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DEFEAT OF THE BY-LAW.

A majority of the ratepayers of Victoria refused to adopt the by-law authorizing the acquisition of the Esquimalt Water Works Company's property. We shall not endeavor to conceal our very great disappointment at this result and we shall endeavor to explain what in our humble judgment it means to the city.

In the first place it means that the city of Victoria will become a purchaser of water from the Esquimalt Water Works Company, probably at the rate of six cents per thousand gallons, which is the statutory price. At least we have no reason to think that the company will voluntarily reduce the price of the water below what they are entitled by law to exact. That water will be available for the use of the city in about two months, and we do not believe the citizens will be satisfied to put up with the inadequate supply from Elk Lake when there is a larger and better supply available at their doors.

In the next place we believe that the municipalities of South Saanich and Oak Bay will forthwith arrange with the company to supply them with water, and the city will lose all revenue now derived or hereafter derivable from that source.

In the next place the chance of the city of Victoria ever taking water from Sooke Lake has practically vanished; and these are our reasons for so thinking: The whole Victoria West vote will be cast against it unless the property owners in that part of the city are exempted from liability on account thereof, for it would be unreasonable to expect them to be content to saddle themselves with a debt for which they will receive no advantage.

A very large vote on the east side of the harbor will be opposed to going to Sooke Lake, some of them because of the heavy burden such a project will impose upon them, and others because they will regard such a step as unnecessary by the reason that they can get all the water they require by purchasing it from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

In the next place the city will, in all probability lose the right to use Sooke Lake as a source of water supply, because, nothing seems more certain than that the ratepayers will refuse to sanction the cost of utilizing it.

In the next place the control by the Esquimalt Water Works Company of the water supply of Victoria, West Esquimalt and all the country surrounding that part of the city of Victoria lying east of the harbor has been riveted by the action of a majority of the ratepayers of Victoria.

How this unfortunate result was brought about we shall not stop to inquire, and shall only add that if the citizens of Victoria do not awaken to the dangers into which they are being led they will deserve all that is coming to them.

RECIPROCITY.

It will be recalled by Colonist readers that when the question of reciprocity with the United States reached the acute stage, this paper, while expressing its approval of any reasonable effort to enlarge the trade of Canada with the United States, took the position that a treaty was not desirable and that all the beneficial results of a treaty could be reached quite as effectively and with much less interference with the freedom of action of both countries, by the adoption of a currently by the two of such modifications of their tariff schedules as may be from time to time found to be desirable. In this, unless we are greatly mistaken, the Colonist stood alone, but the following extract from the New York Herald's Ottawa correspondent seems to show that this view may prevail. The correspondent says:

It is remarked that the reference to better trade relations with the United States in the speech from the Throne at Parliament opening yesterday did not contain the word treaty. It was stated the government hoped soon to make an "arrangement" satisfactorily admitting Canada's products to the American market. Inquiry now discloses the fact that the much desired improvement of tariff relations may not require a treaty. The alternative of concurrent legislation pursuant to an understanding reached through conference between the two governments offers many advantages.

There is considerable sentimentalism as well as practical objection to a treaty from a Canadian viewpoint. If the Laurier Government agrees to a treaty it has the votes to insure its ratification. It is not always easy for the President to muster the two-thirds vote necessary to insure ratification by the Senate.

Canadian governments have had some sad experiences along this line. They have entered into certain treaties with the United States, including sharp attacks from their political opponents for so doing, and they have

seen their negotiations nullified by the American Senate.

The character of the reductions on either side could at the same time be reciprocal. So far as Canada is concerned any advantage granted to the United States must, of course, be extended to the United Kingdom. If the reduction reduces the duty below the British preference in the Canadian tariff, and likewise to the twelve nations enjoying most favored relations with Canada, it would in that sense be practically a general tariff reduction on the articles affected.

On the American side a concurrent arrangement would still come within President Taft's doctrine that the peculiar relations of the United States and Canada require special arrangements in trade and legislation, not necessary in the relations between the United States and countries beyond the seas.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Resolutions of a far-reaching character were adopted at the Conservative Convention held at Nelson. It is not necessary to say anything about these resolutions, except to express approval in a general way of the principle which inspired them, for what we wish to speak about is not any resolution or series of resolutions, but the method whereby questions are brought under the notice of conventions. Under existing arrangements any delegate is at perfect liberty to rise in Convention and move anything which he wishes. He is certain to have some sympathizers and personal considerations are apt to influence many votes in his favor, especially because the mover is likely to come well primed with his subject, and no one else has thought about it. The consequence may sometimes be, we do not say it ever has been, that resolutions may be adopted without their full significance being appreciated, perhaps even by the mover. We suggest if it would not be judicious to make a regulation providing that all resolutions should be submitted to the executive to send them out to the delegates, who would thus have an opportunity of considering them. A provision might be made whereby, on unanimous consent of a certain percentage of the delegates, a resolution, of which notice had not been given, might be introduced.

NAVAL MATTERS.

In a letter to La Presse, of Montreal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier says: Let us not forget that there are constant dangers on the Pacific Coast, where the fisheries, the forests and the mines represent billions which require defence. It is not when a catastrophe has happened that you should be prepared to remedy it. The duty of statesmen is to be able to see how to make catastrophes impossible. What would become of our commerce at the offer the shortest route between Europe and Asia, by which the precious merchandise can be exchanged between the two continents by land and sea, if by a false economy we should lose hundreds of millions of business?

It cannot fall to be a matter of profound satisfaction to the people of Victoria, and especially to the members of the Board of Trade, who have been notably active in this behalf for a number of years past, to see that the force of the presentations time and again in regard to the importance of adequate defence of the Pacific Coast of the Dominion, has been recognized by the Prime Minister. It has been somewhat of an uphill task, and it is only to tell the simple truth to say that the efforts put forward in this direction in the past have not received much assistance from the representatives of this Province, who are in sympathy with the administration. When the Naval Bill was before the Commons at the last session, Mr. Templeman so far as we are able to recall, preserved a complete silence. He certainly did not make himself at all conspicuous by his claims as to the importance of this Coast from the standpoint of naval defence. Mr. Ralph Smith spoke at some length during this debate, but his chief effort appears to have been to offer some criticisms made by some of those who had opposed the measure. He did not take the opportunity of saying even so much as one word, so far as our recollection of his speech goes, of the great importance to Canada of its western frontier; and yet it seems to us that of all members of the Commons, the gentleman in whose constituency the Naval Station is might have found time to mention a matter so vital to the Dominion at large and his own Province more especially.

We hope the Prime Minister's appreciation of the importance of the proper defence of the Pacific Coast of Canada will find expression in some thing much more practical than a letter to La Presse. Such provision has thus been made for that defence, including the vessels that are to be built and stationed here, is quite inadequate to the requirements of the situation as he himself states them. What is needed here, in addition to the vessel to be constructed, is a fighting ship, either a Dreadnought or a large swift armored cruiser. If we had this we would be in a position to ward off the catastrophe, which the Prime Minister foresees may one day threaten

this rich and strategically vital part of the Empire.

The United States papers referring to Dr. Cropper were always at pains to describe him as "an American." Why any country should wish to claim such a man as a citizen passes comprehension.

The climate would become monotonous if every day were sunny. It only for the sake of variety a little cloudy weather is needed. Nelson News. Our sentiments exactly. Vancouver World. Can it be that it has been raining in Vancouver?

The new Portuguese Republic is inviting trouble. The army bill now under consideration and likely to become law makes military service compulsory upon the clergy as well as the laity. This will raise a terrific storm of protest.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will visit India sailing from England on January 1st, 1912. A coronation durbar will be held at Delhi. It may be inferred from this, we think, that an imperial tour is contemplated by their Majesties.

Brazil is having trouble with its navy. Evidently the spirit of Portugal is spreading to that country's former great colony. Possibly the mutinous sailors contemplate sending for Don Manoel and offering him the crown. Then there is trouble in Mexico. What's the matter with our Latin-Americans anyway?

We do not wish to remind people needlessly of the passage of time, but Christmas is only a month away. Therefore it is timely to say, don't forget to shop early. Don't put off sending away your Christmas gifts to the last moment and then get sore because the Post Office or the express companies do not deliver them as soon as you would like.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is preparing a plan for state insurance in the United Kingdom. It is a bold project, but we see no reason why state insurance properly conducted might not be cheaper than any other and yet be no source of loss to the public treasury. It probably would not interfere in the slightest degree with the operation of existing insurance companies or societies.

The good-looking and affable Postmaster-General is having the time of his life. He went to Paris and smiled himself into the armpits of the Parisians. He shall not express any ideas of the impression he created upon the Parisians. He went to London and his personal triumph there made him long for new worlds to conquer. So he went to South Africa, and all manner of pretty things were said about him there. Now he has gone to Egypt to try his handiwork upon the Sphinx, probably. Possibly he is going to recommend the Act which bears his name to the favorable consideration of the Young Egyptian party as a means of settling all outstanding differences with the powers that be.

The very sudden death at Vancouver of Mr. Osborne Plunkett will come as a painful personal shock to very many close friends of the deceased and of his family in every section of the western Province. It was but a few days ago that Mr. Plunkett was one of the most active participants in the deliberations of the Conservative Convention at Nelson, at which he was elected as second vice-president of the Provincial Association, of which he has been one of the most active members and indefatigable workers since its inception; and those of the Victoria delegates, who bade him good-bye at the Vancouver docks on Monday morning last, little thought that this was to be a last leave-taking. Possessing endearing personal qualities, the late Mr. Plunkett made in his lifetime many and close friends, both in his profession and outside it, and by these his tragically sudden demise will be most sincerely mourned.

Did you ever notice how we all laugh when a theatrical troupe from across the line has one of its members represent what is supposed to be the typical Englishman? Do you remember how everybody or nearly everybody "laughed comically" the other night, when in the Prince of Pilsen Victoria was represented as a slumping miser? If an English troupe of actors should portray our neighbors after that fashion in one of the cities of that country, and should wind up the performance by displaying the Union Jack upon the stage, there would be something akin to a riot. Why the difference? It is because our neighbors have only just "arrived," while we others have recognized positions and can afford to laugh at those persons who make sport of our real or alleged peculiarities? Whether this or is not the explanation the fact remains as stated.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Burns have returned to Vancouver after a few days' visit with Victoria friends.

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SCOTTISH HIS

From the death of David of Alexander III, in 1200, Scotland entered a formative process, reigning during this period was William the Lion, Alexander III. None of these could kings. Notwithstanding his William was not a monarch abilities. He was called the adopted that animal as his. from this fact that the Lion who is at the head of the British, derives his title, crowned at Scoon, the St. all the solemn ceremonies of More about this stone will be Malcolin was only 12 years responsibilities of kingship him, and partly because of his ly because Henry II, of Eng. of more than ordinary men youth fell under the influence neighbor, and the result was wick and made prisoner, he ended declined to recognize an cause, they said, the English C to possess any, which seems Scotsmen were "canny" even William. This king also ste all efforts by the Pope to exert control over the Scottish Church illeges were formally recognized Pope Clement III. When Ric the throne of England, one of to waive the homage, which Henry II, for the kingdom of was influenced to this by the William had shown to him of culities with his father. Will gratitude in turn by subscrib the ransom which was paid when he was imprisoned. of the Crusades. When Jo English throne, troubles arose and William, and war seemed agreement was reached that was isactory. As an administrator capable, and only fell a little great ruler and a great man. years. His son Alexander succ reigned 35 years. His troubles of domestic origin, and may be eral way to have arisen from im part of the Scots in Cathness, other frontier regions, as well of the Hebrides, a lawless folk of the blood of the Norsemen with the attempt to break down customs and introducing the mization as it was then understo and Lothian. Unconsciously, by pression, Alexander was sowin dissension the bloody harvest land reaped in the years to co not to be criticized on that a supplanting of barbarism by c not be performed without leavi Alexander was twice married. to mention that his second wife Couci, a family with great estat France, and who are rememb great family pride. They disd and their banners bore the cou

'Je suis ni roi prince Je suis le seigneur de

When Alexander II. died he 1 years of age, who ascended the under III. Henry III, was king this time, and when Alexander fifteen age he married Henry's garet. The relationship thus esta as an excuse for Henry to inter fairs of Scotland; but young A firmly upon his dignity, and wa serve his kingdom from Engli During his reign the people o tempted an invasion of Scotlan being that the Hebrides had be taken over by Alexander II. sought to make a landing near the Clyde, but a severe storm of the determined resistance of the feat their efforts, and King Haal withdrew his forces to the Orki died as much from disappointe any physical disease. Alexander his advantage and compelled the ceole the Orkneys and Shetland Is land. He also gave his daughter marriage to Eric, the young suc on the Norwegian throne. daughter, known as the Maid whose death while on the way t father's crown as his successor for the breaking out of disorders Scotland with blood. Alexand

# An Hour with the Editor

## SCOTTISH HISTORY

From the death of David I. in 1153 to that of Alexander III. in 1290, Scotland was undergoing a formative process. The kings who reigned during this period were Malcolm IV., William the Lion, Alexander II. and Alexander III. None of these could be called great kings. Notwithstanding his imposing title, William was not a monarch of any signal abilities. He was called the Lion because he adopted that animal as his emblem, and it is from this fact that the Lion King-at-Arms, who is at the head of the heraldry of North Britain, derives his title. Malcolm was crowned at Scone on the Stone of Fate, with all the solemn ceremonies of the Scottish rite. More about this stone will be mentioned later. Malcolm was only 12 years of age when the responsibilities of kingship were cast upon him, and partly because of his youth and partly because Henry II. of England was a man of more than ordinary mental powers, the youth fell under the influence of his southern neighbor, and the result was the serious diminution of Scottish prestige. He ceded his Northumberland possessions to Henry, accepted knighthood at his hands and served under him in France. He died when he was only twenty-four, leaving his kingdom in a condition of discontent. His brother William, who succeeded him, was cast in a more rugged mold, and sought to recover his ancestral rights in Northumberland by force of arms, only to meet with disaster. He was defeated at Alnwick and made prisoner, being released only on his agreeing to do homage to the English King for all Scotland, who thereby became his lord paramount. An attempt was made to bring the Scottish Church under the control of the English Church, but the clergy of the former were too clever for the latter. They agreed that "the English Church should enjoy the supremacy which she ought to possess," and immediately after the incident was ended declined to recognize any supremacy because, they said, the English Church ought not to possess any, which seems to indicate that the Scots were "canny" even in the days of William. This king also steadfastly opposed all efforts by the Pope to exercise ecclesiastical control over the Scottish Church, whose privileges were formally recognized in 1188 by Pope Clement III. When Richard I. came to the throne of England, one of his first acts was to waive the homage, which William paid to Henry II. for the kingdom of Scotland. He was influenced to this by the kindness, which William had shown to him during his difficulties with his father. William proved his gratitude in turn by subscribing liberally to the ransom which was paid for Richard when he was imprisoned on his return from the Crusades. When John came to the English throne, troubles arose between him and William, and war seemed certain, but an agreement was reached that was mutually satisfactory. As an administrator, William was capable, and only fell a little short of being a great ruler and a great man. He reigned 48 years. His son Alexander succeeded him and reigned 35 years. His troubles were nearly all of domestic origin, and may be said in a general way to have arisen from impatience on the part of the Scots in Caithness, Argyll, and in other frontier regions, as well as of the people of the Hebrides, a lawless folk of mixed origin, the blood of the Norsemen predominating, with the attempt to break down their ancient customs and introducing the manners of civilization as it was then understood in England and Lothian. Unconsciously, by his acts of repression, Alexander was sowing the seeds of dissension the bloody harvest of which Scotland reaped in the years to come. Yet he is not to be criticized on that account, for the supplanting of barbarism by civilization cannot be performed without leaving many scars. Alexander was twice married. It is interesting to mention that his second wife was Mary de Couci, a family with great estates in Northern France, and who are remembered for their great family pride. They disdained all titles, and their banners bore the couplet:

"Je suis ni roi prince aussi—  
Je suis le seigneur de Couci."

When Alexander II. died he left a son, eight years of age, who ascended the throne as Alexander III. Henry III. was king of England at this time, and when Alexander became of sufficient age he married Henry's daughter Margaret. The relationship thus established served as an excuse for Henry to interfere in the affairs of Scotland; but young Alexander stood firmly upon his dignity, and was able to preserve his kingdom from English domination. During his reign the people of Norway attempted an invasion of Scotland, the excuse being that the Hebrides had been wrongfully taken over by Alexander II. The invaders sought to make a landing near the mouth of the Clyde, but a severe storm combined with the determined resistance of the Scots to defeat their efforts, and King Haakon of Norway withdrew his forces to the Orkneys, where he died as much from disappointed ambition as any physical disease. Alexander followed up his advantage and compelled the Norsemen to cede the Orkneys and Shetland islands to Scotland. He also gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to Eric, the young successor of Haakon on the Norwegian throne. They had one daughter, known as the Maid of Norway, whose death while on the way to take up her father's crown as his successor was the signal for the breaking out of disorders which deluged Scotland with blood. Alexander seemed to

have anticipated trouble over the succession, for shortly after the death of his first wife he married again in the hope that a son might be born to him. But fate willed otherwise. A few days after his wedding, as he was riding along the coast, his horse fell over a cliff and Alexander, then in the very prime of life and full of great hopes for the future, was instantly killed. By one of those strange and unaccountable coincidences, if they are simply coincidences, all Scotland was thrilled with horror at the news of Alexander's death, not so much because of its tragic nature or because he was so greatly loved, as because of a dread, which seized upon the people, of terrible things that were soon to come about, a dread which we shall see was only too well founded.

## "NON OMNIS MORIAR"

"I shall not all die," said the poet Horace. He referred to the triumphs of his genius, which he felt would long survive him, and he was right, for, again to quote his words, "He built a monument more lasting than brass." But it is not only the achievements of genius that endure, although perhaps they alone remain identified with the names of those who accomplish them. It is also unfortunately true that not only good works survive, but evil also. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation of them that hate me," is not a curse; it is only the statement of a law of nature expressed in personal form as was customary in Hebrew literature. Yet as we all believe that in the end good will overcome evil, and as, indeed, it seems only logical that only those things that are in harmony with Perfect Wisdom will endure, we may not believe that evil will be eternal.

But as it is true that "the evil men do lives after them," the duty of men to live not wholly to themselves, but ever to have in mind the consequences of their acts upon themselves and those who follow them seems obvious. No duty is more neglected than this, and yet none is more generally admitted. It has been said that no man ever yet started out in life deliberately to become a drunkard and a voluptuary, and yet thousands of men have reached that unfortunate condition, and there are perhaps very few of us living today in whose physical or mental constitution there is not some weak spot handed down to us by ancestors who were over-indulgent in respect to their appetites. There is such a thing as being well born, and it is a better thing to be descended from a long line of rugged, God-fearing ancestors, who kept their appetites and passions under control, than to have sprung from a race of kings, whose only merit was their tenure of the kingly office. Nearly all the great men in industry, commerce and politics have come out of the ranks of the common people. They had little inheritance other than a sound mind in a sound body; but, then, better than this there can be no inheritance. It is the Kingdom of God, which, we are told, if a man possesses, all things will be added unto him. Let your imagination go back to the days of Imperial Rome, and call up a mental picture of the great patrician families, for whom the world seemed made. Their wealth seemed without limit; their power seemed based upon an enduring foundation; yet the place that they knew them once ceased to exist centuries ago. Their very names have been forgotten. Their places have been taken by the descendants of men and women whom they despised. The meek have inherited the earth.

But let us look on the other side of the shield. The race will in time purge itself of all that is corrupt and evil; but there are certain things which it can never shake off, and they are the effects of good actions. No good deed is a very practical thing; it is just as practical as evil. "Not every man that sayeth 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father, which is in Heaven." That is one of the very wise sayings of Jesus of Nazareth that have come down to us. What is the Kingdom of Heaven? Did you ever stop to think about that? Most people think of it as represented by the glowing imagery of the Book of Revelations, and suspend eternity in wearing crowns, playing on harps and singing. But those expressions used by writers in the Sacred Canon are only figures of speech chosen as appeals to the imagination, and not to describe actual conditions anywhere. The attempt to force upon intelligent people a literal belief in this symbolism has done more to make the way of Christianity difficult than anything else. The Kingdom of Heaven is the triumph of Righteousness. Here we have a word over which many persons stumble because it is always associated with things that are not in themselves righteous. Let us analyze the word a little. Right, righteous, righteousness. We all know what right means, but we do not often think of a man, who does a right thing, as a righteous man, or of the spirit that inspires him to do it as righteousness. We pass it by with the statement that "it was devilish decent of him," and the chances are that, if you say anything about it to him, he will look embarrassed and tell you that it was only what any man would do. The men who lift their fellows out of the mire and set them on solid ground; the men who do good by stealth; the men who meet you with a word of encouragement; the men who are willing to give others a chance, who do not want everything for themselves, these are righteous men; they are animated by the spirit of righteousness, even though they do not enter a church once in a twelvemonth. Churchgoing is not righteous-

ness; it is often nothing more than a habit. It is an excellent habit; it may promote righteousness, but of itself it is nothing. The spirit of righteousness, which every observer of events must admit is becoming more and more general and more and more effective in its work for the betterment of humanity, is eternal, for it is in harmony with Divine Wisdom and Divine Love. This is one thing that we may all have for which we can with confidence claim immortality. We shall not wholly die, for the good which we will endure for all eternity, and by it we shall contribute to the final accomplishment of "the good and perfect will of God."

## THE EARTH

X.

The Mackenzie is the name given to the river, which flows out of Great Slave Lake and into the Arctic Ocean; but it is only a part of one of the greatest river systems in the world. The system is wholly within Canada. The Mackenzie proper is about 1,100 miles long and is navigable for its whole length for between June and November, six months every year. S. E. Dawson, in his "Compendium of Geography of North America," says the Mackenzie is the second longest river in North America, placing it next to the Mississippi. It drains an area of nearly 700,000 square miles, rising in latitude 52 deg. 20 min. and flowing into the Arctic Ocean in latitude 69 deg. From the source of its southernmost tributary, the Athabasca, to the sea the distance is about 2,500 miles. The Athabasca has its source not very far from Yellow Head Pass and the source of the Fraser. The Athabasca, after a course of 776 miles, flows into the lake of the same name. This is a fine body of water at an elevation of only 600 feet above the sea level. It is 195 miles long, measuring from east to west, its breadth ranging from 5 to 35 miles, the surface of the lake having an area of 2,850 miles. It is a fine, deep and navigable lake. Lake Athabasca receives the water of the Peace, a very remarkable river, principally because it is the only one that breaks through the Rocky Mountain range. The Peace rises in northern British Columbia, its source being near the headwaters of the Stikine and Liard. From this point to its junction with the Parsnip, flowing from the south, the river is called the Findlay. The united streams then take an easterly course, flowing through the mountains in a remarkable valley, a mile wide, and between mountains which rise to a height of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above it. The altitude of the Peace itself is here about 12,000 feet above the sea. After a course of 950 miles the Peace discharges its waters into the lake to mingle with those of the Athabasca. It is navigable for over 700 miles, with the exception of a break of two miles at Vermilion Falls. In the upper part of its course the Peace lies in a broad valley 600 feet below the surface of the country. The river emerging from Athabasca Lake is called the Slave, which in its turn flows into Great Slave Lake. It is somewhat more than 200 miles long. Navigation is interrupted about midway between the two lakes by a series of falls, by which the river drops 240 feet in a distance of 14 miles. Fort Smith, at the northern end of these falls, is the southern limit of navigation of the Mackenzie from the Arctic. There was a time when Great Slave Lake was thought to rival Superior in size, but recent explorations have shown that this is not the case. It is a great body of water, nevertheless, being 300 miles long, with an average width of 46 miles, and an area of about 11,000 square miles. It is only 391 feet above the sea level. It receives from the west the water emerging from Great Slave Lake, receives important tributaries, the longest being the Liard, which rises in British Columbia, and has a course nearly 700 miles long. It is navigable for a very considerable distance. At Fort Liard, which is 162 miles from its junction with the Mackenzie, the Liard is a mile wide, and in a broad, fertile valley, where wheat can be successfully grown. The Bear river flows into the Mackenzie from the east. It is not a long river, but it is the outflow of Great Bear Lake, an expanse of water having an area of about 12,000 square miles. The Mackenzie enters the ocean by means of a great delta, where the river has many arms extending over a distance of about 80 miles. The length of the Mackenzie and its principal tributaries is more than 5,000 miles, and the combined area of the principal lakes drained by it is about 30,000 square miles, which is one-third of the area of the Great Lakes so-called. This water system is of very great importance. It will have been observed that the general level of the country through which the greatest part of the Mackenzie flows is not high above the sea level. The whole surface of the continent slopes towards the sea, beginning at a point south of the boundary line between Canada and the United States. This lower altitude, combined with the long period of sunshine in the summer, makes the growth of vegetation very prolific in high latitudes. Indeed, it may be said that the whole valley of the Mackenzie and the valley of most of its tributaries are fit for colonization.

The Coppermine and the Great Fish are two Canadian rivers flowing into the Arctic. Their course is through the Barren Grounds, and while they are very considerable streams, they are not likely to be of much commercial importance. Their combined length is under 1,000 miles. The region through which they flow may prove valuable from a mineral point of view. The Peel and the Arctic Red rivers

of view. The Peel and the Arctic Red rivers flow into the ocean west of the Mackenzie. A rough estimate of the length of the waterways which flow into the Arctic from northern Canada may be placed at 10,000 miles, including the smaller rivers, and the total lake area drained by them is perhaps not far short of 40,000 square miles.

## Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lagnon)

### TITUS MACCIUS PLAUTUS

Until after the first Punic war, Rome was far too busily engaged in fighting to give much attention to the cultivation of the fine arts, and her literature was almost wholly neglected. It was at this period that she came into contact with the higher civilization of Greece and began to feel the effect of a culture infinitely superior to any such quality the Romans may have possessed. It is probable that in the process of civilization Rome would have developed a literature purely national, but as it was, she took the simpler and only possible course and borrowed from Greece.

There seems to be little certainty in regard to the life of Plautus, except that he was not a Roman born, but came to that country a young man and engaged in acting subordinate parts in a theatrical company, afterwards working in a mill, as he found this less artistic employment far more remunerative. However, his tastes were literary, and as he had written several plays, he remodelled them at his leisure and presented them to the examiners, who gave him a favorable verdict. Later they were produced with success, and his reputation once established, he continued to write, his works always being well received.

It cannot be said, however, whatever merits Plautus' plays possess, that they give a fair idea of Roman life. They were composed for the most part before he came to Rome at all, and the plots and characters were Greek modified to suit a Roman audience. Therefore they would not exactly represent the social conditions of either country.

In his dramas the slaves play the most important part. In the first place the heroines are usually slave-girls, who, though freeborn, have been stolen in infancy and brought up amid strange surroundings. They are invariably beautiful, usually very unhappy under existing conditions, and very eager to wed the man they love. The heroes belong to one of two classes. Either they are high-minded, brave and pure, thrifty and generous, or they are idle, daring and dissipated. In either case it is their slaves who do the practical part towards winning the lady of their choice. The villains of the play are, as a rule, either the cruel father, who has complete control of his son and will not sanction his marriage, or a rival suitor in the shape of a soldier, whose deeds of daring exist solely in his imagination, and whose valor, being tested, proves a minus quantity. He furnishes a large part of the humor, but is helped out generously by the slaves, most of whom are dishonest and unscrupulous, as it is only by questionable means that they can bring about the end desired by their masters, which is, perhaps, the reason they are so largely employed, their owners by some mischance of reasoning believing that their own honor remains unsmirched if they only engage in nefarious scheming by proxy. Another species of comic character is the parasite gentlemen of leisure, who live solely by their wits, and depend upon the generosity of their friends to entertain them. They are always hoping for invitations to dine, and receiving such, are irrepresible in their joy, or, failing to see the prospect of a good dinner before them, their grief is proportionately great.

One of the best of the comedies is the "Menaechmi." Of this play we read: "The prologist states that an old Syracusan merchant has two sons. Once on a business trip to Tarentum he took one of the boys, who strayed away in the crowd and was stolen. On his return the father was shipwrecked and drowned. The grandfather bestowed the name of the lost boy, Menaechmus, upon the surviving boy at home. Long afterwards the son set out in search of his brother, and in the course of his travels arrived at Epidamum, where the play opens. The first scene is an interview between a parasite and Menaechmus the I. (the lost one), who gleefully explains how he has stolen his wife's cloak, and is going to bestow it upon Erotium, a courtesan. On the appearance of Erotium he presents the cloak, and bespeaks a dinner for himself and the parasite. In the next scene Menaechmus II. and his servant Messenio appear. Then follow two amusing scenes, first with the cook, who is to prepare the dinner, and later with Erotium; both think they are talking with Menaechmus the I. Finally Menaechmus II. goes in with Erotium to dinner. Later the parasite appears, complaining that he has been detained and is afraid that he has lost his dinner. Menaechmus II. comes out of Erotium's house, with the cloak, which he is to take to a cleaner's to be cleaned. The parasite, thinking that he is Menaechmus I., attacks him for not waiting for him, and finally, in high dudgeon, departs to inform the wife of her husband's doings. After Menaechmus II. leaves the stage, Menaechmus I. appears and is met by his angry wife, whom he tries to pacify by promising to return the cloak. He has an amusing discussion with the wife,

and afterwards with the wife's father, whom she has summoned in desperation. He finally gets rid of them by feigning madness, and the old man goes in search of a physician while Menaechmus II. hurries away. Then Menaechmus I. enters and is pounced upon by the physicians and his attendants. He is rescued by Messenio, who has just entered in search of his master, Menaechmus II. In the final scene the two Menaechmi are brought face to face; and the kinship of the long-separated brothers is explained by Messenio, who is given his freedom for his services.

The following is from the "Captives." Tyndarus, a slave, captured in war with the young master, who has been his life-long companion, exchanges name and station with him, and the supposed slave has just been sent off to secure the ransom. The trick has been discovered and acknowledged:

Hegio—  
To your own utter misery this was done,  
Tyndarus,  
Since for no sin I fall, little I reck.  
If he I promised comes not, and I die,  
This will be counted honor still in death,  
That I from servitude and hostile hands  
Restore my master to his home and father:  
And how I rather chose to put my life  
In peril, than that he should be destroyed.

Hegio—  
Enjoy that glory then in Acheron.

Tyndarus—  
I saved my lord: I exult that he is free,  
Whom my old master trusted to my charge.  
This you account ill-doer?

Hegio—  
Most wickedly.

Tyndarus—  
But I, opposing you, say—righteously:  
Bethink you, if a slave of yours had wrought  
For your son this, what thanks you'd render  
him.

Would you release him from his servitude?  
Would he be in your eyes a slave most dear?  
Answer.

Hegio—  
I think so.

Tyndarus—  
Why then wroth at me?

(In one note of sad defiance we seem to hear  
an echo of Antigone's voice: it occurs a little  
later in the same scene.)

Beyond my death no ill have I to fear;  
And though I live to utmost age, the time  
Of suffering what you threaten still is brief.

## ODE TO TOBACCO

Thou who, when fears attack,  
Bidst them await, and Black  
Care, at the horseman's back  
Perching, unseatest;  
Sweet, when the morn is grey;  
Sweet, when they've cleared away  
Lunch, and at close of day  
Possibly sweetest.

I have a liking old  
For thee, though manifold  
Stories, I know, are told,  
Not to thy credit;  
How one (or two at most)  
Drops make a cat a ghost—  
Useless, except to rest—  
Doctors have said.

How they who use fuses  
All grow by slow degrees  
Brainless as chimpanzees,  
Meager as lizards;  
Go mad and beat their wives;  
Plunge (after shocking lives)  
Razors and carving knives  
Into their gizzards.

Confound such knavish tricks!  
Yet know I five or six  
Smokers who freely mix  
Still with their neighbors;  
Jones—(Who, I'm glad to say,  
Asked leave of Mrs. J.)—  
Daily absorbs a clay  
After his labors.

Cats may have had their goose  
Cooked by tobacco-juice;  
Still why deny its use  
Thoughtfully taken?  
We're not as tabbies are—  
Smith, take a fresh cigar!  
Jones, the tobacco-jar!  
Here's to thee, Bacon!  
—Charles Stuart Calverley.

## WASN'T THAT SLICK?

The usual crowd of small boys was gathered about the entrance of a circus tent in a small town one day, pushing and trying to get a glimpse of the interior. A man standing near watched them for a few moments, then walking up to the ticket-taker he said with an air of authority:

"Let all these boys in, and count them as they pass."

The gentleman did as requested, and when the last one had gone he turned and said: "Twenty-eight, sir."  
"Good," said the man, smiling as he walked away, "I thought I guessed right."

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Order By  
Telephone  
We have long-  
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Send in your  
orders and we'll  
take the best of  
care to see that  
you are pleased.  
Money  
back if you're  
not  
satisfied.



DISCUSS BYE-ELECTION

ate on Address Resolves... self Into Free Talk About... Drummond and Arthabaska... Orators Explain

TRAWA, Nov. 24.—All speeches in house these days seem to lead to Drummond and Arthabaska. Five were yesterday to the debate on the... appears destined to go on for... in all of them the message was... by which the election was... Broderick continued... speech which he had begun the... before. The minister of marine... in Hannard a further collection... reports of anti-imperial... by Mr. Monk's friends, most... which the said friends in the house... so far as the record concerned... Also the minister praised the... active progress of the navy, dilate... particularly upon its usefulness... Blonid and Nantel, two... of Gilbert, asserted that if... had been appeals to race prej... Drummond and Arthabaska, in... but by the Liberals. This was... by Dr. Deland of Beacon, who... Paquet of Lislet, when he takes... tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. C. H. Lugin in Illustrated Lecture Tells of Wonderful Farming and Mineral Wealth of Interior

The British Columbia of the future, that great central portion of the province, in large part undiscovered, but with possibilities second to those of no other tract of territory on the continent, were dealt with in a capable, instructive manner by Mr. C. H. Lugin at the Broad Street Hall last night. Over 500 people gathered to hear the lecture, which was illustrated by a number of descriptive lantern slides shown by Mr. A. H. Maynard.

Mr. Lugin dealt with that portion of the province lying between Ashcroft on the southeast to Stuart Lake on the northwest; from Tatala Lake on the southwest to the source of the Peace River on the east; and from Tete Jaune Cache on the east to Hazelton on the west. In describing this great tract of country, and its wonderful possibilities, Mr. Lugin, telling of the pictures thrown from the lantern, passed over the overland route from Ashcroft to Quesnel, thence following the Fraser river from Quesnel to the Willow river, where the Grand Trunk Pacific route leaves the Fraser valley to cross the mountains to the west of the province. Continuing the lecture, he dealt with the Nechaco valley, and its thousands upon thousands of acres of splendid agricultural lands. The Bulkley valley was next touched upon, then the Stuart Lake country, and the districts in the environs of Ootsa Lake and Tatala Lake. Mr. Lugin pointed out that in the Nechaco, Bulkley and Ootsa valleys there were millions of acres of agricultural lands; while there was also a large area of soft soil east of the Fraser river and south of Quesnel. Touching upon the mineral possibilities of the interior of British Columbia, he told how the mines of the Cariboo had only been scratched and how, when means of transportation were made, the minerals from these to the different markets they would be of immense value, exploited on a much larger scale than the earliest pioneer days.

Mr. Lugin stated that he covered in his lecture, the miles running from the south to northward of the province. It would be impossible to find ten consecutive miles where there was not good farming land. Impressions had prevailed that Central British Columbia was a sea of mountains, but a trip through that district effectually dispelled any such idea. The land was in large part low, level, and adapted to vegetable growth, adaptable for agricultural pursuits, and a country which was undoubtedly the only one of a large farming populace, but also of cities and towns, which would be connected up with the coast cities, and with the centres of population on the prairies.

Mr. Lugin left an impression on his audience of wonderful wealth, awaiting development, in a portion of the province which is but little known. Yet that portion he described as being equal in area to twice Vancouver Island. When British Columbia first came into political existence, it was in a portion that it was supposed to be the richest possibilities lay. That idea became dispelled when the Canadian Pacific was built across the province and attention concentrated on the Kootenays. But the wealth, practical-

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SALT SPRINGS ERA OF PUBLICITY

Inhabitants of Island Organize a Branch of Development League - Picturesque and Material Attractions

Salt Spring Island has formed an auxiliary branch of the Vancouver Island Development League under the leadership of Mr. T. J. McGaffey, president of the league, who was elected at a meeting on Thursday, addressed by Secretary Ernest McCarty, the organization took form, the following executive being elected: President, Mr. K. G. Halley; secretary, Mr. D. S. Harris; executive committee, Messrs. F. L. Price, G. C. Longstaff, D. W. Dean and G. S. Scott. Twenty-five members were enrolled at the meeting and a subscription was taken up for immediate expenses.

Mr. McGaffey stated that the material picture attractions of Salt Spring Island which he was visiting for the first time. With a population of a thousand people, seven schools, five churches, and abundance of good agricultural lands, the inhabitants of the island are now anxious to enjoy the benefits which they enjoy. During his visit Mr. McGaffey saw some splendid specimens of the Norway Spruce, King of Tompkins, Wealthy, Alexandra, and Bellflower apples and some very flourishing orchards. Good land he says can be obtained in the interior at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 per acre. The principal agricultural interests are: Art, Ganges Harbor, Vesuvius Bay and Fulford Harbor, and St. Mary's Lake. The latter of which Mr. McGaffey described as the most beautiful small lake he ever visited.

The inhabitants of the island are enthusiastic for a publicity programme for the island, and he is confident that while it has a fall, this situation has had but one occupant in the last six years.

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WANT "CRIME PAGE"

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 24.—The Colorado Teachers' association adopted a resolution urging that newspapers publish a "crime page," all accounts of crimes to appear on this page alone.

C. P. R. Porter Acquitted. MOOSE JAW, Sask., Nov. 24.—A porter named Lynn, charged with chloroforming lady passengers on C. P. R. trains for the purpose of theft and with intent to endanger human life, was given a verdict of not guilty at the assizes.

Stays in England. LONDON, Nov. 24.—Miss Edhel Le Neve, who was reported to have sailed on board the liner Majestic, is still in England and said today that she will not leave for America until the end of the month. Last night Miss Le Neve visited the governor of Pentonville prison and was told that Dr. Crippen had not confessed the crime for which he was hanged. Hearing this, she said: "I loved Dr. Crippen and I still believe he was innocent."

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GIVES NO CLUE TO SOLUTION USED

Analysis of Skin of Murdered Revelstoke Man Reveals Nothing That Might Aid the Police

The expert analysts and chemists attached to the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa and to McGill University, have transmitted to the Attorney-General's Department their report of examination of the little section of cuticle taken from the face of the unfortunate man, Julian Revelstoke, and showing the brand presumed to have been made by the manufacturer of the cuticle, which is responsible for his assassination two days or more ago. These experts are however as much in the dark as were the chemists of the Eastern investigations, and the results of the analysis employed in the significant branding, their report being distinctly of a negative character and offering no assistance to the police authorities in their endeavors to solve the mystery of the Julian murder.

The results—if any results have been secured—of the Eastern investigations are summarized in a report transmitted through the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue by Chief Analyst A. M. McGill, which is now in the possession of Superintendent Hussey.

This document reads as follows: Ottawa, November 8, 1910. W. J. Gerrard, Esq., Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue. Dear Sir: I beg to refer to L. 1292 of F. 9951 dealing with a piece of human skin, blackened, presumably by an agent of the Black Hand Society. It is desired to ascertain what material has been used in blackening the skin, and to suggest the results of work (details enclosed) are chiefly negative, and may be summed up as follows: 1.—The coloring matter is not of the nature of a dye. 2.—The black color is almost certainly due to free carbon, produced by charring the cuticle with a corrosive acid. 3.—Any one of a large number of corrosive substances may have been used. Oil of turpentine suggests itself, but it is the actual agent, exposure to weather and to moisture have made certain identification impossible. 4.—A red ochre (colony, iron, etc.) may have been used to intensify the black color. Silver has been present, but, and is the one most likely to have been used, its absence makes probable the absence of gold, platinum, mercury, lead, etc. It is not possible to say whether the coloring matter is of the nature of a dye. 5.—The black color is almost certainly due to free carbon, produced by charring the cuticle with a corrosive acid. 6.—Any one of a large number of corrosive substances may have been used. Oil of turpentine suggests itself, but it is the actual agent, exposure to weather and to moisture have made certain identification impossible. 7.—A red ochre (colony, iron, etc.) may have been used to intensify the black color. Silver has been present, but, and is the one most likely to have been used, its absence makes probable the absence of gold, platinum, mercury, lead, etc. It is not possible to say whether the coloring matter is of the nature of a dye.

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ROW IN FEDERATION

Council Attacked for Its Action in Preventing Boycott on San Francisco Newspaper

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—President Samuel Gompers today was called upon to defend a charge that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor had been influenced by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The controversy was precipitated as the result of a special committee report, the result of the action of the executive council in preventing a boycott on the San Francisco Call which a newspaper solicitors' union some months ago desired to make effective.

Andrew J. Gallagher, of the San Francisco craft and labor council, took exception to the action of the executive council in preventing a boycott on the San Francisco Call which a newspaper solicitors' union some months ago desired to make effective. He claimed that Gallagher in a vitriolic speech, declared that undue influence had been responsible for the action of the federation council.

President Gompers explained that he had advised the action because he believed the boycott without reference to the solicitors' union being directly chartered by the federation, had taken up the boycott in defiance of the parent body and without reasonable cause. The convention sustained him and the executive council by adopting the special committee report almost unanimously.

The expert analysts and chemists attached to the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa and to McGill University, have transmitted to the Attorney-General's Department their report of examination of the little section of cuticle taken from the face of the unfortunate man, Julian Revelstoke, and showing the brand presumed to have been made by the manufacturer of the cuticle, which is responsible for his assassination two days or more ago. These experts are however as much in the dark as were the chemists of the Eastern investigations, and the results of the analysis employed in the significant branding, their report being distinctly of a negative character and offering no assistance to the police authorities in their endeavors to solve the mystery of the Julian murder.

This document reads as follows: Ottawa, November 8, 1910. W. J. Gerrard, Esq., Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue. Dear Sir: I beg to refer to L. 1292 of F. 9951 dealing with a piece of human skin, blackened, presumably by an agent of the Black Hand Society. It is desired to ascertain what material has been used in blackening the skin, and to suggest the results of work (details enclosed) are chiefly negative, and may be summed up as follows: 1.—The coloring matter is not of the nature of a dye. 2.—The black color is almost certainly due to free carbon, produced by charring the cuticle with a corrosive acid. 3.—Any one of a large number of corrosive substances may have been used. Oil of turpentine suggests itself, but it is the actual agent, exposure to weather and to moisture have made certain identification impossible. 4.—A red ochre (colony, iron, etc.) may have been used to intensify the black color. Silver has been present, but, and is the one most likely to have been used, its absence makes probable the absence of gold, platinum, mercury, lead, etc. It is not possible to say whether the coloring matter is of the nature of a dye.

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ALTIITUDE RECORD TO BE PROTESTED

Wright Brothers Contend That Mr. Drexel's is Not Official Instone

Followers of aviation in Philadelphia were kept busy today watching the fortunes of J. Armstrong Drexel, who yesterday established a new world's altitude record, and of Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, who brought to the close a series of successful exhibitions at the Point Breeze race-track.

Drexel again proved to be the star attraction. He attempted to fly back from Philadelphia to Philadelphia in the same Bleriot monoplane in which he reached a height of 9,970 feet yesterday. He became lost, and was forced to land in Trenton Junction, four miles from Trenton, N.J.

Grand is about 13 miles from Philadelphia, but Drexel in his flight of one hour and ten minutes, travelled twenty miles. Mr. Drexel landed because of a shortage of material assistance, and the Delaware river for the Schuylkill and travelled north instead of south. Claude Grahame-White and several thousand persons were awaiting Mr. Drexel in Point Breeze, and when word, which proved to be untrue, was received that the former was coming down the river with the Bleriot, in one of his machines and sailed up the river to meet him. This gave hundreds of persons whose homes are south of West Philadelphia a thrill, after his descent, word of Mr. Drexel's landing was received.

White gave several exhibition flights today, and on one of his trips took aloft General James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army. Mr. Drexel was taken around the field several times at a height of several hundred feet. He was so much at ease that he was taken for a trip over the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which is about a mile from Point Breeze.

Mr. Drexel's flight was a record altitude flight. The conditions for official records require that the flight must be made within sight of the judges, and that the aviator must land where he started from, or at least near the starting point. Mr. Drexel landed 22 miles away. Ralph Johnston, who was killed in Denver two weeks ago, held the official altitude record, and as a matter of loyalty to him, if for no other reason, the Wright brothers will protest against the record being given to Mr. Drexel, unless he makes a flight complying with the official requirements, as did Mr. Johnston.

British Columbia's fruit displays in the Old Country are this week being exhibited at the show in Birmingham, Southampton, Belfast and Bath. Mr. Bullock-Webster, in personal charge at Birmingham, is taken around Walker, Blockmore and Banes at the other points referred to.

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Musket, Esq., assisted by J. L. Mollet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

NOTICE Victoria Land District, District of North Saanich. Take notice that I, Robert Turnbull and James Robinson, of Sidney, occupation farmer and sawyer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted about 200 feet west of the most northerly point of Young Island, thence south 110 yards, thence west 60 yards, thence north 100 yards, thence east to point of commencement, following the coast line.

NOTICE Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Take notice that Frank Greaves Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Black Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to point of commencement. FRANK GREAVES NORRIS. Dated October 10th, 1910.

NOTICE Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Take notice that Frank John Morrell Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Chad Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to point of commencement. FRANK JOHN MORRELL NORRIS. Dated October 10th, 1910.

NOTICE Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Take notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the Province of British Columbia for a transfer of the liquor license now in my name in respect of the Victoria Hotel, situate on Lots 6 and 7, Block 18, in the Township of Sidney, to Peter Nicholas Tester and Talmage W. Taylor, being the British Columbia. Dated the 14th November, 1910. RICHARD PRICE.

IMPORTANT CASE FOR WATER BOARD

Issue as to Priority of Record Both as to Law and Fact—Incidentally Scope of Commission is Involved

The Provincial Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. W. S. Drewry, J. T. Robinson and J. M. Macdonald, has now been several days in session at the new offices in the Government street annex of the Parliament buildings, largely occupied by the water board, although an important hearing is listed for Monday next. This is the dispute as to priority of rights in the waters of the San Jose river that has arisen between J. P. Murphy of the 141-Mile House and the Order of the Oblate Fathers established for years past at St. Joseph's Mission, Williams Lake, Cariboo. Evidence herein was taken before the board at 150-Mile House in September, and an agreement was taken to Kamloops, where the case again came up on the 12th October to be still further adjourned to this city at a date to be fixed. The arrangement of the hearing has latterly been awaiting agreement with counsel engaged, and it is expected that Monday will suit all concerned. Mr. L. C. McPhillips, K. C., and Mr. Fred J. Fulton, K. C., are appearing for the Order of the Oblate Fathers, and Mr. S. S. Taylor, K. C., for Murphy.

The issue is as to priority of record—an issue both as to fact and law. The definition and extent of riparian rights under Crown Grants in the earlier days of the Province is also represented for consideration and determination. The case of the water rights concerned goes back as far as 1852, when Mr. Denis Murphy, Sr., took up the now well known Murphy homestead at 141-Mile House and for a number of years thereafter made use of the water of Knife creek, which flows through the Murphy holdings. The water of Knife creek, for both domestic and irrigation purposes. In order to secure near-at-hand facilities for the education of his children, Mr. Murphy had a school built some few years later, which was instrumental in inducing the Fathers to establish their mission at Williams Lake and along the San Jose river, approximately eight or ten miles from the Murphy homestead. Mr. Murphy is even said to have given some 160 acres of land as an endowment of the Mission. About 1871, the Fathers, it is claimed, look out a record for the waters of San Jose creek, of which Knife creek is the most important tributary, which Mr. Murphy did not take out his record until two years later, although he had been a user of the water for irrigation purposes and otherwise previously, and therefore urges long use and possession of the ground, or rather water. An interesting point arising is whether the riparian rights enjoyed by Mr. Murphy under his title from the Crown carries as far as use for irrigation, or merely provides for a domestic water supply. The case also promises to develop special interest as going far toward determination whether the functions of the Water Board extend to the determination of disputes submitted to it on broad grounds of equity, or shall be limited to the interpretation of the written laws—and if the former, how far they extend. In connection with the case set for Monday, it is stated that the Water Board is at present being re-organized, and that the Board is being re-organized and re-arranged under the supervision of the Deputy Minister. The collection of bottled waters, which is one of the finest in all Canada, has been moved to the large central room and greatly added to, the display of currents, cherries and plums on the stem, as well as that of apples, being particularly notable. The tract

DATES ANNOUNCED FOR FARMERS' BODIES

Department of Agriculture Fixes Times of Meeting of Dairyman, Stock-breeders and Poultrymen

Arrangements have just been completed by the Department of Agriculture for the annual conventions of the Dairyman, Stock-breeders and Poultrymen. The Dairyman's association will meet on the 4th of January; the Stock-breeders' association on the 10th of January; and the Poultrymen's association on the 17th of January. The conventions will be held at the Victoria Hotel, and will be presided over by the Minister of Agriculture. The Dairyman's association will discuss the question of the improvement of the dairy stock, and the Stock-breeders' association will discuss the question of the improvement of the stock-raising industry. The Poultrymen's association will discuss the question of the improvement of the poultry industry.

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PLANS ARRANGED FOR MODEL CITY

Russell Sage Foundation to Result in Ideal Suburban Settlement With Cheap and Attractive Homes

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Preliminary plans of the Russell Sage Foundation, of New York, N. Y., nine miles from New York City, in laying out a town for 1,500 families. The initial financial expenditures for the purpose, it is announced, now amount to \$2,250,000. How much more will be needed to carry the plans to completion is not known, but the foundation trustees state that Mrs. Sage is prepared to supply all the funds required to carry out her ideas. Through today's announcement, it is known that the enterprise is not a charity, but is to be made self-supporting, and is to yield a fair return on the investment. Its purpose is to enable persons of moderate means to own their homes at a minimum cost, but amid ideal surroundings. The minimum cost of paying for a home is estimated to be \$1,000, and \$25 a month, including principal and interest. For the present, laboring men whose wages are small will not benefit directly from Mrs. Sage's enterprise. The plan is to build a town of 1,500 families, and it is estimated that the cost of the town will be \$2,250,000. The plan is to build a town of 1,500 families, and it is estimated that the cost of the town will be \$2,250,000. The plan is to build a town of 1,500 families, and it is estimated that the cost of the town will be \$2,250,000.

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IN ONE COMPANY

Harriman Lines in Pacific Northwest Except Southern Pacific, Merged in One Corporation

PORTLAND, Nov. 24.—The Oregon Railroad and Navigation company yesterday made the official announcement that all the Harriman lines in the Pacific Northwest, including the North Coast Railroad company, but excluding the Southern Pacific subsidiary to it, have been merged into one company, to be known as the Oregon and Washington Railroad and Navigation Co. The purpose of the merger is to create a single company, the capital of which is \$24,000,000. The merger is to be completed by the end of the year. The purpose of the merger is to create a single company, the capital of which is \$24,000,000. The merger is to be completed by the end of the year.

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GOAL PROSPECTING LICENSES, SUB-MARKING AREA

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Spencer Percival, of Pender Island, will thirty days after date apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the lands described below and bounded as follows: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of the southwest quarter of section 23, Pender Island, Cowichan district, thence north 1 mile, thence east 1 mile, thence south 1 mile, thence west 1 mile, to point of commencement. Pender Island, B. C., November 15th, 1910. SPENCER PERCIVAL.

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NAVAL POLICY FOR COUNTRY

Mr. Borden Speaks Emphatically on Lines He Believes Should be Followed by Canada in Empire Defence

BELIEVES PEOPLE SHOULD BE CONSULTED

Government and Parliament Qualified to Judge as to Emergency—Amendment to Address is Offered

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Frankly and clearly, Mr. Borden set forth in the House today the policy of the Conservative party on the naval question.

It set forth a policy for Canada as a whole as a component part of the British Empire. "It may fairly be asked what we would do if we were in power today with regard to a great question of this kind."

Then, as to a permanent policy, I think the people have a right to be asked about that. I think the question of Canada co-operation upon a permanent basis in imperial defence involves a very large and wide consideration.

In substitution for Mr. Monk's amendment, Mr. Borden moved to the British crown, and of their deservings: "We beg to assure your excellency of the unalterable attachment and devotion of the people of Canada to the British crown."

Mr. Nantel quoted in the House today a paragraph from the United Service Gazette stating that the Canadian Government had placed an order for a protected cruiser in England.

In the Senate Senator Landry moved for copies of all orders-in-council, decisions of the military council and all correspondence connected with the purchase of the ship.

responsibilities devolving upon this

enough to criticize the action of the authorities after the information had been given.

RAINBOW AT VANCOUVER

Officers and Men of Cruiser Spend Day Ashore—Preparations for Illumination of Vessel.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 24.—General leave was given today on the Rainbow, and the officers and men explored Vancouver, while a large number of Vancouverites went aboard.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 24.—While descending from a 500-foot flight yesterday, Aviator J. A. D. McCurdy, flying in the Register aviation meet, dipped the wings of the plane and the wings of the crowd.

MR. MANN AGAIN VISITS VICTORIA

Initiation of Island Construction Close at Hand—Some Changes in Northern Management

Mr. D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific railway companies, arrived in Victoria today.

Steel has now been laid out of Stewart on the Portland Canal Short Line as far as Glacier and pioneer trains of the road are already in operation.

DEATHS IN FIRE

Blaze at Shore Resort Near Boston Thought to Have Cost Eight Lives

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—At least six persons are missing and two others are being sought in the search for the result of a fire which broke out early today at Winthrop Beach.

Mr. D. M. Carley, editor and proprietor of the Lanarth Chronicle, is visiting the capital.

LIBERALS LEAVE THEIR PARTY

Opening of New Electoral Campaign Marked by Several Notable Desertions of Lords and Commons

PROMINENT MEMBER CROSSES HOUSE FLOOR

Challenges Made and Accepted in Regard to Publication of Names of Those Who Subscribe Funds

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sir John Rees, a Liberal member, crossed the floor of the House of Commons last night, deserting the Liberal party.

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OPPOSE PURCHASE OF WATER WORKS

Proposal to Acquire Holdings of Esquimalt Water Works is Negated by Rate-payers

OTHER MEASURES ARE SANCTIONED

Move to Expropriate Private Water Company's Holdings Was Defeated by Four Hundred

When the government had departed from radicalism he had also departed from them, he said, and he would vote against them.

MEXICAN REBELS LOSING GROUND

President Diaz Said to Have Situation Well in Hand—Leader Madero Reported to be Wounded

EL PASO, Nov. 24.—The absence of alarming reports today from the Mexican revolution in Mexico is taken as an additional confirmation of the situation south of the Rio Grande.

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WISCONSIN INQUIRY

Do You Need a New Hair Brush? CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist Teils 425 and 450 1228 Government Street

ONE PRICE AND THE LOWEST QUALITY—THE BEST COPAS & YOUNG Sell You Goods on the Above Basis. Come Around and Try Us. We'll Prove It.

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A MIGHTY GOOD THING WITH APPLE PIE Is a piece of Prime Old Cheese, so say Yorkshire folk. Prime Old Cheese and Prime New Cheese is a specialty here.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Liqueur Dep. Tel. 1590.

Cardinal Dead. ROME, Nov. 24.—Cardinal Sannibale died today. He was born at Radicondoli in 1840 and was proclaimed a cardinal in 1901.

GOOD LATE-FLOWER In the past more attention to spring and early summer flowering shrubs.

At first sight the number of shrubs appears to be very limited consideration shows that a large collection together.

As a distinct change we find Genista acutifolia, or Mount while the several hardy Fuchsias, macrostema is the type, produce purple blooms.

An effective Japanese shrub and September is Clerodendron. This has large, heart-shaped flat heads of fragrant white flowers.

Hydrangeas are conspicuous in the large panicle of H. paniculata grandiflora, H. Hortensia and others.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Their movements hidden by the thick fog suffragettes executed a flank movement on the north-west passage, barring every window of the house with iron bolts stones etc.

Several were caught and taken to jail.



# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## GOOD LATE-FLOWERING SHRUBS

In the past more attention has been given to spring and early summer, rather than late summer and autumn flowering shrubs, with the result that the former kinds are more conspicuously represented in many gardens than are the latter. This is, no doubt, necessary in some places, more especially in those establishments where the proprietors are in residence during the early months of the year and are absent from July onwards for several months; but in those places where a garden has to be kept as bright and interesting as possible throughout the whole year, more attention might with advantage be given to late-flowering shrubs. To public parks this is especially applicable, for the idea in such places should be to provide as lengthy a period of beauty as possible. It may be urged that herbaceous and summer bedding plants provide a sufficient display during these late summer and early autumn months; but though extremely beautiful and showy in their places, they cannot altogether make up for a lack of flowering shrubs.

At first sight the number of late-flowering shrubs appears to be very limited, but further consideration shows that a large number may be collected together. The late-flowering Spiraea alone give us a splendid contribution for we have such showy kinds as *S. Aitchisonii* and *S. lindleyana*, strong pinnate-leaved bushes which bear terminal panicles, sometimes upwards of 1 1/2 feet in length, of which cream-colored flowers respectively. There is not a white inferior in general worth, though a totally different-looking shrub, is the cream-colored *S. discolor*, which may be found anywhere between 8 feet and 15 feet in height. Differing from these again, we find the dwarf-growing set represented by such species as *salicifolia*, *Douglasii*, *Menziesii*, *betulifolia* and *Japonica*, together with their numerous varieties, which offer a range of colors from white to pink and deep red. Two specially fine kinds may be mentioned in *S. Douglasii* superba and *S. Japonica* Anthony Waterer, both red-flowered varieties.

As a distinct change we find the tall-growing *Genista aetnensis*, or Mount Etna Broom as it is sometimes called, a tall-growing, elegant-habited, yellow-flowered shrub which is at its best during the latter half of July and early August. A closely allied shrub is noticeable in the yellow Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*), which bears its rich golden blossoms with the greatest freedom from the early part of July until September. Its great value is apparent when it is understood that it will flourish and blossom profusely even in the poorest soil. On many a common and hillside throughout the country the combination of *Heather* (*Erica cinerea*), *French Gorse* (*Ulex Gallii*) and *Ling* (*Calluna vulgaris*) is such as to induce us to try and reproduce the picture on a less ambitious scale in our gardens, and when we press into service the numerous fine cultivated varieties of *Heather* and *Ling*, together with a few exotic species of *Erica* and the lovely *St. Daboo's Heath* (*Daboecia polifolia*), we are able to produce a wonderful combination of color, in which red, purple, pink, white and gold all take a part.

An effective Japanese shrub during August and September is *Clerodendron trichotomum*. This has large, heart-shaped leaves and flat heads of fragrant white flowers with red calyces, the latter being retained to enclose the dark purple fruits after the petals have fallen. Another *Clerodendron* is also of service, though it is often treated more or less as a herbaceous plant by cutting it to the ground annually. This is *C. foetidum*, from China. In addition to having ornamental foliage, the red flowers are in large terminal heads and appear in September. A couple of blue-flowered shrubs are found in *Paeonia atropurpurea* and *Caryopteris Mastacanthus*, while the several hardy *Fuchsias*, of which *F. macrostemma* is the type, produce rich red and purple blossoms.

Hydrangeas are conspicuous by reason of the large panicle of *H. paniculata* and its variety *grandiflora*, *H. Hortensia* and numerous others. The *Privets* provide several late-flowering shrubs, notably the evergreen *Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. japonicum* and the semi-evergreen *L. Quihoui*. *Hypericum* gives us a lot of material, for all the species flower late. The following may be singled out as being especially worthy of notice: *H. patulum* Henryii, *H. hookerianum*, *H. androsaemum*, *H. Calycinum*, *H. moserianum* and *H. aureum*. *Hibiscus syriacus* and its numerous varieties make bright patches of color in sunny places, and many shades are apparent in the flowers, for they find white, purple, red, blue and intermediate shades represented, while some have parti-colored blossoms and others double flowers. The large-leaved *Aralia spinosa*, which may be familiar to one people by the names of *Hercules Club* or *Angelica Tree*, is content during summer with the effect produced by its large and handsome leaves; but in September it makes a further effort and produces immense panicles of cream-colored flowers. Should September prove to be a sunny month, the last fortnight sees the rosy purple flowers of *Lespedeza bicolor*, which are very conspicuous when at their best, while a month earlier is the dwarf Chestnut (*Aesculus parviflora*) is one of the most conspicuous flowering shrubs. The Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus Unedo*) blossoms during autumn, as also do the fragrant *Clethra alnifolia* and *C. acuminata*. In July the rare and beautiful *Stuartias* blossom, while about the same time we find the showy white

blossoms of *Eucryphia pinnatifolia*. In Southern gardens *Veronicas* are making a bright display of white, purple, red or pink, while few more beautiful shrubs are present than the evergreen *Myrtus Ugni*.

Though those mentioned do not exhaust the list, sufficient plants have been enumerated to show that a goodly set of late-flowering shrubs are available. Flowering trees at this period are less in evidence, and the most useful of all are the various *Catalpas*, which during August are conspicuous by their immense panicles of bloom.

## ANNUALS FOR AUTUMN SOWING

To what extent annuals in general will submit to autumn sowing and provide beautiful drifts of color in spring when the ordinary seedlings sown at that period are but a few inches high is very much a question of soil, of season and of experiment. Altitude, too, plays a by no means unimportant part, though in lesser degree perhaps than the all-important question of soil, warmth and perfect drainage. These, indeed, are the essentials to success, and in all those instances where chalky or sandy soils obtain cannot be made too much of. For example, the heat of an ordinary summer is frequently found too much for annuals on a thin soil or chalk or much sand, and spring sowings of the seeds in such an uncalculated to provide but a poor as well as a short-lived display of flowers. All this is disappointing in the extreme. On the other hand, it is possible by the sowing of the seeds in autumn to provide in the same soil area a feast of color or impossible of description, apart from the advantages of a spring display weeks in advance of scheduled time. To the gardener thus located this a great gain, and, of course, the amateur, from his point of view, will appreciate it likewise.

Let me say at once, however, that it is next to useless to attempt the sowing of seeds of annuals in autumn on soils that are continuously cold and wet, for here one needs to be just as emphatic in forbidding operations as, conversely, one would urge that the most be made of soils, suitably warm and well drained. It may be, of course—indeed, is—that failures will be frequent even in these latter soils, for the gardener in all work of this kind must ever take his chances of seasons, of frost and insect pests, which occasionally play their part in the annihilation of the crop of seedlings from which so much had been expected. Such failures, however, are never to be regarded in any very serious light—they are disappointing, naturally—for seeds are so cheap and the conveniences for raising fresh batches are so abundant that it is quite an easy matter to repeat the sowings of any that fail either in the open or in pots. That there are failures other than those which arise from frost and inclement weather none having expert knowledge of the subject will gainsay, one of the chief causes probably being that the seeds are too deeply buried. In such a case the cause of the failure may not be apparent at the moment. It may, indeed, be, and I think it often is, attributed to a too cold condition of the soil, to the indifferent quality of the seeds and to other causes that may not be exactly true.

Rarely, however, does the operator realize that over-deep sowing is the chief cause of failure. Rather does he take the misguided view occasionally that a deeper sowing of the seeds at such a time is a sort of necessary protection to the crop. In this, however, he is wrong. Instances, indeed, are known where the seeds have quickly vegetated and perished as promptly in their over-deep setting. Hence I urge, with some emphasis, that even for autumn sowing there is no need for any deeper soil covering than at any other period. The merest covering of soil then is sufficient, remembering always the lesson of the self-sown seedling, of its sturdy growth and freedom of flowering, of the power to care for itself, so to fall into crack or crevice and vegetates there with practically no covering at all.

These remarks upon shallow sowing of the seeds apply to all annuals except Sweet Peas, which may be sown somewhat deeper than the same in spring. With perhaps no other flower is there so great a gain as with the autumn-sown Sweet Pea, the plants, in those districts and soils were such sowings can be relied upon, springing up and forming hedges of color, bright, pleasing and effective, and comparable to no other flower. It so happens, too, that the "people's flower"—if one may coin a phrase, seeing that it is the flower of the million rather than of the few—admits of being transplanted, which many annuals do not, admits also of being raised in boxes or permanent place at a later date. Hence the Sweet Pea is possessed of many advantages, of which the most should be made. But it must be borne in mind that the best and earliest flowers are always the product of open-air sowings, that is, the sowings that have been made in the trenches where the plants are intended to flower, provided, of course, that they pass the trying ordeal of winter.

The best time for making these sowings is the month of September, while the soil is still warm and capable of being worked to liberal fare than the majority of the subjects. I shall presently name. Indeed, in not a few instances—the annual *Chrysanthemum* and the *Ecchscholtzias*, for example—a rather poor soil is preferable, the former group in particu-

lar making leaf growth at the expense of flowers when growing in soils that are too rich. Such things, however, are rather for the observant worker to decide, and it should be quite an easy matter to make note of those plants in any locality that appear to be given to grossness, and in future adopt measures, such as quiet firm and poor soils, to prevent its repetition.

The following are some of the most suitable subjects for autumn sowing, and there may be others, for the list is not intended to be an exhaustive one: *Godetias* in variety, Sweet Peas of many shades, *Clarkias*, *Nemophila insignis*, *Larkspurs*, *Limnanthes Douglasii*, *Eschscholtzias* of sorts, *Candytuft*, *Silene pendula*, *Virginian Stock*, *Bartonia aurea*, *Poppies*, and *Cornflowers*, than which few things are more delightful, the blues, violets and pink-flowered sorts being those mostly favored. Then there is the valuable Star race of *Chrysanthemums*, which Messrs. Sutton have done so much to popularize, *Morning Star*, *Evening Star*, *Eastern Star* and *Northern Star* constituting a quartet as beautiful and desirable as they are distinct. To these doubtless may be added others, for the gardener should never tire of experimenting with those as yet untried, nor should he take for granted that a failure in one garden or season may be repeated in the next. Indeed, there may be many surprises in store—surprises that come not to him who waits, but to him who seeks to find.—E. H. Jenkins.

## HOW TO KEEP HOUSE PLANTS HEALTHY

The ideal conditions for house plants are practically the same as for human beings, that is, a temperature of about 67 degrees to 70 degrees during the day time and 50 to 55 degrees at night. It may not always be possible to maintain this warmth at night, but strive to keep as near that as possible.

The next consideration is fresh air; keep the rooms well ventilated, i. e., have a window open somewhere in the room, preferably on the opposite side from the plants, for they cannot stand draughts. When a room gets too warm and too dry, the plants transpire an excessive amount of water, faster than the roots can supply it from the soil—but worse still, the surface of the soil itself is dried out and even the pot as well. Thus an irreparable injury is done before the owner realizes it.

When plants are grown in an abnormally high temperature, with moisture, the growth is forced and being soft is easily injured. A strong draught, even if only 10 or 20 degrees cooler than the surrounding air, will seriously chill plants in this condition. The result will be that deciduous plants, like the geranium and heliotrope, will turn yellow and drop their leaves; with palms, the tips of the leaves will turn brown. To get the plants back into proper condition will take months of careful attention, and in the case of palms or ferns it will take a year—preferably at the florist's.

To give the atmosphere the proper amount of moisture have a small dish on the radiator, register or stove, and keep it full of water. Most hot air furnaces have a water compartment inside the jacket which holds about a pintful. Under ordinary conditions this will need filling only once a day, but during the coldest days of winter when the firing is heavy it may be necessary to fill it twice.

The second most exacting requirements of planting is watering. Too much water will make the soil sour, with too little water the plant will wilt. The effect of either will be yellowing and dropping of the leaves. It is easier, however, to drown a plant than to kill it by drought. No hard and fast rule for watering can be made. Plants may need water twice a day or only once in two days. The best way to determine whether a plant is dry is to tap the pot sharply with the knuckles of the hand. A hollow, or rinking sound shows that the soil needs water; a heavy, dull sound indicates that it has sufficient moisture. Usually you can tell whether the soil needs watering by looking at the surface. If it is dry and powdery give water.

The common fault in watering is not doing the job thoroughly when it is done at all. Never give a little surface sprinkling. The best way, if convenient, is to take the plants to the sink or bath tub and give the soil a good watering, allowing the pot to stay in the sink until the surplus water has had a chance to drain off. If it is impossible to do this, have a saucer under each pot, and ten or fifteen minutes after the watering go around and turn out all the water standing in the saucers. Never allow water to remain in the saucers, as it will prevent aeration through the hole in the bottom of the pot, and also rot the roots. When plants are kept in jardiniere people often grow careless, let water collect in the bottom and then wonder why the plant is not doing well.

If by chance the ball of earth should become very dry plunge it in a pail of water and let it stand five or ten minutes—until the whole ball is soaked through. When the air-bubbles cease to rise the ball is generally thoroughly soaked. Pouring water on the top of the soil of a dried-out pot plant is generally useless, because the ball contracts in drying and leaves a small space between itself and the pot down which the water will run.

Bathe the leaves frequently to remove dust, which will inevitably settle on them and choke up the pores. When the plant is in the sink or tub a hand syringe can be used to spray the foliage without wetting the floor. If this is inconvenient, then carefully rub over the surface

of each leaf with a damp sponge. If necessary a little soap may be used in the water.

Many amateurs do serious injury to their house plants by not leaving well enough alone while growth is dormant or almost so. It is simply folly to fuss about with potted plants at that season. Do not disturb the roots at all during the winter, for most plants are resting and cannot quickly put out new roots. This is particularly true of such decorative plants as palms, rubber plants, and ferns, which can be shifted or fed with fertilizers only in summer. Soft wooded plants like geraniums and heliotropes are not so easily injured by transplanting, but even so I prefer to put them in large enough pots in the fall so that they will not need shifting until spring. If they should need extra feeding, on account of large growth, it is much better given in liquid form. The best form of liquid plant food is made from cow manure—at the rate of a bushel to a barrel of water—because there is no danger of burning the roots. I have used horse manure very successfully when the liquid was the color of very weak tea. These are messy to handle. Neater are the special plant foods put up in tablet or powder forms. These can be bought in the local stores or ordered from the catalogues of seedsmen.

Perhaps the greatest enemy of plants grown in houses heated by hot air furnaces or coal stoves is coal gas. An otherwise imperceptible trace of it in the air will cause the leaves of some plants (as the Jerusalem chery) to drop off promptly. With a good chimney draught and with proper regulation of the dampers when attending to the fires there should be no trouble from this source.

Illuminating gas is almost as bad as coal gas. The slightest trace will retard the development of new leaves on all but the toughest-textured plants, like rubbers and palms. Such thin-leaved plants as geranium, coleus, heliotrope, and begonia succumb quickly. When gas is present in small quantity, the plants do not necessarily die, but growth is stunted and the flower buds wither when beginning to show color, looking much as though they had been chilled.

The commonest insect enemies of house plants are the plant lice or aphides, especially the "green fly." Look for these pests on the under side of the leaves where they suck the sap. Against these use tobacco water or soap suds. Tobacco water may be made from tobacco "stems" which can be bought from almost any florist or seedsmen. Put a large handful into a gallon of warm water and let it stand for twenty-four hours, then dilute it to the color of weak tea and syringe the foliage, being careful to hit the under sides of the leaves. A simple way is to buy a tobacco extract and follow the directions on the package.

If soap suds are used rinse the plants with clear water.

If the plants are grown in a conservatory, or a room that can be completely shut off from the rest of the house, fumigating is the easiest and best method of fighting the aphides.

For this tobacco stems may be used, but the tobacco preparations offered in the stores are easier to handle, according to directions.

One can now buy sheets of paper which are impregnated with tobacco, and all that is necessary is to distribute enough sheets about the room to give the required density of smoke and set them afire.

Whatever method is used select the quiet night for it and shut the room tight. By morning all evidences of the smoke will have disappeared. Then syringe the plants to knock off the aphides. Badly infested plants will need fumigating twice a week on succeeding nights.

A blue aphid sometimes attacks the roots, causing the plants to take on a sickly or yellow color. It is easily found by digging down near the base of the stem, and is attacked by watering with the tobacco water already described. If this does not kill the aphides, the plant must be removed from the soil, the roots washed with whale-oil soap (one quarter pound to two gallons of water). Then re-pot in fresh, clean soil.

Next to the aphides in destructiveness is the red spider, a very small red mite which can scarcely be seen by the naked eye. It lives on the under side of the leaves, but its presence can be readily told by numerous minute yellow spots on the upper side. Like the aphid the red spider subsists on the plant's juices. It thrives in a hot, dry atmosphere and its presence is a sure sign of insufficient moisture. The conditions ordinarily found in living rooms are very favorable for this pest. The remedy is obvious; syringe the plants with water, applying it on the under side of the leaves, and with considerable force because the spider is protected behind a web.

Mealy bug is almost always present in the greenhouse, sometimes infesting house plants, too. This insect looks like a small tuft of white cotton, and is found on the under side of the leaves and in the joints. A strong stream of water will usually wash it off, but if that fails, use kerosene emulsion or fir-tree oil, which must be diluted according to the directions on the package and applied as a spray or with a feather.

Sometimes plants are infested with thrips, which eat the epidermis of the leaves. They are small, slender, brown or black insects, about one-fourth of an inch long, and are easily controlled by any of the contact insecticides already mentioned, or by paris green—one teaspoonful to twelve quarts of water.

If angleworms infest the soil in the pots they may easily be gotten rid of by watering with lime water which may be made as fol-

lows: To ten or twelve quarts of water add one and one-half to two pounds of fresh lump lime, letting it stand for a couple of days or until the lime has slacked and the water cleared, then pour off the clear water for use. Several waterings with this at intervals of three or four days will drive out the worms.—P. T. Burns, in Garden Magazine.

## IMPORTANCE OF ANIMAL FOOD FOR POULTRY

Poultry raising, like many other things, is becoming more practical each succeeding year, showing marked advancement. A glance backward over the field of artificial incubation and breeding shows the wonderful improvement that has been made in methods and appliances and the greater practicability of the same. In feeds and the manner of feeding the same sense of practicality and the longing for a more definite knowledge of the real and relative value of the different food stuffs, and the desire for better results, has led to great advancement along this line. This indeed is a practical age, an age that not only demands results, but that the results be the very best possible. Poultrymen, as well as people in other walks and vocations in life, are not satisfied with the ordinary, they want the very best. It is an encouraging and commendable fact that such a spirit prevails among poultrymen. It means better poultry and more of it, a better understanding of the principles of breeding and feeding, a more thorough knowledge of the real food elements in the different foodstuffs and the proportions in which they should be fed, and as a consequence a more general use of a well-balanced ration.

It is hardly necessary to state what is meant by a well-balanced ration, as this subject has been threshed over in the poultry press until it should be pretty well understood by the careful reader. However, for the benefit of those who may have but started in poultry raising, or for one reason or another are not informed on the subject, we will state that it is simply compounding or combining a food ration so as to include in proper proportion all elements necessary to maintain life and promote healthy, vigorous growth and egg production. In other words, to supply a ration that will produce the greatest possible results, one that does not make it necessary to supply one element in excess in order to get another in sufficient quantity.

And in this connection it may be stated that one of the very important food elements necessary to this end, and one which is, perhaps, more frequently omitted than any other, is that of animal food. In their natural state the fowls generally get this element in the bugs, worms and various insects that abound on the range, especially during the summer. In the late fall and winter this is not so, and as with the birds confined to pens or in runs, it must be supplied or they do not get it in sufficient quantity. As a result the stock is often not vigorous, the per cent of fertility is low, the chicks are weak, and the egg production is not satisfactory. The breed, variety or strain is found fault with when as a matter of fact it may be only a lack of animal food in the ration.

Among the many forms of animal food suitable and acceptable to poultry is green cut bone. It has the advantage of being cheap and contains in about the right proportions the elements necessary to produce healthy, vigorous growth, in both old and young stock, a high per cent of fertility in eggs and a heavy egg yield. The green cut bone and the fresh laid egg contain about the same elements in nearly like proportions, hence its great utility as an egg producer.

It is very acceptable to the fowls, being readily and greedily eaten by them, as one will quickly discover on feeding it. Being rich it must be fed in moderation, about an ounce per hen per day being the amount recommended by the majority who have had experience in feeding it. This will partially, and in some cases wholly take the place of one feed. At least the other food can be reduced to an extent, which will probably be more satisfactory than entirely missing one feed. Some feed it alone, while others put it in mash. The latter method will no doubt give better results for the average poultryman. It has the advantage of insuring a more even distribution of the bone amongst the flock by preventing, in a measure, at least, the more greedy ones from getting too much. This need not be a wet mash, it can be a dry one, as the feeder prefers.

The bone should be fresh and free from all bits of putrid meat. It can generally be obtained at the meat markets at a reasonable figure, and if but a small flock is maintained can be broken to bits with an axe or hammer. With a large flock a cutter is necessary. In buying, get one large enough to do the work easily, better too large than too small. Those who have not tried green bone can very profitably do so. They may be considerably surprised at the results a judicious use of it will produce.

In conclusion, a few words of caution may not come amiss. Don't feed too much, and don't depend upon the green cut bone as a complete ration, notwithstanding the fact that it contains about all the elements of the egg in nearly like proportion. It does not take the place of good sound grain, and bran, green food and the many and various other foods that might be mentioned. The intention of this article is simply to point out the importance of animal food in the ration and the value of green cut bone in supplying that element. Another point that makes green cut bone a valuable food is that it is easily assimilated and thus is quickly converted into active profit-making energy.



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VOL. L. NO. 410.

## LOOKS BETTER FOR UNIONISTS

Mr. Balfour's Adoption of Referendum Idea in Connection With Tariff Reform Gives Party More Confidence

## DUE TO PRESSURE OF FREE TRADER

Liberals Allege Slipperiness and Opportunism—Men Ulster Raising Large Fund For Regiment and Arms

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The present election campaign is one of amazing changes. Lord Lansdowne's unexpected presentation of a scheme for the reform of the House of Lords has been surpassed in suddenness by Mr. Balfour's throwing over of tariff reform as an issue of the election.

Lord Rosebery, in the course of a speech today at Manchester, said: "The House of Lords has ceased to exist; it has surrendered its powers to the nation. This is a fact of enormous importance."

Lord Rosebery admitted that it was a deathbed repentance, but he contended that such repentance, if sincere, was valid and valuable.

**To Please Free Traders.**  
Mr. Balfour's adoption of the referendum is generally attributed to pressure from an influential section of the Unionist Free traders, led by Lord Cromer, although it is claimed by the bulk of the Unionist party, once their surprise was over, as a master-stroke of skillful electioneering. The opposition leader's change of tactics took the old Conservative completely aback and caused consternation among the ardent protectionists.

The Liberal, on the other hand, that he would not be so easily deceived as to admit slipperiness and opportunism. The Liberal leaders have not had time to adjust themselves to the change in the conditions. David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Llandrindod, Wales, tonight, retorted that the cost of a referendum would be £100,000. It was a mere device, he said, to put a more effective weapon in the hands of the wealthy class. The Liberals would have none of it.

Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking at Bristol, said Mr. Balfour's proposal of a referendum was a delusive, dangerous and unworkable, and calculated to destroy free representative government.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Churchill, addressed two meetings at Sheffield to-night. He said no day passed without some Tory leader making a strong statement in support of the principle of the Tory party. Nothing was more astonishing in this wonderful election than the number of Tory leaders who had been overtaken that once proud and powerful party. Mr. Churchill was again subjected to suffragist disturbances, several unruly persons being ejected from the hall.

The Ulster movement is growing apace throughout the province. The Ulster men have taken a strong stand against home rule, and the offers of subscriptions to a fund to be devoted to the purpose of organizing a regiment and the purchase of arms have arisen from \$50,000 to \$120,000 in the last two days.

**Unionists More Confident.**  
LONDON, Dec. 1.—The London Unionist morning papers today for the first time are full of confidence of a Unionist victory at the polls as a result of Mr. Balfour's acceptance of the referendum. Lord Cromer publishes a letter saying Mr. Balfour's clear declaration should remove all hesitation from the minds of the doubting free trade Unionists.

The stock exchange yesterday reflected the belief in a Unionist victory in the rise of prices of consols and home securities, and in the veering of betting deals in favor of a Unionist majority.

**Sentence For Robbery.**  
WINNIPEG, Nov. 28.—John Watson, alias Sam Case, was sentenced to two years yesterday for highway robbery.

**Asks Fund for College.**  
LONDON, Nov. 28.—In a letter to the Standard the archdeacon of Liverpool appeals for a fund to erect a permanent building for the Anglican divinity college in connection with the Saskatchewan university at Saskatoon.

**Murderer Confesses.**  
CALGARY, Nov. 28.—The inquest on the remains of a man found in the Bow river, near Dunbow east, on June 29 last, terminated tragically yesterday at Okotoks, when Thomas Mitchell Robertson confessed to having shot and killed Tucker Peach, at the same time implicating John Fisk as an accomplice. The body, when found, was headless, but the head was found a couple of weeks ago, and the body then returned and identified. The police returned watching Robertson, who is a brakeman on the C.P.R., running between Field and Medicine Hat. Peach disappeared since last May, and Robertson claimed to have purchased his