hemmed ready for use, and sell regularly at \$1.75 each, but to close out quick we have reduced them to July Sale Prices of..... \$1.25

Henry Young & Co. Milliners Dress-making Etc. Etc. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Aren't These Good Biscuits?"

"The best I ever tasted!" Such remarks are usually made at the festive board where these biscuits are used: Uneeda Biscuits, per package.....10c Popham's Sodas, per tin.....30c Smith's Sodas, per tin.....30c Ramsay's Sodas, per tin.....30c McCormack's Sodas, per tin.....35c H. & P. Reading Crackers, per lb.....25c

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

net. This caused a storm of protestations... District of Bentzen TAKE NOTICE that Robert Whiteside, timber cruiser, intends to apply for a special license over the following described:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of No. 2 about one mile from mouth of Lost Creek; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, more or less, to the boundary of lot 183, a line to the shore, and following shore to point of commencement.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of No. 2 about one mile from mouth of Lost Creek; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, more or less, to the shore, and following shore to point of commencement.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of No. 3, about one mile from mouth of Lost Creek; thence north 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, more or less, to the shore, and following shore to point of commencement.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of No. 3, about one mile from mouth of Lost Creek; thence north 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, more or less, to the shore, and following shore to point of commencement.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after this date to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situate in the Cowichan district: Commencing at a point where the south line of section fifteen (15) intersects the meander line; thence running west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, to the place of beginning, all on Saturna Island. Dated July 15th, 1907. GEO. H. VOLKSWIST

The Amateur Photographer

By A. V. Kenah

The problem of taking successful photographs at the seaside is not a new one. It has been discussed in many of our papers, and it is not surprising to find that there are certain points to be considered, and which call for separate treatment, which are peculiar to this branch of our art and it is about these that I want to speak to you this week.

Apparatus
In the first place let us consider our apparatus. Practically any camera can be used for seaside work, though it is needless for me to tell you that the better our outfit so much the better chance do we possess of turning out good work. However, no matter what style of camera we possess provided we only use it intelligently, we shall be able to go home at the end of our holidays and show our friends many pleasing souvenirs and mementoes of the pleasant days we have spent by the sea side.

The first thing to learn in this class of work is to know the limitations of our camera and not try to make it do work for which it was intended. For instance, we should not use a camera designed for all round general work and not suitable for photographing very swiftly moving objects, and we should not use a camera unless we remember this, we shall be tempted to make exposures which are foredoomed to failure and which will be a waste of our time and the best of our film.

The best instrument for this class of work is undoubtedly that known as the twin lens camera with the twin prisms we are enabled to see a full sized image of the object we are photographing right up to the moment of exposure and are thus able to prevent the blurriness which is so liable to occur when using a camera for obtaining the desired picture.

However, these cameras are very costly and the majority of us are not able to afford them. Hence we should content with the instrument we possess. Care should be taken to see that the finder is one that is capable of giving a true image of the scene as seen by the eye. The camera should be used in the same way as in seaside photography, the most charming incidents inseparable therefrom arise and are gone in the moment unless we are quick in adjusting our instrument and composing our picture in the small space that the finder allows us. We shall miss the best of our opportunities.

Shutters
Now for a word or two about shutters—I have found from my own experience that the focal plane pattern is by far the best for this class of work as it is capable of making very short exposures and, certainly, for racing boats and yachts and similar rapidly moving objects it is a sine qua non. The focal plane shutter works in front of the plate and the exposure is made by a blind with a slit in it passing over the surface of the plate. The shutter is not working in this blind as well as the aperture of the slit in the blind itself is also capable of adjustment and the greater the former and the smaller the latter the shorter the exposure.

Another good form of shutter is that which works in front of the lens and this should also be of the roller type. This shutter has the advantage of forming a protection to the lens from grit and sand, which cause quite an amount of trouble when using a camera. Those of us, however, who use cameras are fitted with shutters that work between the lens combinations and do not depend on a glass being taken to keep them clean and free from moisture and dampness, they will be found to be very efficient.

Lenses
The choice of a lens, fortunately, does not present so many difficulties as it does in the case of the illumination of the light at the seaside renders it possible to get most excellent pictures with the most simple form of view lens as it is capable of covering the extreme edges of the plate at its full aperture, we have still sufficient light to permit us to stop it down considerably. It is, of course, necessary to use a rectilinear or the symmetrical type which will allow us the choice of a single or double form at will. The focal length of the lens should be such that it will give us all our requirements, provided we do not intend to take photographs of waves, boats at close range, or other very rapidly moving objects. The case we shall have to use an anastigmat such as the Zeiss Convertible or the Goetz.

The great thing to remember in the choice of lens for seaside work is to see that it has a long focal length as otherwise the perspective will be falsely rendered and the distant objects will appear together to be nearer. My own experience teaches me that many of the lenses fitted to hand cameras have too short a focal length and this will be found to be a matter of great importance. It is necessary that the camera should be able to focus on the subject of the lens as it is necessary to use an instrument at the seaside in getting good pictures of children playing on the sands and the waves. The camera as one is not able to get far enough away to be able to work unobserved.

ability and though they may do all that is required of them in more protected circumstances it will be speedily found that they are not solid enough to stand the test of seaside work. I personally prefer to use one that has only two folds in it but, if this is not portable enough, see that the you select the lightest fitting joints and get one that is capable of carrying a camera larger than the size you are operating with. Also the tripod spread erected is at least three feet and that the legs are sufficiently long to bring the camera right up to the level of your head; if you neglect these precautions you will find that even a slight amount of wind will cause your camera to topple over and that your apparatus will sink too far into the sand.

If, as sometimes happens, you have to work in the water it will be necessary to strengthen the stability of your tripod by using adjusting stays and, probably, you will have to attach a piece of wood to the front leg to give it the necessary additional length; there is not much difficulty about this however, as all you have to do is to fasten this strip on to the leg by a stout piece of cord or wire.

Diaphragms
I have already pointed out that, owing to the intensity of the light at the seaside, it is possible to use much smaller stops than when working under less favorable conditions and this is a point that will appeal to many amateurs, as it enables them to secure photographs that have a microscopically sharp definition right to the extreme edges, but remember, that when working with these small apertures the beauties of atmospheric effect and breadth are lost and this constitutes to the eye of an artist one of the predominant charms of seascape work. In order to retain these large stops must be employed and it will then be necessary to use slower plates or else shutters working at a very fast rate of speed.

Plates
Practically any good commercial plate may be employed and the choice of these is so great that it must be left to the worker to make his selection unless we wish to use slower plates may be successfully employed than when working inland.

Children will, of course, come in for their share of your attention and nothing can be more delightful than the natural pictures they will yield you only allow them to compose themselves without interference and approach them unawares; let them play about as much as they like and you will get the best of their pictures. You must, however, be prepared to use a color sensitive plate when you are shooting in the open air, and you must be prepared to use a color sensitive plate when you are shooting in the open air, and you must be prepared to use a color sensitive plate when you are shooting in the open air.

An Effort In Seaside Photography.

and if the shutter fitted to our camera has only a small range of speed it is necessary to use a color sensitive plate. The camera should be used in the same way as in seaside photography, the most charming incidents inseparable therefrom arise and are gone in the moment unless we are quick in adjusting our instrument and composing our picture in the small space that the finder allows us. We shall miss the best of our opportunities.

Exposures
On account of the intense illumination of the scene at the seaside, the amount of light that is reflected from the sea and sand, it will speedily be found that our exposures will have to use our old friend, the cap. It is just as necessary for you to give correct exposures at the seaside as anywhere else, the only difference being that with this class of work it is measured in fractions of a second, rather than in minutes.

The exposure tables all tell us that this variety of photography permits of quicker exposures than any other and, between the hours of nine to five when the sun is shining, extremely rapid exposures have to be made or else the lens has to be stopped down to such an extent that the effects of the atmosphere have to be taken into account. As a general rule before starting on their holidays to take their cameras to a good dealer and get him to overhaul their instruments and pay special attention to the shutter, tightening up the springs and oiling the mechanism thereof.

Remember that the speeds engraved on the dial of a camera shutter are not always correct and do not really in any way represent what they are supposed to do and, therefore, if attention is not paid to this point, the pictures will be given time after time and probably the whole batch of pictures will be spoiled through over-exposure. As a general rule you will find that when using a lens stopped down to F 11 a speed of one-fiftieth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 16, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 22, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 28, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 32, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 36, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 40, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 45, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 50, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 56, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 63, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 71, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 80, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 90, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 100, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 112, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 125, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 140, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 160, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 180, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 200, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 224, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 250, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 280, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 315, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 360, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 400, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 450, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are 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speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 1600, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 1800, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 2000, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 2240, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 2500, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 2800, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 3150, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 3600, a speed of one-hundredth part of a second is ample though, if you are using a lens stopped down to F 4000, a speed of one-hundredth part of a 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Gratitude

Whose pet I was. I liked walk with her better than the other children, because she pressed me against her skirt...

CHRIST CHURCH

Its History and Progress—By Rev. Canon Beanlands

As early as the year 1837 the Hudson's Bay company had provided for the religious needs of their employees on the Pacific coast...

Christ Church Cathedral—Its Early History, Expansion and Progress Up to the Present Day—Handsome Edifice Which Will Replace Present Structure

Continuous efforts on behalf of the city congregations to maintain its work. There are besides five other city churches, each self-supporting.

Victoria is largely in excess of that of London. It would be uncharitable to quote the same authority regarding the tropic blaze of the sun at Winnipeg...

"We were the first that ever burst into that silent sea." "The only vessel we saw was a large timber laden Norwegian bark."

Victoria boasts the oldest choral association in the West the Arton club that has seen many years of a successful existence.

Victoria has a population of 30,000, works, and in every way a modern city, and the leading tourist resort and residential city on the North Pacific coast.

WHY CITY CHARMS

Climatic Conditions Unsurpassed Anywhere in World

The most striking feature about Victoria, to the minds of a majority of the tourist visitors, is the remarkable evenness of the climate.

Year in, year out, Victoria enjoys an ideal climate. The mean annual temperature of Victoria is 48.3; that of the province, 45.2.

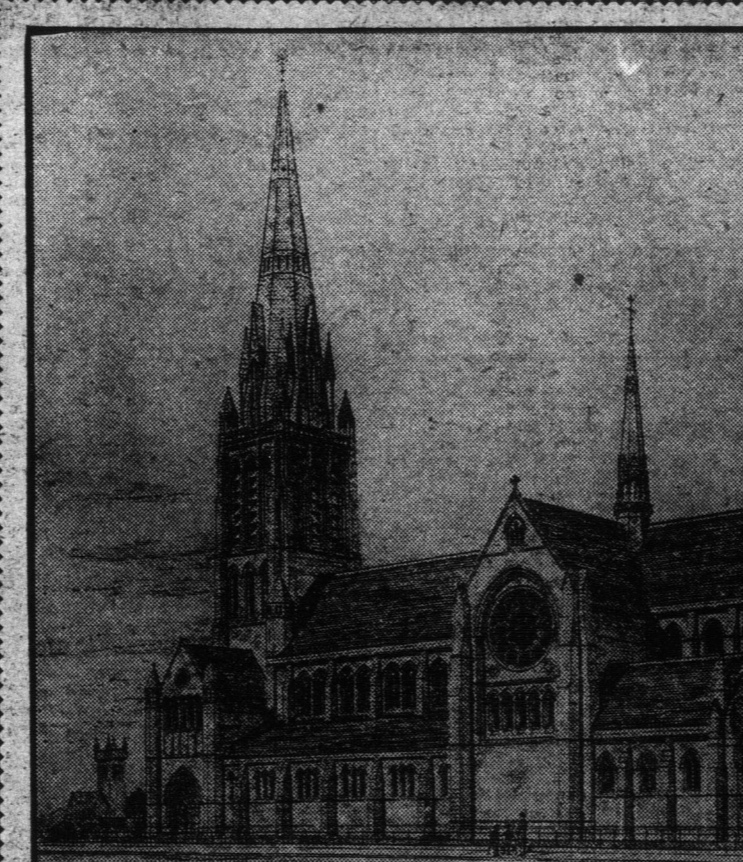
Contrasting the hours of bright sunshine with London, the hub of the empire, Dr. Bryce in "The Climate and Health Resorts of Canada" makes the following interesting statement:

"From May to September is usually a period of small rainfall and bright skies at Victoria, while in London the summer and winter rainfall is not very different, and the percentage of bright sunshine from May to August at Victoria that it almost seems as if with the exceedingly bland atmosphere of Vancouver Island."

As you please. "Jean Victor went your place. At this moment a soldier was seen coming down the road toward them."

As you like, old fellow, but the sets are horrible. They ordered their coupes, hopped up their overcoat collars, and tied toward the Madeline.

Influence of Little Things brings are little things, but they sources of large streams; a helm a little thing, but it governs the rae of the ship; a bridle bit is a little thing, but we know its use and we can't get on without it.

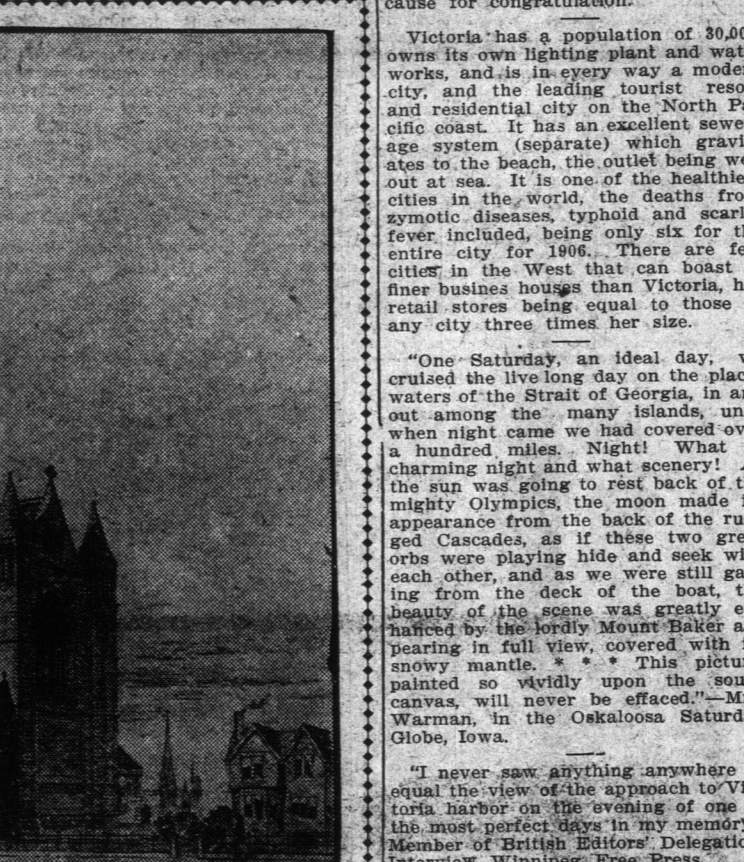


Christ Church Cathedral—Exterior View of Proposed New Edifice.

is very impressive. As we thread our way through the maze of islands the cheerful signs of habitation are seen, and as we enter at night the beautiful harbor of Victoria, the far-reaching electric lights, quivering on the water, give evidence of the latest triumphs of civilization in this western Ultima Thule.



Christ Church Cathedral—Interior View of Present Edifice.



Christ Church Cathedral—Interior View of Proposed New Edifice.

British Columbia looking at the wild gathered for earth, were surely like the gates of pearls and walls of precious stones of the New Jerusalem.

"Never in the environs of any other city have I seen such a glory of flowers as surrounded each of these lovely homes."—E. F. Knight, in the London Morning Post.

"Of its opportunities for recreation for those of a cultured mind Victoria needs no sponsor. The chosen home of such men as Col. Haggard and Captain Woolley is able to stand clear-eyed before the world, its educational advantages and musical societies show the generally high mark of cultivation apparent throughout the city."

There are most excellent opportunities of making a splendid income from either and there is no chance at present of too much competition.

"The most important consideration in selecting a place of residence or a resort for a vacation, no matter what other attractions a city may have, is undoubtedly weather conditions. There is not a climate in the world to surpass that of Victoria. Never enervating, always invigorating, an average daily sunshine of seven hours for six months in the year, with a temperature rarely over 80 degrees in summer and an average of 38 degrees in winter, long and delightful evenings just cool enough for a light covert coat, the air always charged with ozone from the sea which almost surrounds us, and the magnificent mountains opposite, it is, indeed, as near perfect as possible."

Victoria boasts the oldest choral association in the West the Arton club that has seen many years of a successful existence. Even the high standard of efficiency maintained in the public schools evidences the desire of all classes for a proper ground-work to education.

NATIVE SPORTS

By Bonnycastle Dale in June Canadian Courier.

Sitting here on the rocky shores of the Gorge this bright May day where all is peace and beauty, it seems impossible to believe that the fathers of these same Indians we are now watching prepare for the races, were a short fifty years ago untamed aborigines.

Today all is changed. The Indians are clothed after white man's style, the clutchen (squaws) are blotches of brilliant red and blue, yellow and green. "Kla-how-ya" they call to one another in greeting as they gather around their really wonderful war canoes forty and fifty feet long—and some of the far northern tribes have them seventy feet long—canoes as true as flint line and level had marked and built from instead of the common box and a rude home-made adze.

Now through the throng of white men's boats these long swift craft creep, ten paddles and a big Siwash in the stern, and a common box and a rude home-made adze.

"I never saw anything anywhere to equal the view of the approach to Victoria harbor on the evening of one of the most perfect days in my memory."

The city has every reason to be proud of her public buildings. There is a church of almost every denomination in the city. The public schools, law courts, banks, postoffice, and library buildings are superbly with those in other cities.

Again the canoes gather in the flagged-line. Saanich, Valdez, Klem Klem, and Quamichan, the last in new, shapely canoes. Off they all leaped at the signal, steering a straight course up the narrow salt arm.

The roads around Victoria are unsurpassed in the West for motoring and driving the park of course always coming in for special attention.

Fruit culture in and around Victoria is a most profitable as well as a most interesting and pleasant occupation.

There are most excellent opportunities of making a splendid income from either and there is no chance at present of too much competition.

THE POULTRYMAN

THE POULTRYMAN

Much has been written on the subject of breeding for egg production, and yet the vital points have not been touched upon, because they are largely beyond our comprehension; they are as complex as the origin of life. We understand this principle, that to produce layers we must feed to develop the body and internal organs and secure vigor, so that the hen may be able to eat and assimilate sufficient food to produce eggs. This is the line we have been working on and which has led to whatever success we have attained. But back of all this there is an underlying cause, a cause for some hens of the same strain being prolific while others are not. That cause is the life germ—the ovum of the hen and sperm of the male.

The principle upon which poultry breeders have depended—that the instinct to lay is an inherent trait the same as any other trait of form and feather—is true to a certain extent only. It is also believed that when a hen possesses this trait that if she is properly fed she will produce eggs, and that the food is converted into eggs in the body of the hen. This last, I believe, is a false theory. The food only enables the hen to develop the eggs with which nature has endowed her. If the egg germs are there proper feeding will enable her to develop them and produce eggs, but if the germs are not there, no amount of food or conditions will induce her to lay. She simply cannot lay. She will use as much of this food as she can assimilate to build up her body, grow a fine plumage, fill her stomach with fat and after that all not required to keep up the heat of the body and repair waste will be passed off undigested.

When we pick up a fertile egg we little dream that in that egg is not only the germ of life, but the organisms that are to form more eggs and more life. If the egg produces a male germ, or if during the process of incubation a female is developed, the number of eggs that it is possible for this pullet to produce has already been determined, and if the egg produces a male his propensity has been determined. The egg may fall to hatch; if it hatches a pullet that pullet may not receive care and feed such as to enable her to develop into a good layer, even though at the beginning she had a possibility of 200 or 300 eggs. Nature is very bountiful in her provisions and allows for considerable apparent waste, though in reality there is no waste in the economy of nature. What is not used for one purpose is utilized for another. There is nothing produced from the earth that is not food for some form of animal or plant life. There is a cause that springs in nature, the stronger animals and plants devouring the weaker. Animal life feeds on vegetable life, and vegetable life in turn feeds on decaying animal life, and in the form of parasites wars against animal life.

We open the body of a well-matured pullet at about the time she should commence to lay, and if she is to be a good layer we find a large ovary and suspended from and clinging to it a large bunch of egg cells. Sometimes there are as many as six or seven hundred, from the size of the head of a pin up to full size yolks. We do not, however, expect that the pullet will lay this number of eggs in a season. She has another use for them. She uses them to feed her body when there is a deficiency of food. If we take the ovary out and examine it under a powerful glass, we find that it is made up of oviducts or protoplasm held together by tissue and ready to develop more egg cells as soon as the present bunch is exhausted.

A pullet that will make a poor layer has but a few of these egg cells developed, or perhaps not any, and an examination of her ovary shows that it is small and is not made up of oviducts, but merely of tissue. In the case of the moderate layer there is a moderate sized bunch of egg cells, and the ovary is also moderate in size and contains numerous oviducts, but not so many as in the case of the good layer. The number of egg cells and oviducts varies greatly with different hens, as does also the size of the ovary, even if the egg cells have not developed.

Not half of these oviducts or egg cells are ever developed into eggs, because the hen has not the power to furnish nutriment for their growth, but each one is capable of producing from one to hundreds more. They are the seeds of life. The hen's body is the soil in which the seed is planted; her food the chemical elements of the soil or fertilizer; while the sperm of the male fertilizes the pollen. Seed planted in barren soil will not grow to produce more seed, and so a hen which is poorly nourished cannot produce eggs, though well supplied with oviducts. It would be like sowing wheat upon the desert sands. To produce heavy layers, we must breed from heavy layers. Thus far we are on safe ground. A continuous laying hen must have a large ovary, filled with oviducts or egg seeds—the germ of life—and if the sperm of the male also contains the protoplasm which comes from or produces oviducts we will have an egg that, if it hatches, will produce a good layer, or prepotent male. One condition seems to be dependent on another to such an extent that we cannot hope to get them all right. Missing as many favorable factors as we can give us a degree of success in proportion.

Proficiency is not in the breed, not in the feed, but in the ovum or protoplasm which forms the first life. The possibilities of the hen and the propensity of the male are both determined right here, and nothing can change or alter it. Good care and feeding only aid the hen to develop and do the best with what nature has endowed her at or before the beginning of life. Environment may have much to do in bringing forth prolific fowls, but it may go back of even the development of the parents to the best they are capable. It may even have an influence on the formation of the ovum.

We can see how necessary it is for the reproduction of life that there should be a bountiful supply of ovum

or life seeds. Under favorable conditions, half or more are wasted before forming an egg. Half the fertile eggs set do not, for some reasons, hatch, and then there is the great loss of chicks. If left to herself a hen would not raise ten per cent. of the chicks hatched. Under domestication, with the care of the skillful poultry keeper, these conditions are changed, but still there is considerable loss. The man who depends on feeding alone is chasing a will-o-the-wisp. Now he has it, and now he don't. He will never permanently attain satisfactory results. Feeding is just as essential as breeding, but no more so. What avails the storehouse full of egg cells, needing only to grow and develop, if we do not mature them into eggs by correct feeding; and of what use is a well-prepared ration if there are no eggs to develop? The production of the egg is an effort on the part of nature to reproduce life, and the more eggs are converted to other uses the greater the effort. That is, if left to herself the hen would probably lay fifteen or twenty eggs, then incubate them, and perhaps run with the chicks all summer. She might raise two broods in a year, but most likely not by taking away the eggs, we lengthen the period of laying. By early hatch-

ing to eliminate them. The few eggs they lay will produce more poor layers, and as they usually do their laying at a season when eggs are used for hatching they will, if allowed, perpetuate a race of poor layers. The foregoing is in accordance with the advanced theory of the origin of life and appears to be the most logical conclusion that we can arrive at regarding the cause for the prolificacy of fowls—that the life germ—the blastoderm—even when not fertile, is not contained in food, but is simply dependent upon food for nourishment and development.—L. E. Kerzer in Poultry Success.

INCUBATOR VS. THE HEN

We now have the incubator about as near perfect as it can be made, and what are its advantages over the hen to the farmer who wants to raise from one to three hundred chickens? Under the old way the hens will sometimes want to set in March, but April is the month they usually begin, so when the farmer hears the familiar cluck he begins to realize that spring has come. Then he puts Biddy to work on the fateful thirteen eggs, and

mill grinds on year after year, piling up the dollars for the poultryman. No one will dispute that the first year of a fowl's life is the most profitable, then why keep them longer? Have the best profit by using pullets all the time. By selling your old stock before they moult you save a three months' board bill, which takes the profit out of a good many eggs. Many people keep their fowls three and four years, just because their fathers and grandfathers did. They can't get out of the old rut, but the successful man is the one who is looking for a chance to improve on old methods, and in this age of competition and small profits it requires some to be on the lookout all the time.

POULTRY NOTES

Finely cut straw and leaves are the best litter to scatter over the floor of the feeding room or run. They cause the hens to scratch, keep them out of mischief, and furnish exercise. There is more profit in setting the fowls to market early. Prices are better and then there is a saving of feed.

poisoning, and to open the bowels. I lost a number of colts from blood poisoning before I learned what caused it. I have not lost any since from that cause. After the colt is well started, which is usually in the spring, the dam will bring it along all right for the next six months, if she has access to good pasture. If she is a poor suckler or unthrifty from any cause, she should have a little grain, or grass where the colt can eat with her. If the mare is kept at work the colt should be kept in the barn during working hours. It should have a clean box-stall with plenty of good feed before it all the time, and should not be permitted to suck until the dam has had a chance to cool off from her work. With proper care the mare may be worked during the suckling period without regarding the colt's development. If the mares run with their colts on pasture, it is always watch the colts closely during the end of the grazing season, and if from any cause I find they are not doing satisfactory, I feed them a moderate ration of grain in open boxes, where the colts can eat with the mares. It only takes a small amount of grain to keep the mare and the colt thriving. Oats and shelled

corn make an ideal ration for this purpose, but I have found that bran and shelled corn answer the purpose quite as well. The draft colt should not be weaned until he is about seven months old, and by that time he should be eating so well that he will not be noticeably affected by the loss of his dam's milk. It is after the colt is weaned that many breeders fail in their management. The mare's milk will usually keep the colt growing fairly well on good pasture, and it is usually the second period—after the colt is weaned—that its development is checked by the breeder's negligence. This is the critical time. During this time it should have everything that is good for a colt to eat. Don't try to economize now. Feed it all the oats, bran and shelled corn it will consume. If you haven't oats, make the bran portion liberal. Feed plenty of bright green hay—good green alfalfa preferred—but cut out the prairie hay for your colts. It is a worthless ration for the growing colt, and should be avoided if possible. Prairie grass, during the latter end of the grazing season and prairie hay during the winter are very productive of worms in colts. During this period of the colt's life it is peculiarly liable to these pests. Before I had time hay-pastures for late grazing and tame hay for winter I lost a few colts from this cause before I understood it. I soon learned that a teaspoonful of turpentine per colt scattered over their feed for a few days was a wise precaution. It rid them of internal worms immediately. I have never found any hay for a growing colt that was equal to alfalfa. With careful feed and attention, the first winter the smaller breeds of horses, like trotters, will usually attain to a proper degree of development without a great deal of extra at-

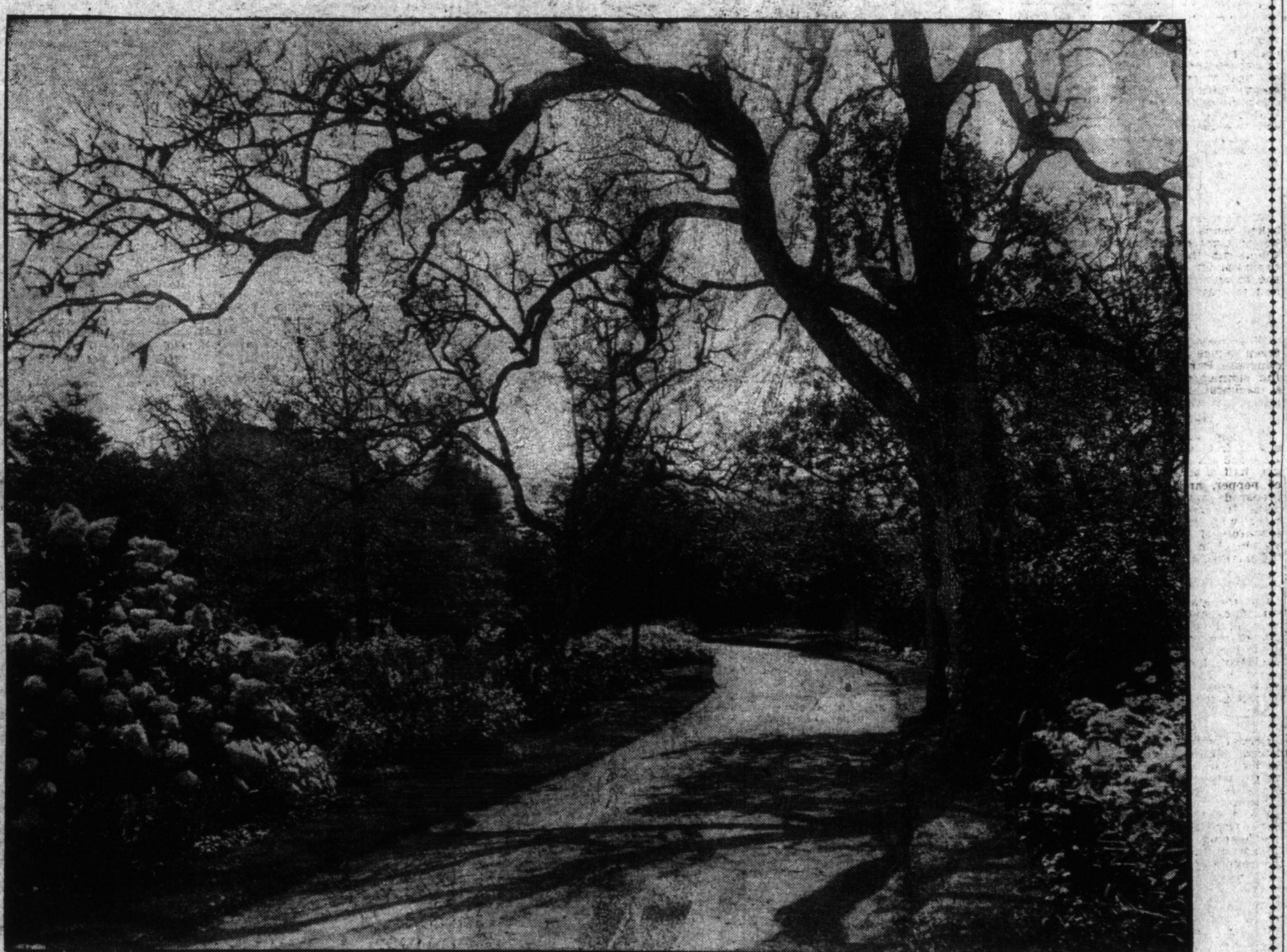
CORRECT HABITS

When handling a horse, self-control is essential. Don't get out of patience and kick and fume if the animal does not do just as you wish. Try again, for probably the dumb brute did not quite understand what you expected it to do, and then give the horse the order; don't expect the animal to guess what you want done. If you have horses, keep a close watch on your teamster. If he handles the horses brutally, or with poor judgment, pay him off at once and get another man, or a better one, to get another teamster than it is to get another team. Don't fail to keep an eye on mischievous boys, for they will cause the team to be out of the fun of it. This may result in the horse developing the habit of kicking, striking or biting. Some horses develop the habit of kicking while standing in the stable. It is always dangerous to enter the stall of a kicker, so the sooner the animal is broken of the mean trait the safer becomes the lives of those who find occasion to have anything to do with it. Tie the horse short, so as not to give any slack rope to allow its backing up. Fill a bag with hay, straw or sawdust and suspend it from the ceiling by a rope directly behind the horse's hocks. Now make it believe that you intend to strike the stall, and the horse will strike the bag; it rebounds and strikes the horse. Again, pretend you intend to enter. The same thing is repeated. The horse becomes afraid and quivers as it attempts to crowd into the forward corner of the stall. When only one knee is kept in a stable it seldom kicks the side of its stall. Tying the stall kicker into a box stall has frequently broken up the habit, but when that convenience is not at hand, other measures are resorted to. A club two or three inches in diameter and eighteen inches long, so as not to make a bruise, will do the job. Fasten the club to the leg at the hock joint by one of its ends, thus making a loose swinging club. When the horse kicks the side of the stall the club strikes the leg sharply. The horse soon learns that when it keeps its feet quiet the club inflicts no pain. Halter pulling is very common among horses that are improperly handled. Fortunately, the remedy is simple and effective, breaking up the habit in a very short time. Fasten a long rope to the halter, slipping the loose end through the tie ring. Pass the unengaged end of the rope between the forelegs and over the back, bringing it over on the other side and fastening it to the rope, between the forelegs in a slip knot. When the horse pulls on the halter, the large noose tightens up on its body and it soon gives up the pulling. Another good way to fasten the rope is to tie it to one of the hind legs; if the horse pulls it simply pulls itself off its feet.

THE SPEED OF SEPARATORS
The farmers that buy and operate centrifugal separators should be careful to follow the directions as to speed at which the machines are to be run. This speed has been figured out in the case of each machine and all kinds of tests to determine at what speed the best results can be obtained. It is for their interest to have their machines do the best possible work. Yet many people are careless in this regard. Every machine has a certain speed at which it will do its best work. The number of turns the crank should make per minute is usually indicated on the dial. If the speed is reduced below that indicated, the skimming will be less complete, and more fat is lost in the skim milk. It is not advisable to turn the machine at a higher speed than that required, as there is danger of damaging the separator or of the bowl jumping the casings. Nor does excessive speed increase the efficiency of the separator. When the proper speed has been obtained, it should be maintained uniformly throughout the separation. Uneven running causes incomplete separation.

At the Indiana experiment station various makes of hand separators were run at different rates of speed. The speed applied from ten turns of the crank in excess of the normal speed to twenty turns below the normal speed. With separator running at proper speed loss of butter in the skim milk was 1.75 pounds. When the speed was reduced ten crank revolutions, the loss of butter amounted to 7.28 pounds. When the speed was reduced twenty crank revolutions the loss was 12.74 pounds. If our readers that have hand separators will heed the above figures they will save considerable quantities of butter fat that would otherwise go to waste.

DAIRY NOTES
Warm cream should not be mixed with cold cream. Before mixing cool the new cream to the same temperature of that in the cream jar.
Do not neglect to have the herd examined at least twice each year by a skilled veterinarian to see if any are afflicted with tuberculosis. They promptly remove all which show signs of the disease. Never add an animal to the herd until you are sure it is free from the disease.
The more a cow relishes her ration the more she will eat of it, and the more she eats of milk-producing feed the more milk she will produce. By feeding plenty of a balanced palatable ration the dairyman will always receive a liberal flow of milk—if the cow is of the milking strain.
Above all, give the cow uniform care. Do not feed her liberally as long as the feed lasts and then make her fast until the grass is heavy enough to support her. Such treatment in any way lessens the flow of milk, if it does not derange the digestion.



The Curved Driveway.—A Combination of Nature and the Gentle Art of Gardening.

AROUND THE FARM

J. W. Robinson recently gave the Kansas Draft Horse association his experience in feeding and developing a colt of the heavy breeds. "My twenty-five years' experience in this work has been devoted largely to the raising of grade and registered draft horses and standard-bred trotters, and while draft and trotting horses are grown for entirely different purposes, the feed and care for the first year of the colt's life are very much the same, although the draft colt may be more permanently injured by any negligence at this critical period than the colt that is bred for other purposes. Draft horses are raised for the purpose of drawing heavy loads. To produce the ideal draft horse we seek to combine as much bone, muscle, weight and action as possible with a smooth, well-proportioned conformation. To secure this in its perfection there must be no check in the colt's early growth and development. Whether draft or trotter, the first year's development is all pushed till it is two years old to attain its best development. To begin with, we must have the right inheritance of the qualities we hope to produce. The colt must be bred right. But the richest inheritance of prize winning blood may, by neglect or improper feed and care, produce an ill-shaped pup, fit for no special purpose whatever. To attain their health, no doubt, but the product of a progressive breeder of today doesn't deal in three-year-olds; he gets his chicks out in March or April and then they are ready to lay by October and then an incubator just the same as she has her sewing machine. Some theorists have a different opinion and say fowls must have their hatching season in order to maintain their health. I don't believe that. I have seen a progressive breeder of today deal in three-year-olds; he gets his chicks out in March or April and then they are ready to lay by October and then an incubator just the same as she has her sewing machine. Some theorists have a different opinion and say fowls must have their hatching season in order to maintain their health. I don't believe that. I have seen a progressive breeder of today deal in three-year-olds; he gets his chicks out in March or April and then they are ready to lay by October and then an incubator just the same as she has her sewing machine.

California orchards promise a good average crop of fruit, with the exception of apricots, which are light throughout the state. Some varieties of peaches will be light in a few districts, but these minor deficiencies will be more than made up by full crops elsewhere.

Ingredients: One pound of sugar, saltines, and cut of a pound of mixed teaspoonful of baking eggs, and a little milk. A fine sieve several times mix it well together, the other ingredients. Fully pick the fruit and add also to the flour, butter and sugar together in a basin and beat them a little. When perfectly light break in the egg, heating well in between all in and add the flour, ten to the usual consistency, round tin, and bake for a and a half hours in a



USEFUL RECIPES

Ingredients: One pound of sugar, saltines, and cut of a pound of mixed teaspoonful of baking eggs, and a little milk. A fine sieve several times mix it well together, the other ingredients. Fully pick the fruit and add also to the flour, butter and sugar together in a basin and beat them a little. When perfectly light break in the egg, heating well in between all in and add the flour, ten to the usual consistency, round tin, and bake for a and a half hours in a

INGREDIENTS

Ingredients: Half a sugar, two and a half (about) of water, half any dried flavoring, oring be best then it better, pour into a round tin, and bake for a and a half hours in a

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Water Ice

These ices are made of ripe fruit, mixed or frozen. Clarified sugar, boiling water, three parts of a quart of water, to a well-whisked white of egg, added for ten minutes carefully while boiling. Care must be taken that the mixture will granulate not freeze. After the freezer must be rapid about ten minutes. The ice that makes the most would work the machine till it is stiff and smooth turn the ice out of the it into cold water and stand them on lettuce with the fingers pushed to the dish prepared for

Mushrooms

Get very large mushrooms. Clean them, peel each one on one round of ing dish, first covering thick cream and season and paprika. Turn the mushroom up and fill thick cream, paprika, tightly and bake in a minutes, remove, but let covered four minutes. Rooms may absorb the the same dish without dual dishes.

Asparagus and Chicken

Cook tender some fresh boiling water. Scrape them and cut in cut out the centres, use one ring over each the asparagus and lay the tuce; cover with French

Tomato and Salad

Salad, peel and chill of even size; cut off the scoop out the pulp, drain the inside. Mash with a teaspoonful of season with salt and a teaspoonful of chopped to small balls and stand them on lettuce, serving add a little French each.

Fruit Cocktail

Make a quart of tea spoonfuls of Ceylon tea fresh boiling water. Scrape them and cut in cut out the centres, use one ring over each the asparagus and lay the tuce; cover with French

Frozen Mint

This is not a drink, ed in place of iced tea. Make a plain mint julep made as several sprigs of mint tender leaves, and rub full of sugar; add two spoonfuls hot water, then add one cup of cup sherry; let it stand in freezer and pack in freezer and hours to ripen before

English Brown

Four one pint of by one pound of granulated sugar, a little ginger, brandy and one quart with cracked ice, in glass

RECIPES FOR CHUTNEY

Ingredients: A quart of salt, a quarter of a pound of coarse brown sugar, each of Spanish onion, garlic, and a pound of well-bruised must an ounce of cayenne pepper, a little ginger, Peel, core, and boil in vinegar to which the

ment, and containing 640 acres or less. June 17th, 1907. C. H. DRURY, CHARLES F. LAY, S. H. TOY.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT. NOTICE that Baptiste Barnard, of Stewart, occupies mine, and to apply for permission to purchase at a post planted about 1000 feet north of the mouth of Barrens Mining Division, there are 20 chains north, 20 chains south to the point of commencement, and containing 40 acres more or less.

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT. District of Clayoquot. NOTICE that Cyrus H. Drury, of S. W. Corner of Indian Reservation, intends to apply for a special timber license over following described lands: 1. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the following boundary north and east to east of south boundary of T. A., thence following same to north of the initial post; thence to the point of commencement, being 40 acres more or less.

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT. District of Rupert. NOTICE that W. B. Herr, of Washington, lawyer, intends to apply for a special timber license over following described lands: 1. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the following boundary north and east to east of south boundary of Clark's, thence north to the shore, thence easterly to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

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west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains, thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 15, Township 16, three and one half miles west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 13. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 5, Township 16, four and one half miles west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 5, Township 16, four and one half miles west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 15. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 5, Township 16, four and one half miles west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 16. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 5, Township 16, four and one half miles west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 17. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 5, Township 16, four and one half miles west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 5, Township 16, four and one half miles west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

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No. 20. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 5, Township 16, four and one half miles west of the southwest corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 180 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 40. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 22, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 41. Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 25, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 42. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 24, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 43. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 24, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 44. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 24, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 45. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 24, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 46. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 24, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 47. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 24, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 48. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 24, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 49. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 24, Township 16, three miles south and one half mile west of the S.W. corner of Indian Reservation, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

SURVIVORS OF THE CHEEVAH CASTAWAY. Three Passengers of Mount Royal Arrived by Steamer Princess Beatrice. VICTIM'S BODY BROUGHT HERE.

Many C. P. R. Steamers in Port Yesterday—Earl F. Douglas Coming to Lead at Clayoquot. With three survivors of the wreck of the Hudson's Bay Company's river steamer Mount Royal among her passengers, the steamer Princess Beatrice, of the C. P. R., arrived here yesterday.

Another Attempt to be Made to Raise Ship Sunken at Tacoma. Another attempt will be made to raise the fully rigged ship Andelana, which turned turtle at Tacoma, one night about nine years ago and is now lying at the bottom of Tacoma harbor.

LOCH GARVE'S TROUBLES. Richard Clements, Mate, Asserts He Is in Command of Vessel. The British ship Loch Garve since leaving Victoria, where Capt. Wylie left her on the 17th inst., has had a most trying voyage.

SOCKEYES IN THE FRASER. A Few Fish Taken by Fishermen on Sunday Night. New Westminster, July 15.—For the first time this season the boom of a fishing net was heard in the vicinity of the Fraser river.

NOTICE. ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT. District of Mookka. TAKE NOTICE that Emily Logan, of Vancouver, British Columbia, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

SAFE CRACKERS FAIL TO GET AT THE CASH. Unsuccessful Attempt to Commit Robbery in Office of Drury & Macgurn.

CHIPPewa IN PORT. New Sound Steamer Makes Initial Visit to Improve Service. The steamer Chippewa of the Alaska Steamship Company, which was bought on the Great Lakes for the Victoria-Seattle route, after being remodelled and converted into an oil burner and much improved, began her service between Victoria and Seattle on Sunday night.

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES. The Davis Cup the lawn tennis trophy being a large excursive trophy which defeated Norman Brooks, and A. F. Wilding, the Australian team, the score standing 3-6, 12-10, 4-6, 6-2, and 6-2.

GOVERNOR HAS TRIAL. The Governor, the new steamer for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company by the name of the President, has had her trial trip yesterday, and will leave for this coast next Tuesday.

LOCAL MEN MAKE PROTEST. Are Placed in Absurd Position by Refusal of Hunters From Across Pacific to Observe Regulations. Two seizures of Japanese sealing schooners found within the three-mile limit off the seal rookeries of the Pribilof Islands by the United States May 23rd.

THE VICTORIA SEALERS NEAR SEAL ISLANDS. Two Schooners from Nippon Are Taken to Dutch Harbor by Cutter Manning. The Japanese sealers, who came from Honolulu, were without passports, and the fourth was suffering from trachoma.

JAPANESE SWAM ASHORE. Four Refused Landing at Vancouver Escaped at Departure Bay. Four Japanese passengers refused admittance to Canada by Canadian immigration officers at Vancouver when they deserted the French steamer Amiral Jaureguiberry while that vessel lay at Departure Bay last week.

ADMIRAL SWINBURNE'S FLAGSHIP WILL ARRIVE AT ESQUIMALT TOMORROW. IS COMING FROM ASTORIA. Vessel is New Armored Cruiser With Four Stacks Similar in Appearance to H. M. S. Monmouth.

AT C. P. R. DOCKS. The C. P. R. docks presented an animated scene Tuesday. In all there were nine of the C. P. R. Steamship company's ships at the wharves during the day.

SHEARWATER FOR THE BERING SEA PATROL. British War-Vessel Leaves for Northern Sealing Grounds Today. (From Tuesday's Daily.) H. M. S. Shearwater, Commander Allgood, is expected to sail this afternoon from Esquimalt for Bering sea to engage in her regular sealing patrol about the Pribilof Islands.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN MEETING AT VANCOUVER. Many Delegates—Secretary Straus at Canadian Club—Consul Dudley Injured. Vancouver, July 15.—The National Council of Women opened its convention here this morning. There are a good number of delegates here from the east, including Lady Edgar, of British Columbia, Mrs. Dr. Brown, known as "Fath Fenton," and Miss McDonald, correspondent for the Toronto News.

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT. District of Mookka. TAKE NOTICE that Emily Logan, of Vancouver, British Columbia, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

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