

The True Story of the King and Widow Smith's Apples

How His Majesty Liked the Grimes Golden Grown at Spence's Bridge

This is the story of the King and the Widow Smith's apples. It's a true story, too, and no fairy tale. The King is none other than His Gracious Majesty, the King of Canada, as well as England and Scotland and Ireland and those other small places, while the Widow Smith, well she lives in Spence's Bridge, where she grows apples.

Over in Ingleton, famous Ingleton in Londontown, they hold a fruit show every year. Notables come there to admire and go away and talk about the fine fruit they see. Each time they have to go home and tell their wives what the fruit of British Columbia has been awarded the palm.

One day during December last, when the show was on, the outside were thrown into almost a panic by the show which King Edward VII. God bless him, had arrived at the door. He drove in state, accompanied by a number of other gentlemen and when the president of the horticultural association and the officers and all the chief people had gathered, he announced: "I've come to see the Widow Smith's apples."

Then there was some surrying. The president and the officers and the door keepers and everybody were nearly beside themselves. They searched high and they searched low, but they could not find the apples belonging to the Widow Smith and that for a very good reason; they weren't there. And all this time the King was waiting. They tried to show him apples belonging to Smith in Devon, others grown by Smith in Kent, by Smith in every where but it wouldn't do the King.

The apples which I have come to see are those of the Widow Smith, of

Spence's Bridge, B. C., or words to that effect he said. "The Duke of Argyll here told me about them."

Then they hastily despatched a motor car to the office of the agent-general of British Columbia, Hon. J. A. Turner, for some of the Widow Smith's apples. Disregarding all speed laws it was back in a trice with several big boxes full of the great Grimes Golden which Mrs. Smith grows to such perfection up on the mainland.

In all deference they were borne to His Majesty. He took one and tasted it. The King is a good Englishman and he knows a good apple and pronounced it excellent; one of the very best he had ever tasted. Then he commanded that four boxes should be sent to Buckingham Palace where he was in residence.

By that time the flutter of excitement had died down, people began to ask how His Majesty had learned of these particular apples, but the story has been a long time leaking out. The King learned it from the Duke of Argyll, who is his brother-in-law. The great Duke More had it from the British Columbia Development Association's London office. The latter body has rich fruit lands in British Columbia on the Upper Thompson where they grow apples—Grimes Golden. Just like those of the Widow Smith.

All of which in addition to proving that the Grimes Golden is a good apple and His Majesty a fine judge of fruit, demonstrates that if

"Kind hearts are more than coronets"

Then Edward the Seventh possesses qualities that add lustre to his kingship and justify the affection in which he is held by all his loyal subjects.

NEED FINGER HEALED.

Frank St. Denis of 305 Thompson-Winnipeg, speaks for Zam-Buk. "I cured her of a poisoned finger, it caused her days of agony, experience. She says: 'This morning, while washing, I felt a pain in the end of my finger. It got more acute until by the next day the end of it had become swollen and hard as I became alarmed. It was almost too much for me to turn quite sick. I tried first one kind and then another, but seemed to get no relief. My daughter-in-law, had some previous experience. She obtained a box for me. The sore place liberally with Zam-Buk and in a few hours, the itching pains were subdued. The applications of Zam-Buk gave relief, so that I could get little sleep. The next day the sore had almost healed. I continued to use it until it had brought about a cure.'"

DOCTORS NOT ABOVE THE LAW

Incident in Case of Forrest vs. Spears in the Supreme Court

Somehow of a sensational turn was given the case of Forrest vs. Spears resumed before Mr. Justice Gregory in the supreme court yesterday. It was learned that Dr. Dyke, of Duncan, who had been subpoenaed as a witness and for whose accompaniment the case was adjourned some time ago, had declined to come to Victoria on the ground that as a physician he was exempt.

When this was explained to the court, Mr. Justice Gregory instructed counsel to have Dr. Dyke attend to-day. Before the case was adjourned his lordship again advised counsel to communicate with Dr. Dyke and see that he was in court. The evidence in the case was concluded yesterday and argument was heard on both sides and that Dr. Dyke's evidence is now of no moment.

History of Case.

The case was begun before the Christmas vacation and involves the contest of the original will of Spears, Matthew Marshall, a wealthy farmer of Cowichan. By the original will the testator left his property to his nephew John Spears but by a supplementary will which was produced at his death the major portion of the property goes to a man named Moulton, who had worked for Marshall and who had cared for him for some time prior to his death. Moulton was a physician for a part of the time yesterday and was sharply cross-examined by the court. Another witness who testified named Somerville, who was used to "fill in" the description of the purchase of "a fiddle" by young Spears. This, Somerville declared, seemed to be the uncle against Spears. Spears had begun to "fess up" by letter and by mail and this had "finished him with the Old Man."

Perry Mills, K. C., counsel for Forrest, the executor, and Moulton, the contestant, occupied a large part of the afternoon with his argument and was not finished when court adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon. Cross & Crease appear for the other side.

FORMAL OPENING OF APPEAL COURT

New Judicial Body Commences Sessions—Felicitations Made

Reserving judgment in the case of Rex v. Prestloski, after listening to argument by Deputy Attorney-General H. A. McLean, who appeared in all cases where the Crown was involved, and by E. B. Ross, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, the new Court of Appeal of British Columbia concluded the afternoon session yesterday.

The first day of its existence, and the first in the legal history of the province—with the hearing of the Rex v. Stickle, and the Rex v. Walker.

Today the new court will resume its hearing of Rex v. Stickle, and the understanding that that case is the understanding that their lordships will go on with the two other criminal cases, which are those of Rex v. Lum Man Bow, and Rex v. Walker.

The scene at the formal opening of the new court yesterday morning at 11 o'clock was remarkable. The court room was crowded with members of the bar and interested citizens whose lordships entered. Chief Justice Macdonald presided. Mr. Justice Irving immediately on his right, and Mr. Justice Gallie on his left. Registrar B. H. Tyrwhitt Drake declared the court in session formally at once and addressed the members of the court.

Tribute to Bench.

The Attorney-General extended congratulations on behalf of the bar of the province. Two of the members of the new court, had by virtue of their former positions enabled those who came before them to judge of their ability and wisdom. Judgment, and the Attorney-General said, sure that their work in the past would characterize which they had been called. The members of the bar recognized that their Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gallie had had no previous judicial experience, but looked forward to witnessing on their part a painstaking and successful performance of the judicial duties.

The Attorney-General went on to recall the fact that Chief Justice Macdonald both entered public life in the same year—1903. He was in a position to speak for the attention given to the duties of his office. He said that the Attorney-General had had no previous carrying out of his duties by Chief Justice Macdonald.

In concluding, Mr. Bowser said that the public of the province had been looking forward for some time to the opening of the new court. "We feel," he went on, "that its work will be done with due expedition and in that I promise you the co-operation of the profession. I would express to your lordships our best wishes for 1910, and our hope that you may long be spared to grace the bench."

Chief Justice Macdonald replied, thanking the Attorney-General and the gentlemen of the bar. "It is true," he said, "that the establishment of this court marks a new point in the development of our judicial system. I know it will be our endeavor in the future to live up to the high traditions, not only of our Bench of the Motherland and the sister provinces, but also of the province of British Columbia.

"We all remember and look back with great respect to the record made by past judges in the province. These members have made the name of justice in British Columbia a name revered. I trust that the landmarks that they have made for us will guide us in our duties in this new court."

"I have to thank you, Mr. Attorney-General, very especially indeed for the very kind words you have used to me personally. I remember that we entered the legislature together and while our courses have not run along the same lines and we have not seen each other since, I am glad that you are the first to voice congratulations to me on this occasion.

"A question has arisen affecting the status with regard to precedence of

DOCTORS NOT ABOVE THE LAW

Incident in Case of Forrest vs. Spears in the Supreme Court

Somehow of a sensational turn was given the case of Forrest vs. Spears resumed before Mr. Justice Gregory in the supreme court yesterday. It was learned that Dr. Dyke, of Duncan, who had been subpoenaed as a witness and for whose accompaniment the case was adjourned some time ago, had declined to come to Victoria on the ground that as a physician he was exempt.

When this was explained to the court, Mr. Justice Gregory instructed counsel to have Dr. Dyke attend to-day. Before the case was adjourned his lordship again advised counsel to communicate with Dr. Dyke and see that he was in court. The evidence in the case was concluded yesterday and argument was heard on both sides and that Dr. Dyke's evidence is now of no moment.

History of Case.

The case was begun before the Christmas vacation and involves the contest of the original will of Spears, Matthew Marshall, a wealthy farmer of Cowichan. By the original will the testator left his property to his nephew John Spears but by a supplementary will which was produced at his death the major portion of the property goes to a man named Moulton, who had worked for Marshall and who had cared for him for some time prior to his death. Moulton was a physician for a part of the time yesterday and was sharply cross-examined by the court. Another witness who testified named Somerville, who was used to "fill in" the description of the purchase of "a fiddle" by young Spears. This, Somerville declared, seemed to be the uncle against Spears. Spears had begun to "fess up" by letter and by mail and this had "finished him with the Old Man."

Perry Mills, K. C., counsel for Forrest, the executor, and Moulton, the contestant, occupied a large part of the afternoon with his argument and was not finished when court adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon. Cross & Crease appear for the other side.

Earnings Increase

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—Grand Trunk Railway earnings for a period ending December 31, increased 121,978.

Killed by a Train

SHERBROOK, Que., Jan. 4.—Jim Woods and Charles Howard, of Montpelier, were killed by a train at Echouville, Quebec, here, today. They did not hear the approaching train.

Gets Sharp Lesson

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—F. E. Kearn, druggist, at Victoria and Queen streets, convicted for allowing girls to come into his place for improper purposes, was sentenced, this morning, to six months in jail.

New Winnipeg Regiments

WINNIPEG, Jan. 4.—Official authorization of the formation of the two new regiments for Winnipeg, the Highlanders and Grenadiers, has been received at the office of Col. Steele. The work of organization will now be proceeded with in earnest and be completed in the near future. The Highland regiment will be five hundred strong and the Grenadiers four hundred strong.

Local Option in Ontario

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—The latest returns compiled this morning by the Dominion Alliance show that the result of voting in the province yesterday is that 63 places in the favor of local option. In 47 places it was defeated on account of the three-fifths clause. In eight places it was defeated on account of the two-fifths clause. In two places they were repealed. Local option therefore made a gain of 11 municipalities. In addition to the figures published, local option carried in Beckwith, Brantford and Renfrew. Through an error Chapman Newboro were placed in the column as lost under the three-fifths clause. Oil Springs additionally was lost owing to the three-fifths clause. Chapleau gave a majority against the by-law and so did Pembroke.

No Goods Charged or Sent On Appropriation During Sale



No Goods Charged or Sent On Appropriation During Sale

To the Ladies and Misses

So closely is this store kept in touch with the fashion centres that we are, IN OUR JANUARY SALE, showing the most recent style representations of modes created by the Great Fashion Artists. Those who have already visited us this week have been sincere in showing their appreciation of our efforts by making a purchase.

EXCLUSIVE COATS AND SUITS FOR THE LADY OR THE MISS AT JANUARY SALE. PRICES

Coats

Ladies' and Misses' Coats are going fast. Our entire showing is worthy of your immediate inspection. Many are tastily trimmed in braids, velvets, and jet buttons. Others are quite plain. Values up to \$7.50. Sale Price \$5.00. Values up to \$10.50. Sale Price \$7.50. Values up to \$20.00. Sale Price \$12.75.

Suits

In this department we are offering Ladies' and Misses Exclusive Models, perfectly tailored, at greatly reduced prices. They are made up in Waxed Serges, Tweeds, and other rough materials. Values up to \$18.00. Sale Price \$9.75.

In Serges, Tweeds, Worsteds, Covert, and Heavy Wale Serges. Values up to \$27.50. Sale Price \$15. Extra good line in Navys, Greens, Browns, Blacks, made up in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges. Values up to \$35.00. Sale Price only \$17.50.



In purchasing ready-to-wear garments, where so much is left to the honor of a house, it is best to trade where your interest will be well taken care of and where you can depend on getting the greatest possible value for your money. This month is a special one and deserving of consideration.

No Goods Charged or Sent On Appropriation During Sale

The Ladies' Store

ANGUS CAMPBELL Co., Ltd.

1010 Gov't Street

No Goods Charged or Sent on Appropriation During Sale

No Goods Charged or Sent On Appropriation During Sale

The Ladies' Store

ANGUS CAMPBELL Co., Ltd.

1010 Gov't Street

No Goods Charged or Sent on Appropriation During Sale

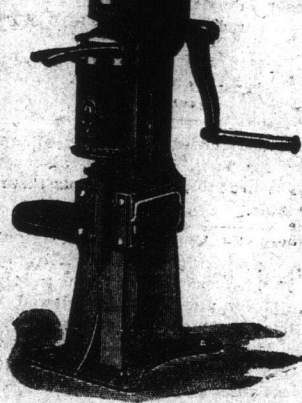
NEVER WILL THERE BE BUILT A STRONGER CREAM SEPARATOR THAN THE MAGNET

EVERY part from the Cream Screw to the stand is made as perfect as men and material can make it. There has been no slighting in any part to compete with the sale of low priced machines. We have done just the opposite, and we now lead the world in perfect skimming, easy operation, easy cleaning and durability.

A MAGNET will not wear out in the lifetime of any purchaser. No machine skimming milk requires as few repairs as the MAGNET.

The large bowl supported at both ends (MAGNET Patent). A perfect skimmer in one piece separating all foreign matter from the cream and milk, and easy to clean. The Brake (MAGNET Patent), that circles the bowl and stops it in eight seconds without injuring the machine. The MAGNET will skim sitting on a pile of chips on the ground or any floor. You do not require a level and a kit of tools to set up a MAGNET, just one small wrench. The operator saves twelve days' work each year over other separators if he owns any MAGNET.

Drop us a postal card and we will show that the MAGNET will do all we promise.



The Petrie Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Head Office and Factory—HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Branches—Winnipeg, Regina, St. John, N.S., Denver 21 Vancouver, B.C., Calgary, Montreal.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY, made from the finest Home-grown Malt and Corn and celebrated for its superb quality for MORE THAN 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00, Six Months .75, Three months .50. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MILK AND SUCH THINGS

The price of milk has been advanced. The price of butter keeps up. The price of eggs shows no disposition to come down.

We suggest that no better opening can be asked than is available here in the production of eggs, butter and milk on a large scale.

THE COMET

There are now two comets visible in the sky. One of these is Halley's and the other has not yet been identified with any previous visitor.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is being very earnestly discussed by the more serious periodicals in the United States, and the concluding seems to be that, if the present increase of the cities continues, without any corresponding gain in the rural population and the adoption of a system whereby a greater volume of foodstuffs will be produced from the acre, the cost of living will yet further advance or the standard of living will have to be lowered.

draw upon Canada and other lands for its food. In the Dominion there is no danger of the population outstripping the food supplies for many years to come.

MAIL SERVICE.

The Omicron Herald, published at Hazelton, contains the following editorial in its issue of the 4th ultimo.

The mail service on the Skeena during the months when there are no steamers operating is never very good. The people have ceased to expect that it shall be good until the 31st of the month.

The London Daily Mail says it is "now or never" with the Empire, for if the United Kingdom refuses the offer of a preference from the Colonies, it will never be made again.

A number of Canadians emigrated to Cuba about three years ago to engage in sugar-growing. Their plantations have been swept by three successive hurricanes.

It is said that Germany is willing to reach an understanding with Great Britain on three points. One is as to their respective dominions in Africa.

So serious is the typhoid epidemic in Montreal that the representative of all the city hospitals have issued a request that the people will boil all water before using it.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, of the Canadian Pacific, says his company has received 7000 letters from persons desirous of settling in British Columbia.

The wholesale merchants of Winnipeg are preparing for a great expansion of business during the present year.

The story that comes from northern Canada, in regard to the existence of a balloon there, is of very great interest.

undertake. Even if the balloon, if found, contains nothing of value, it might serve to show the fate of the gallant explorers, who are supposed to have set out in it twelve years ago.

A contemporary charges the Colonist with vindictive criticism of its opponents. This will be news to Colonist readers and news to its opponents.

Charles W. Morse, banker, has gone to prison to serve a term of fifteen years. He has already paid a fine of \$7,000,000.

The Post-Intelligencer says it is singular that the first attempt at the construction of a mono-rail railway in America should be in British Columbia.

The Montreal Witness is worried over the increased output of gold, which it says is making everything cost too much.

The far west, where her dusk garden glows, With the young winds about her feet at play.

Softly she steps, and breathes a little song; He who has ears may hear her lullabies heard.

The sudden fields are bright for many a mile; With the warm radiance from her streaming hair;

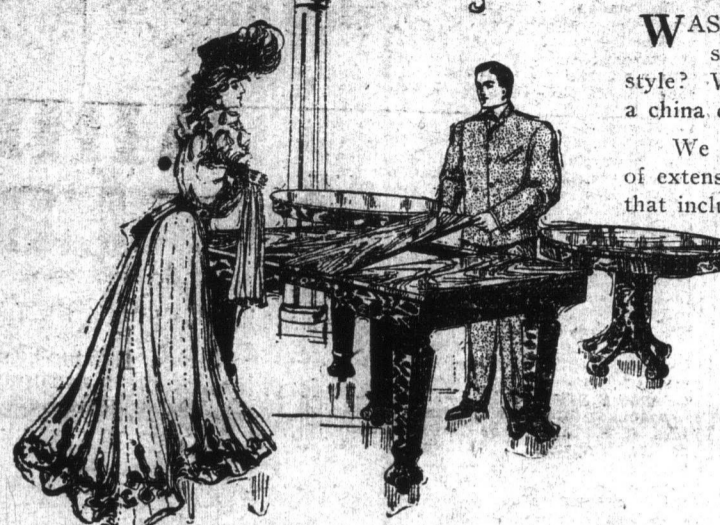
CALGARY, Jan. 3.—Building returns for the year past total \$2,430,452. This merely represents eighty per cent of the value of the buildings erected.

Andrew Bligh, of Vancouver, is in town.

WEILER BROS. Five Floors of Home Comfort WEILER BROS.

DINING TABLES, \$7.50

And From This Price up to \$60



WAS your dining-room "found wanting" during the holiday season? Not in the "refreshment" way, but in conveniences, in style?

Other Diningroom Furniture

There may be room for a new buffet or china cabinet, or perhaps the present chairs are a bit shaky.

Warm Bedding for These Frosty Nights

Warm bedding for these frosty nights—don't you want some? No better place to do the choosing than right here and no better time than today.



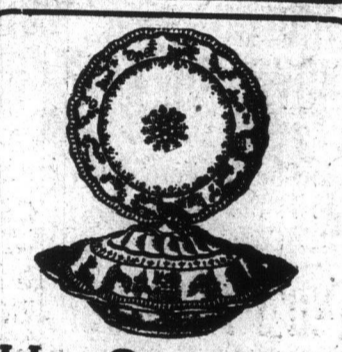
Card Prizes in China that Combine Beauty and Utility

The thousands of pieces of china—"odd bits" we call them, to distinguish between china sold in sets and sold by single item—



New Dinnerware

YOU couldn't do better than invest your cash gifts in an open stock dinnerware pattern. Choose few or many pieces as you wish.

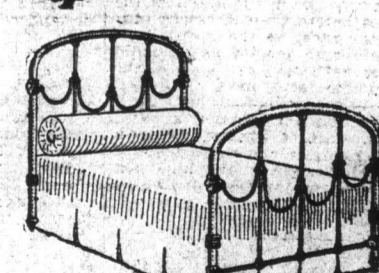
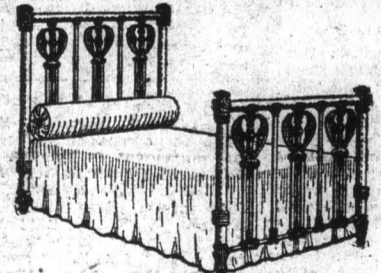


How Open Stock Dinnerware Works in a Pinch

Has company arrived unexpectedly? Do you realize the "dishes" will not "go round" without washing between courses?

See This New Bedroom Furniture

Some Magnificent Pieces Shown By all means see the new arrivals in bedroom furniture. Some of the handsomest pieces we have shown have just been placed on display and a hearty welcome awaits you here.



Linoleum Remnants at Less Than Regular

A few women are going to profit by our sale of Linoleum Remnants—just a few because there are only a few remnants.

WEILER'S The West's Greatest Furniture House. Furnishers of Homes, Hotels, Clubs. Furnishers of Churches, Schools, Boats.

CURES COLDS BOWES' BRONCHIAL BALSAM. BOWES' DRUG STORE. CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 1228 Government Street.

DAIRY AND STOCK ENTHUSIASTS MEET

Agenda For Meetings Take Place First Week in February

Programme will be issued in course of the ensuing few days. The annual conventions of the British Columbia Dairyman's Association and the British Columbia Stockbreeders Association, which are to be held respectively on the 7th and 4th proximo in the Women's Building, at the grounds of the Victoria Agricultural Society.

Stock Breeders Meeting. The programme for the Stockbreeders' meeting the day following is as follows: 9.30 a.m., directors' meeting; 10 a.m., president's address; 10.30 a.m., presentation of the directors' report; 11 a.m., address of welcome by the Mayor; 1.30 p.m., addresses: "Dairying on the Coast and Raising of the Cow" by Hon. E. T. Judd, of Saleen; "The Health of Animals" by Dr. Hadwen; "Fostering the Breeding of the Heavy Horse" by Hon. E. J. J. Salem, Ore.; with addresses by the Minister of Agriculture and others.

ISLAND'S NEED OF FEMALE HELP

Development League Issues a Pamphlet Advertising Opportunities Here

With a view to attracting house domestics for whom there is a great and growing demand in the city, the Vancouver Island Development League has issued a leaflet which will be enclosed in all the advertising literature sent broadcast by that institution.

NO ALEXANDER CUP RACE THIS SUMMER

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 3.—There will be neither challenger, defender nor any race for the Alexander Cup international yachting trophy in 1910. According to the conditions of the deed of gift governing the cup, notice of intention to challenge by any yacht club in the association must be in the hands of the cup trustees before the end of the year preceding the race.

TO WALK ACROSS CONTINENT AGAIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Edward Payson Weston, veteran pedestrian, announced today that he will make one more transcontinental walk, and that he will get from ocean to ocean in 100 days.

Cement Company's Loss. HUDSON, N.Y., Jan. 3.—Fire here today destroyed the big storehouse of the Portland Cement company, causing a loss of about \$30,000.

WEILER BROS. \$50 up to \$60

Furniture... great advantages

Open Stock... in a Pinch

any arrived unexpectedly you realize the not "go round"

you had purchased pen-stock patterns sent down here

ular... only a few removal covering at a second floor.

Furnishers of Churches Schools Boats

DAIRY AND STOCK ENTHUSIASTS MEET

Agenda For Meetings Taking Place First Week in February

Programme will be issued in the course of the ensuing few days for the annual conventions of the British Columbia Dairyman's Association and the British Columbia Stockbreeders' Association.

For the B. C. Dairyman's meeting the agenda is as follows: 8:30 a.m., directors' meeting; 10 a.m., president's address.

The programme for the Stockbreeders' meeting is as follows: 9:30 a.m., directors' meeting; 10 a.m., president's address.

ISLAND'S NEED OF FEMALE HELP

Development League Issues a Pamphlet Advertising Opportunities Here

With a view to attracting house domestics for whom there is a great and growing demand in the city, the Vancouver Island Development League has issued a leaflet which will be enclosed in all the advertising literature sent broadcast by that institution.

NO-ALEXANDER CUP RACE THIS SUMMER

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 2.—There will be neither challenger, defender nor any race for the Alexander Cup, but a new trophy in 1910.

TO WALK ACROSS CONTINENT AGAIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Edward Payson Weston, veteran pedestrian, announced today that he will make one more transcontinental walk, and that he will get from ocean to ocean in 100 days.

Cement Company's Loss

HUDSON, N.Y., Jan. 3.—Fire here today destroyed the big storehouse of the Portland Cement company, causing a loss of about \$50,000.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

The Colonist, Tuesday, January 3, 1860

For Sale, A Bargain. Four lots on View street \$150 each. Apply to John Copland, Yates street.

Returning Officers. The following are the returning officers appointed by His Excellency for the coming election: Victoria district, George W. Heaton; Esquimalt and Metchoan, A. Munro; Esquimalt Town, A. Munro; Lake district, Geo. W. Heaton; Saanich, W. Thompson; Salt Spring Island, Chemainus, John Begg; Nanaimo, C. S. Nichol; Sooke, John Muir, Jr.

Mr. Amor de Cosmes—We are compelled in spite of our native modesty to say a few things about ourself personally. First, we were never in the shoe business on Dupont or any other street in San Francisco thought we should deem that no disgrace.

RECORD RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES

Province Reaps Rich Revenue From Fees From Coal and Timber

Record receipts from timber licenses, transfer fees, penalties and coal and oil prospecting licenses are reported by the provincial officials for the year that has just ended.

Table with columns: Month, West, East, Total. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, Total.

Injured by Explosion

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—At least six men were injured this afternoon by the explosion of an ammonia tank at the warehouse of the Pennsylvania Coal Storage and Market company.

Value of Publicity

CALGARY, Jan. 3.—Evidence of value in newspaper publicity comes in the statement of Doctors Giffin and Barrett, formerly of Greenwood, Penn., but now of Strathmore. They were written by Frank Carpenter.

Balloon to South Pole

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Officers Mathiessen and Volzhenko, of the Russian army, today purchased two dirigible balloons with capacities of 1,400 cubic metres, with which they will undertake an expedition to the South Pole.

Dr. Cook Still Hopes

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Wm. L. Cook, brother of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, declared that Mrs. Cook had joined her husband and that he was in communication with them.

TIDE OF TRAVEL FROM PRAIRIES

Middle Westerners Flock to Victoria on a Winter Visit

The exodus of middle westerners from the prairies to Victoria, the winter resort of Canada has already commenced and already the local hotels number heavy arrivals from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Amongst those arriving are Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lindsey of Carberry, Man., and the Empress; J. H. Lind, George Kaiser, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McClellan and E. McClellan of Moose Jaw, the Dominion; Miss Haigh, Mrs. and Miss Castle, Regina, Miss K. E. Bannister, and Mrs. H. E. Samuelson of towns on the N.P.R. H. Samuelson of Preston, Man., R. N. Angus and son of Watakwain, W. Whyte of Douglas, Man., A. R. Rowley of Watakwain, J. Savage of Carman, all of whom are staying at the Dominion besides a host of others from different towns and centres throughout the prairies.

"AT POSTOFFICE BRITISH COLUMBIA"

Information has been sought by relatives, through the office of the Agent General of this province in London, of the present whereabouts of John Yull Taylor, who some twelve years ago resided with his family on Homer street, Vancouver.

EXCELLENT OUTLOOK

Vancouver Contractor Looking Over Local Market for Supplies.

A. B. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer Bros. & Henning, Vancouver, the contractor who has the building of the new high level bridge on Cambie street across False Creek, Vancouver, was at the Drive yesterday, having come to Victoria to look over the supply market.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST ON BIBLICAL TRUTH

J. Bruce Wallace Lectures on Sociological Progress of Humanity.

Our Hobby Again

Frond of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs: a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Young's Annual January Sale. Illustrations of a woman and a man in period clothing.

So well established is our reputation for dependable Hosiery that we need not emphasize the sterling quality of these offerings; the average reductions shown in the following items tell their own story of the savings to be enjoyed.

- LADIES' PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE. Regular prices, 35c and 40c Sale price per pair... 25c
LADIES' BELTS, leather and silk. Regular 50c to \$1. Sale price, each 25c
LADIES' KID GLOVES, in tans and black. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price per pair... 75c
LACE YOKES, in fine and heavy. Regular \$1.00 to \$3.00. Sale price each 50c
HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, embroidered and fancy drawn hems. Regular 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Sale price each... 20c
BABY RIBBONS, colored, all shades. Regular 5c yard. Sale price per yd. 1c

HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

DON'T FAIL TO BUY Big Clothing Sale NOW ON AT ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM 1201 GOVERNMENT ST.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST ON BIBLICAL TRUTH. J. Bruce Wallace Lectures on Sociological Progress of Humanity.

Wines & Liquors Victoria's Popular Wine House. Genuine Norwegian Bock Beer. Tou Bryggeri Stavanger Bok Ol. Pints only per dozen... \$2.25

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 & 95 Sole Distributors. Fort St. Our Hobby Again. B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 200 YARDE STREET.

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Available for the movement of the Okanagan's fruit crop of 1911. Klamloops reports 1909 as a year of unprecedented crop prosperity. F. M. Gillespie and Miss Alice McLean were married in Hedley last week. Greenwood Conservatives held their annual association meeting last evening. Nelson has now an up-to-date vaudeville theatre, the Gem, heretofore devoted to moving pictures. The new Carnegie library building at Vancouver is virtually complete. J. P. Fink is a candidate for re-election as mayor of Cranbrook. North Vancouver is to have a new fire hall. The business sections of Vancouver have now four mail deliveries daily. The Grand Forks coal famine has been relieved. The New Westminster council will advertise for new tenders for the city incinerator. The new St. George's church at Roseland was formally dedicated on Sunday last. St. Andrew's church, Kamloops, celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of its establishment on New Year's day. The Greenwood-Phoenix Tramway Co. has resumed construction work on the big tunnel through the mountain to unite the sister towns. Residents of Clinton and the district will hold their third annual ball on the 27th and 28th instants. The Fort George stage is now making the round trip twice a month, and it is expected that weekly service will very shortly be inaugurated. Rev. A. J. Petrie has arrived in Greenwood to assume the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church there. Rev. Fr. Beck, of Moyle was given a well-fitted parsonage by his flock at a Christmas present and taken of their affection. Rev. G. A. Hackney, B. A. and Mrs. Hackney have returned to Pembroke, Ont., Mr. Hackney, the new pastor of the Presbyterian church in the coal town on the Crow. Nanaimo is facing a prospective water famine. The South Fork water extension project, which is not sufficient to meet the city's growing requirements. Two Christmas week weddings solemnized at Phoenix united for life the fortunes of J. A. Grant, principal of the Phoenix public school, and Miss Cora Graham; and Warren Mitchell and Miss Zilpha Oxley. The provincial grant to the Prince Rupert general hospital that is to be increased in the preparation of the estimates for the forthcoming session of the legislature from \$5,000 to \$7,500. The annual general meeting of the Mountain Lakes and Forests association is to be held at Cranbrook on the 14th inst. The Lakeview hotel at Nelson changed proprietors with the coming of 1910, Griffiths becoming lessee and manager. Insurance to the extent of \$1,200 was carried off the house and contents owned by Arthur Dickson, destroyed by fire Grand Forks, Tuesday last. Elko is experiencing a boom, with logging operations and trappers busy on every creek and engineers surveying routes for new railways in all directions from the camp. William Allan Stubbs and Miss Ermie Veronesi White, and Daniel Armstrong and Miss McKerricher, were the principals in weddings celebrated a few days ago in Nelson. Kelowna has expressed itself as favorable to granting the guarantee of \$200,000 asked for by the Coteau Power Co. in connection with the important Okanagan electrification project. A workman named McDonald, employed by the B. C. E. R. Co., at a tunnel at Osoyoos, was drowned in a tunnel at that place Tuesday. An inquest has been ordered. The Fernie Construction Co. were found to be not adhering to the provisions of their contract, the school board of Cranbrook has taken over the building of the new school at that place and will complete construction by day labor. Work that had been begun by the B. C. E. R. Co. on the new sub-station at Sardis has been abandoned, change of plans having been made under which this sub-station will be built at the new terminal yards in New Westminster. Petitions are being circulated containing a request that an official of the postoffice department visit Grand Forks and consult the people of the town in respect to the location of the new postoffice. Rev. A. Shidrick, who has been rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral, New Westminster, during the past seven years, has resigned, being succeeded by Rev. Geoffrey Cyril d'Eassum, late of Chilliwack. The Prince Rupert Optimist has just celebrated the completion of its first six months of existence, during which it has grown from a nameless one-page handbill to a 16-page, well-printed newspaper, with an illustrated supplement. The municipalities of Sumnerland, Peachland, and Penitence, last Wednesday endorsed almost unanimously the bylaw granting the Lake Shore Telephone Co. the privilege of installing and operating a telephone system in the three municipalities. The company is already operating and giving a satisfactory service, the presentation and adoption of the by-law being largely a formality. Vernon has endorsed the Coteau Power company's electrification proposals, subject to approval by the ratifiers, on condition that the new lines are

Fernie is to have an automobile delivery. Logging is in full swing in the Salmon river district. Vernon's exhibit at the Spokane apple show cost \$1,814.03. Ice packing is now the order of the hour on the Okanagan lakes. Regular train service to Princeton was inaugurated New Year's Day. A series of dog races for the special edition of the Little Folk was begun at Nelson on New Year's Day. Excellent skating has been enjoyed by Vancouverites for more than a week past. Fire did several thousand dollars damage last Saturday to the new Minors' Hall at Fernie. Queen's Conservative association will hold its annual banquet on the evening of the 6th inst. Fire in the Dominion Hotel, Chilliwack, last Friday, caused damage to the extent of \$1,500. T. Shipland has been elected president of the Courtenay Farmers' institute. Armstrong reports that building operations, general improvements, crops, and produce shipments in 1909 were double those of 1908. Kaleden has a large advertisement in the Western Home Monthly, supplemented with photographs of Kelowna fruit ranches. Steamer Kelowna is hauled out at Okanagan landing, being made ready for what promises to be an exceptionally busy season. The marriage was solemnized at Vernon, Christmas morning, of A. Vernon, of the Bank of Montreal, and Miss G. Winelov. Aden and Kenneth Lucas and Miss L. Kaiser had a narrow escape from a sleigh runaway last week near Armstrong. Miss Agnes Blanche Ruth, of Salmon Arm, has been claimed as a bride by Patrick B. Rose, principal of the Edmonton Business College. Cranbrook reports a year of unprecedented prosperity. During 1909 the city's general business had increased 25 per cent. The general hospital at Vernon has lost a most efficient and capable physician in the death of Nurse Brown. Chief of Police Dow, of Cranbrook, has been fully exonerated by the civic charges preferred by Rev. J. Hughes. The marriage has just been solemnized at the residence of Mrs. Archdeacon Pugh of Will Haymer, and Miss Maude Manson. Robert Emma Rahby and Miss Annie Anderson were married at Greenwood on Monday evening last, by Rev. F. V. Fenwick. Mayor Robinson, of Kamloops has promised to accept that no civic employee shall hereafter be a candidate for a public office. At Trail a few days before Christmas Rev. E. A. St. George, the pastor of the Anglican church, was married to Miss Anna Stables, and Miss Anna. There are three strong candidates for the reeve of Chilliwack: Rev. Field Kitchin, who seeks reelection; H. P. Wilson, and J. A. McLeod. Luchlan McDonald, a pioneer of the Kamloops district, and one of the most active members of the development association, died in hospital last week at the age of 67 years. An agreement has been signed and executed between New Westminster City and the Municipality of Richmond regarding the sale of water to the latter by the city. Receipts at the Kamloops land registry reached the highest figures of the year in December, \$2,440.50. The total revenue of the city for the just closed year was \$25,283.81. Game Warden J. Russell has returned to Lillooet, where he is prosecuting several game law violations situated in the Okanagan valley. In one case a rancher named Costello was fined \$250 for killing over the limit of rams. With the promised construction of the Kootenay Central railway, 20,000 acres of good agricultural lands owned by the C. P. R. will be thrown open to settlement. Formal announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Alex. Turnbull, the "Grand Old Man" of the New Westminster lacrosse team, and Miss Louise Stiles, nurse at the Royal Columbian hospital. Lots 11 and 12, Block 18, Section 1, Prince Rupert, sold last week for \$21,500. F. Crandell being the vendor and the British Columbia Real Estate Syndicate buyer. At frontage valuation the property realized \$38,22 per foot. Vancouver City has formally applied to the federal government for approval of the scheme to submerge the water mains under the bed of the Narrows, and thus effectually guard against further breakage by passing shipping. Vernon has been raised from a third to a second class school district the average attendance of last year having been 800. The advance in classification necessitates the creation of a trustee board of five members instead of three. The Church of the Sacred Heart, Vancouver, was so badly damaged by fire last week morning that it will not be restored. The question of immediately erecting a new church is now under consideration by a parson committee. John Meyer had a unique Christmas tree at the Ladysmith hotel, Greenwood. Its branches were filled with glittering ore from the Argo tunnel, the tree itself being firmly planted in a pyramid of specimens from the same mine.

Powell and Bridge streets, Vancouver, are to be widened in the near future. Albert has now a restaurant, of which Joseph Drinkwater is proprietor. It is naturally a temperance house. New Westminster's new mayor and aldermen were duly sworn in on Monday. Vancouver's famous Park Drive is to be resumed and special measures adopted for the supervision of fast roads—automobile and otherwise. Extra precautions against an anticipated cold weather period of unusual severity, are being adopted at New Westminster. Three new hotel licenses will be issued at Vancouver as a result of the assessor's report on population increase. Rev. Mr. Wimberley, for some time pastor of All Saints church, Albert, has resigned his charge, and will take his residence in Ottawa. Schacht Brothers have taken a subscription from James McDonald and Timothy for the new work on the C.P.R.'s Albert extension, on the Alberni side of Four Mile creek. New Westminster has now 26 licensed bartenders, a local bylaw requiring all operators to commence early in January. The present store will be enlarged and stocked with a full supply of general merchandise. A new wharf is to be built at once. A crew will start getting out the piling in a few days, and a large hotel will be built at an early date. The oil works will be overhauled and refitted so as to be ready for the coming season. Vancouver's New Year Weddings. The first week of the New Year has been a favorite period for the celebration of weddings in the Terminal City, no fewer than six being solemnized on Monday alone. Miss Sarah Housley became the bride of William Wainman, Rev. John Simpson officiating. Rev. Dr. Fraser tied the nuptial knot for Frank M. Rough and Miss Agnes J. Robson; the marriage of Charles E. Lynch and Miss Olive Thorpe Smith, the condition of the bride being a same reverend gentleman officiating. Edna Wood, and Arthur R. Neaves and Miss Betsy Taylor Anderson. Nanaimo's Prosperous Year. The inland revenue returns for Nanaimo for December were as follows: \$1,511.57; spirits, \$38.95; raw leaf, \$1,822.48; total, \$3,372.95. Collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.00; May, \$2,400.00; June, \$2,400.00; July, \$2,400.00; August, \$2,400.00; September, \$2,400.00; October, \$2,400.00; November, \$2,400.00; December, \$2,400.00. The total collections for the year 1909 were \$28,320.22, divided as follows: January, \$2,400.00; February, \$2,400.00; March, \$2,400.00; April, \$2,400.

HOW JAPAN CELEBRATES THE NEW YEAR



Of all the festivals and feast days, of all the many holidays of Japan, none is to be compared with that of the New Year. For many weeks all the cooks of many thousand houses of bamboo and wattle have been toiling over their cooking pots behind the rice-paper shojis preparing mochi, that quaint unleavened bread made of the more tenacious grades of rice—for the New Year in Japan that is without its mochi is as a Thanksgiving without its turkey, or a Christmas without its pudding. The bookkeepers, have been busy, too, for New Year's eve is the big settling day. Like the Chinese, the Japanese have the custom of squaring accounts before the New Year begins, and for weeks before the holidays there are hucksters stalls by the roadside—the Ginza which is the Broadway of Tokio, is lined with booths at the roadside where men come to sell their belongings of all sorts to find money to pay their debts. What bargaining goes on at this great street fair, at the side of the Ginza; what haggling there is before goods finally change hands for often as much as a twentieth of the price asked. In the cross streets the flower stalls find a place but the Ginza is given over to the people who bring their belongings slung from poles in camphor wood boxes, and spread them out at the row side. The tourist finds many an objet d'art, much bric-a-brac at these New Year sales, and many a collector seeks additions to his bronzes, color prints, etc., at the sales where the men of Tokio vend their belongings to find money for the New Year settlements.

It is customary to pay all wages two days before the holiday, and to pay all debts, and the busiest people in Japan on New Year's eve are the collectors, plodding over the roadways with their stilted geta, paper lanterns in hand, seeking the debtors. The geisha, in the street of the Geisha, with its long rows of lanterns, and many rickshaws halted before the barred gateways are busy, too; for they have many visitors to entertain with song and dance. From every tea house comes the tinkle of samans and high-pitched voices of geisha. Reflected by the mellow lights of many paper lanterns on the panelled paper which gables these houses by road and canal aids many shadowy forms of dancers are seen, while in the street groups or afloat on the manned junks and cargo boats neaped by the ebb tide in the mud of the canals beneath the arched bridges, there is merriment galore. It is the holiday of holidays. For the servants there are new clothing, presents, etc. Every house is cleaned; new mats are laid down, wherever people can afford them—and in certain sections of Tokio, where the more unfortunate live with the barest margin there will be no new mats. In the houses of the rich, though, fresh rice paper is pasted over the fretwork of the shojia, and the little finger holes of the children, so dearly loved by Japanese mothers are removed. There is an oft-quoted Japanese short poem regarding these finger holes made by the tiny fingers in the paper of the shoji, it goes:

"The shadow of a pine across the mat;
Oh, the little finger holes in the shoji."

As with all else in Japan, the New Year holidays are hedged round about with ceremony galore. The decorations, placed before each door, are prescribed by old-time custom. There is symbolic meaning for every component part. On the right there is a branch of matsu (pine), with reddish stem; and on the left pine showing the black trunk. According to Japanese ideas, the black trunked pine is the male, and the redder, lighter branch the female. The symbol of the twin before the door is that the wish is that the occupants of the house, like the pine trees, may stand undisturbed by the storms of life, weathering them all in a good old age, like the pine trees. Then there is another symbol of hale life and fullness of years—the take-no-iki (bamboo), and from the beam of the decorated gate hangs the plaited rope of the Shinto temples, which is intended to debar all evil and unclean things from crossing the threshold. Interwoven with the pine and bamboo and grass rope of the arch there are many things, among the more striking being lobsters, bowered in garlanded branches of yuzuri. The symbol of the lobster is that a kind wish is implied that all within may live until they are bent with years until they are doubled up like the lobster. There are ferns symbolic of conjugal happiness, orange fruits, whose meaning is that the family tree may flourish, seaweed as a memorial of good fortune. With all gobei, the

quaint votive offerings of paper for the Shinto gods, is interwoven.

Many a youth and maiden of Japan has been tucked in on the tatami on New Year's eve with their pillow covered with a roughly drawn picture of the takare bune—the ship of riches, with the seven gods of good luck as the crew. The ship is one of the popular themes of the art of Japan. In the morning there will be masts of pine and sails of gold and scarlet. They are inscribed with good wishes. These little ships are similar to those which are set afloat on the waters of the Bon Matsuri, the feast for the dead in summer. The picture of the takare bune is placed on the pillow to induce good dreams—for so much depends upon the dreams of the last night of the year, according to the superstitious people of the Island Empire. To dream of lightning means riches, but to dream of frost is considered bad fortune. To dream of a pair means divorce—this is the continual fear of Japanese women. A mirror or wine cup seen in slumber is considered to mean that a beautiful child will be born—and so on through a long list prepared by the fortune tellers of the land.

Like New Year's eve in other lands, the night is one of merriment in Japan, more especially in the larger cities. Strolling samisen players wander about singing ballads of old Japan, little bands of maskers go about, playing little burlesques to the amusement of small throngs. The celebrant, goes to the tea houses, sitting squatted on the mats while his favorite geisha plays her samisen or sings love songs to him, while fluttering musms bring straw-colored tea and sunbaked cakes. Housekeepers wander among the flower markets where rows upon rows of blossoming plum trees are set out for sale. No Japanese House, great or small, is complete without its plum tree for the New Year. Great is the bargaining done here, no buyer ever offering the price asked. There first must be haggling and bargaining, and finally after a last summing up on the counting board, the purchase is made.

Meanwhile the elder daughters are at home making the mochi. The rice for this is steamed in a large barrel-shaped utensil which is placed on the top of a boiler. There the rice is steamed until it is soft enough to be kneaded into a dough. Then, a portion at a time, it is placed in a stone mortar. The musmes men or women stand around the mortar, the with blunted points, and the women smaller pieces of blunted wood. One of the number starts a song—everything must be done to the rhythm of a song in Japan, even the loading of coal in the bunkers of a steamer. Keeping

time with the song the men swing their sticks, while the women stir the dough with their sticks. In fifteen minutes it is well kneaded and spread out on a large board, where the young women stand, with their kimono sleeves tied up, to cut up the dough and make it into michi cakes. An average family makes about a hundred cakes, including a number of large ones which are made to be offered to the family gods. It is usual to take half a dozen, surmounted by a Japanese orange to the temple of the family soon after New Year's day dawns.

Soon as midnight strikes the members of the Japanese household hurry to say; Omedeto, which is the equivalent of our Happy New Year. Then zoni is to be eaten. This is, a delicious sort of soup, which must, perforce, be eaten as soon as the New Year begins. The otoso is to be drunk. In every home, rich and poor, is the sake cup, and visitors come and drink. The Shinto priest who is, as it were, the parish priest, starts on a ceremonial round which has a sad effect on his equilibrium before he completes his tour. He goes first to the yshiki of the rich, to the palace of the Diomyo, if there be palace of a diomyo in his district, and thence from house to house, with due regard for precedence. After a few calls the priest becomes an object of amusement to the children in the street and the merry priest is followed by a little throng. In each house he murmurs Shinto rituals while the maid pours the sake into a lacquer cup for him.

After the visit of the priest the feasting goes on until it is time for the head of the family to issue forth, to make his calls, first on the lord of the district, for the feudal customs still maintain, although democracy is supposed to rule. The calling is similar to that of the west. Meanwhile the household gives its itself over to New Year sports, goes to see the wrestling competitions, the sports of the fireman whose feats of agility are performed yearly on the New Year holiday, and enjoys itself in other ways.

The streets are filled on New Year's day with couples of gaily dressed girls bouncing little balls and singing. Like, nearly every thing else appertaining to the season, these games are ceremonial affairs. The children sing as they bounce the ball. In effect the game is to see how many times the ball can be bounced without an error. Meanwhile the players sing a ballad, the last line usually being, "Now the ball counts one hundred." Many of those ballads are interesting little histories. The boys go in for kite flying at the New Year, and processioning; for young Japan is nothing if not of a military turn of mind. Many are the processions of New Year's

day. There is the bullock cart with a gaily decorated ox drawing the harvest rice, coolies in bran new head dresses and bright new haori of blue cotton, each marked with the big geometric ideograph of their master's house in glaring white. In Tokio, that Coney island of Japan, Asakusa temple, is thronged more than on any day of the year for the New Year holiday, and the people's temple, the street of theatres, lane of booths, gardens, etc., are crowded from morn to night. At various places in the cities, on platforms, usually arranged before the temples troupes dance the kagura, wearing masks, while an orchestra of drum and flute, and often a reed pipe plays an accompaniment. The show of the firemen, usually given in the parks, is the feature of New Year. The fireman of a Japan differs at night from day in comparison with the fireman of the west. A fire station, except in the recently formed modern brigades of the larger cities, consists of a high ladder with a bronze bell near the top. The watchman stands at the ladder top to scan the horizon and when a blaze is seen the bell is rung and the fire fighters rush off with bamboo ladders and buckets. At the New Year festival they assemble to do gymnastic and acrobatic feats with their bamboo ladders. The firemen gather at a conspicuous place and with a banner floating from a lofty bamboo pole march, with ladders and lanterns, etc. At the appointed place the ladders are placed perpendicular and held with hooks while the agile firemen mount to the top and perform acrobatic feats that seem as dangerous as they are difficult. Meanwhile the comrades yell at the top of their voices—and one takes up a collection.

The classical feature of the New Year holiday, the delight of the student and literateur of Japan, is the making of New Year poems. Each year the officials of the court give notice that the Emperor has chosen a theme for a poem and thousands of poems are 'budded at the New Year on this theme. The theme given out by the Emperor this year is "Snow in the Temple." Not only are classical poems written but there is a card game played when the lanterns are lit after nightfall, and the many night noises which ever recur to those who have left Japan and its warm color behind are heard. The cards each contain two lines of a poem, generally a love song or sonnet. The cards are spread out and a person reads out a poem, and as soon as this is done there is a rush for the cards, each one striving to locate first the card with the following lines.

This is how Japan celebrates the New Year, and the spirit of the festival remains in the air for over a week.

Centenary of Birth of Gladstone Celebrated Last Week

During the past week was celebrated the centenary of the birth of the Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, the last of a great company of illustrious men who were born in the eventful year of 1809.

In that company there are numbered Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Edgar Allan Poe, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Frederic Chopin, and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

One hundred years ago Wednesday, in a fine house where culture put wealth to its best uses, situated at 62 Rodney street, Liverpool, there was born a man child who, during the 89 years of his life, left an imprint on the political history of the British Empire that has never been surpassed. Today is the centenary of the birth of William Ewart Gladstone, three times prime minister of Great Britain, and during the later years of his life, England's Grand Old Man.

Gladstone was descended from the Gledstones of Lanarkshire, the Gledstones taking their name from their residence, the derivation of the name of the latter being apparent from the fact that "gled" signified "hawk" and "stones" stones, the stones about the Gledstones' residence or seat having been a favorite resting place for hawks.

William Ewart (named for a friend of his father) was the third son of John Gladstone, a Scotsman and a Lowlander, and Anne Robertson, daughter of a Highland Scotsman, and his advent in this world took place at a time when the world was passing through a critical period in its history. Napoleon was wading through rivers of blood to a throne,

upsetting the whole economy of Europe, and at home a crazy king and a profligate heir apparent presided over a social system in which all of the civil evils were harmoniously combined. The results of this history-making were among the first impressions made upon the record of the young boy's sensitive mind.

Sir John Gladstone, Bart., the boy's father, was a man of considerable attainments, whose strong will and whose wealth made him a conspicuous and even a ruling figure in Liverpool politics. In the home circle he encouraged his children to friendly argument, and it is recorded on good authority, the elder Gladstone and his sons were used to debate, in perfect good humor, but with sound logic, any and every question from the broiling or frying of breakfast trout to the foreign policy of the Empire.

Receiving his earliest training in this atmosphere, Gladstone soon developed traits that, to the shrewd minds, gave promise, even at so early a time in his career, of a brilliant future; but none guessed the true scope of that future.

In 1821 Gladstone first went away from the influence of his early home life; but it was only to pass, in an eminently suitable state of development, to the broader influences of Eton. Eton left its mark on Gladstone and Gladstone left its mark on Eton in common with other brilliant minds that were contemporary there. Eton, when Gladstone entered, was under the rule of the terrific Dr. Keate, and in proof that his arrival caused no heralding burst of pyrotechnics, the only record of an

observation on his entrance is that of Sir Rodrick Murchison, who said that Gladstone was then "the prettiest little boy that ever went to Eton."

At Eton, as afterwards at Oxford, Gladstone stood for what was manly and straightforward. He was a bit of a "snap" or "grind" according to report. He was not inclined to athletics but he kept a private shell and practiced sculling. In his studies, however, he was ever a leader, although his power lay not so much in brilliance of intellect as in breadth and power to grasp and retain. His insight was remarkable and his ability and fine character attracted several of the brightest boys of the school to him. He was not generally popular at Eton nor even well known, but his most intimate and perhaps his best friend was that friend of Tennyson who called forth and was worthy of "In Memoriam"—Arthur Hallam.

Gladstone left Eton in 1827, at Christmas, and for six months he read with private tutors. The following year he went up to Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1829 he was nominated to a studentship.

Gladstone's career at Oxford was characterized by his development as a debater and student. He was a leader among a select set, whose morals were rather above those of many of the men of that period, and whose relation with the men of other sets was, therefore, not intimate. Yet even men who ridiculed the scruples of Gladstone's friends admired Gladstone, as is shown in the comment of one of the men who were at Oxford at that time. This man wrote on one occasion that he regretted that Gladstone had associated himself with

that set who were "only fit to reside with maiden aunts and keep tame rabbits."

Gladstone distinguished himself at Oxford, taking a double-first, and in the year following he spent six months in Italy. Upon his return he stood for parliament, although he was but 22 years of age, and on January 29, 1833, in the first reformed parliament, he had a seat. At this time, one writer says, he was of a striking and attractive appearance. His features were strongly marked, his complexion pale and his eyes piercingly lustrous.

Early in his public career Gladstone startled England and won general attention by the publication of a book on church and state, which was declared by some to be the only book since Burke's that went to the bottom of the question.

Gladstone's public career was noteworthy almost from the time of the publication of that book, although, of course, it in no wise depended upon the book as a cause. The cause lay in his increasing power, his wonderful mental development, his generalship and his eloquence in debate.

On July 25, 1839, Gladstone was married to Catherine, the eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Glyne, of Hawarden. At this time he was fairly entered upon his remarkable career, one of the first responsible offices he held being the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade.

It would be out of the question here to give even a summary of the events of Gladstone's career. His hand wrote history and his personality is found interlining the political records of his time. Pitted against brilliant minds he was always the unconquered, the masterful.

When, amid a momentary wave of waning popularity, he resigned in 1874 from active leadership, it was only to take the helm a second time in 1880, following the Liberal triumph. In 1886 he was a third time called to leadership as prime minister, and eventually, when his party went out and the Tories under Salisbury took up the reins, Gladstone, disgusted with the drift of the policy into which he and his followers had insensibly drifted, resigned. He declined an earldom at the hands of Queen Victoria, and took the platform despite his 76 years of age. And, until his 82nd year, when even his iron constitution gave way before the long test he had put upon it, he never ceased to champion, on the platform, and with his pen, the cause of self-government for Ireland, a policy which he had adopted as just years before.

July 25, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Gladstone passed away May 19, 1898, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years.

With the celebration of the centenary of Gladstone's birth today, the last of a remarkable list of famous centenarians that came in 1909, is observed. Among the others were those of Alfred, Lord Tennyson; Charles D. Darwin; Edgar Allan Poe; Abraham Lincoln; Oliver Wendell Holmes; Frederic Chopin, and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

None gave to the world more than did Gladstone, and in no time was he surpassed in debate. Of him, Sir W. E. W. Hamilton has written:

"His choice of language was unbounded * * * his flow of words was not that of the mountain stream which comes tumbling down heiter skelter. It was that of the river with an immense volume of water whose downward course is as regular as it is stately. He never gabbled; he never drawled. He was a living thesaurus or 'Gradus,' containing synonym after synonym, and it was this extraordinary wealth of words which laid him open to the Diffidence at times led to discursiveness."

On one occasion Mr. Bright, discussing Gladstone's fault, said:

"I sail, or try to sail, from headland to headland. Gladstone, making for the same point, sails round the coast, and whenever he comes to a navigable river, he cannot resist the temptation of tracing it to its source."

Gladstone's sentences were often very long, and sometimes the wonder was that he could extricate himself from the maze of words he flung about himself. Yet there was nothing faulty in the construction of his sentences. He might have parentheses and even parentheses within parentheses, but no sentence was ever ungrammatical or unfinished.

NO CHANCE OF A MIRACLE

One day Dr. Norman McLeod, who was a large and healthy man, and one of his burly elders went to pay a visit to a certain Mrs. MacLaren of the congregation, who lived in the Scottish Hills. She was a frugal woman, but determined that they should have the best in the house. So she piled the table with jellies and jam and preserves and shortbread, and they partook unsparingly.

After the meal the elder said to her: "Mrs. MacLaren, were you at the kirk on Sunday?" "Oh, aye," she said, "I was." "And what did you think of the treatment of the miracle?" (the sermon had been on 'loaves and fishes'). "I thought it was good," said Mrs. MacLaren.

"And what is your idea on the subject, Mrs. MacLaren?" asked the minister.

"Losh!" replied her hostess; "I'm thinkin' that if you and the elder had been in the congregation there wadn't ha' been twelve baskets o' fragments for the disciples to gather up!"

NOT EXPERIENCED

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who is to be the first governor-general of the Union of South Africa, was some time ago the hero of an amusing situation. He was addressing a woman's suffrage meeting in a northern English town, and waxed quite eloquent in praise of the ladies. In the course of his speech he remarked on the great pleasure which it gives the male sex to listen to a woman talking. Immediately he was answered by a voice at the back of the hall in broad Yorkshire dialect:

"Eh, lad, thou'st noan wed yet, I see."

RUN

NATURAL INCREASE OF I

Daffodil bulbs split up and offsets. The natural increase in ties of daffodils is so great that year after planting, the number of trebled and in time, varying from years no matter what the var clumps will have become so dense need lifting and dividing. These ually attain full growth in about. Of course, the clumps may be left definitely, which they will do pr soil and other conditions are cong der to attain the best results, the be dug, lifted and sorted every tw smaller offsets being grown on. When the bulbs are about four ye produce the best flowers, and in year will develop into the double nosed forms—that is, two or more enclosed in one skin. These bulb up the succeeding year. The cut flowers this season will not have do with the production of next. Of course, it will be better to prev from ripening, thus encouraging, hand, the full growth of the foliage the bulbs about the time when they yellowed down to about one-third top—not later. The bulbs may th in a cool, airy, shaded place and ripen and cure until the old root when they are easily cleaned off an divided, and replanted as soon as replanting, give them new soil.

VINES FOR SHADED PL

Few plants will grow under tr larly under such trees as the ash which are notorious for sucking e moisture from the ground. All t done is to suggest, which will nee doing more or less experimenting, buy too many plants of a kind, t Buy a few, and if they succeed, the Some vines which are to be recom shaded places are woodbine (Ampe quofolia), Japanese ivy (Ampelop pidata), but usually spoken of by men as A. Veitchii), the running sp (Etonymus radicans), and the f ing hydrangea (Schizophragma oides). The two species of ampe ciduous vines and thoroughly hardy form. In the Mississippi Valley form of the woodbine which clings of disk-bearing tendrils; be sure t form rather than the one which doe the disks, because then it will b constantly tack it in place. The Ja will cling to stone or wood, as will t spindle tree. This latter is an ever climbing hydrangea will succeed in and more or less shaded places, but bloom unless grown in the sun.

climbing hydrangea prefers moist partial shade, but will thrive in full these are deciduous. For shrubs for hedge (Berberis vulgaris) will hedge six or seven feet high. Th hedge (Ligustrum) is the only pri is hardy in the central West, accordi fessor A. T. Erwin, of the Iowa Ag College. This will grow eight or high. The ground yew (Taxus Ca is also suggested.

DELPHINIUMS

The Delphinium of today is one of beautiful of all flowers, and provide —blue—of which we have too little flowers. It is most rich, indeed good coloring, and its staidness of habit i We know of no flower which exhibit splendidly the various shades of t lovely color; blue; the Forget-me-not for its fresh azure; the Gentian for which is called by its name; the De possesses both of these in its repe tints, together with the depth of the and the hue of imperial purple; and mountain snows shine more resplend setting of blue sky, and the purity of mond adds to the effect of the sapphi striking white central petals of the tum form the best of all possible con the color of the surrounding sepals.

The foliage of the Delphinium is and classical in outline, possessing a s to that of the Acanthus, which, it is s was the model for the capitals in Co architecture. The columnar spikes of are freely borne, and succeed one through a prolonged season with a lit agement. A bed or border of Delp will often remain in full flower fo months, and the whole of that time w color to the garden which would o be wanting.

DAFFODIL NOMENCLATUR

The poeticus, polyanthus (Tazetta) sus, the jonquil, and the large trump d are varieties of different species in botanical genus Narcissus. The trum fodils are varieties of N. Pseudo-Na The polyanthus narcissus (including th White, Double Roman, etc.), are vari N. Tazetta. The poet's narcissus incl the varieties of the species N. Poetic jonquil is a species known as N. Jo The narcissus family is divided into t groups, called respectively, 1. Magni-c or large trumpet; 2. Medii-cornati, or c fodils; 3. Parvi-cornati, or saucer da Most varieties of Group 1 are common daffodils, while those of Group 3 ar monly known as narcissus, including of the poet's and polyanthus groups. Gro

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

NATURAL INCREASE OF DAFFODILS

Daffodil bulbs split up and multiply by offsets. The natural increase in some varieties of daffodils is so great that the second year after planting, the number of bulbs will be trebled and in time, varying from three to six years no matter what the variety is, the clumps will have become so dense that they need lifting and dividing. These offsets usually attain full growth in about four years. Of course, the clumps may be left to flower indefinitely, which they will do providing the soil and other conditions are congenial. In order to attain the best results, the bulbs must be dug, lifted and sorted every two years, the smaller offsets being grown on separately. When the bulbs are about four years old, they produce the best flowers, and in the following year will develop into the double, or triple-nosed forms—that is, two or more bulbs being enclosed in one skin. These bulbs will break up the succeeding year. The cutting of the flowers this season will not have anything to do with the production of next year's crop. Of course, it will be better to prevent the seed from ripening, thus encouraging, on the other hand, the full growth of the foliage, and lifting the bulbs about the time when the foliage has yellowed down to about one-third from the top—not later. The bulbs may then be stored in a cool, airy, shaded place and allowed to ripen and cure until the old roots are dry, when they are easily cleaned off and the bulbs divided, and replanted as soon as possible. In replanting, give them new soil.

VINES FOR SHADED PLACES

Few plants will grow under trees, particularly under such trees as the ash and elm, which are notorious for sucking every bit of moisture from the ground. All that can be done is to suggest, which will necessitate your doing more or less experimenting, so do not buy too many plants of a kind, to start with. Buy a few, and if they succeed, then go ahead. Some vines which are to be recommended for shaded places are woodbine (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), Japanese ivy (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*), but usually spoken of by the nurserymen as *A. Veitchii*), the running spindle tree (*Euonymus radicans*), climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*) and the false climbing hydrangea (*Schizophragma hydrangeoides*). The two species of *Ampelopsis* are deciduous vines and thoroughly hardy in this latitude. In the Mississippi Valley there is a form of the woodbine which clings by means of disk-bearing tendrils; be sure to get this form rather than the one which does not have the disks, because then it will be necessary to constantly tack it in place. The Japanese ivy will cling to stone or wood, as will the running spindle tree. This latter is an evergreen. The climbing hydrangea will succeed in rather dry and more or less shaded places, but it will not bloom unless grown in the sun. The false climbing hydrangea prefers moist soil and partial shade, but will thrive in full sun. Both these are deciduous. For shrubs for hedges, the hedge (*Berberis vulgaris*) will make a hedge six or seven feet high. The Polish hedge (*Ligustrum*) is the only privet which is hardy in the central West, according to Professor A. T. Erwin of the Iowa Agricultural College. This will grow eight or nine feet high. The ground yew (*Taxus Canadensis*) is also suggested.

DELPHINIUMS

The Delphinium of today is one of the most beautiful of all flowers, and provides a color—blue—of which we have too little amongst flowers. It is most rich, indeed gorgeous, in coloring, and its staleness of habit is marked. We know of no flower which exhibits more splendidly the various shades of that most lovely color, blue; the Forget-me-not is loved for its fresh azure; the Gentian for the shade which is called by its name; the Delphinium possesses both of these in its repertoire of tints, together with the depth of the sapphire and the hue of imperial purple; and as the mountain snows shine more resplendent in a setting of blue sky, and the purity of the diamond adds to the effect of the sapphire, so the striking white central petals of the Delphinium form the best of all possible contrasts to the color of the surrounding sepals.

The foliage of the Delphinium is shapely and classical in outline, possessing a similarity to that of the Acanthus, which, it is supposed, was the model for the capitals in Corinthian architecture. The columnar spikes of bloom are freely borne, and succeed one another through a prolonged season with a little management. A bed or border of Delphiniums will often remain in full flower for three months, and the whole of that time will add a color to the garden which would otherwise be wanting.

DAFFODIL NOMENCLATURE

The poeticus, polyanthus (*Tazetta*), narcissus, the jonquil, and the large trumpet daffodil are varieties of different species in the one botanical genus *Narcissus*. The trumpet daffodils are varieties of *N. Pseudo-Narcissus*. The polyanthus narcissus (including the Paper White, Double Roman, etc.), are varieties of *N. Tazetta*. The poeticus narcissus includes all the varieties of the species *N. Poeticus*; the jonquil is a species known as *N. Jonquilla*. The narcissus family is divided into three big groups, called respectively, 1, Magni-coronati, or large trumpet; 2, Medii-coronati, or cup daffodils; 3, Parvi-coronati, or saucer daffodils. Most varieties of Group 1 are commonly called daffodils, while those of Group 3 are commonly known as narcissus, including of course the poeticus and polyanthus groups. Group 2 is

composed essentially, and perhaps entirely, of hybrids between different species and varieties of Groups 1 and 3, and embraces every degree of difference between the two extremes. The jonquil differs from the recognized daffodils in having cluster flowers, and from the polyanthus narcissus in having rush-like leaves instead of flat; it is very fragrant and the flowers are of a very deep yellow color.

GALLIARDIAS

These show flowers are sometimes as much as five inches in diameter, and may be seen blossoming in the open through many months, often expanding their first blooms in June, and in open winters not becoming flowerless until November or December. As dry weather flowers they have no equal among perennials, since even after weeks of drought they show scarcely any signs of flagging. Galliardias of the perennial section make handsome bedding plants when pegged down, as they entirely cover the soil with their leafage and are thickly studded with their large blossoms of crimson and gold. For the provision of cut bloom Galliardias are also valuable, the flowers being of striking colors and lasting well in water.

LOOKING BACKWARDS

By W. J. L. Hamilton, Salt Spring, B. C.

Since I first came to Victoria, in 1891, great changes have taken place in the orchard industry of the province. In those days, small boxes of varying size and frequently made of shakes were utilized as apple boxes, and apples of all sizes, and sometimes of various kinds, were thrown into these without any attempt at packing them.

Oyster shell scale, scab, and other diseases did not cut any figure, but fruit thus diseased was mixed, with a happy impartiality, with that not so badly afflicted. All these found a sale at low prices, since the supply was limited, and the fruit-growing public were not hypercritical.

In those days there were no orchard specialists, but every farmer, nay, every householder almost, grew a few apple trees, and found it pay after a fashion, as the trees cost them nothing, land was cheap, and cultivation and spraying never thought of.

But this state of affairs could not last, as one fruit tree disease after another was imported to the province, with the orchard stock brought in from all parts, owing to the work of the ubiquitous and irresponsible tree agent. To the oldtime tree agent is due much of the scrub fruit now in the province, as the number of irresponsible firms these represented sold the farmers any kind of a seedling, so long as it had a high-sounding name; to them also is due the large number of varieties found in the few of the old orchards which have survived the ravages of disease.

I am not, of course, alluding to the representatives of responsible firms, whom we now meet at times, but these conditions could not continue, as, disease piling on disease, the trees died or became unfruitful, and the apples were so unattractive, scabby and distorted as to be unsaleable.

The markets, too, changed, and became more particular, and better class fruit was found to bring prices sufficiently remunerative to warrant commercial orchard work.

Meanwhile Strawsons, Limited, had, in England, introduced a form of sprayer, and experiments in tree spraying had shown the possibility of thus checking disease. With improved methods and better sprays, fruit-growing prospects improved, and, naturally, these advanced fruit-growers strongly objected to the vicinity of unsprayed trees, which kept reflecting their orchards as fast as they sprayed them.

Modern market requirements, the development of the orchard industry as a matter of vital interest to the province, since it could be made one of its most profitable assets, and, more than all, the increased number and importance of the orchardists themselves, and the pressure they brought to bear on the matter, compelled the government to make certain spraying laws.

This was also forced upon them by Dominion legislation, defining size of boxes and quantities of fruit, so that some provincial spraying laws became absolutely compulsory.

It is only, however, comparatively recently that effective sprays have been found, and the last word has not, undoubtedly, been said yet, but there is every prospect, owing to better knowledge of the subject, that all pests will in future be kept well in hand.

I remember one gentleman, in reply to a previous article of mine, found fault with me for recommending spraying at all, claiming that cultivation and fertilization would keep an orchard perfectly clean, and eradicate existing disease.

I did not think this worth replying to, as there is not an orchardist in the province, worthy of the name, who does not keep his trees both cultivated and fertilized, and yet very few of them can boast of being free of disease. I do admit, however, that clean cultivation and judicious fertilization will, by promoting vigorous growth, and in protecting the trees against infection, and, anyhow, without this, commercial fruit-growing cannot be profitable, any more than it can without spraying.

VASE FORM OF TRAINING FOR FRUIT TREES

By W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring, B. C.

It is conceded amongst up-to-date orchardists that one-year-old trees are the best to plant. They are easier set in their locations, receive less of a shock in transplanting, and,

more important still, they can be trained exactly as the grower desires.

Directly these yearling trees are set, in the fall, they should be cut off at about 30 inches above ground level, and close to a bud. As they are simply unbranched switches, this is quite easy. They should receive their winter spraying, and will be consequently healthy, and make good, healthy growth the next summer. During this summer the grower will find his trees have sent out a number of fresh twigs all up the stem. All of these near the ground say to a height of 15 inches, should be rubbed off whilst still quite young, and five of those from 15 to 30 inches should be reserved to form the framework of the future tree, all others being also rubbed off.

These twigs left on should be selected as being the best situated to form a well balanced head, springing out equally all around the main section, but of course at different heights above the ground. These five branches should be permitted to grow freely all the season, being kept free from disease by spraying when necessary. During the ensuing winter these branches should be cut back about one-third of their year's growth, always, of course, to a bud, and if the center stem projects at all above the fifth (topmost) branch, it should be cut off level with it, as we do not want a central stem.

During the following summer any further shoots (beyond these five) that may spring from the main stem, must be removed, and it will be found that every bud left on the five branches will most likely start to grow. Two of these on each branch, the topmost bud, and another situated further down the branch and nearer the main stem, should be permitted to grow to their full length, and all the other shoots should be also allowed to grow to a length of some inches, when, whilst still green and tender, they should be nipped off with the thumb nail at about four buds from the main branch. This will in two years produce fruit-bearing spurs.

We now have the tree supplied with a suitable framework consisting of five branches, each of which, at a foot or so from the main stem, forks into two. These ten branches are trained steadily outwards and upwards from year to year, forming the main branches of the tree, and closely set all around with fruit-bearing spurs, so that each tree will look in May like ten wreaths of bloom, and, later on, of fruit. Each winter, one-third of the year's growth of these ten main branches will be cut back, and each summer the end shoot, springing from the top bud, where it was cut off, must be allowed to grow, and other shoot being nipped off at about the 4th bud. As fruit-bearing spurs are but abortive branches, and as this pinching back causes these to form, the whole of each branch is thickly set with these spurs. Whilst still young, tarred yarn (Marlin) is used to hold the trees into shape, and to prevent the snow breaking them down; and once the branches are stout enough to bear it, galvanized screw eyes are inserted, one in each of the 10 branches, 10 feet above the ground, and a No. 13 galvanized wire is run from each of these eyes to a galvanized ring to which it is fastened, the ring is thus held in suspension in the centre of the tree, the wires radiating from it like ten spokes, rendering all the branches mutually self-supporting.

Many years experience of many fruit-growers goes to prove that these screw eyes do not injure the trees, whilst they give strong support, and keep the trees in shape. Up to 10 feet high the fruit is picked from the ground, with the aid of a low stool to stand on, whilst above 10 feet a plank is passed through the tree above the eyes, each end supported on a step ladder, so no damage is done to the branches, whilst all the fruit is easily reached by the pickers, and so is not bruised, being more cheaply gathered than off the pyramid trained trees. Of course, spraying and thinning is also expeditiously and cheaply performed, and, as the sunlight easily penetrates to all parts of the tree, the fruit is evenly and highly colored.

The branches, forming a solid column as it were, the wind does not often shake off the fruit, and altogether it has many advantages over any other form of training, such as "pyramid" or "modified." I might add that a large head is quicker formed than if the pyramid form were adopted, and so quicker results are attained.

This form of training can be applied to any orchard tree.

A word of caution. This arrangement of close set spurs along the ten main branches only applies to the coast region, where the water in suspension in the air modifies the sun's heat. In the upper country a lesser growth should be encouraged around the main stems if there is danger of sun baking.

CARING FOR GEESSE DURING WINTER

No one is thinking of hatching goslings now. The grass must be green, and snowstorms thing of the past, before the geese will care to lay. It is not too early, however, to be considering the welfare of the parent birds, for a little care in housing and feeding at this time of year will be invaluable to the youngsters when they do come. To begin with, it is best to prepare permanent quarters for the old geese and to separate any that are quarrelsome. It is generally the lightest and most nimble among the ganders that win the battle, and you may come upon your heaviest and most valuable with his life choked out, or his head injured. An open shed with a wire front is the best kind of house for geese, as they do not like very snug quarters, preferring if left to their own choice, roosting out on the snow. A nest should be made for every goose and a china egg plated in each one. The geese will become familiar with those eggs, and unless

disturbed will always lay beside one of them. They should all be fed a little grain every day, and a little mash with a pinch of poultry spiced in it. This will not hasten the laying of the eggs unduly, but will ensure a higher fertility during the season. I do not find that the geese will eat meat of any kind unless it is mixed into the mash, but I do not think that they require it. Good sharp shell grit may be added, and when the snow is deep, clover hay, henlock-branches or any kind of root crop or green stuff may be given. They require but very little to winter them through, as they are better if not fat.—Octavio Allan, Ganges, B. C.

EXCESSIVE MOISTURE IN BUTTER.

The greatest varying factor in butter is water. The variation in dairy butter sometimes runs from 9 to 25 per cent. It is not desirable or honest to incorporate a high per cent of water. The law of the United States has recognized 16 per cent as the maximum amount of water that butter may contain. The controlling of moisture in butter to a per cent is a difficult problem; therefore a maker would be safe in not trying to go over 14 per cent.

Butter fat exists in cream in the form of microscopic spheres known as fat globules. Under proper conditions the concussion of the churning makes the globules strike together and the impact causes them to form masses. The masses continue to increase in size with the progress of churning and rise to the surface of the buttermilk.

Butter made from thin cream and churned at a low temperature gathers very slowly for the following reasons: (1) The fat globules are distributed in a large volume of milk serum and the chance of striking one another is less than in thick cream. (2) The low temperature hardens the fat so that the globules do not cohere readily and may probably strike together several times before adhering. The surface of such granules usually becomes smooth and the granule itself becomes very compact.

A rich cream, that has been kept at a comparatively high temperature, will churn very rapidly. The globules are in close proximity and there are naturally many chances of striking together to form large masses. Butter churned from this kind of cream has a tendency to gather in irregular shaped granules which are not driven so violently, consequently they hold more water or moisture. If cream is churned at a very high temperature, the result is that butter will gather quickly and incorporate an excessive amount of water and casein, which will affect the body and color. An excessive amount of water has a tendency to make the butter lifeless and pale in color. A 35 to 38 per cent cream will give as good satisfaction in churning as cream of any other per cent. Churning at 50 or 52 degrees, or at a low enough temperature so that butter will gather in 40 or 45 minutes in granules about as large as wheat, and not too soft or too hard, will produce butter of the very best quality. Long churning or quick churning are not desirable. A large sized granule is conducive to high moisture. Therefore, the factors that control moisture are thickness of cream; temperature of churning; amount of cream churned at a time, remembering that a churn two-thirds full will give greater overrun than a churn half-full under normal conditions and the last factor the kind of churn used. It would be well for every creamery to have two churns, one large and one medium sized, so that when the supply of cream falls off the smaller churn could be used.—G. L. McKay, Iowa College of Agriculture.

PUTTING HUMUS IN THE SOIL

Hauling enough clay to cover twenty acres of sandy soil is out of the question. A six or eight-inch dressing means moving and spreading 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 lbs., which would cost more than any twenty acre farm I know of, even if the clay was right at hand. A light dressing turned under shallow and well harrowed in might pay if hauling and labor are very cheap. A light sandy soil may quickly be made to hold enough moisture for a corn crop by heavy dressings of coarse stable manure, or more slowly by a combination of stable manure and turning under green crops. Either of these methods will tend to form a rich melon soil, and are preferable to clay dressings. An implement known as the sub-surface packer, much used on light soils in the arid regions, should prove of value on your light soil. It is used after plowing and before harrowing, working between the furrow slices, and packing the bottom of the furrows so that more of the rainfall is held in the upper soil.

FARM AND POULTRY NOTES

There should be a yard or paddock in which the family cow can be turned out for a time on every pleasant day, whenever possible, and the old-fashioned stanchion or tie-up should be replaced by a chain or swinging stanchion.

Breeding pens may be made up this month, and the incubator, if one is to be used, should be overhauled and put in readiness for spring work.

If the hens are laying well this month, it will be because they are fed a variety of grain and forced to keep busy scratching in a deep litter of hay, straw or leaves, as well as kept free from lice, and in dry quarters.

In order to be sure that the fowls do not become afflicted with colds or roup, give them plenty of ventilation, although they should always be kept free from drafts. There is hardly a day in winter when the windows cannot be opened wide.

FEEDING IN COLD WEATHER

It sometimes happens that the beekeeper finds a colony of bees in his apiary at this time of year that, either through carelessness or lack of opportunity to give it proper attention at the proper time, is short of stores to such an extent that it will certainly starve to death before spring unless something is done to help it, and often because the owner does not know just what to do and how to do it, the unfortunate bees are left to their fate, and the unfortunate owner is out of pocket to the extent of their value. The discrepancy in weight is usually discovered when the hive is lifted to be carried into the cellar, or is being prepared for packing on its summer stand, and the owner wonders how he came to miss it at the general feeding time, and what is to be done with it now. The bees cannot be fed liquid feed now; as they could have been two or three months ago, for the weather is too cold for them to leave their cluster to carry the feed from the feeder, and it could not be properly ripened and sealed up even if it should be stored in the combs. It is obvious, therefore, that some other method of feeding must be adopted. A good way to supply a colony with food at this late season of the year is to make "candy" of white granulated sugar and water and lay the cakes of candy on top of the frames directly over the cluster of bees, so that they can reach it without leaving the cluster. The candy is made by placing granulated sugar in a vessel with just enough water to moisten it, then place the vessel on the stove and melt the sugar. Let it boil, and stir it occasionally until it is "done." To find when this stage is reached, dip out a little with a spoon every few minutes, and stir it on a cold dish. When it will cool hard and white, without any stickiness, it is done. Have ready a pan or dish of some kind—a square-cornered pan is handiest, as it makes a cake of candy of a shape most convenient to lay on top of the frames of the hive—pour the material into the pan, having first very slightly greased the latter, or better still, line it with paraffine paper, to prevent the candy adhering to it when cold. Stir the candy while cooling, until it becomes too stiff, and when it has hardened and cooled, remove it from the pan and place it on the frames directly over the bees. Cover it up with several thicknesses of cloth, if in the cellar, and with a cushion in addition, if outside, and there you are. One very important point to remember is that the greatest care must be taken not to let the sugar become burnt or "scorched" in the melting, as candy that has been even slightly burnt will kill the bees sure if fed to them. If it should become burnt, it must be discarded and a fresh lot made. Within the last few years several successful beekeepers in various parts of the country have reported good results from feeding ordinary loaf sugar, just as it comes from the grocery, only very slightly moistened with water. If this can be used successfully—and it apparently can be—it will do away with the necessity of making candy as described above. The candy, however, has stood the test of years, and is almost universally used where bees have to be fed in cold weather.—E. G. H.

SOME TRUTHS ABOUT STOCK FOODS

There is a good deal of misunderstanding about the real value of the various condimental stock foods as a part of the ration for either stock or poultry. Professor F. W. Wolf, of the Wisconsin station, in Bulletin No. 151, has summarized some feeding experiments with them. Trials were conducted by about a dozen experiment stations—in all twenty-three different trials. In twenty-one out of the twenty-three experiments nothing was gained by including these foods in the rations, and they were a detriment in that the cost of the ration was increased by their addition, thus increasing the cost of the products. Therefore there is nothing to be gained by feeding a healthy animal with one of these condiments. As a medicine they are not much better, as has been pointed out by the Iowa Agricultural Experimental station in Bulletin No. 87. One-half or more of these foods is composed of common feeding stuffs and are worth about \$1.50 per 100 pounds. About one-tenth is composed of common salt, another three-tenths of charcoal, which leaves only about three-tenths of the bulk to be made up of such simple drugs as anise, sulphur, ginger, red pepper, saffras, and Epsom salts, all of which possess mild medicinal properties, but because they are fed in such small daily quantities really do no good. To show how little good these drugs do when fed in a stock food consider the gentian, for instance. This is the most important remedy found in a stock food and really is the backbone of the preparation. A dose for a horse is one ounce, for a cow two ounces (a tablespoonful) of the pure drug, but as the stock foods or tonics contain only about two per cent, the animal gets only about one-fiftieth or one-hundredth of the required dose of the drug if fed the "food" in the quantities recommended by the manufacturers. It is obvious from the light thrown on the subject by these experiments that money expended on condition powders is thrown away.—Garden Magazine.

When a horse kicks in harness, place a surcingle around the body, take a good stout rope and put it around the horse's neck, then run the end of it between the fore-legs and through the surcingle to a pulley in the end just back of the surcingle. Next put a good strap around each hind ankle. Take another rope and tie into one strap and run up through the pulley and back to the other. Allow just room enough to walk with ease and you can soon conquer a kicking horse.

"only fit to reside with keep tame rabbits." quished himself at Oxford, and in the year following in Italy. Upon his return, although he was but on January 29, 1833, in the element, he had a seat. At er says, he had a striking arance. His features were his complexion pale and his rous.

public career Gladstone staron general attention by the ook on church and state, d by some to be the only that went to the bottom of

lic career was noteworthy ne of the publication of that course, it in no wise deok as a cause. The cause power, his wonderful men's generalship and his elo-

Gladstone was married to st daughter of Sir Stephen len. At this time he was his remarkable career, one ble offices he held being the e Board of Trade.

of the question here to give e events of Gladstone's wrote history and his per-terlining the political recited against brilliant minds un-conquered, the master-

mentary wave of waning ned in 1874 from active y to take the helm a sec- following the Liberal tri- was a third time called to minister, and eventually, out and the Tories under

the reins, Gladstone, dis- it of the policy into which s had insensibly drifted, ed an earldom at the hands and took the platform de- age. And, until his 82nd ron constitution gave way e had put upon it, he ppon, on the platform, and use of self-government for ch he had adopted as just

and Mrs. Gladstone cele- niversary of their wed- ne passed away May 19, of eighty-nine years. tion of the centenary of ay, the last of a remark- centenaries that came in Among the others were d Tennyson; Charles D. a Poe; Abraham Lincoln; nes; Frederic Chopin, and arthology.

world more than did time was he surpassed in W. E. W. Hamilton's

language was unbounded words was not that of the ch comes tumbling down that of the river with an water whose downward s it is stately. He never awled. He was a living s, containing synonym ch was this extraordinary ch laid him open to the reason—of being verbose. ed to discursiveness."

Mr. Bright, discussing l, from headland to head- ing for the same point, and whenever he comes e cannot resist the tempt- its source."

ces were often very long, onder was that he could in the maze of words he Yet there was nothing ion of his sentences. He es and even parentheses at no sentence was ever ished.

OF A MIRACLE

an McLeod, who was a n, and one of his burly visit to a certain Mrs. gregation, who lived in e was a frugal woman, ey should have the best ed the table with jellies s and shortbread, and gily.

sider said to her: "Mrs. t the Kirk on Sunday?" t was." And what did tment of the miracle?" on loaves and fishes)." said Mrs. MacLaren. dea on the subject, Mrs. inister.

r hostess; "I'm thinkin' er had been in the con- ha' been twelve baskets sciples to gather up!"

ERIEENCED

one, who is to be the of the Union of South go the hero of an amus- addressing a woman's northern English town, ent in praise of the la- his speech he remarked which it gives the mate a talking. Immediately voice at the back of the dialect: n wed yet, I see."

