Che Semi-nleekly Calamisl.


THE VICTORIA COLONIST


## ATTRACTIVE APRONS

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## CHILDREN'S PINAFORES



## Ais AngusCampbell \& Co. $=$

YOUR APPROVAL IS MY AMBITION

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W. O. WALLACE


## The Colonist.

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$\square$


Some New Shade Creations for Dinner Tables




|  | Hotel Table Furnishing's <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  $\qquad$ |
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Try the "Shopping by Mail" Method of This Shop


Ladies Who Desire a Soft, Beautiful Skin



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST Government Street, Near Yates




|  |  | NEW | AGREEMENT IS MADE |
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| FORMALLY OPEI | Park | ARE-ROUCHI ON DOGS | PPE |
| Continues Today in Aid the Funds of Worthy Institution | a Green to Be Made By the New Club | the Lakes May Be - History of Chinese to Be Posted Up | Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Will Be Spent in Improvements |
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## VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE GROCERIES

Writo us for prices and we can save you money. Mail on<br>COPAS \& YOUNG

Northern Interior of B.C.
will find generat atoro at thation whion io the of nevigation on the skoen River and hoosquantobes for outfite ing tor mbove points

RUS. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.


## Are You Looking for Bargains

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SO, HERE ARE SOME WHICH
WHITE ENAMELED WATER PAILS,
60\phi
CHILD'S ENAMELED BATHS, Reg
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## B.C. Hardware Co., Ltd.



THE NIOTORLA COLONIST
Friday, Oatober 23,1908


## I2 Besan in British Columbia, Ended in Utah



## The Pacific Coast Halibut Fisheries

## .

CORRESPONDENT in the London
Times contributes the foll

$\substack{\text { lad } \\ \text { tiv } \\ \text { five }}$

 Smith's connection with the Mat dank ald bount
robbery. What answer he received was never divulge, gut it must have been unfavorabere,

$\stackrel{\text { cam }}{\text { a fa }}$ not
an
 A day or two later, by a strange fatality,
both men boardeed atran at the railway depot.
They glared at each other, hot words wepe
 trated Sminth's lune sall and he hin fill pistol pene-





THE BRITISH ARMY AEROPLANE

 wheeled from the balloon shed at Frarn-
borough by by part of Royal
When When the plain was reached Mr. Cody took
his place in the center compartment, and the propellers were set in motion, Apparently no
attempt was mate to tise from the ground,
 The exper
afternoon.
 long by 20 feet in depth. They are connected the structure the appearance of the roofed up
per deck of a house-boat. From the rear pro
jectes
 supports a canvas rudder Frome the front a
projecting canvas plane balances the tiil at
the back the back. The motor and propellers, which
resemble those attached to the old military tirigible ballon, are housed amidships within
the canvas structure and the whole machine
runs upon light crle theel Another correspondent writes:In appearance Mr. Cody's aeroplane from
a distance bears a marked eresmbinece to the
Wright machine, consisting of twe canve


 center of the upper plane.
The tailppece and principal rudder are bc-
hind the main body of of the machine and hind the main booy of the meachine and a
horizontal liane or ruder is rigged out on two
arms in front of the center, by which twe the course can be e inclieded unter, by or which the the
The mall end planes and the verticical wards. plane are used in conjunction with the main
fudder when turning to right or left, the inner Plane are used un conjunction with the main
Pulder when turning torigh of feft, the iner
plane on the turn being depressed, while the

 its filight chan if if keted in then a hoirozturn posil.
tion, and this important fact has been dealt

 posite sides when turning. This naturally de-
strys she er igidity and osidity of the whole
structure
 each side of him are the double-blade pro-
pelless
 is transported to Scotand, where secret tests
were in orogres forsome wekk last year upon
a machine designed by Lieutenant J. W. W. a machin
Dumne.

## SHE DIDNT KNOW

an experience with feeding 1 cattle there are four points I have
in mind always; ;irst, the quality of the catres, second, the quality
and cheapness of the feed
have in store for them; thired the price
I am likely to get for the finsthed
 means the least important, what
the antle eave on the tarm in the
tetain and buid manure to retain and build un y year by year
the productiveness of the land.

 These ITrase on kimin milk. The number
needed for breeding purtoses, are ted
 purchase through a dorover. This s. orver kinow-
ing the class of catte $I$ want is on the looke. out for them. This system of leaving the buy-
ing in the hands of the rover T h have found to
be more profitable than leaving the toun to driving
stockers.

Feed Animals of Beef Breeding

 atter they are tinished they have not put the
beef where eit is most valuabe, as ot the beft
breeds. The catte that t buy average about



 again, and furrished nearly $y$ month of execel
lent pasture. The cattle produced wonderfiul
 good for the plants nor for the cattle. Frcm
this field they were turned on to other mead
 timc to put them into their winter
Losses That Occurred.
Just here is where I have frequentity mite


 or firore of the chasapst feeding restited
This took away harge profit that might eas-
ily have been retained The coatle wetere placed in the stables about

 in gains when liberally stall fed. They were af tied in pairs, and graded down the row ac
cording tosiz, iving the a nution
ance. Thear
They were only turned out about halt
 happened to be one. $A$ Trial of Loose Feeding

 okep them clean, and arter they had been in
or two months they would gain very little My tabling, therefore, is all arranged in stalls,
with water wonstantly beiore each pair of
catt The winter feed for the castle consisted, ifor alfalfa and red clover thy, wheat chaff, to-
gether with
and riain ration of a mixture of oats
and
 the roots outt entirely, and since growing al.
fafif 1 have not purchased any mill feed grow all the grain I require for my diairy herd,
for mint terer feding, and for fininsthing four to
six I began feeding ensiage quite frely as
soon as the sters were tied in the stalls. This.







 tirely. The hay and grain rotped were in-
creased, however, the grain feed was never a creased, however; the grain feed was never a
hheary one. I will hot give any exact retion,
because every feeder must decide on that for for

## - Ha THE'SIMPLE LIFE

himself, according to the kinds and quantities
of feed he has stored in his stathes. If I had th abundance of ensilage I Ied heavier with
the silige, up to a certain limit, and not so huch hay" Sometimes the lay was not stored themselve auto-plows each year to rustle for n good condition, owing to bad weather at The draftt horse pasturess geting bigger and big-


 my ration was an expensive one, because of
the larg quantity of hay 1 Was abl tore
away from a smail
 Lessening the Cost of Production.

 head, all or the same level. Jt it soo arrarnged
that the stables can be cleaned with the use of a litter sarrier, che the rrack having no swith)
into a shed, where it is dumped into the spoe aerser, where trit it dumpen ot onto to the
field, if so desired. The feed ocomes down very near the centre of the stable. The halls
are all the same width, and a truck is used for feeding that just fills the space. The feeding
idone from obth sides of the turck with ease
o the feeder. It permits of a great saving of to the
time.



- 10
 1o study in requirement of each beast, and
to make then liaan and comfortable. I never.
allowed anything but the estable mang, butd gentiteness on the the part of oitle to
fuil capacity, but not more than they their clean pup. One of my greatest difficulties was
co get to get men who would ure ue judgent and and was
the cative that careful attention that muchr reveurited coaremaluk attention that was so so
gains on the feed given them. Prefers to Sell to Dror I never attempted to ship my own finished
stock. $I$ preferred to sell to a dealer $a$ month or two before they were finished. This put
me in a poision to regluat the feeding, os as
have the catte tipe by the dite ot
 eeding was not prolonged. 1 was quite wil
ling to let the drover have what he could make at the other end for the risk he was willing
to tate in handiling them.
My
 fime they have been fed. Thus they madd


 Sickle, in the Canadian Dairyman and Farm
ing World.



NPPLES AND PLUMS GROWN IN जhCTORIA DISTRICT


Probably nothing will answer the purpose bet
ter than a long staple embeded in the con
 vent its becoming loose Galvanized metal
should be used for this purpose The molds should be placed. on a flat sur
face. The molds when in place are given
thin coating of sot son
 ment fioor serving as sottom of mold beiny
tranted in seme wat Abut $1 / 1 / 2$ inchens
concrete is spread evenly over the bottom and


 in thin fle molds are then filled and tanipe
teinfors to the level of the other tw
wires
reinforing members, the fasteners for fence
wires being inserted during the operation.
AUTOS HAVE SUPPLANTED

 a better year. Th hackey was a gay loking felloo
that consumed as much life force going that consumed as mach hife forke going up
and down as straight hheed. Because of the
pounding pounding his feet and legs often went back
on him and he hatd to be ocded like a alys toy dog. It took an Englishman to properly
torush and blow the dust out of his hide of
monnina morning - American's woulldn't and Swedes
coutdn't Anybody who owned pair of hack






WITH THE POULTRYMAN SOME POINTERR F FR BGGINERS IN
SQUAB RAISING 1


 In the first place, the common pigeon is
not an goo b breeder ta the Homer pigeon
nand The squabs of the common pigcon are not
plump, but are poor and skinny specimens. be found to the thar market man $c$ for them tor the them, he wew will not pey pur much
Hotels, restaurants, etc., know better much
Hot Hotels, restaurants, etc., know better than to
serve the common pigeon sauab to their cus
 best and are not easily deceivedo with 2 smel
bunch of skin and bones. Whoever under takes the squab business with common pigeorn
invites failure from the start.
 low it would haraly pay the cost of faising the
birds
ind
to say noth
nothn of the
labor
involved
 a low priec that a person is atere, he mis tr te
member that as in poultry and everything

 contentment will be of very sheror durotek tion,
the results will be most disheartening. the results will be most disheartening. a few pairs of breeders that are worth the
price paid for them than $a$ bis flock


 Homers in name onnty. The birds mat bu bey
largely composed of the blood of the commo pigeon or some other inferior crose, or ol
firds past their usefuless. It is much bette to buy of some breader. who has made a sid.
cesso of it, and has a repuitation to sustain. Another thing wort remembering is tha

 your breeding stock how much his squabs
weigh at four weke of age Good large
Homer suabs that are handled and fed right should weigh mine to ten pound to the dozen
In orede to get these good sized squabs it is necessary to have large breed ess, and the th
breeding stock must be liberally fed with
 POUTPY OULTRY NOTE
Any experienced , close observing poultr
raiser knows, at a glance, the taying hen ; th riaser knows, at a alance, the faying hen; the
small feminine feck and head count again, the
bight brifht, aler eye tells a tale, the drooping ta tells another tale, and when she picks her feet
po nond plumps them down, we have another
poiter.

Frenchman would dream of driving up to his of metal consistent with the desired strength
Ninette's door behind four Percherons NThe Perche peasants are artists, sculptors
mest se used, and this requirement nakes
necessary to place the reinorcement near the whio, within the limitations of their material, most monderfully fashion into being their
equine imaginings. It is much easier and simpler to carve a
horse of the shape you want on the Parthenon

 the French Minister of Agriculture gravel
reports. These men or
credible I Command frome them are herse the


THE MODERN FENCE POST.
The ideal fence post is one not subject to
decay The following are some capital pointers for the farmer to osbereve, the supgesotions
being those of Mr. A. McCall , throveth

 tive to find a sucustitutue.
 whoden post m .
In regard to trength, it must be borne in
mind that it is son to practicable to make con
 the same size; but since wooden ponsts, sts at as
rule, are many times stronger than is nece Yate, are many times stronger than is neece.
sary this difference in trength should no

eucessary to place the reinforcement near the
surfae, where the strength is utilized to gratest advantage, with only enough con-
crete on the outside to form a protective coverte on the outside to form a protective cor
of the postintorcing member in each corner
of the angement.
 Tapering Post Preferred. Ecconomy points to the use of a tapering
post, and wooden molds will be found mosi poita ane. Theeden can be easily and. quitckly mode
suit any desired size and form In any desired size and orm. A simple mold
that provides
been raparity for
used generaly
 He consist of two end pieces carrying tugs,
betwen which are inseret strips. The sev-
eral parts are hed topether
 eyes. Bracing also io providided top orevens and
buliny
this
Dressed
Iumber at thick should be bed sed. The e opsts should be be
by 6 inches at the bottom and 6 by 3 inches
 two paraliel hines. If it it is desired to have the
posts square at both end the mold must be
buit accordingly The latte torm of tost is uilt accordingly The latter form of post is concrete. Great care in tamping is necessary
to insure heo ormers of the mold beft wel
fillet, and it this detail is not carefully ate tended and the the metal detail is not carefully at
Various devices have bujject to nust. Various devies have been suggested for
 from the city streets-that wouldn't be a bad this purpose. To enable concrete posts to ent fastener, or one admitthy of easy permoval

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## The Ghost Caves of Donegal

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a sle
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men explosion, which was iepeated several times.
Another kick was given stil harder, which
produced the sound of several more terrible explosions, although their companions above
declared they heard no sound all the time. At
this point the explorers became frightened, this point the explorers became frightened,
and made their way out of the cave, and since
that day no one has been found curious
enough, or courageous enough fo break open
the door and explore the treasure-house. enough, or courageous enough to break open
the Moor and explore the treasur--house.
Many years afterwards I was on a visit to
Dooran, and made my way to the place. The
farmer who discovered the cave was dead, but Dooran, and made my way to the place. The
farmer who discovered the cave was dead, but
his widow was still alive and I took lodgings
at her house for a few weeks. The firstit op
portunity I got I began to nquire of the pidow about the cave. She told me the cave
did exist, and all I had heard about it, was
quite true, but ifi I had wit for myself, the
further I kept from it the eetter, for there was
something unczany about it, and she lowered something uncanny about itt, and she lowered
her voice almost to a vhisper.
"Was it, oto your husband who first dis-
covered it?" I asked. "It was, but it would have been good fo
him, poor man, he had never gone near it," sh replied.
build this is that? Did he not prosper an
betwards?" build this house afterwards?" ""e did, but he did not live to enjoy it
she said. And what about Lord Francis Conyn,
ham? Was he not one of the explorers?"
next ext inquired.
"True, but poor Lord Francis's luck was
ot much better. He was obliged to leave
Hall soon afterwards, and he did not live long." asked her to send the children with me
I point out the place to point out the place, but she refused, stating
that since her husband's death she had allowed
the field to go out of cultivation kept ind tor go out of cultivation. They on
krazing, and neither she nor the
children went near the mouth of the cave was fortunate, however, to find others who
pointed out the opening, although I could not
persuade any of them to acconnpany me down

 It seems certain that the alteration of Ti-
lak's sentence from transportation to simple
imprisonment is due to the influence of, the lak's sentence from transportation to simple
imprisonment is due to the influenene of , he
Bombay government, which had arready re-
mitted the sentences on the rioters duiring


## PRESERVING THE BISON

## So

1 ofery,The th
sible for. Mr. Pablo to maintain his herd either
there or elsewhere. The Canadian Govern-
ment. deserves to be sincerely congratulated
undenterprise in providing \$157,ooo for the pur-
chase of the Pablo herd in addition to the cost
of transporting the animals and fencing Elkof transporting the animals and fencing Elk
Island Park."
The remaining 230 bison on the FlatheadThe remaining 230 bison on the Flathead
range (which is is the State of Montana) are
now being removed to their new habitation
above the national boundary line. The trans-
ference tas been torid theference has been carried oot so far without
loss, and the healtho of the animals-among
whom the natural proportion of males and fe-whom the natural proportion of males and fe-
males has been maintained has not been ma-terially anfected. A small herd of of reen had-
lately increased to by by the birth of two
healthy calves-has been established recentlyat the Wichita Reserve, and the cost of its
mantenance has been defrayed by the Ameri-can Government. But a proposal to form 2
New York State herd in the Adirondacks at a
cost of $\$ 20,000$, though accepted by the twocost of $\$ 20,000$, though accepted by the two
Houses of the State Legistare, was vetoed
by the Governor on the grounds of the many,
demands on the Treasury, and the doubtful
duccess of the experimentObviously the task on permanently preserv-
Oby the tisen rests with the Canadian Gov-
ing the bisonUnited States, has several exclusive areas of
the primeral wilderness reserved as national
parks, and possesses an efficient and effec-parks, and possesses an efficient and national effec-
tively andinistered system of game preserva-
tion. It is out of the question, of course, thattion. It is out of the question, of course, that
the bison wwil ever beome so numerous in
Canada as they were in the days of the greatCanada as they were in the days of the great
Red River hunting parties, when as many as
3.000 men, women and children took part in

summer "running," and the annual "bag,
exceeded 20,000 . In the fifties the nu-

He latest reop of the Amerian Bison
 Amercan fauna will not only be saved from.
extinctinn, but also enabled to increase and
maltiply until it can once more be classed in maltiply untit it can once more be classed in
the tetes ory of big game, writes a corsespon-
dent of the London Times. A census of liv-
ing bison on the continent shows there are I, II6 in more or less close captivity in the
United States, and 476 such prisoners of civil-
ization in Canada. Of wild bison there are about 300 in the latter country, and only 25 ,
in the former, while the number of "cattaloes" (it it a "portmanteau" word of obvious origin,
connoting a cross between bison or "buffalo"
and domestic cattle) in the two countries is
estimated at 345 . In some interesting notes stimated at at5. In some interesting notes
un
this census Professor Hornaday remarks life history of the American bison was the
action of the Canadian Government in thir-
chasing the entire Pablo-Allard herd of 628 nimals and transporting 398 of them to Elk
sland Park in Canada. Inasmuch as it was sland Park in Canada. Inasmuch as it was
impossible to induce the United States Covernment to purchase this herd and for ever
maintain it on the Flathead reservation, the
next best thing was that it should pass into next best thing was that it should pass into
he hands of the Canadian Government and be
ocated on the upper half of the former range merical strength of the northern herd, whose
main pasturage was CCanada's half of the
prairie region, was estimated at 4 millions, the
southern herd prairie region, was estimated at 4 millions, the
souther h herd, which moved through Texas
and the American Southwest, being much
smaller. and the American Southwest, being much
smalle. But it is within the bounds of pos-
sibility that, fifty years hence, Canada should
possess as many bison as, say, there are cari-
bou in Newfoundiand. As yet, however, the possess as many bison as, say, there are cari-
bou in Newfoundiand. As yet, however, the
fate of the small herd of "wood buffalo"-a fate of the smaller species of bison-in Atha-
somewhat smat in
basca
tetermined. Mr. Enest Thomp son-Seton, who visited the grounds two years
ago, saw 35 bison, only three of which were
calves, and found evidence for believing that calves, and found evidence for believing that
the numerical strength of this small natural
herd did not exceed 300 . Mr. Howard Dougherd did not exceed 300 . Mr. Howard Doug-
las, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain
Park, at Banff, wrote a year ago. th

Mounted Police have been protecting the
herd, so far as possible. But timber wolves,
the numbers of which seem to heincreasing
in all parts of the Dominion, for some un-
in all parts of the Dominion, for some un
known reason, are not easily checke.
It io be ho hoped that it will be possibe to
preserve the Arperican bison in his native pas
turages. There is no more magnificent crea preserve the American bison in his native pass
turages. There is no more magnificent crea-
ture among the pensioners of humanity.

# © Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat 

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## 9 A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS





















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## T <br> The Conway









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Dinner－A Juvenile Story




GREENHORN



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Tixisisisitum rom xy Mutw wix
 5 Hizexaw $=2$ Wewiviz 52w wix $5=4$

## Physical Deterioration as Seen by a Dentist

I. . tragic, but in their widespread inci-
dence, and insidious action, more
disastrous than battle, murder, and













 tanghthis pypidith eesson, unti lifteen is wisthin rate hach fas asten in averitie
standard, the health of those who live is de de generating in certain detaise who tive an is de-
extent. The teeth of nearly all civilized maces have deteriorated faster and faster during the
last three generations. It is a commonplace of the dental surgery. that story oommonplace
father or mother with sound molars carried to
the grave; and those of us who know repte sentatives of the three stages by mouth, can
festify to the downwatd grate. An alto cher different type of tooth, is found in the chitid oo
today, Instead of the firm-set, well-shaped grinder, inants are producitg soft, chalky,
ricketty specimens of dentition. The whole
conformation of the jaws, as well as their con
tents is weeakened and as tents, is weakened, and to find a square, strong
mandible or wide-roofed upper jaw, with a
perfect set of ivories inlaid, is an event to chronicle e in the weeck's work. I have. onene
through a school of boys and girls without finding one perfect set of teth in a well
framed milling machine. Recently $I$ inspeted
400 factory hands-or was a hurried examination, with no time tor
noting details, and not a minute to advise, noting details, and not a minute to advise,
caution, or surgically treat the girls and men,
In five cases I was abte to remark: "You have a grand set of teeth worthy of a gold medal,"
Five out of 400 with dentition above suspicion. Not 5 per cent could have been passed as
absolutety free from caries, the decay of the
crowns of the teeth most generally met with About 1oo mouths were so boad that met with. sto-
ping, patching up, or tinkering could have
been recommended. It was a case of swep ing away the fragments that remain for the
sake of sanitation, even if the artificial sub-
stitutes never came their way. And these of age.
What is to be done with such an appalling
tate of affairs? took me six hours. To remedy the mischied by surgical and mechanical means would take
a buy man the best part of a year, if all sub-
nitted meekly to his tender merces. But as a matter of fact very few of the factory class
will submit to dental relief except in the direst
emergencies. hergencies; and uniess skill is siven firest
simpe cand canot afford the painful luxury.
One dental surgeon teporte hildren, average twelve years, and finding 37,105 unsound teeth, 2,, 744 missing, and only
14.2 per cent. with perfect sets. In Germany
an examination of the teeth of school children, from six to foirten, disclosed
I7, 82 defects, and only 2.7 per cent. perfect.
Different men have varying standards of perection, and the fine probe or prolonged ex-
mination wwill find out flaws 2 hurried look
found would miss. I do not hesitate to stake statement: That overtation on this per cent of theral
nentary school childeave decayed teeth, and other Western civil-
zed races are as bad. Eye ppecialists, throat
pecialists, and nerve experts report in sinilar train; but let ues take the teeth as the index,
ust as biologists are bound to to structing some lost manster from a few focon-
grinders dug up. Is it possible for the survive in a toothless condition; or the race to it pos-
sibe to regan the toss ground, and re-estab-
lish dental integrity? ish dental integrity?
I Consider the dentist end of the stick abso-
utely impossible to save the tace lutely impossible to save the race. Multiply
our forces tenfold, give us ffee access to every
mouth by State salaries and surgeries, and




Dr. Stein's Expedition in Central Asia



\section*{




 4. The mental simulation of young people
ithout a strong physical basis of life. Study the profile of a negro and a whit
nan. Mark the deep wide strong jaw and lo
 remove an occasional molar, brace up yo are overtopping the balance between the phy
sical and the mental in all strenuous, comp ing, manufacturing nations. Americans, Ge
mans, French, and British. are fast becomin
toothless, bald, spectacled race; a toothless, bald, spectacled race; and le
brainh, and , more brutal stock may live
down, money on element say twenty-five millions five millions of that stream being at once
verted from the grammar book, the figur
find the facts for guvenile memories, and give verted from the grammar book, the figur
and the facts for juvenile memories, and give
to baths, physical culture, school meals, an out-door tuition. There is the germ of sweet
reasonabteness growing at the Education Of
fice, but it grows slowly, and children at lice, but it grows slowly, and children
perishing. No child under seven should 10 hour at a time in a room, even if that room in
light and airy. It the thate of hate of then to
be restless, to jump and wrestle and shout and dabsle in the dirt. "Who will do
dirty work under Socialism?" indeed. Give tion kiddies a chance, and they will shoed. Give tho
orevel in it. "Have the children enjoyed themselves this morning, nurse?", quoth the the
lady in Punch. "Yes, ma'am; Tve changed
'em three times a'ready, and they want clean lady in Pun
em three tim
focks again
That the doctor has the toe of his boot in
idee the school door is good; but tet thim have
fair play. Make him an officer of health, no
a dispenser of drugs, and a signer of disease certificates. He should have opwer to say
this one, Go to an open-air school, and
goeeth; and to another, Let him hiave, fruit and cream, and he straightway receiveth Do not think by labelling your infants, wra
ping them in columns of statistics, and leaving
them to stew in their mentally stimulatin school juice, that you are going to lataund
them out bonnie lassies and brawny lads. With those four reasons for dental de
oration, I must pause for breath. Ther many other reasons, but you cannot begin
be oound in these matters until the brea
good, the sugar is reduced the the guarded, and the is reduced, the mothers and
bodies cared for CHARLES FOX

FRENCH AND GERMAN FIELD GUNS A comparison of the French field gun with
its German rival shows that the former has an
titial velocity of 530 metres against 465 m initial velocity of 530 metres againser has an
tres for the atter, and a range of eight and a
half kilometres against seven kilometres. The half kilometres against seven kilometres. TT
French gun is enabled to carry a supply of 3
rounds of ammunition in its own chest, that of 130 rounds of the German gun, wh
the weight of the French 75 -millimetre with carriage and equipment is 1,600 kil
grams against the 1,740 kilograms of the Ge
man gun. On the other hand eich Germ man gun. On the other hand, each Ger
army corps has 144 guns as against 96
French army greatere rapidity ands. Natability of the finc fire of the
Trench gun, the military authorities have d cided at once largely to increase the numb
of its field guns. Kern was detained in Indianapolis by a law
suit. It seemss strange that a man in his pos
tion would put pleasure before business.

## tist

 -

HuNTI

ber wolf in the windaws of a gunshop and a
monster black bearskin hanging up outside a
butcher's shop on Governgit




pe
fro
co
no
quite It is a pity pointed ate thele carcase. was not pre-
served, as it whuld have been of the greatest
serve, as it nauld have been of the greatest
interest to naturaists, the hunter saying that
the animal was sexless.
Anglers' Success
The anglers have been rather in the shade
in the last few days, overshatowed by the army
of shooters. Some good bags have been made.
however, lately by the derotees, of the gentler
sport near home, notably at Prospect lake and
Pike lake. One angler at least has also had a
sport near home, notably at Prospect lake and
Pike lake. One angler at least has also had a
few good fish from the Gorge. After the heavy rain of the last few days th
should yield good sport.

MR. COWAN'S HUNTING TRIPS IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
With the exception of the Mackenzie, Mr .
Cowan has hunted on every northern river east
Cowan has hunted on every northern river east
and west of the Rockies. For the last twenty-
six years he has visited Canada annually for the
six years he has visited Canada annually for the
purpose of shooting big game, and few men
know more about the northern portions of
know more about the northern portions of
British Columbia and the Yukon than Mr.
Last year, accompanied by Mr. E. C. Pen-
rose of Kamloosp, Mr Cowan made a trip after
big game up the Pelly and McMillan rivers.
While hunting on the uper Sceena his guide,
Max Leclare, was fataly shot by Simen
Max Leclare, was fatally shot by Simon or
Gun-a-noot,
Gun-a-noot, an Incian who is still at large. Mr.
Cowan was only a quarter of a m mile away at
the time of this atal afrya. On omin down
from the north he learnt that two expeditions
sent out by the provincial government are now
sent out by the provincial government are
on a still hunt for the Indian murderer at
headwaters of Stikine and Skeena rivers.
"We enjoyed excellent sport, but had no
thrilling adventures" said Mr. Cowan in de-
cribing the trip "After scribing the trip. "After outfitting we sailed for Skagway on July 22 , and made a start up
the Pelly river from Selkirk on August 19 . Our
destination destination was the Kalsas mountains on the
Mcililan river. We chartered the small steam-
er Quick, but soon abandoned her owing to a er Quick, but. soon abaanderened her ow owing to
defect in the machinery. Then we hired In efect in the machinery. Then we hired In
dians and tracked up the Pelly river about
seventy miks. Leaving that stream, we ascend
ed its tributary, the McMilla seventy miles. Leaving that stream, we ascend-
ed its tributary, the McMillan, for about thity-
eight miles. "My main object was to get a large moose
and I am glad I succeeded," modestly contin
ued the big game hunter. "In all we shot eight ued the big game hunter. "In all we shot eight
caribou, fout moose and four bears, including
grizzly. These trophies will be mounted ent a grizzly. These trophies will bears, mounted en
tire and fowarded to my Irish home. We We.
were also fortunate enough to secure excellent


SDE ENOUGHFIGR THE UPENING DAY AT SHAWNIGAN
"After shooting a big moose we started out
for a three days' hunt in the mountains, frim-
agine our anger and disappointment on retuitn-" ing home to find that a visitor in our absence
had eaten the hind legs of the moose! From
the manner in which things had been turned upside dowin we realized our visitor was a bear.
Our tent had been thrown down and various
article of camp equipment and our supplies say
orit the ground scattered about for a distance. anc the ground scattered about for a distance
of sixty fet. Not satisid with wreaking hi
displeasure the bear also located our cache
meat and left our larder empty.
meat and lett our rarder empty. . Well
"Well, we did not steep much that night as
we expected our visior to return. And sure
enough hedid. It was after midnight on a clear enough he did. It was after midnight on a clear
moonlight night when we heard an animal.
cautiously approaching the card a moonight night when we heard an animal,
cautiously approaching the camp. Presenty
from a thicket it emerge a grizzly monste,
who s.iffed and listened attentively as thotigh
suspicious of our presence. The next moment suspicious of our presence. The next moment
Ifired and Mr. Grizzly, for such he proved to
be, fell mortally wounded. The bullet had
piecreed his hieatrtand his death strugiles were
soon over. The animal was a male and meas. soon over. The animal was a male and meas-
ured eight feet from the tipoo his nose to the
root of this sail. I was just as glad that we did
not meet him at close quarters. "I had rather a novel experience when out
alone hunting mosese At the end of a two
dyys' trip I found myself reduced to ten cartridges. Late in the afternoon T espoied a burl
moose foul hundred yard distant and blazed
wway. The first shot hit the mark, as the aniaway. The first shot hit the mark, as the an
mal fell prostrate and was unable to rise. The
next moment another moose came into. vie around the corner of a rock near the first ani-
mai. Fired a succession of shots and was de-
lighted to see the second moose fall to the ground. I had now exhausted my cartridges
and cautiously approached only to find that
both animals both animals although wounded in several
places attempted to regain their feet and showed places attempted to regain their feet and showed
every desire to putting up a fight. Under the
circumstances I withdrew and returned to circumstances $I$ withdrew and returneed to
camp. Taking our Indian guides. back. with me we re-visited the scene of the previous day's
encounter, only to find both moose cold in death at the places where they had fallen. I
leantht that my first shot had penetrated both
of the front of the front knees of the bull moose, thius rendering him hors de combat.
"The lateness of the se



 Shece-h hitherto unknown by poot orsmen- back


 Itis almost invaraidy the rute that salmon return to that stream to spawn four years
afterward. That is what is known as the
"Mother. Streat The "Mother Stream Theory", It is called a
theory, and indeed there has been much ar-
gument against it, but actual experience has
proved it to be almost axiomatic. At various proved it
hatcheries, young salmon axiomatic. At various
fry, upon being hatched, have been liberated into the waters
of the stream with distinctive notches cut in of the stream with. distinctive notches cut, in
their tails or fins. Four years later, fishermen or trapmen, having been placed on the alert by
intelligence from the hatchery operators, have
actually taken dozens of these disfigured fish, intellig ence from the hatchery operators, have,
actually taken dozens of these disfigured fish,
now full-grown and returned now full-grown and returned to their mother
stream to spawn. And the writer knows of marks one have retunce wed to any other stream ex-
mapk the one in whose tributa cept the one in whose tributaries they were
hatched. In this instance, marked fish from hatched. In this instance, marked fish from
Puget Sound hatcheries on the Skagit River,
were taken in the nets of fishermen on the Fraser. The Skagit is not a naturural spawning
tream for Sockeye salmon, and the form stream. for Sockeye salmon, and the fish, in
this instance, coming in with millions of other
Sockeyen Sockeyen, undoubtedy followed the course of
the run and entered the Fraser with the rest It in not probable that the "Mother Streant,
instinct is so strong that a few fish would instinct is so strong that a few fish, would
leave millions of their brothers and sisters and
go to where they were hatched. But it is likego to where they were hatched. But it is like-
ly when the mother stream is a natura spawn-
ing pround for their species, and thousands of ing ground for their species, and thousands of
others are returning with them the "Mother
Stream Theory", will invariably hold good. Undoubtedly, the most wonderful record
ever made by a salmon hatchery is that of
Fortmann Fortmann. In the season 1905-6, this hatchery
took $68,755,000$ eggs of Alaska Red, the most important salmon of Northern waters, and in
the spring of 1906, liberated $67,643,000$ young the spring of 1906, liberated $67,643,000$ young
salmon in the Naha astraam, Alaska, on which
it is located the loss being only it is located, the loss being only $1,072,000$ or
I.5 per cent. By natural propagation, the loss on the same number of egrgs would have been
about op per cent.-Daniel L. Pratt in The Out-
ing Magazine. ing Magazine
BIG BEAR WANDERERS INTO NEW A full grown bear wandered leisurely into
New Alberni on Wednesday afternoon. Whither it was bound no one knows, but if it had
kept moving the chances are that it would have
passed through the town unnoticed kept moving the chances are that it would have
passed through the town unnoticed. It stopped
in front of the Somass hotel, and startled the passed tront ough the Somass hotel, and startled the
in fron thater
manager, tho was siting on the verandah and
rolling a cigarette, by sniffing at his tobacco poueh. a awa, you brute e" said the manage
who awas much annoyed by the inpertinnence
the bear, and he threw a handful of Cavendis mixture into to saury eyes. sounded, and soon
Then the alarm was s.and every man and boy in town was out with
some sort of shooting in some sort of shooting implement.
The poor bear had only sixteen chances ou
of the twenty shots that were fired and missed them.
The hide was of no use for the market.
hungry wheel-barrow.-Alberni Pioneer News.

> A FINE COLLECTION

Big game by wholesale is the record of C .
A. V. Peel, a student at Offord, who has returned from a shooting trip in the Arctic re-
gions where he and his party bagged twentywho is a comparatively young man, has. heel,
ed big game in Africa, Canada and the ed big game in Africa, Canada and the Wes-
tern States. In 1906 a museum of his trophies was opened at oxford and these included lions,
leopards, an elephant ten feet tall, zebras, grizzly bears, rhinoceroses, hippopo
several pythuos.- Rod and Gun.
Visitors to Vancouver Island in order to
ake part in the fishing for big (Tyee) salmon on the Campbell River have included Sir John
Rogers, K.C.M.G.; Mr. J. G. Millais Rogers, K.C.M.G.; Mr. J. G. Miilais, the well
known author and big game hunter; Mr.
Powell and Mr. Stern all hailing from Great. Mown author and big game hunter; Mr.
Powell and Mr. Stern, all hailing from Great
Britain; with Mr. Wrigley, director of the U. S.S. Co., of Vancouver, and M. Garswell from
the States. The latter gentleman caught three fish, one of forty-one pounds, a second forty-
nine pound a and a third fifty-six pounds-all
three in one morning's fishing.- a truely, fine three in
catch.
The present automatic shotgun is as homely bar, as complicated and hard to talke down as a motor-cycle, as overrated as its kid brother the
pistor, and its effectiveness consists mostly in
its ability to its ability to
dinary gin
ern Fiela.
the solemn truth


0, Geel I Id ale alaughi


In a cerel tull when 1 wiah;
 en in wemerat hale

## PLENTY OF GOOD BARGAINS FRIDAY

We have a lot more specially purchased merchandise to offer for sale on Friday. All the lines mentioned are so good that it is hard indeed to say which one is the best. However, the sale of Fancy Linens and the offering of Raincoats will no doubt be very popular. The reputation of The Big Store for value-giving is unassailable, Friday's bargain offerings are proofs of that.

Friday Sale of Women's Raincoats
 $\$ 14.50$ to $\$ 22.50$ Raincoats, Friday 512.50












Friday Sale of $\$ 1.25$ Bound Books at 50c
$\qquad$
 the Goliden Morn by Hinkingon.
By Theit Fruits-by

## Special Purchase Sale of Battenburg Runners and Table Cloths

 125 Dozen in the Lot We Place on Sale Friday$\qquad$ able values. We have them for you on Friday

## 25c Battenbarg Doylies, 10 C

 BATTENBERG DOYLIES, about Io dozen to.elll, good designs, reg. price 25c. Friday .. ... . . 10 C BATTENBE Battenburg Doylies, 25c.
 $\$ 1.00$ Fancy Centres, 50 c BATTENBERG CENTRES, fancy table centre
assortment, regular selling price $\$ 1.00$. assortm

50c and 65c Fancy Centres, 25c
BATTENBERG CENTRES, sizes 18 and 20 inches, goo
patterns, regular prices 50 c and 65 c .
Friday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
$\$ 1.75$ Fancy Centres for 75 c

 25 and 35 C Qualitioe, Friday 10 c


 stock for sis during the wisitet months wh
there is so much sexing to do Regular

Friday Sale of Linens









New Novels Just Received | The Hermit and the Wild Woman-by Edith |
| :--- |
| Wharton |
| \$1.2. |







## FRIDAY SALE OF NEW SILKS

## Splendid Bargains are These Mentioned

 35 C
 35 C






Household Necessities at Savings


Friday $\$ 1.00$ Day in the Shoe Department
$\$ 1.00$

 Girls' $\$ 1.50$ Boots
Youths'
prices consi.
attendance.

## attendanc

Sizes 8 to ro, Children's Pebble Le




## Friday's Men's Furnishing Specials



Handsome New Blouses


 * colored stripes, in pink, fine zephyr, white grounds with colored stripes, in pink, fawn, heliorrope, green, blue and
black Entire front and back composerd of one inch tucks, the
Gibson style, fancy white eollars, stiff cuffs of TAILORED WATSTS in blue, fawn and black, Peter Pan front with pocket and
Gibson shoulders, sleeves three-quarter length Gibson shoulfers, sleeves three-quarter length with broad
turnover cuff of material price TAILORED WAIST, colored zephyr, in green, light blue, and edged with Front entirely of hals of white thine.
with white linen, all sizes. Price.

