

izes and Extra Large. sh" Laminated Cotton weight and exquisite

rt Maisaline, plain on t cambric, extra large laisilk, brilliant fabric, laintiest pale colorings. ownproof sateen, in ngs. Extra large size, silk, in exquisite deentine Silk covering, uve, sky, pink, yellow, pral centre, silk back\$15.00 ers, covered in rich covered in Florentine red art cambric, light \$1.85 white, with pink and

......\$1.00 \$1.35 \$1.65 b, per pair, from \$2.75 \$12.50 om, per pair, \$2.75 , from, per pair, \$5.00\$8.75

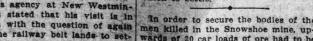
, at \$13.75

n finish, with handlarge and 2 small This is a m furniture and a day \$13.75

olid Oak, \$17.90 drawers, has a very



The second second

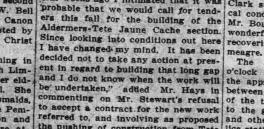




RATES CHARGED

The monthly record of timber re-celpts as reported to the Crown tim-ber branch of the Lands Department

shows a total of five hundred and twenty-three timber licenses to have been issued during the just past month for lands west of the Cascade Range, the incidential receipts aggregating \$72,600,000. East of the Cascades the number of licenses issued

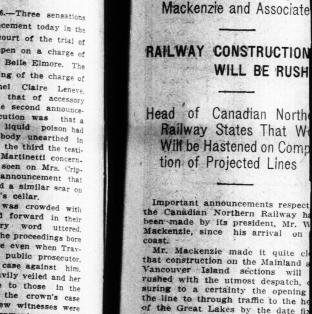


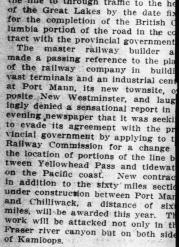
Chairman Smithes, of London, no Mr Hays sought any modification of a clause in the ageement between the railway company and the Provincial government forbidding the employ-ment of Orientals at construction work on the British Columbia section. Premier McBride, it is understood, however, took advantage of the oo-casion to reiterate his oft-repeated

All controls of the control to the con

CALLING FOR TENDERS

on a site 240 feet long and 125 feet in depth. An alleyway entrance to the building will be built from Belleville street to the rear of the premises. PROPERTY IS SOLD Street to the rear of the premises. The announcement that the G. T. P. had purchased the site was received with great satisfaction among realty agents and owners of property gener-ally in the city. It is felt that the erection of the hotel will considerably





Filday, September 9, 1910.

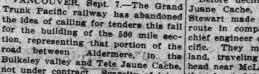
OF OPERATION

INCREASE SCOPE

Programme of Development Vancouver Island Co Fields Approved by

Mr. Mackenzie, accompanied by Mr Mackenzie, has just returned from trip of inspection of the mines of th Canadian Collieries, Ltd., formerly th Dunsmuir collieries whose purchas he negotiated last winter for eleve 1 dollars.

"It is our intention to link Edmon ton and the Pacific Coast with a possible despatch consistent with building a standard line with the low est gradients of any transcontinent railway," said Mr. Mackenzie. "If an lelay occurs it will not be our faul We are getting in shape to let ad nal contracts this fall in addition to the contracts this fall in addition to the contract lately awarded for the sixty-mile section from Port Mann to Chilliwack. The work can be at lacked at various contact.



<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

- Contraction of the second second

both sides of Kamloops as well as the Fraser River valley and in Frase river canyon. We are also pushin construction of the main line west of Edmonton and should reach Yellow head, pass at the summit of the Rock from the prairies before the en of next year. There at present exis inc reasons why we should not hav the British Columbia end finished an in operation before the middle of 1914 Island Section.

The building of the Vancouver I nd section will also be undertake vithout any further delay. A star at construction work will have been made long ago if we had been in shap Unfortunately the sur yeys had to be revised and care exer cised to secure the most suitable rout This work is now proceeding satisfac torily. During my stay in Victoria discuss with Premier McBri this and other matters connected with "There is no truth in a report pub

by one of your contemporari that we are seeking to break our gon tract with the Provincial government by applying to the Railway com for a change of route across Brit ish Columbia. The story is utterl ridiculous and is made of whole clot nd no doubt the wish was father to the thought. We have made no applion to the railway board. Our route map between Yellowstone Pass and this coast was approved by the minisof railways nearly two years ago route as there laid down i final. We are following a water grade all the way from the coast. It is likely hat we would want to change th route which is an ideal one and es-Illy after its merits have been es ablished by surveys undertaken at ery considerable expense? The idea

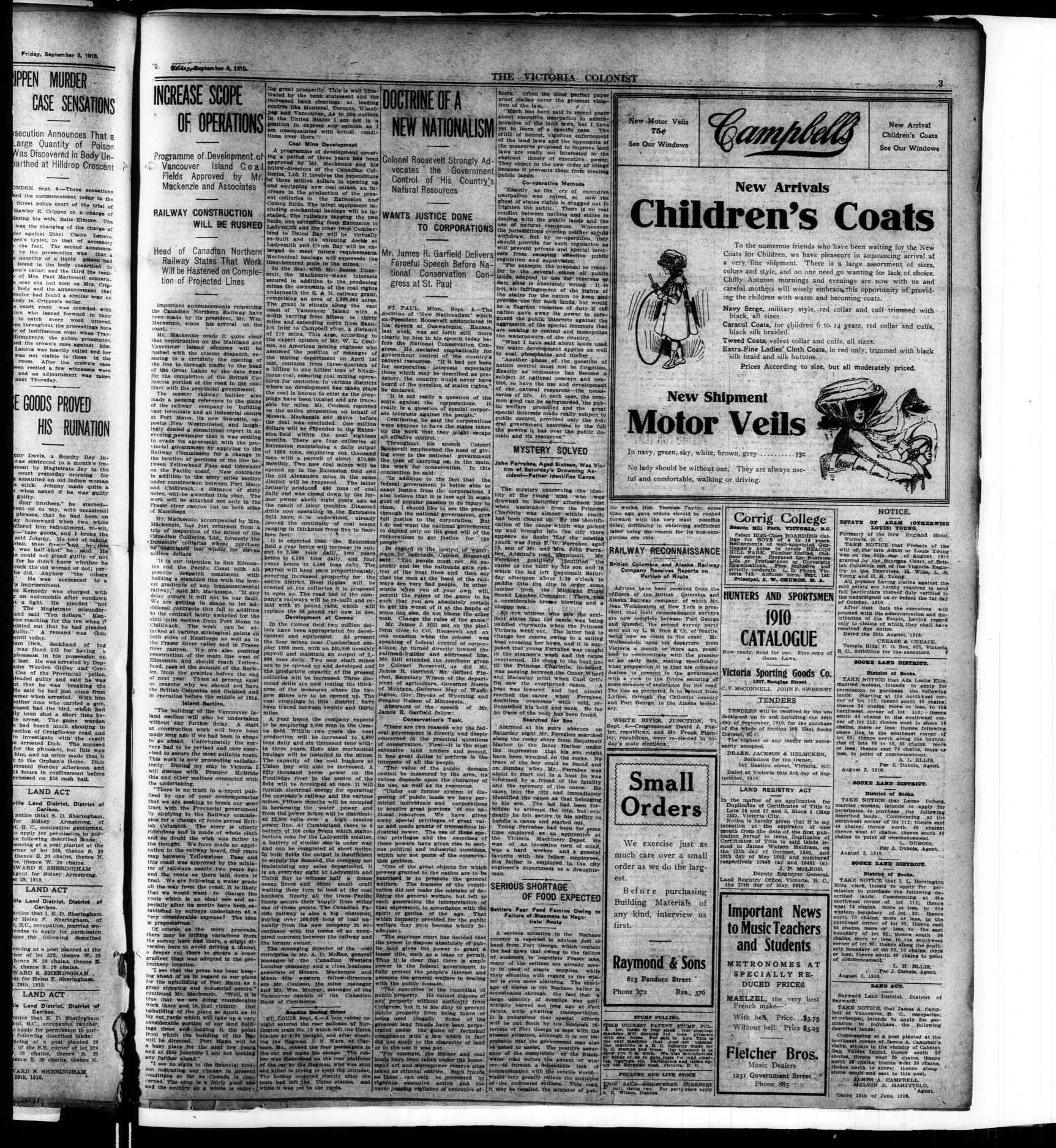
ts preposterous. Of course, as the work proceeds. there may be trifling variations from the survey here and there, a slight di version here to avoid driving a tinnel, a deeper cut there to secure a lower sradient than was adopted in the pre-liminary location. "I see that the press has been keep-ng ahead of us in regard to our plans or the urbuilding of Bost Margaret

the upbuilding of Port Mann as a sat shipping and industrial centre." ded Mr. Mackenzie. "Well, it i The that we are doing considerable work there and in that vicinity. Our appuilding of the place so much as to ay out yards which will take up a very considerable portion of our land hold-ings there and making it the point from which the building of the Inge will be directed. Port Mann will be busy place for the next few years id at this juncture I am not looking further ahead."

"I see no signs in the financial horiindicating any change in present ditions so far as Canada is con-ned. The crop is a fairly good one e country as a whole is enjo

A Start

and the state of the second



y last. He was arrested by Dep-ame Warden Gidley and Con-Cox of the Provincial police. leaded guilty and said he was t that he was breaking the le said he had just come from er when arrested. With him other man who carried a gun, used had the bird, which had y been shot a short time be-e arrest. The game warden had heard much shooting in ection of Craigflower road and o investigate with the result a arrested Dick. The accused for the pheasant, but this was him, and an order made that it t to the Orphan's Home. Die sted Sunday afternoon and 4 hours in confinement before eased on \$50 cash ball.

LAND ACT

ville Land District, District of Cariboo.

notice thtat S. D. Sheringham, for Sidney Armstrong, of t, B. C., occupation gentleman, o apply for permission to pur-te following described lands: encing at a post planted at the mer of lot 328, thence S. 20 thence E. 20 chains, thence N. ns, thence W. 20 chains. DWARD S. SHERINGHAM ent for Sidney Armstrong. t 29, 1910.

LAND ACT

le Land District, District of Cariboo. ice that I, E. D. Sheringhan r Helen F. Sheringham, of , B.C., occupation, married wo-endes to apply for permission ase the following described

cing at a post planted at the hence N. 20 chains, thence E. VARD S. SHERINGHAM . t for Helen F. Sheringham. 29th, 1910.

LAND ACT

le Land District, District of le Land District, District of Cariboo. notice that E. D. Sheringham cut, B.C., occupation rancher, o apply for permission to pur-following described lands: ncing at a post planted 20 of the S.E. corner of lot 328 7. 20 chains, thence S. 20 Bence E. 20 chains, thence N nce E. 20 chains, thence N.

VARD S. SHERINGHAM 29th, 1910.

and the second

1231 Government Street

Victoria Sporting Goods Co.

 Victoria Sporting Goods Co. 1307 Douglas Street
C. V. MCCONNELL JOHN P. SWEENEY
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 30th day of September, 1910, for the purchase of the whole of Section 109, East Sooke District B.C.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Owner. 542 Bastion street, Victoria, B.C. Dated at Victoria this 3rd, day of September, 1910.
Dated at Victoria this 3rd, day of September, 1910. Dated at Victoria this 3rd, day of Sepember, 1910.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

SOOKE LAND DISTRICT. District of Sooks.

District of Sooks.

LAND REGISTRY ACT In the matter of an application for Duplicates of Certificates of Title to Lots 16 and 17 and 5, Block 5 (Map 283), Victoria City. Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiraton of one month from the date of the first pub-location hereof to issue Duplicates of Certificates of Title to said lands is-sued to James Watson Meldram, on the 15th day of October, 1890, and 26th day of May 1893, and numbered respectively 10648 (a) and 16431 (a). J. P. McLEOD,

J. P. McLEOD. Deputy Registrar General Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. the 27th day of May. 1910.

METRONOMES AT

SPECIALLY RE-

MAELZEL, the very best

With ben, Price ... \$3.75 Without bell. Price \$3:25

Fletcher Bros.

Music Dealers

Phone: 885 -1-4

DUCED PRICES

French make-

District of Sooke. TAKE NOTICE that I, L. Harrington **Important** News

TAKE NOTICE that I, L. Harrington Ellis, clerk, intend to apply for per-mission to purchase the following de-scribed lands: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot 112; thence west 74 chains, more or less, to the western boundary of lot 93; thence north 70 chains, more or less, to the northeast corner of lot 93; thence east 64 chains, more or less, to the east boundary of lot 92; thence south 30 chains, more or less, to the southwest corner of lot 95; thence along the south-erly boundary of lot 95; the southwest or less; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement. L. H. ELLIS, to Music Teachers and Students

L. H. ELLIS, L. H. ELLIS, Per J. Dubois, Agent. August 2, 1910.

LAND ACT.

Sayward Land District, District of

TAKE NOTICE, that James A. Camp-bell of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, storekeeper, intends to apply for per-mission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the mortiseast sorner of James A. Campbell's elaim, situate in the vicinity of Cahnish Bay. Valdez Island, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 26 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north to shure: thence along shore south and east to this post. JAMES A. CAMPBELL MELVIN R. HARTFIELD, Agent

Agent Pated 28th of June, 1910.

The Colonist. this western frontier." He was speaking inter-imperial preferences and matshow that we needed a white popula- only, as appurtenant to imperial THE SEMI-WEEKLY CULONIS hardly have been meant literally, for speech, Mr. Birrell, Minister of Eduit excluded Canadians, has been con- cation in the Asquith Cabinet, said:

wanted in British Columbia. This has, once established would be able to find THE PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR

it is said, given offence to some Danes, room for our Dominions over seas who have settled in that vicinity. We whenever they wished to come in. We Sir Wilfrid Laurier has concluded are in a position to say that no such should have then a truly imperial his tour of the West. It has been idea was meant to be conveyed. The parliament, at the door of which any fully as successful as he could reas-speaker expressly said at the time that onably have expected. While on one he was addressing his remarks to peoor two occasions he may have said ple from the United Kingdom and that some things that were hardly in keep-ing with what he bimark colled "a he wanted them to carry home with the sourcement of this most Exing with what he himself called "a them that on the frontiers of the Em-

the government of this great Emnon-political errand," it is only just pire it was important that our own to say that he played the game fairly with the thousands who assembled to This is fully in line with the poole hand. He did not say, and did not wish the did not say, and did not wish with the thousands who assembled to greet him everywhere. That he should talk politics to some extent was nat-people from other European nationali-that finds suport among both Conural; but it can be said with truth that the impression he has left more to be the same not wanted in this province. It is a consideration to be the same set of the same set strongly upon the public mind than It does not follow because a man says will show that, whether or not the any other is that of the duty of Canadjans to live in harmony, to develop province that he does not want to see free trade, such a governing body a truly Canadian spirit, to cherish any one else. The Danish settlers in would have abundant scope for its en-British connection and to labor for the the vicinity of 150-Mile House, who ergy and wisdom without attempting welfare of their country. Whether the are excellent people, are not only to deal with tariffs, which, as we result of his tour will be a party ad- heartily welcome in British Columbia, showed in a previous article, will alvantage it is quite too soon to say. If but it is sincerely to be hoped that ways have to be dealt with by the that is one of the fruits of it, no one many more of that nationality will various self-governing parts of the will have any right to complain, for come and make their homes with us. Empire. A good deal of nonsense no one will dispute that Sir Wilfrid They make the very best of settlers has been talked in the name of Mr. only did what he ought to when he de- and no country can have too many Joseph Chamberlain. That statesman cided upon a prolonged tour of the of them,

English, Scotch and Irish on guard on ed Kingdom; but it looks upon tariffs,

f the possible dangers of war with ters of that kind, which in the very Asiatic powers and endeavoring to nature of things must be temporary

tion here. This expression, which could unity, and not essential. In a recent

West. What is even of more importance than the effect of his tour upon the

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES

sought to get the people of the United Kingdom to "think 'imperially," and as a contribution to imperial thought be sugested that the United

these are non-Catholics. The dispute is

among Catholics as to the position and

privileges of certain religious orders.

1228 Government Street

people is its effect upon himself. He It is interesting to know that the Kingdom by adopting a policy of prohas been frank enough to say that provincial government is taking further tection should put itself in a posihe has been greatly enlightened by steps to secure as many historical data tion to make tariff agreements with it, that his vision has become broader as possible concerning the early his- the outlying Dominions, but he never that his love of Canada has become tory of British Columbia. In most of suggested that imperialism is bound more intense and that his realization the provinces the collection of histori- up in tariff reform nor that tariff reof the potentialities of the country has cal documents was postponed until it form is a necessary preliminary to imome more profound. It is of the was too late to get together many of perialism. He looked upon tariff utmost importance to Canada that the the most valuable of them. Little care reform as a means to an end, not as statesman, who presides for the time also was taken to secure statements the end itself. He would be the last being over its destinies, should re- from the pioneer settlers. The British man in the British realms to hold that ceive the inspiration to a bold, gener- Columbia government is alert in resous and aggressive policy that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received during the next two months. When we are without protection there can be no the past two months. When we ex-press pleasure that his tour has been an official value, the stories of the ration should be disassociated wholly from the movement for tariff reform proved to be instructive as well, and that he was able to journey for so many days and remain sound in health many days and remain sound in health and as full of enthusiasm at the close as he was at the beginning, we only speak for the people of the whole pro-vince, who will join with us in the Not only will historians delve into British Dominions to each other than seemed likely to be brought about only a very short time ago, hope that he may have a safe journey them for facts concerning the early THE SPANISH TROUBLES

homeward and be long spared to play days, but writers of fiction will find a part in the public life of Canada.

There is a good deaf of misappre-traying life as it was when the prov-ince was first established and primitive in Spain. There is a belief that the THE LABOR SUPPLY. The completion of the Grand Trunk conditions prevailed everywhere. We Protestant churches have gained a Pacific will, it seems, be delayed, be-heartily commend what the govern- foothold and have gradually won con-Pacific will, it seems, be delayed, be-cause of the shortage of labor. The ment has already done in this matter, the decision to bronder the cause of the shortage of fabor. The ment has all upon its decision to broaden the lics and anti-Catholics are in workmen, so will the Canadian Pa- sphere of its operations. Mr. Schole

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

LINOLEU

Friday, September 9, 1910.

......\$1.25

......\$1.00

WHY? **Because Truth Is Powerful**

We Lead; Others Try to--

Why do we lead? That question is easily answered. We have been in business so long, and our business has grown so fast that there must be a reason.

Our Talk of Quality Means Quality, That's All

Inlaid Linoleum From 75c to \$1.85

We have just put on sale a very special line of the above, which is worthy of special notice on account of the excellence of the quality and designs. Many of them are particularly suitable for large public buildings, stores and offices. Some of these linoleums so successfully represent hardwood that an expert would be deceived. These can be waxed and polished to make an ideal floor. Others represent the patterns and colorings of rich Turkish carpets. Many tiled designs

Printed Linoleums in tile and floral patterns. The latter very pretty and fast coming into demand as a sanitary, easily-kept floor covering for bedrooms-70c to 50¢ per square yard.

	rinted	Floor	Cloth
		eerful patterns and c	
Floral Tile, per s Linoleum Slop Ja	square yard, 50c to	····· ···· ···· ····	
18 x 18, at 18 x 24, at	········ ········	·····	
Stove and Washs	tand Linoleum Mats, 30	6 x 36, at	
Oilcloth Mats, 36	x 54, at	81 - 2185 (

Do You Ever Notice Your "Humble" and "Down **Trodden" Door Mat? If Not Your Friends Do!**

Heavy Cocoa Brush Mats | Fine Diamond Cocoa Mats

	i me Diamond Co
arn Brush, heavy—	Similar to plain cocoa mats, but of
14 x 24	and well made. Save many times their
16 x 27	and dirt from tracking into the house.
18 x 30\$1.50	I4 x 24
19 x 32	16 x 27
21 x 34	16 x 27

PICTURESQUE SCEN AT THE CATHE Marriage of Miss Glady lase Perry to Mr. Geo Johnson Took Place day Afternoon Very pretty was the wedding Gladys Borlase Perry to Mr. C. Johnston which took place a Church Cathedral Saturday church was exquisitely decora the occasion by friends of t with quantities of white cr mums, white sweet peas and with arches up the aisle arrang masses of the same flowers. The dean of the cathedral. A. J. Doull, officiated and the vas fully choral. The bride v given away by her uncle the 1 G. Prior was attended by seven maids, who wore charming dre cream ninon over soft cream trimmed with medallions of la overskirts, with the same lace a waist, drawn with cream ribbon. pretty Dutch collars and elbow were carried out in lace and the cream tulle mob caps with soft ribbon bows. Instead of the bouquets they carried white adorned with tulle bows, and stre of white flowers and smilax. The gown, in which the bride looked ly, was of ivory satin with cour and panel and underskirt of silk net, exquisitely embroidered raised design of fleur-de-lis with mings of pearl and silver. The d ies of the gown being caught u sprays of orange blossom. A tu

was worn over a coronet of o blossoms. The duties of best mar carried out by Mr. H. A. Browhile Messrs. D. H. Twigg, R. teith, J. Young, J. Cambie, Gamble, and Arthur Lowry und the duties of ushers. The bridegroom's gift to the l

maids were to Miss Vera 1 brilliant hoop earrings; Miss Peters, pearl bar brooch; Miss guerite Little, pearl drop earr Miss G. Irving, turquoise and brooch; Miss Doris Mason, pearl peridot pendant; Miss Lorna El pearl pearl and amethyst pendant; Violet Pooley, pearl and turg

The bridegroom's gift to the best was a gold scarf pin.

After the ceremony a very lat attended reception was held at Priory," the residence of the Ho G. Prior and Mrs. Prior. The bride bridermore main of the brider pridesgroom received on the law the refreshments were served in a marquee in which was also the b table beautifully decorated with flowers and clematis and white ribbon on which was the hand wedding cake. The decoration carried out by Mrs. Frank Ba and Mrs. Harry Pooley, assiste many young friends of the bride. Many exquisite toilettes were i ed: Mrs. Prior, aunt of the looked handsome in a lovely Paris of black jetted net over soft wore a bla ture hat trimmed with beautiful Mrs. Johnston, mother of the h groom, wore a becoming gown of mauve with toque to match and Barclay, sister of the bridegroom, ed well in a pale pink crepe de o with hat to match. The presents were numerous costly of which a list is given as is a list of invited guests most of w were present. Later in the afternoon Mr. and George C. Johnston left for Shawn where part of the honeymoon wil spent at the summer residence of and Mrs. Prior lent for the occas The bride's traveling dress was a p ty reseda green tailor made coat skirt, trimmed with green silk braid and a dainty motor bonne green straw to match. The Guests. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anderson, ohn Arbuckle, Mrs. Angus, M. John Arbuckle, Mrs. Angus, M and Mrs. Audain, Mr. and Mrs. Miss J. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. J Ambery, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton bott, Mrs. Douglas Armour, Capt. Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. C. Armstro BN Mr. H. A. Bromley, Mr., Mrs. Miss Butchart, Mrs. Blaiklock, and Mrs. and the Misses H. P. Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J nerbert Bullen, Mr. Harry Bullen Douglas Bullen, Hon. and Mrs. 1 ven, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Beaven, and Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mr. and and the Misses Blackwood, Mr. Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs H. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. I Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses V. Bodwell, Mr. John Bryden, Mr. Mrs. Robert Brett, Capt. and Bromley, Rev. and Mrs. Bolton, and Mrs. Beasley, Major and M Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barcl Captain and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. a Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Bryd Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Best, Mrs. F thesea, Capt. and Mrs. Blandy, J and Mrs. Russell, Capt. Blacklo Mr. and Mrs. and Miss J. H. Brod Mr. and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and M Barger, Mr. and Mrs. George Ba lay. Canon and Mrs. Beanlands. J. P. Babcock, Captain and M Byng Hall, Captain and Mrs. Butt field

cific, the Kettle River Valley and field will, we are satisfied, prove a very on to one another any other roads that may be begun capable head for this work. This isn't the case. Spain has twenty million inhabitants. Ten thousand of during the next few years. What is,

going to be done about it? The proposal is sometimes made that Chinan:en shall be brought into the country

SANE IMPERIALISM.

What is known as "The Eighty Whatever may be the cause of the hosto build the railways and be sent out Club" is going to hold a session in tility to these orders, it cannot be again when they are no longer need- London in October, at which Imperial ascribed to the animosities engendered ed. To this there are several ob- Federation will be discussed. The by differences of religious belief. jections. One of them is that if Orien- discussion is to be strictly non-poli-The contest in Spain is between

tals are brought in in this way, there tical, the object being rather to Catholics. Certain good Catholics beis no reason to believe that they would concentrate public attention upon this Church and State are good for neither lieve that entangling alliances of ever leave the country. After the im- important question than to make it religion nor statesmanship. Other good porters of such people had no em- the gambit in the game of party poll- Catholics hold the opposite belief. ployment for them, others would ask tics. Some persons, whose enthusito be allowed to keep them, and the asm gets the better of their judg-

Canadian Northern Survey request could hardly be refused. Again ment, seek to make it appear that im-by very much the greater part of the perial unity and a protective tariff for the Canadian Northern railway. request could hardly be refused. Again ment, seek to make it appear that im. money that would be paid to Chinese are interchangeable terms. They for- The party at present is camped at the workmen and a very large proportion get that thereby they arouse the op- Rips about five miles from the source of what would be paid out for their position of many, who equally patri- of the river. board would be sent to China. Again otic with themselves, do not believe in

the principle of bringing coolie labor the principle of protection. They Fined for Abusing Horse the country is highly objection- stake the success of a vital issue into Eustice Arden, driver of the Sooke stage, was fined \$10 or five days' imable. We think this solution of the upon a doubtful contingency, for if prisonment in default of payment, o conviction in the police court yester first as last. But there can be no protection, the Empire is doomed, if day of driving a horse in the stage reasonable objection to bringing peo-ple of the white race into Canada to do railway work. We do not take the least stock in the claim that the labor unions would object to such a contention. The Colonist unions would object to such a course favors protection in Canada, and so for the Prevention of Cruelty to Anior that any considerable number of far as its opinion is worth anything mals. unorganized white laborers would at all upon a question that it does

think it objectionable. Half the so- not pretend to have examined thor-Instructions have been given to A. called objections of workingmen do oughly, it believes protection would survey for a road from Elkmouth to Cummings. P. L. S., to make a location not originate with workingmen at all. be found advantageous for the Unit- Gateway. The average workingman has his fair

share of common sense, and he knows just as well as the biggest capitalist that the country cannot be developed without labor. He is also just as Beautiful Hair anxious as anyone else to see the ccuntry go ahead. It is true that some self-constituted champions of labor raise an outcry, and it is also true that weak-kneed politicians althemselves to be scared by these isitators; but we are quite satisfield that, if government action is needed to meet this or any other emergency the administrators of the govern will be quite safe in trusting to the common sense of workingmen () stated by them in any well devised policy. NO REFLECTION MEANT CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST t the meeting held at 150-Mille Tels, 425 and 450.

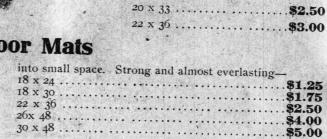
......\$1.80 26 x.42\$3.00 24 x 39\$3.25 Skeleton or Rope Wool Bordered

Mats Are nice and open-do not hold dust 16 x 27 \$1.00 18 x 30 1.....\$1.25

20 x 33\$1.50

Rubber Door Mats

Molded, solid back, 18 x 33\$1.50 Lightweight Rubber Mats, for motor cars, etc., 18 x 33 The United States Wire Door Mats-Flexible steel wire door mat, for outside use. Flexible, and can be rolled up



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Similar to plain cocoa mats, but of closer weave, strong

and well made. Save many times their price in keeping mud

Brush Mats

14 x 24 \$1.25

16 x 27\$1.50

18 x 30\$2.00

Come and See Our New Brass Beds. We Have Some Good Values

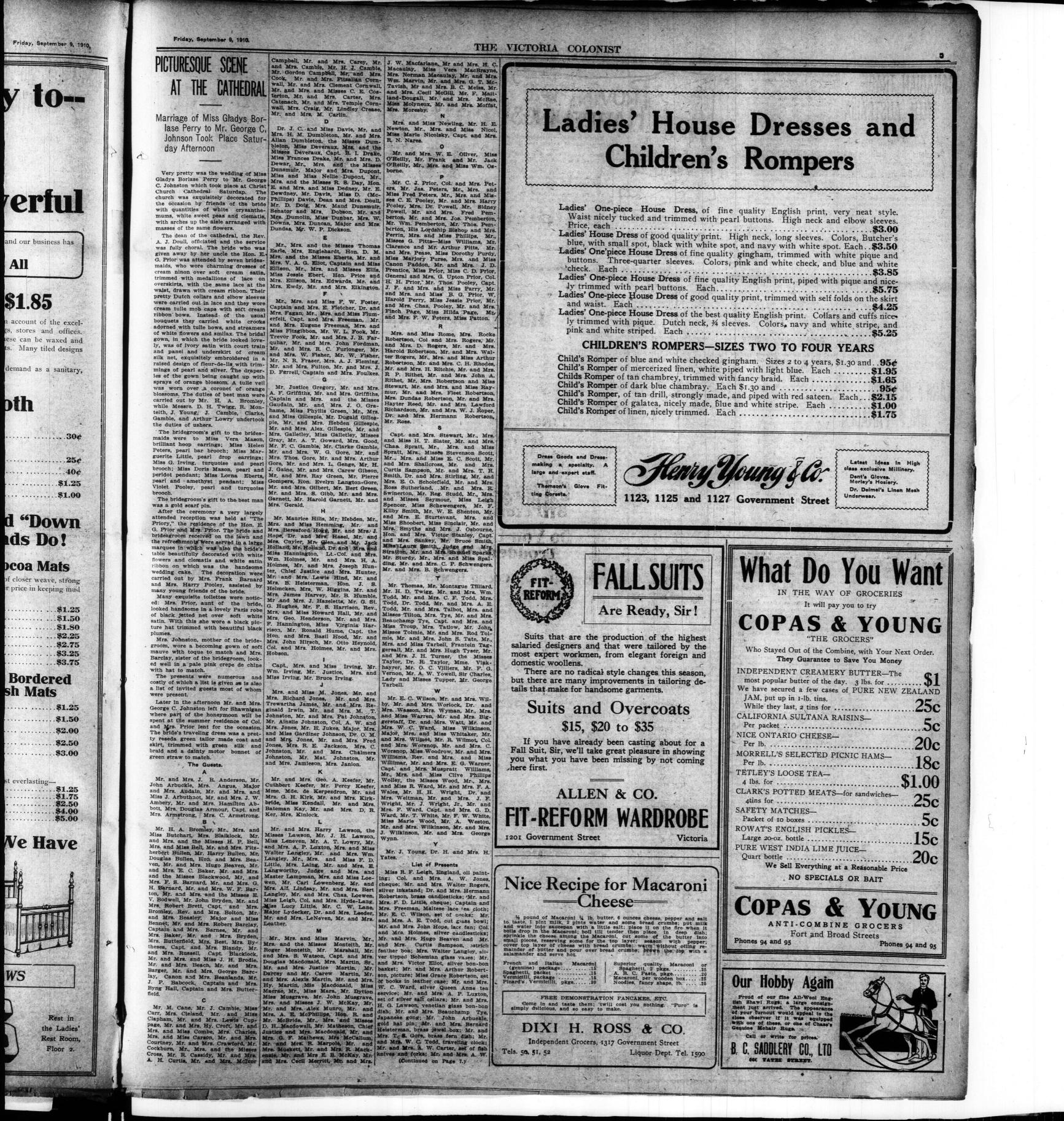
Our new shipment of Brass Beds are worth while having a look at. We have them either in Polet or Satin finish, at the following prices: \$25.00, \$32.50, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$60.00 and \$65.00.

Choose All Your Summer Furnishings At This Store

SEE OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS



C Mr. M. Cane, Mr. J. Cambie, M. Carr, Mrs. Cleland, Mr. and M. Clapham, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cu page, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Croft, Mr. a Mrs. and Miss Combe, Mrs. Charl Mrs. and Miss Carson, Mr. and M artney, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. Cockburn, Mr., Mrs. and the Miss Cross, Mr. R. Cassidy, Mr. and M A. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. McIv



s, stores and offices. tese can be waxed and ts. Many tiled designs

demand as a sanitary,

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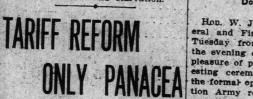
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1000					•				•					\$2.25	
														\$2.75	



WITH AUSTRALIADommonwealth May Promote
Relations by Establishing
Commissioner at Vancouver
Pearling Poachers Raidbe ambodied in a spirit of determina-
ton for the future.MELBOURNE, Aus., Sept. 6.-The
Minister of Custome for Australia
Australiabe ambodied in a spirit of determina-
ton this Domition leads me
to the belief that if our great states-
men once take hold of a scheme of
imperial federation it will soon be-
come an accomplished fact. That is
Mr. Chamberlain's lides-to find a
means whereby Canada, Australia
and South Africe can take their prop-
er share in the governance of empire.
We are being drawn nearer to each
of Canada and of Britisin should be
as close in their relations as the men Commonwealth May Promote

MELBOURNE, Aus., Sept. 6.—The mining of a close in their relations as the men of Canada and of Britain should be as close in their relations as the men of Canada to further relations as the men of the relations. The provide the relations are the leaders of thought in the for course of mysterious armed have had the honor of meeting. They course are unani-to further also further also

the Commonwealth because unionists demand that all their members who OPENS ARMY HOUSE They are told they may choose be-tween submission and starvation.



CANADIAN TRADE

lighting system within two months. North Vancouver is now using letter boxes, a la great city. A lecture on tuberculosis in cattle by Inspector Knight is to be a feature of the Delta Fall Fair.

The Flint mine at Kaslo has been idded to the district's list of ship-

Nelson is asking the Railway Com-mission for lower freight rates from Vancouver east.

Delta has formed a glee club which makes its first public appearance in concert on the 20th instant.

concert on the 20th instant . An "Ajax" fire engine has been pur-chased by the Municipality of Delta, and gave every satisfaction in a re-cent official test. An "Ajax" fire engine has been pur-the municipality of Delta, and gave every satisfaction in a re-cent official test. An "Ajax" fire engine has been pur-the municipality of Delta, and gave every satisfaction in a re-cent official test. An "Ajax" fire engine has been pur-the municipality of Delta, and gave every satisfaction in a re-cent official test. An "Ajax" fire engine has been pur-the municipality of Delta, and gave every satisfaction in a re-cent official test. An "Ajax" fire engine has been pur-the municipality of Delta, and utomobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he played under dog. An automobile mix-up in which he automobi

Yesterday's meeting of the provincial executive was almost wholly devoted to the hearing of a scathing arraign-ment of the service provided Victorians and residents of the Saanich peninsula

V. & S. SERVICE

A plebiscite is to be taken at Ver- dominant Great Northern interests. who also acts as solicitor for the A plebiscite is to be taken at ver-non as to the hours at which licensed bars must close. The complainants, ratepayers and resi-dents of Victoria, Victoria district, North and South Saanich, were intro-Joseph Shaw, the ploneer boat builder of Nanaimo is dead at the age of eighty. Kaslo contemplates abandonment of its autumnal apple show, in con-sequence of the unfavorable condition of transportation in the district. The Okanagan Telephone Company contemplates the construction of a line from Enderby to Salmon Arm this autumn.

ARRAIGNMENT OF SAVED FROM

Provincial Government Hears Bitter Complaint of Deputa-tion Representing City and Saanich Municipalites Under the Jurisdiction of Provincial Librarian - to of Great Value to Historia "Just about a year ago our daught er Ella, (furteen years), was taken with terrible pains in the right side. The pa in was so severe that we had to carry her to bed. We at once put her unger the care of a first-class doctor, who pronounced it a case of Appendicitis and advised an operation. We took her to a hospital at King ston where she was again examined by an eminent specialist. He said she had at once if we wanted to save her life. As we had taken her to Kingston to have this done, we were ready, but our begged so pitifully, that we postponed it for that day. Luckily for us and for her an uncle care in the same her in the same for the same the same for the same the same her to the same for the same t NEWBURGH, Ont., Feb. 12th, 1910. An important provincial departr change that is not only of very con erable interest, but which also prom to be fraught with far-reaching co quences in providing a sound fo tion for British Columbia history her an uncle recently been consummated in the cision reached by the governmen

some "Fruit-a-tives" and sisted on Ella taking t Good results were appa almost from the first and the continuous treat cured he "Fruit-a-tives" saved our daughter from the surgeon's knife and today she is enjoy-ing the best of health."

Friday, September 9, 1910.

THE KNIFE

J. W. FOX, (Father) LILLIAN FOX, (Mother) Words cannot express

gratitude of Mr. and Mrs. Fox. And Miss Ella will always re-member "Fruit-a-tives"—the discovery of an eminent physician, and the only medicine in the world made of fruit. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50.

modern methods, and securely gua historical data of every sort beari upon the pioneer life of what is no Columbia, but it is further p posed to print as bulletins from tir ime rare manuscripts in order that information contained in them may the more readily available. "It is the intention,' 'said Mr. Scho field, the new archivist, discussing

plans of the new department of wh he is the active head, "to make provincial department of archives repository for all manuscripts uments relating in any way to history of British Columbia. For t present, at any rate, we do not inter to go beyond the confines of Brit Columbia in our work except in so far : we may be concerned with the period when the present province of Britis Columbia formed, part of the territo of Oregon, concerning which there w waged in days gone by by a long a comewhat bitter diplomatic war b tween the governments of Great Brita and the United States. The signing the Treaty of Washington on June 15t 1846; however, settled the vexed que tion and thenceforward the territor now covered by our province may said to have had a separate and distin dentity and a history of their ow

TO EXTEND SCOPE OF

ARCHIVES DEPARTME

Henceforward it Will be Place

oroughly reorganize and extend sphere of usefulness and activity

the Department of Archives. Hen

ward it will be directly associated the provincial library and under administrative charge of Mr. E. C Scholefield, who will combine in fu the duties of provincial archivist

The preliminary work of making

comprehensive inventory of the pres locumentary treasures bearing upon

ress, and with adequate quarters for

archives branch will, it is sincere

noped and confidently expected, ere lo ecome an extra-interesting and in es mably valuable feature of the provin al service. Not only is it intended

collect, arrange systematically, ca logue according to the most approv

history of the province (co and otherwise) is now in pre-

tion of the department,

provincial librarian.

earlier

Original Sources.

Naturally the first consideration ction with the establishment of eally useful archives department mu be the gathering together of docume ary testimony throwing light upon o early history, for it must be rem bered that all history is, or rat should be, founded upon original and not upon what are termed 'seco ary authorities,' which, in the past, hav been responsible so often for the per petuation of false impressions of n and events. And here it may be served that hearsay evidence, unback by proper authority, should be as strict tabooed by the historian as in th court of law. Hence the great desir bility of collecting and collating 'ori inal sources,' a work which, as far a the province of British Columbia is cor cerned, will be undertaken in earnest the archives department recently reor ganized. Without these sources it w quite impossible for author or his torian to be cognizant of the underc rents, which in so many instances hav exercised so potent an influence for good or evil upon the destinies of ou common land, or to properly appreciat those events and happenings which make up our history. "Taking, for instance, the events lead ing up to the union of the two crow lonies of Vancouver island and Bri ish Columbia in the year 1866 by act o the imperial parliament, or the f more important and delicate negotia tions which ultimately resulted in confederation' (1871), how many of following the discussions of the day on these questions, which, mark vo agitated the minds of the residents of the mainland and island for many months, are aware of the importan part played therein by the colonial of Very few of us, perhaps, realize a fact that these movements, both o which had a great influence on the sub equent history of the province, wer not altogether engineered by the people mselves, as a mere perusal of the iscussions reported in contempora newspapers might lead us to imagine No, behind the scenes a potent for was at work, no less a force indeed han the determination of the imperia government to consolidate and unify th iritish possessions in North America vewspapers can and do tell us muc They are the faithful reporters from nonth to month and year to year vents transpiring in our midst, but the mainsprings of those events they are not perhaps always directly concern with, or permitted to divulge. There fore, we cannot depend upon them alto sether in matters historical, for the are more often concerned with chroni-cle than history, or rather I should say that they may not always give the whole history of a phase or political movement. It is necessary then to tur to other channels to reach the heart o tnings, and that is why we need 'orig-

Hon. W. J. Bowser Present at Ger-mony in Vancouver-Girls for Domestic Service Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney Gen-eral and Pinance Minister, returned the sevening of Labor day he had the structure of participation in a response of numerous large charged under dog. Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney Gen-gread and Pinance Minister, returned the source of participation in a response of numerous large charged and established in connection with the dominant of the army's coloridar. The marriage of a Canadian girl and connection with the dominant

Contraction of the second of the

What They Are.

"And what, it may be asked, are riginal sources?" I should say that hey are the dispatches, secret and oth of officials; the diaries of p sons having 'inside' knowledge o

Friday, September 9, 1910.

E **KNIFE** "Fruit-a-tives"

URGH, Ont., Feb. 12th, 1910. (furteen years), was taken with so severe that we had to carry re of a first-class doctor, who vised an operation. there she was again examined by ndicitis and must be operated on had taken her to Kingston to ther was afraid and cried and that day. Luckily for us and for her was afraid are the she was a she wa her an uncle came in with some "Fruit-a-tives" and in-sisted on Ella taking them. Good results were apparent, almost from the first dose, and the continuous treatment cured her. "Fruit-a-tives" saved our daughter from the surrecord

daughter from the surgeon's knife and today she is enjoy-ing the best of health."

J. W. FOX, (Father). LILLIAN FOX, (Mother).

Words cannot express the gratitude of Mr. and Mrs. Fox. And Miss Ella will always re-member "Fruit-a-tives"—the discovery of an eminent physician, and the only medicine in the world made of fruit. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At dealers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

add greatly to the trade of the a credit instead of a reflection province, and contribute to the ice and profit of all concerned. the same time relieve the city vince from the burde

esentation of the matter is on of the ratepayer patrons of the The committees from the of Victoria, Saanich and North vill each place their views b

(Signed) JOHN DEAN

ity of Victoria and provincial nt pay this railway in subsid-00 and \$6,000 respectively per total of \$15,000, or \$41.09 per xactly \$1,250 per month. They reed to pay this amount yearly riod of 25 years, 17% of which we already paid \$262,500, with ospect of having to pay \$112,500 aking a grand total of \$375,000. t enough to duplicate the ros nt equipment.

epayers contribute the mon ed. It logically follows that using this railway has und for complaint if the rail ides poor service

I. A. Ward has left for his lberni, after a pleasant vis Capital.

''S TERRIBLE ECZEMA

Tied to Prevent Scratching

octors Failed to Relieve, but am-Buk Worked a Cure.

s. Levere, of Pr

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Friday, September 9, 1910.

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Ont., tells how Zam-Buk baby. She says-"'My baby's face was one complete mass The itching and irritation ful, and the little one's plight erious that at one time we er ears would be eaten off

ad to keep her hands tied for prevent her rubbing and the sores. Doctor after docher in vain, until we had doctors. They all agreed it frightful case of eczema but nem did any permanent good. ast resource we were advised -Buk. The first box did s am-Buk. The first own were ood that we felt sure we were working in the right direction rved with the treatment und used thirteen boxes, and at that time I am glad to say a had effected a complete cure" mes, of 30 Guise street, h is quite as eloquent in her She says:—"Zam-Buk cured of boils and eruptions o bad that he had been unix with other children. Za vencerful preparation and oughout the land should teep it handy." zema, eruptions, rashes, tetter.

worm and similar skin dis-m-Buk is without equal. It cuts, burns, scalds ,piles, ab onic sores, blood poisoning, druggists and stores at 50 ox or post free for price from Cc., Toronto. Refuse imit

********** is Marriages, Deaths ********* BORN.

LL-At Chatham, England, st 16th, the wife of Lieut, J. ivell, R. N., of a daughte At 351 Garbally Road, on tember 2nd, the wife of of a son.

Y-in San Francisco, on Sep-lst, to the wife of Charles H. sby, of Esquimalt and Scriven orkshire, a son.

DIED. R-On September Ind, Cath-ene, infant daughter of Mr. Herrick McGregor, Oak Bay. -On the Ind September, the family residence. 337 street. Victoria B. C., James Kebbeck, a native of Wilt-rland.

S-At Duncan, B. C., Sept James Norcross, aged 65. at 2 p. m., Tuesday.

ß



farm near Hayward, Alameda County. Its first object is to breed game birds for the stocking of the forests, ranges and covers of the state, for the benefit of sportsmen; but it promises to have other and more far-reaching effects.

The species at first to be propagated con-sist of pheasants, partridges, bob-whites and wild turkeys, but it is the intention of the state in time to breed song-birds as well.

As the state has an area of more than 153,-000 square miles, and the bulk of this area be wild land, it may be plainly seen that the field is very large, and offers great possibilities in the line of bird culture.

Next to the sportsmen, the farmers of the state will become interested in the movement. In the first place it is the intention of the promoters of the scheme to have the game laws amended so as to permit the farmers to raise pheasants and other birds for commercial pur-Doses.

But far and away beyond this interest comes that of a possible conquest of the insectpest evils that afflict the state. By reason of its mild and equable climate California is a very favorable field for the rapid increase of insect

life, and the wild birds being scarce the in-jurious insects have in the past become a host, and have caused millions of dollars damages to the fruit growers.

And in order to keep these insect pests under anything like reasonable control the state is obliged to maintain one of the most extensive horticultural quarantine departments in the world; to use vast amounts of sprays and fumigants and to maintain a parasitic system that is a wonder of modern industrial history.

Yet, with all the repressive measures employed, the losses from insect-pests are very large annually, and the propagation of wild birds should be hailed by the farmers of the state as a hopeful sign for the future.

Briefly, the bird farm is supported by funds derived from the state treasury, and is under the general supervision of the State Game and Fish Commission. It consists at present of forty-two acres, but will soon be enlarged to one hundred.

The breeding of young birds was begun last year, and it is expected that by another year the farm will be in a position to turn out from 4,000 to 8,000 annually. The young birds will be distributed over the state as evenly as possible, and will be given out to approved applicants, in bunches of fifty to one hundred. No applicant will be given any birds until his reliability has been established, and not before he has pledged himself to care for and protect the fledglings previous to becoming established in their new abodes.

The farm has been fitted up with necessary buildings, including superintendent's residence, barn, water tank, etc., besides fifty pens in which to keep the breeding birds.

The pheasants used for breeding purposes were all imported from Europe, and the bird that seems destined to become most popular in the state is the Hungarian pheasant. The wild turkeys used are obtained from Old Mexico,

destroyed. Wild birds are decreasing to an alarming extent in every part of the United States. Injurious insects, as might have been expected, are therefore on the increase in a similar ratio. So striking has been the increase of insect depredations on fruit trees and growing crops of late years that the appeal of the farmers everywhere for relief is constantly

on the increase. "Scientists are searching every part of the known world for insect-destroying parasites, while millions of dollars are being spent yearly in a vain attempt to check the ever-increasing ravages of these enemies of agriculture, horticulture, viticulture and gardening. "The menace to successful agriculture is not comprised in insects alone. The rodents

and noxious weeds must engage the constant attention of the farmer. Here again the feathered friends of the farmer find ample scope for usefulness to mankind. The hawks, owls, shrikes, and eagles live almost altogether upon the rodent enemies of the farmer, while the seed-eating birds-the sparrows, finches, buntings and grosbeaks-comprise more than one-seventh of the North American species of

"Data gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the annual tax paid to insect depredations exceeds the annual expenditure of the national government, including the pension roll and the maintenance of the army and navy. In one year a single species of insect—the chinch bug-caused a loss of \$60,000,000, and the Hessian

fly caused a loss of \$24,000,000, in two states one year. "The average annual loss to apple-growers from the codling moth is \$20,000,000, and millions of dollars are lost each year from attacks

of boll weevil, corn-root worm, cotton worm, web worm, canker worm, bark beetle, plant lice. warble fly, and hundreds of other creepers and crawlers, each multiplying after its own kind and at a rate of millions a minute and every one of them hungry from start to finish.

"Practically, we are told, every kind of plant has certain insects that naturally feed upon it and tend to hold it in check, and as man produces more of a certain kind of plant nature produces insects to destroy it. In many instances the withdrawal of the natural fcod

of some species of insects forces them to take to another, which may be a cultivated crop. "It is here that the birds if undisturbed come in to maintain the balance. To kill birds is to allow these insect-pests to increase and destroy the cultivated crops to which they

have been turned from their natural food." Already the farm has received more applications for young birds than can be filled in years, and to show the benefits to be derived from them, in the anticipations of many of the farmers, a single instance may be given: Up in Marin County there is a big ranch company owning and operating 11,000 acres of land in a single body, and it is engaged in dairying, cheesemaking and apple growing. One man is employed to ride over the ranch constantly to see that all is running right.

This company was one of the first applicants at the state bird farm for fledglings, and s good faith in caring for the fowls which should be placed under the special care of the overseer. It is safe to say that this ranch outfit does not desire these birds as future food for the shotgun, but wishes them as friends and as protectors of its crop interests .- Scientific Am-

come under my notice-a man standing eight or ten yards out of the line of fire was hit in the knee with three pellets, and on another occasion, in a similar way, a man was hit by two pellets in the eye.

This angular flight is often caused by the pellets having been crushed out of shape as they travel up the barrel, and is the more likely to happen when soft shot is used and a choke bore gun. These pellets that go off at a tan-gent, fortunately, have not the velocity of the main charge, but, nevertheless, are capable of doing serious injury. When grouse driving, and the birds have kept low between our butts, I have had No. 3 from my neighbor's gun much too near my head to be pleasant; and even at 80 yards this size shot will do very serious damage. It is no uncommon thing to see a man shoot at a pheasant 30ft. above a beater's head, and I have known shot to glance from a branch and come down through a man's hat. A very risky shot is one at ground game when the ground is frozen hard, with anyone at all near the line of fire; and yet hundreds of men take the shot and sometimes regret it. Many shooters when walking turnips or other root

crops carry their guns with the barrels resting in the left hand, while the grip is in their right hand and the muzzles pointing to the left. Many a time have I seen them pointed towards the lefthand neighbor. It is far safer to have the rib resting on the right shoulder, from whence the barrels may easily be brought down into the left hand when birds rise. A friend of mine who had shot a great deal in In-

dia told me that he frequently had for a companion a young lieutenant, and when they walked in single file this young man in front carried his rifle over his shoulder with the muzzle pointing at my friend's head. The latter persuaded him to change his method and carry it gripped by the right hand round the breech with the muzzle pointing ahead, and even then the lieutenant frequently turned round to speak, at the same time pointing his rifle at my friend's waistbelt. So the latter gave up the lecturing and walked in front of n instead of behind.

Guns are frequently closed after loading. by snapping up the barrels, a foolish practice, for it strains the gun, and a dangerous one as well, for when the gun is open the muzzles may be pointing to the ground; but on being raised to close the breech they are pointing at the head of the man in front. The correct way to close a gun is by raising the stock, not the bar-

Many so-called fatal accidents should certainly be brought in as manslaughter, for theyhappen through rank carelessness. This is especially so amongst farmers. I have on many an occasion watched a farmer pointing and carrying his gun with the trigger-guard resting in the hollow of his left arm and the left hand gripping the heel-plate. As he ran to pick up a ferret the muzzles, being about on a level with his elbow, cover d everyone behind him at intervals.

Moreover, they never have their guns at-tended to until it is absolutely necessary, and many of them have a "pull-off" of the very lightest description. Most of them use guns of the commonest make, and f quently so loose at the breech that one could easily insert a threepenny bit. For loads they will use powerful nitro powders which occasionally they mix with black; they tike the most risky shots, shooting on the top on the fence or within 4ft. of a friend, and the wonder is not that there are so many acid its, but that there are not a great many mo The majority of thein, wledge and shear carecome from lack of lessness.-Ejector

sport is gradually being spoilt, or rendered more and more difficult, by the presence and constant movement of the troops quartered on the plain. The objection is sometimes raised by own-

ers or lessees of shooting that game hawking must be a very undesirable form of sport to shooters, since it must have the effect of driving the birds off the ground; but it may be stated as a fact, and as the result of many years' experience, that partridges and grouse are not more frightened by the appearance in the air of a trained falcon than they are at the sight of a wild one. On the appearance of either their natural instinct prompts them to lie close until the danger is past, or if they are on the wing and a hawk pursues they will fly their fastest for some distance and then drop helter-skelter into the first friendly covert that presents itself. Again, it may be accepted as a fact that gamebirds, whether partridges or grouse are only temporarily frightened by the appearance or pursuit of a hawk, and not permanently scared away, as some people imagine. The next day, perhaps the same evening, they are back on the same ground and ready for another flight; indeed, when all the attendant circumstances are considered, it is reasonable to conclude that birds must be much more frightened when "driven" and shot at than when flushed and flown at by a hawk. The large number of birds disturbed at one time during a drive, the noise, the flash of the guns, and, above all, the number of pricked birds that get away and are reminded for some days at least of the ordeal they have gone through must on the whole be far more disquieting to a moor than the finding of a single covey with a brace of good dogs perhaps a dozen times in the course of an afternoon, and the silent though marvelously rapid flight of a hawk resulting in the death of a single bird on each occasion.

It is evident, then, that the prejudice exhibited by owners of shooting in objecting to trained hawks being flown on their ground is unfounded, and a good proof of this lies in the fact that after five years' grouse hawking (be-tween August 12 and October 12) on the same moor, on which a moderate number of grouse were also shot, a splendid stock of birds was left, to the evident astonishment of those who had predicted otherwise. The owner of the moor was quite satisfied, and had no objection to renew the lease.

As to the modus operandi, it would be difficult to find words too eulogistic of the sport; at the same time, it must be understood that it is not one that can be indulged in at a week's notice by anyone who has had no previous experience in managing hawks. Those who think that a trained falcon can be purchased and used with the same ease as a pointer or setter are very much mistaken, as they would discover probably by losing it the first time it was flown. There is more art in training a hawk than there is in breaking a dog, while to attempt to fly an untrained, partly trained, or badly trained hawk is sure to end in disappointment and disaster.

For partridges the best hawks are "Eyess tiercels" (i.e., mal and not grouse "passage falcons" (i.e., female pererines caught on passage or migration), the heavier gamebird requiring the use of the larger and more powerful hawk.



Sportsman's Calendar

SEPTEMBER

Best month for salmon trolling; Cohoes running. Trout-fishing. September 15-Opening of season on Vancouver Island for shooting grouse, ducks, snipe, and deer.

15th September and 31st December, both days inclusive, with the exception of willow grouse in the Cowichan Electoral District.

Blue and willow grouse in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta, Chilliwack, and in that portion of the Comox, Electoral Districts on the Mainland, and Islands adjacent thereto, on Texada Island, and in that portion of Kent Municipality situate in Yale Electoral District, between the 15th October and 31st December,

both days inclusive. Of all kinds in the Fernie and Cranbrook Electoral Districts may be shot only during the month of October.

Blue and willow grouse, and ptarmigan, may be shot throughout the remainder of the Mainland between 1st September and 31st December, both days inclusive. Quail

Quail may be shot in the Cowichan, Esquimalt, Saanich, and Islands Electoral Districts, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Prairie Chicken

Prairie Chicken may be shot throughout the Province during the month of October (except in the Electoral Districts of Okanagan, Kamloops, and Yale).

Ducks, Geese and Snipe Duck of all kinds and snipe may be shot on

I call her professional because of entertaining for its own sake has parties because she is glad to se cause she is interested in them. give them pleasure. She invites to entertain them is a part of her hether her work be to get into cial stronghold, to keep that strong assault, or merely to kill time. emy. And, in performing this t has developed a technique which is to the amateur's techniq professional golf-player's style is of the mere bumblepuppy. Her pastonishingly brilliant, flexible, res is aspired to by the lowly and a stage. And yet her manners are t the world. Let us suppose her about to giv She is trimmed down to the fashio derness (perhaps), and brilliant Cannel coal snaps pleasantly in th room grate, and the lights are grate ed. A guest or two arrive, whom with affable handshake. The man to the fire, warming his back; his y the hostess rapidly, in the way w

All my life I have suffered fr

not my own, but the politen

people. So far as I know, nobod

cused me of being polite. I s

must be, however, for hitherto

the politeness of other people w

test. But I must protest now, i

dicate my lack of politeness; in

For, what I object to in pol their bad manners. It is this I

from, as, I suspect, have many

my fellows, to whom life is real

and gabble not its goal. As a rul

the person the worse are his (or

perhaps, her) manners. The lim

when the amateur is sunk entirel

fessional, and that curious produ

ety" is developed, the professiona cannot better illustrate my theme

description of the professional h

to prove my good manners.

when they seem to think it better thing than not to speak at all. Bu ess is quite at her ease. Her polite umphant. Presently she turns to the perhaps, an author.

Your new book," she begins, as been waiting all day to ask that what is it going to be about? I lously eager to know."

Already the genial fire has w noted author after his chilling ride car to this mansion of luxury.

Household E

Not alone in America has the rise of living developed a problem of t

and consist of two species, one a small kind, not much larger than a common grouse, and another of the ordinary size.

The breeding females of the various species under care lay their eggs in the pens quite promiscuously; and the eggs are gathered by the keeper and placed under common hens for hatching. Of these hens the farm has a flock of 225, and they are of the white and Barred Plymouth Rock strains.

After hatching, the chicks are allowed to run with their foster mothers for a period of two months. Then they are taken away and placed in pens by themselves until ready to liberate

Great care has to be exercised in the rearing of these young fowls. At first they are fed on maggots, and the grubs have to be propagated on the farm. They are also fed on milk curds.

Brooders with outside runs are used and the brooders are moved every day in order that strict sanitary rules may be observed. The birds, both young and old, are given fresh water daily, and plenty of it.

But the California climate is very favorable to bird life, and it is expected that the work of stocking the state will go rapidly on.

Possible a few farmers and gardeners will get the idea that so many wild birds will be a menace to their crops, but when the benefits to be derived by the farmers and fruit growers at large, in the way of insect-pest control, are weighed against the possible damage, it will be found that the latter becomes comparatively insignificant.

This truth has been no clearer shown than by a paper read by W. R. McIntosh of Fresno during the session of a recent fruitgrowers' convention. Among other things, Mr. McIntosh set forth that:

"Nowhere in the material universe do we find a more interesting and beautiful law of balance and harmony than formerly existed in the lives of insects and wild birds. Insects are justly regarded everywhere as the enemies of agriculture. Their destroyers-the birdsmust therefore be the farmers' best friends. So long as nature held undisputed sway our friends kept our enemies in check, and small damage resulted to growing crops, and the husbandman was fairly secure in his calling. "In the destruction of the home of wild

birds—the forest—by axe and fire, and the wanton and cruel slaughter of birds in the name of sport, the relations and harmony of nature have been undermined and the balance

GUN ACCIDENTS

Gun accidents may be classed under two headings, unavoidable and avoidable. Obviously, of the former class it is useless to say nuch , for when a shooter is satisfied as to the reliability of his gun and cartridges, has made himself well acquainted with the flight of shot and its, occasional eccentric behavior, and when shooting, takes every care for the safety of others as well as himself, nothing more can be done. But, unfortunately, many accidents that are said to have been unavoidable cannot rightly be called so, for they frequently happen from ignorance of the gun's condition The use of dangerous over-charges, the spread

of shot, the distance at which it will inflict injury, and other conditions are all matters of which a man should have some knowledge before he begins to shoot, at least in company. All such accidents must be considered avoidable, for no man has a right to amuse himself to the danger of others without first

taking every precaution to diminish that danger as much as possible. It is his duty to know all there is to know about the powers of the gun and charge he uses, and when an accident occurs through him he should by no means be able to offer the excuse, "I didn't know," for, if he can truthfully do so, the accident could have been, and should have been, prevented.

I know many men who have been shooting for years, some of them very good shots in-deed, who knew nothing about the flight of shot beyond the forther the shot her shot her shot her shot her forther shot her sho shot, beyond the fact that from their guns it kills up to a certain distance and occasionally beyond, and to this lack of knowledge not a few men owe the loss of an eye, or worse.

Experiments have been made by firing at a very large area covered with paper, and it has been found that although in most cases the whole charge at 30 yards was distributed with-in a circle of a few feet, yet in a certain per-centage (I think seven) three or four pellets (generally close together) would be found at a distance of from fifteen to twenty feet from the centre of the main charge heaving the

he centre of the main charge, having thus



Whenever the subject of hawking is disassed by those seeking information the questions asked concerning its practice show that much misconception prevails. It is perhaps not surprising that it should be so, seeing that few persons besides owners of hawks and their friends have the opportunity of taking part in the sport. It is said that hawking is dying out or is never practiced now, whereas there are probably twice as many owners of trained hawks in the country as there are masters of otter hounds. But there is this difference: meets of hawks are never advertised like meets of hounds. To court publicity and attract a crowd would be a sure way of spoiling sport. So long as the number of persons engagedsay, in partridge hawking-is confined to the proportions of an ordinary shooting party all may go well; but a crowd becomes unmanageable. Walking about after the hawk has been cast off leads to flushing birds before the dogs have found them and before the hawk is high enough or sufficiently well "placed" to make an effective "stoop." There is the risk, too, of

stray cur, perhaps an irrepressible terrier, in as soon as he sees a partridge knocked down, and scaring the hawk away. Again, supposing that the hawk has stooped at a partridge and missed it, and that the latter cannot be found or put up again, the hawk has to be lured down-an easy matter if there are few persons about, but rendered impossible if crowd presses round the falconer anxious to see how it is done. The result may be that, instead of coming down to the lure, the hawk may be scared away to a distance, and an afternoon may perhaps be wasted in trying to get her back. It is for these reasons that hawking meets are never advertised. The nearest ap proach to a public spectacle is when rook hawking takes place in the spring of the year

For hares and rabbits the goshawk is employed, and requires a somewhat different method of training and management; but as it will also take partridges and pheasants, besides moorhens and wildfowl where the conditions are favorable, it is the most serviceable hawk for an enclosed country. The method of training has been often de-

scribed and discussed in the Field, and has been elucidated in greater detail in the textbooks on the subject. It will be sufficient, then, to state here, as a general principle which underlies the whole art of falconry, that a hawk is flown fasting, and is rewarded for killing or for coming back after an unsuccessful flight. Hence the use of "the lure"-a dead. pigeon at the end of a string or a couple of wings tied together and weighted and garnished with some raw meat. This is shown to the hawk only at feeding time, or when (being on the wing) she is required to return to her owner, or, again, if she is too far down wind when the dogs have found game.

But all these niceties of the sport, together with the art of taming, training, properly feeding, and daily managing hawks, will be best acquired by practice after reading the instructions given by writers of experience on the subject. Failure in various ways at first is only to be expected, but with a little patience, and, above all, gentleness, success will eventually be attained. Few persons, except those who have experienced it, can realize the triumphant feelings of a falconer when flying a hawk which he has tamed and trained himself. -Experto Crede in the Field

GAME REGULATIONS

Cock Pheasants

Cock pheasants may be shot in the Cowichan Electoral District between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

In the Islands Electoral District, except the Municipality of North Saanich, between ist October and 31st October, both days in-

No pheasant-shooting is allowed in any other part of the Province.

Grouse

Grouse of all kinds may be shot on Vancouver Island, the Islands adjacent thereto, on the wide, open downs of Wiltshire, but the and the Islands Electoral District, between casualties have decreased to about one-third. 10 24

throughout the Mainland and the Islands ad jacent thereto, between 1st September and 28th February, both days inclusive.

Duc kof all kinds and snipe may be shot on Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto, and in the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September, 1910, and 28th February, 1911, both days inclusive, and geese at any

Columbian or Coast Deer

time.

Columbian or Coast Deer may be shot on Vancouver Island, the Islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between September 15 and December 15, both days inclusive. Throughout the remainder of the Province, except the Queen Charlotte Islands, they may be shot between September I and December 15, both days inclusive.

Wapiti

Wapiti are not allowed to be shot anywhere the Province.

Sale of Game

Columbia or Coast Deer may be sold on the Mainland only between September 1 and November 15, both days inclusive.

Ducks, Geese and Snipe may be sold throughout the Province during the months of October and November only.

Note .- Nothing contained in above regulations affects Kaien Island, the Yalakom game reserve in the Lillooet District, or the Elk River game reserve in the East Kootenay District.

A declining birth-rate is a feature common to nearly all European countries, and also to the principal Colonial States.

The death-rate in England and Wales in 1908 was the lowest on record, but so was the birth-rate, with the exception of 1907.

Forty-eight cases of homicide, but only one execution, are recorded in the latest annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland.

Tasmania's excess of births over deaths in 1908 represented nineteen per thousand of the opulation; England and Wales, about tweive; Scotland, eleven; Ireland, only 5.7.

Dividing the population roughly into children, adults, and old people, the proportion of children is decreasing, that of adults increasing and that of old people stationary.

In eighteen years, with the increase in steam vessels and decrease in sailing ships the deaths annually due to wrecks and other

portance to every one. From a world come reports of the increasing of the human struggle for existence. ly grinding is it in those lands wh are lowest and opportunities fewest.

In Germany, the very name of become a synonym of thrift, an inv by the government of the relation nd expenditures in the average Gerr hold, recently completed, has revealed ling fact that, taking the families whi ed accounts as a basis, the wage-earn ning behind his income at the rate lars a year. .. The Imperial Statistic which conducted the inquiry, offers tions from this finding, but it is evid simplest mind that such a state of a not continue indefinitely. If condition the families which reported hold good remainder of the nation, either a rea must be effected, or the empire must a nation of paupers.

Full household accounts for one eight hundred and fifty-two families he data for the report of the statistic These families averaged 4.64 individ of whom 2.29 were children under fift of age.

The heads of three hundred and e families were skilled industrial worl he annual incomes in such homes \$448.63. In fifty-two families the bro was an unskilled industrial workm earnings of \$410.79 a year. The hig age was in the families of three engi uilding superintendents, \$881.79, and of income ranged from that to laborer

The total income for the eight hun fifty-two households, during the year vestigation lasted, was \$444.561.18, a tal of expenditure was \$453,005.88, deficit of \$8,504.70. Or, averaging in expenditures, each family received in \$521.70, and each spent \$531.69, which debt on New Year's Day, to the an just \$9.99.

This deficit was not, however. among all the families. On the othe was noteworthy that it appeared w Power, while those with the least ma nake both ends meet. But in none much of a margin for receting the p rainy-day, or illness.

How was the average income spo of the \$521.70, \$242.17, or \$45.55 nearly one-half), went for food. N dollars and a half, or about one-sixth for rent; clothing and washing claime



cused me of being polite. I suspect that I must be, however, for hitherto I have borne the politeness of other people without a pro-test. But I must protest now, if only to vindicate my lack of politeness; in other words, prove my good manners. For, what I object to in polite people is

their bad manners. It is this I have suffered from, as, I suspect, have many thousands of my fellows, to whom life is real and earnest. and gabble not its goal. As a rule, the politer the person the worse are his (or, more often, perhaps, her) manners. The limit is reached when the amateur is sunk entirely in the proessional, and that curious product of "Society" is developed, the professional hostess. I cannot better illustrate my theme than with a description of the professional hostess.

I call her professional because all the joy of entertaining for its own sake has gone out of parties because she is glad to see them, because she is interested in them, or wishes to give them pleasure. She invites them because entertain them is a part of her day's workwhether her work be to get into a certain social stronghold, to keep that stronghold against assault, or merely to kill time, her arch-enemy. And, in performing this task of hers, she has developed a technique of politeness which is to the amateur's technique what the professional golf-player's style is to the form of the mere bumblepuppy. Her politeness is astonishingly brilliant, flexible, resourceful. It is aspired to by the lowly and aped on the stage. And yet her manners are the worst in the world

Let us suppose her about to give a dinner. She is trimmed down to the fashionable slenderness (perhaps), and brilliant with jewels. Cannel coal snaps pleasantly in the drawing-room grate, and the lights are gratefully shaded. A guest or two arrive, whom she greets with affable handshake. The man moves over to the fire, warming his back; his wife talks to the hostess rapidly, in the way women have

when they seem to think it better to say anythe Fernie and Cranbrook thing than not to speak at all. But the hostmay be shot only during ess is quite at her ease. Her politeness is triimphant. Presently she turns to the man, who grouse, and ptarmigan, perhaps, an author. hout the remainder of the Your new book," she begins, as if she had

1st September and 31st vs inclusive. Quail ot in the Cowichan, Esqui-

Islands Electoral Districts, r and 31st December, both

an's Calendar

salmon trolling; Cohoes

-Opening of season on

and for shooting grouse,

d 31st December, both days

exception of willow grouse

hilliwack, and in that por-

Electoral Districts on the

ands adjacent thereto, on

i in that portion of Kent

e in Yale Electoral District,

ctober and 31st December.

grouse in the Richmond.

lectoral District.

PTEMBER

out-fishing.

nd deer.

irie Chicken

may be shot throughout the month of October (exal Districts of Okanagan,

Seese and Snipe

s and snipe may be shot on land and the Islands adeen 1st September and 28th But suddenly he is aware that he has no listener. His hostess has gone toward the door with outtsretched hand, and his own wife is gazing at the gowns of the women entering. The author turns and prods the grate with his toe. Perhaps, if he is new at being "entertained," he fancies that his hostess will presently return to hear his answer. He holds it in readiness. Poor man!

The newcomers are brought into the circle. When introductions are necessary, they are made with studied informality. And then the author hears the hostess say to a big, energetic woman, who is among the arrivals, "Oh, dear Miss Jones, I have heard so much about your perfectly splendid work down there among the horrid poor! I did so much want to hear you talk about it at the Colonial Club, this afternoon, but I simply couldn't get there. Won't you tell me just a bit of what you said?"

The tone of entreaty betrays the utmost interest. The big, energetic woman smiles, and begins. "Well," she says, "I was just trying to get the members interested in our new health-tenement for consumptives. You see, we need"-

Then she, too, becomes aware that her audience has departed toward the door. She turns about to see if anybody else was listening, but nobody was. The other women are engaged in inspecting the newcomers. The men are looking uncomfortable, or chatting with one another. Only the author's sympathetic gaze meets hers.

The guests have all gathered by now, but dinner is not yet announced. The hostess moves easily among them, stopping by each with a winning smile, to ask some carefully chosen personal question. Each as politely replies, only to find himself talking to the empty air.

There is soon a confused babble of voices, a whir of windy words-and no one hears.

The author watches her, still curious to know whether she will remember that she has not yet heard his answer. But she has quite forgotten. She moves, the incarnate spirit of politeness, about the room, rousing trains of eager ideas in her guests, and as speedily leaving them to run down a side-track into a bumper.

She has no real interest in any of them, probably she has no real understanding of them. She thinks her manners are above reproach, that she is treating her guests in the most exemplary fashion. In reality, nothing

a man a question about some subject close to his heart when you have no intention of listening to his answer, nor any interest in it. The hostess thinks to feed his vanity; she ends by wounding it. She thinks to make her guests comfortable; she ends by making them unc fortable.

The best manners I have ever seen were possessed by the most impolite man I have ever known. As a result, nobody that he ever invited to his house felt uncomfortable there. He was interested in all kinds of conditions. of people, all kinds and conditions of activities. If he asked you a question, it was because he wanted to hear your answer. He paid you the compliment of assuming that it was worth listening to, and other people waited till you were through. At his table you weren't supposed to confine your talk to the sweet young thing on your left, who was more interested in the gay young blade on her left, nor to the sedate. elderly female person on your right, who was more interested in the bishop on her right.

Talk was largely for the whole table; and you hadn't some definite contribution to make, you were usually glad to keep still.

I say nobody ever felt uncomfortable in his house. That is not quite true. Occasionally the person who expressed an opinion on a subject he knew nothing about must have felt uncomfortable. For, though he was listened to gravely while speaking, conversation was at once resumed as if nothing whatever had been

Nothing could have been more conventionally impolite. And yet the act was so utterly free from sham that it seemed the only decorous and decent thing to do. Thus was the dignity of conversation maintained; thus was each man and woman made to feel his or her worth along personal lines of endeavor; thus was a true democratic spirit preserved, which is the real essence of good manners.

True democracy consists in bringing each man out, not in reducing him to a common level of inanity. Good manners consist in showing him respect for what is worthy of respect in him, treating him as a rational human being, not as a mere social unit, who deposits his hard won opinions, along with his hat and stick, in the care of the butler when he enters the house. fata.

That is why men have, as a rule, better manners than women, though they are far less polite. A man respects the judgment of a

pretty neighbor at table about art, perhaps, or engineering, or some other topic concerning which her ignorance is as profound as her cocksureness is lofty. But, after all, to be polite to her is to insult a whole race of engineers or artists! Put one of them beside him, and see how readily he will listen.

Politeness too often consists of shamming. Good manners are the absence of sham. It is not the gentleman's place, certainly, to insult the lady. Good manners seldom go quite so far as that. But even politeness cannot expect him to endure the torture for more than a limited time, especially if the topic chosen chances to be his own specialty.

It is his place to lead, as gently as possible, the conversation back upon more neutral ground, where he may find what consolation he can in sprightly personalities, while praying for the coffee.

I enjoy the privilege of acquaintance with a very charming person, who has never paid a compliment to her sex except by being a wo-Some of her sex say that she is a deman. lightful hostess and very beautiful. Others' say that she is atrociously rude, and they 'can't see what it is people admire in her.' Most men adore her. She herself says that the only people she cares to entertain are those who have earned their own living. Her reasons are, I believe, interesting and significant.

She earns her own living, I may state, and very considerable one, for she is famous and highly successful in her branch of artistic endeavor. Socially, one may say of her, in that atrocious phrase, which implies a queer jumble of values, that she is "very much in demand." But, though her private telephone number is in the "Social Register," and a man in livery opens her front door, the street cars bring quite as many guests to her house as do expensively purring motor cars.

"For,' 'as she puts it, "I can stand the talk of the average woman in 'Society,' just about fifteen minutes, and then I have to scream. I don't know how the fiction arose that American women of the leisure classes are so superior mentally to the women of other nations. The fact is, they are not.

"The fact is, that they are so superficial that a person who has really 'done' something. -I don't mean who has played at it, but has really under the spur of necessity got to the bottom of some one subject-can hardly endure their conversation. They chatter, chatter, ing."

Consul Isaac A. Manning, of La Guayra,

The first survey and preliminary arrange-

nents have been completed by the Transvaal

overnment for the extension of the railway

from Pietersburg to the copper fields of Mesina,

the railway will run is rich in mineral re-

sources and agricultural posibilities. The

ceeded with forthwith, will mark an important

Governor-General Forbes, of the Phillipine

Islands, has asked them to visit Manila. The

Honolulu Chamber of Commerce will send

The National Demographic Bureau of

In September, China will entertain twenty-

construction of the line, which is to be pro-

epoch in Transvaal development.

and 104,990 French.

and using American apparatus.

deposits as required by the contract.

chatter, about everything under heaven, and if you happen to know anything about any of the subjects, it is simply torture to listen.

"Why, the other day one of them who 'patronizes' artists-who feeds them and flatters them, who has, in her set, a considerable reputation for 'culture'-talked to me about a certain play she had been reading by an English-woman of some note. She wished to present it for one of the charities she affects, and was planning to stage it herself. 'Is it in verse?' I incidentally asked.

'No,' said she. 'At least, I don't think so.' " 'Don't you know?' said I ... 'You read it, didn't you?" "Well, it didn't rhyme, anyhow,' she re-

plied. 'Maybe it was in blank verse.'

"I suppose that woman is going about now, telling how bad my manners are. But I have spent most of my life in the theatre, and I could not endure her any longer."

"What did you say to her?" I asked She smiled.

"I told her she ought to lecture on the 'Drama' to women's clubs or else get a job as a critic !"

"Life is too short, and too interesting, and the world too full of real people," she went on, "to bother with the folks who didn't know their business. The man or woman who has had to be self-supporting has got to the bottom of some branch of activity, however small, and learned humility. To learn that mastery of even a tiny subject requires effort and concentration and skill, is to learn respect for other subjects; and it is to learn, too, how to listen. Nobody can listen who isn't truly interest-

ed, and who hasn't the grasp of mind to appreciate the complexities of a craft not his own, who doesn't know enough to know when he doesn't know anything. If I'm going to talk my shop, I want to talk it with folks who've been in it. If I'm going to hear some other shop discussed, it must be by some one who is familiar with that, not by directoired dabblers who, you feel, after three minutes have elapsed, don't know a thing about the subject. "If politeness consists in letting them sup-

pose that I take any stock in what they say, then I plead guilty to being a boor."

Probably no one who has experienced the awful ordeal of listening to some female chatter about his chosen subject, or who has undergone the even worse ordeal of dropping great thoughts of his own into the deep, deep pools of her incomprehension, will fail of sympathy with my friend.

"But I tire you," said an incessant gabbler one day to the great Duc de Broglie.

"No, no," replied the duke; "I wasn't listen-

Household Economy in Germany

Not alone in America has the rise in the cost of living developed a problem of the gravest importance to every one. From all over the world come reports of the increasing hardship world come reports of the increasing hardship not classif

natural and unimportant occurrence-one of the momentary conditions of his active life. He steps out of the way of your hand, and lights on the back of it. You cannot terrify him, nor govern him, nor persuade him, nor convince him. He has his own positive opinion on all matters-not an unwise one, usually, for his

News From Our Consolates

A syndicate of American capitalists from An American company has been incorpora-Michigan and Puget Sound Lumber Company, ted to build a forty-mile railroad in Ecuador

The capital is

inclusive. s and snipe may be shot on and the Islands adjacent Islands Electoral District, mber, 1910, and 28th Februinclusive, and geese at any

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Coast Deer may be shot on the Islands adjacent there-Electoral District, between December 15, both days inout the remainder of the e Queen Charlotte Islands. between September I and days inclusive. Wapiti allowed to be shot anywhere

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what is it going to be about? I'm tremen-ously eager to know."

noted author after his chilling ride in a street car to this mansion of luxury. The kindly

Already the genial fire has warmed the

In Germany, the very name of which has come a synonym of thrift, an investigation by the government of the relation of receipts and expenditures in the average German house-

hold, recently completed, has revealed the start-ling fact that, taking the families which render-ed accounts as a basis, the wage-earner is running behind his income at the rate of ten dollars a year. The Imperial Statistical Bureau. which conducted the inquiry, offers no deductions from this finding, but it is evident to the simplest mind that such a state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. If conditions among the families which reported hold good for the remainder of the nation, either a readjustment must be effected, or the empire must become.

a nation of paupers. Full household accounts for one year, from ight hundred and fifty-two families, furnished e data for the report of the statistical bureau.

these families averaged 4.64 individuals each, whom 2.29 were children under fifteen years age. The heads of three hundred and eighty-two

amilies were skilled industrial workmen and he annual incomes in such homes averaged 448.63. In fifty-two families the breadwinner was an unskilled industrial workman, with earnings of \$410:79 a year. The highest average was in the families of three engineers and ding superintendents, \$881.79, and the scale income ranged from that to laborer's wages.

The total income for the eight hundred and ty-two households, during the year the intigation lasted, was \$444.561.18, and the toexpenditure was \$453,005.88, leaving a eficit of \$8,504.70. Or, averaging incomes and enditures, each family received in the year 1.70, and each spent \$531.69, which left it in lebt on New Year's Day, to the amount of just \$9.99.

This deficit was not, however, universal long all the families. On the other hand, it was noteworthy that it appeared with some regularity in the families of highest earning ower, while those with the least managed to make both ends meet. But in none was there much of a margin for receting the proverbial rainy-day, or illness.

low was the average income spent?, Out of the \$521.70, \$242.17, or \$45.55 per cent (nearly one-half), went for food. Ninety-five lollars and a half, or about one-sixth was spent rent; clothing and washing claimed \$67.23,

\$105.18, or nearly one-nith. An odd and interesting fact developed in the course of a similar inquiry conducted along more restricted lines in the city of Nuremberg. It was that of the firty-five families there,

which turned in complete accounts for one year, the average spent more than one-half of their entire income for food and drink. The item included not only the cost of the home table, but the cost of food and drink consumed at public houses. And almost ten per cent of the entire income was expended at public houses, most of it for beer.

Very little went for tobacco. The home diet was mainly meat, sausage, black bread, and beer. Every other item on the list was lower than those revealed in the wider investigation, covering a number of German cities. Clothing and washing, for instance, took only 10.5 per cent of the total income; heat and light, only 4.6 per cent.

There are other items of life in Nuremberg, however, which deserve attention. One is that of insurance. An average of 6.1 of the total income goes for imperial sick, accident, and old age dues. Contributions to social and intellectual ends, including subscriptions of newspa-

pers, contributions to political parties, and union dues, demand 3.6 per cent of the income. So if the increased cost of living seems to bear down hard on the American wage-earner, he enjoys the cold comfort of knowing that others than himself find it a difficult task to make both ends meet.

THE INDEPENDENT HOUSE-FLY

I believe we can nowhere find a better type of a perfectly free creature than in the common house-fly. Not free only, but brave; and ir-reverent to a degree which I think no human blican could by any philosophy exalt himself to. There is no courtesy in him; he does ot care whether it is king or clown whom he teases; and in every step of his swift mechanical march, and in every pause of his resolute oservation, there is one and the same expres-

sion of perfect egotism, perfect independence self-confidence, and conviction of the world's having been made for flies. Strike at him with your hand; and to him, the mechanical fact and external aspect of the matter is what to you it would be if an acre oi red clay,

ten feet thick, tore itself up from the ground in one massive field, hovered over you in the air for a second, and came crashing down with an aim. That is the external aspect of it; the inner aspect, to his fly's mind, is of a quite sition to Henry III.

own ends-and will ask no advice of yours. He has no work to do-no tyrannical instinct to obey. The earthworm has his digging; the bee her gathering and building; the spider her cunning network; the ant her treasury and accounts. All these are comparatively slaves, or practically rebuilt, and the annual capacity people of vulgar business. But your fly, free in the air, free in the chamber-a black incarincreased from fifteen million feet to fifty milnation of caprice-wandering, investigating, lion feet. flitting, flirting, feasting at his will, with rich variety of choice in feast, from the heaped reports that the government of Venezuela has sweets in the grocer's window to those of the cancelled a concession granted January 14, butcher's back yard, and from the galled place 1908, to Narciso Seldivia, who in turn had on your cab-horse's back to the brown spot in the road, from which, as the hoof disturbs him, ceded it to Dr. Rafael Garbiras Guzman, for he rises with angry republican buzz-what freedom is like him?-John Ruskin. the exploitation of asphalt deposits in the municipality of Cano Colorado, district of

ODD ITEMS FROM MANY SOURCES

Marriages of minors are much more frequent in mining and manufacturing than in agricultural districts.

The Australian Minister of Defence has offered \$25,000 for the invention of an efficient two hundred miles to the north, with an ultiaeroplane by an Australian. mate continuation across the Limpopo into

As recently as 1837 forgery was punished y death in England.

In the English "Black Country" there are thirty thousand waste acres, of which fourteen usand might be profitably afforested.

Upon experiments in aerial navigation for military purposes, France spent \$238,500; Germany, \$1,993,655; Austria-Hungary, \$27,500; and Great Britain, \$26,350, in 1908.

A resolution advocating the fortnightly washing and disinfecting of all mail bags has been passed by a conference of Irish post office clerks

The United States Weather Bureau is makthree representatives with the party. ing arrangements for a perfect system of communicating warnings of coming storms to all steamers at sea fitted with fireless apparatus.

Nearly three and one-quarter million tons potatoes were raised in Ireland last year.

Five collections of stamps have realized an aggregate total of \$594,500 at recent sales. Blackmail in a serious case may be punish-

l with penal servitude for life in England. In most of the civilized countries of the orld, except Ireland, Italy and Bulgaria, the

death-rate is lower among females than among

The British House of Commons was originated by Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, hua hua with El Paso, Texas, and open up in 1258, to strengthen his own power in oppolarge tracts of valuable timber land in western Chihuahua.

naire Michigan lumbermen. has purchased for one million dollars the largeighty thousand dollars. est lumber mill on Vancouver Island. The

Aden makes ten million cigarettes a year at a very low cost of production. Wages are mill is equiped with latest improved American sixteen cents a day. machinery, but it is announced that it will be On March I Canada will abolish its surtax

on German goods under a temporary trade agreement.

The Honduras Monetary Commission recommends adoption of the gold standard; practically no gold is in circulation at present but considerable is exported.

Concrete construction is coming into general use on English farms.

Fifteen American consulates in France report \$133,000,000 worth of shipments to the United States in 1909, against \$91,000,000 worth in 1908. Paris leads with \$66,000,000. Monagas, State of Bermudez, because the All the large watch factories of Germany concessionaries have not recorded maps of the have pooled their isues under an agreement binding until 1920.

Riga, Russia, population 355,000 is to have a new central passenger station with aproaches, an improved custom-house quay, narbor extension, and new warehouses.

An Anglo-Persian oil syndicate is drilling wells extensively at Ahwaz, on the Karun Rhodesia. The whole district through which River, Mesopotamia, Turkish Arabia. This threatens the market of American oil, which British firms at present control.

HOW CHINESE KILL THEMSELVES WITH GOLD

four representatives of the eight associated The well-known General Ma Yu-K'un is chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast. among those of the Chinese officials who have succumbed from their attempts to break off the opium habit. In one or two cases the disgraced officer has "swallowed gold." The folowing is an authoritative account, written by very learned Chinese for the Westminster Buenos Ayres estimates the population of Ar-Gazette, of how this much-contested form of gentina on December 31, 1909, as 6,805,684, an suicide is accomplished:

increase of 311,684 in one year. In population "In swallowing gold, it is not loose gold-Argentina ranks second among the South leaf or gold-dust that is swallowed, but a solid American republics. Brazil is first, with 22,-000,000. Chili ranks third with 3,520,000. Of lump of gold, or even a gold ring, weighing about half an ounce. Gold is not at any time Argentina's population, five-sixths are native Argentines, 843,540 Italians, 424,805 Spaniards swallowed and gets into the bowel, it fails, on acount of its intrinsic weight, to rise and sur-

mount the convolutions of the bowels, and can Venezuela is establishing wireless stations therefore never complete its passage. After two or three days it therefore sinks through The one hundred and sixteen mile extension of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, the bowel and destroys life without any suffering." now in progress, will connect the city of Chi-

> The working power of an able-bodied man is about one-tenths that of a horse.

