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COLUMBIA DISC RECORDS AT CUT PRICES

7-INCH DISCS, were 35c, now..... 20c
10-INCH DISCS, were 75c, now..... 50c
12-INCH DISCS, were \$1.25, now..... 85c

Have you heard the 4 new Edison Lauder Records?
They are Dandies

LOOK OUT FOR THREE NEW VICTOR LAUDER RECORDS—WILL BE ON SALE OCTOBER 10th.

FLETCHER BROS.,

TALKING MACHINE HEADQUARTERS
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To Satisfy Epicurean Tastes

- Imported French Prunes, per lb..... 25c
- Smyrna Figs, per 10..... 50c
- Smyrna Figs, per bottle..... 50c and 50c
- Smyrna Figs, per bottle..... 50c
- Stuffed Dates, per bottle..... 50c
- Place Fruits, per box..... 75c
- Roasted Chestnuts in Syrup, per bottle..... 75c
- Almonds and Table Raisins, per bottle..... 25c
- Pistachio Nuts, per bottle..... 25c
- Rose Leaves, per bottle..... 25c
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- Crumpets, per dozen..... 20c

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The greatest delicacy in the poultry line—you should try them.

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers 1317 Government Street
Where you get good things to eat and drink.

Save All Your Cream

U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more Cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a

U.S. Cream Separator Has only 2 parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other excellent advantages. Call and see U. S.

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Phone 59 Victoria, B.C. Agents 544-545 Yates St.

INAUGURATE CAMPAIGN FOR LOCAL OPTION

Public Meeting of Local Temperance Societies to Be Held Next Week

At a recent meeting of the Ministerial association of this city, a committee was appointed, with instructions to write to the ministerial associations in other centres in the province with the view of uniting in those centres as well as here, the several church temperance organizations and citizens leagues, for the purpose of concentrating their efforts in the advertisement of the cause of local option. It was felt that in this city, they had been handicapped in their efforts to accomplish this object, through a multiplicity of agencies each working in its own way, and sometimes with the result of hindering the progress of the very objects, which they all had expressed at heart, (1) the securing of a local option law, and (2) the bringing of this law into effective operation, throughout the province, while in order the better to reach a final decision in this matter, a general meeting of all these organizations will be held on Tuesday next, the 29th inst., when, if it be possible, it is intended to organize a large local option committee to work among the residents of this city towards these ends: (1) to secure a local option law, and (2) in favor of an appeal to the provincial

legislature to pass a local option law, and (2) to labor for the adoption of a local option measure, in every municipality in this province, after the passage of this measure has been effected. The committee which at the moment has this matter under consideration, is composed of Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Spencer, and Rev. H. A. Carson.

ONE DOLLAR FARE ON C. P. R. STEAMERS

Passengers From Victoria to Vancouver Can Travel by Seattle for Cheap Rate

A rate of one dollar for the round trip between Victoria and Vancouver by way of Seattle, has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway company coming into effect yesterday. The fare now prevailing on the Victoria-Seattle steamer the fare is \$1, but a rate of \$1 will be given for the through passage with stop-over at Seattle. This rate is good from Victoria to Vancouver or vice versa by way of Seattle. The fare on the opposition steamers is \$1.25.

Delta vs. V. V. & E.

Vancouver, Sept. 25.—The municipality of Delta is again applying to the supreme court for an injunction to restrain the V. V. & E. Railway company from obstructing the River road, also known as Ladner highway, an obstruction which it is claimed causes some of the farmers of the locality an extra journey of twelve miles. The railway claims that they offer an alternative route as good as the one obstructed.

FINANCIAL EXPERT RETURNS FROM NORTH

Mr. Moreton Frewen Discusses Prince Rupert and Its Prospects

(From Friday's Daily)

Mr. Moreton Frewen, the well known British financial expert and apostle of bi-metallicism, was in the city yesterday. He had just returned from Prince Rupert. Asked about his impressions of that coming city, he said: "Any visitor to Rupert will return much impressed. In some respects the arriving here of a great trunk system of railroads connecting with the local towns of lower Canada will be likely to start quite new currents of traffic. The two principal ways which perhaps most are the surprising wealth of the ocean off the Queen Charlotte islands and the extremely low grades by which the rail reaches that ocean. Acting together these two conditions if they stood alone, must make Rupert an important town. The greatest of these, however, but fisheries are scarcely credible. A single ship with twelve dorries has caught this season over a hundred tons of halibut. I must remember that these are fish of very high quality and that even now by way of Vancouver there is a large and growing market for them in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The mass of these fish and the salmon too which follow the schools of herring in from the deep ocean will be distributed to the coast, not loads all over the middle west, the duty, a cent a pound, will not keep them out of Boston, St. Louis, Chicago. When you recall the wealth that inferior fish, the cod, and a fish present probably in smaller numbers, bring to the New England towns, it is certain that with the development of Rupert as the fish capital of the Pacific will be striking."

"What about minerals?" was asked.

"Oh, that that is another matter in the air. But coal at least is abundant in three hundred miles inland, and everywhere is talking of the precious metals in combination with lead and copper. A great deal is being claimed and apparently on good authority for the Telkwa district. No doubt presently copper will be a something in this. It is the railway grade that chiefly interests me. A single engine will haul a full load from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast with a grade west of only 21 feet to the mile. It will not much of the northwestern wheat trade go to Europe by way of Rupert when the Panama route is open? That will avoid the long haul across the deep winter snows between the Saskatchewan and the Atlantic, or the long detour by way of the coast through the ice and the lake port under canals distribute its loads impartially both east and west instead of pulling empty cars west and getting out all through the winter months, in a position of great economic advantage."

"What about the climate?" was the next query.

"Well, it is very wet, no doubt, very wet, but probably for that reason wholesome. The rainfall reduces its intensity. It is a very healthy climate. Its wealthy class will not doubtly winter in this lovely island of yours. The town is 'dry' and in the place of the drinking water, there is no alcohol. As there is no drink, there is no drinking. And the workers have shaken down to it apparently, and now seem to have a very high moral standard. A carpenter, said to me 'what I should spend in drink will pay for a town lot in four years, and the advance in the value of the lot in the next year. Living there is going to be very cheap for the working classes; the several varieties of fish are priced very handsomely by retail; the presently meat, vegetables and dairy products will come in from the Bulkley valley and from the islands to the westward."

PRINCESS BEATRICE HAS STORMY VOYAGE

Amur Has Second Misfortune Striking Rock at Queen Charlotte Port

(From Saturday's Daily)

The steamer Princess Beatrice, of the P. E. line, which reached port yesterday from Skagway and northern B. C. ports, bringing 100 passengers and 100 cases of salmon landed at Lowe Inlet and Alert Bay, had a stormy passage south. She encountered the heavy gale of Sunday which wrecked the ship at the mouth of the Skeena. The Princess Beatrice was nearly lost when the storm broke, and she put into that port, and remained, the day following. She was loaded with the Coronation Island salmon ship off the coast of British Columbia, and was in that all on board were lost. There was much indignation regarding the steamer yesterday. The vessel did not call at Wrangell, from where the steamer Humboldt, due today at Seattle. "News was brought by the Princess that the steamer Amur was again in misfortune. On Sunday last, she was in collision on Trivet point in the Skeena river with the steamer Vado, of the Pacific Coast Company, which left the ways of the Victoria Machinery Depot yesterday afternoon undergoing repairs. The collision was a serious one, and on the following night, when going into Lockport on the Queen Charlotte Islands the Amur struck a rock on the point, and when entering the harbor, the night being very dark, the steamer was struck. She was thought to have been much damaged. Her stern was slightly twisted as a result of her collision with the Vado.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Andrew Babo was taken from Burton, Ind., to the South Chicago Hospital of the Illinois Steel company yesterday. He is a local organ man for a set of compressed air. He will probably die. He is the victim of a practical joke played at the plant of the East Chicago Cement company, the pleasure of showing it, ably, the one of the most enjoyable, when every event was run off without a hitch and a perfect success. The show was the best manner of the show. Judge Spark expressed himself as to the merits of this, the first horse show held here, and both the Greys and the other classes of the performance.

Another added feature to the evening's performance was the parade of prize winners the animals made a fine showing. The St. Andrew's pipe band, which is one of the best in the province, the whole of the night, the chief features of the performance. The parade of prize winners, the animals made a fine showing. The St. Andrew's pipe band, which is one of the best in the province, the whole of the night, the chief features of the performance. The parade of prize winners, the animals made a fine showing. The St. Andrew's pipe band, which is one of the best in the province, the whole of the night, the chief features of the performance.

SUCCESSFUL CLOSE OF FIRST HORSE SHOW

Week's Events Terminate With Presentation of Prizes to Winners

(From Sunday's Daily)

Victoria's first horse show has finished and while it is impossible to compare it with previous events of its kind, it is quite safe to state that it will be a difficult matter in future years to exceed the high standard set by this year's affair. That horse lovers of Victoria, for five consecutive evenings, attended in large numbers to witness the first of the best grades of horse flesh on this coast speaks volumes for the appropriateness of the show and shows that the standard set by the late show is being looked forward to by Victorians. Despite the threatening weather of last night there was a good attendance. The indications there were had the weather conditions been better. But those who attended were enthusiastic, even more so than on the previous evenings. The great majority stayed for the final act in the presentation of the prizes to the successful exhibitors. The prizes were performed by Mayor Hall, who emphasized the feeling of Victoria horse lovers when he declared that to the headwaters of the Findlay river, then at the head of Lake Tuthada, then went around by Fort Graham, crossing the mouths of the Ingenska and Omnicra rivers via Stuart lake, returning via the Babine and Hazelton. The various classes were well represented. The prizes were presented by Mayor Hall, who emphasized the feeling of Victoria horse lovers when he declared that to the headwaters of the Findlay river, then at the head of Lake Tuthada, then went around by Fort Graham, crossing the mouths of the Ingenska and Omnicra rivers via Stuart lake, returning via the Babine and Hazelton.

DAMAGES NOT LOST BY FALSE DECLARATION

Novel Point Arising Out of the Workmen's Compensation Act is Decided

An interesting point of law has just been decided by Mr. Justice Martin. It arises out of some of the Workmen's Compensation act, which provides for compensation to an injured workman in the event of his being injured by an accident which is attributable solely to his own serious and wilful misconduct.

The injured man was Wm. C. H. Darnley, who was working as a brakeman for the C.P.R. and was injured in the course of his employment. It appears that the C.P.R. will not employ brakemen who are under 20 years of age and applicants for such positions are required to sign a declaration that they are of full age. In this case the plaintiff, admittedly, signed the declaration although he was under age, and County Judge Campbell, who was appointed arbitrator, found that he did so deliberately because he knew that otherwise he could not have obtained the employment. The arbitrator, however, found that the declaration was made with the accident and that the Workmen's Compensation act, which provides for compensation to an injured workman in the event of his being injured by an accident which is attributable solely to his own serious and wilful misconduct.

On the authorities I am of opinion that the mere fact that the plaintiff had told the truth about his age he would not have been employed is not "serious and wilful misconduct" to which the act applies. His employment can be "attributed solely," as is required by sub-section (c). With respect to the release he signed under an order to equalize the amount of \$21 to him thereunder, should not prevent him from recovering the compensation he was entitled to under the act, seeing that it was admitted on the argument that he did not have met with the accident. He also urged the settlement of \$21. Mr. Justice Martin has given his decision in favor of the plaintiff, and it is understood that the matter will be appealed to the full court. The text of the judgment follows: "On the authorities I am of opinion that the mere fact that the plaintiff had told the truth about his age he would not have been employed is not 'serious and wilful misconduct' to which the act applies. 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FRAUDS IN PART OF CHINESE

Scheme Laid Bare Instance of Vic-Merchant

Assistance of Lee Mong... duty minister of Trade and Commissioner of Customs... frauds in part of Chinese... scheme laid bare... instance of vic-merchant...

WHITE LINER FROM FAR EAST

R. M. S. Empress of Japan Brings Large Number of Chinese

THIRTY-THREE PAY TAX Valuable Cargo With Silk Shipments Valued at Over One Million Dollars

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Capt. Robinson, docked at the outer wharf yesterday morning after a rough passage from Yokohama... thirty-three pay tax... valuable cargo with silk shipments valued at over one million dollars...

COAL DEPOSIT IS FOUND ON DEEP BAY

Additional Evidence of the Mineral Wealth of the Island Laid Bare

Another big coal deposit has been located on Vancouver island and development is being arranged... additional evidence of the mineral wealth of the island laid bare...

BOARD OF TRADE MEETS ADMIRAL

Question of Fishing Protection Discussed—Several Vessels Needed

A special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday morning at their rooms for the purpose of considering the very important matter of fisheries protection... several vessels needed...

MR. HAYTER REED ARRIVES IN CITY

Head of C. P. R. Hotel System to Report on Projected Extension

Mr. Reed, who is the manager-in-chief of the C.P.R. hotel system... head of C.P.R. hotel system to report on projected extension...

GOOD WEATHER AIDS LOCAL SEALING FLEET

Take Average of Nearly 400 Skins—Japanese Had Larger Catches

The U. S. revenue cutter Bear, which reached Seward on Friday on her way to Valdez with the crew of the sealed Japanese sealing schooners... good weather aids local sealing fleet...

Campbell's Exquisite Coats. Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children. 'WHAT'S THE USE' of buying a stock coat with all the fine points of fashion missing when—FOR THE SAME MONEY, OR POSSIBLY LESS—we can sell you one of our exquisite coat creations...



Exquisite Coats. 'WHAT'S THE USE' of buying a stock coat with all the fine points of fashion missing when—FOR THE SAME MONEY, OR POSSIBLY LESS—we can sell you one of our exquisite coat creations...

Misses' Department. Our Misses' Department is full of fine and useful garments. We pay just as much attention to the selection of our Misses' Coats and Costumes as to our Adults'. The prices are temptingly low.

Children's Department. This department is now replete with durable and pretty coats and frocks for the little ones. By bringing your children to Campbell's you reduce your cost of living.

Corset Department. The great changes in the cut of this season's costumes and gowns has necessitated radical changes in the shape of corsets; we have all the new shapes and are also Victoria agents for the celebrated NEMO CORSET.

Infants' Department. Every day we are getting new customers to this department because our stock of infants' garments is distinctly in advance of anything in this nature ever shown in the West, and the prices are more reasonable.

HAVE YOU SEEN Our Opera Cloaks? The Ladies' Store. ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. 1010 Gov't St. SMALL PROFITS QUICK RETURNS.

The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive.



since the frauds at ago the government.

since the frauds at ago the government... and fifty thousand... since the frauds at ago the government...

Simon Fraser Centenary.

The Simon Fraser centenary opens in New Westminster on Tuesday next... Simon Fraser Centenary...

An Ancient Press.

Among the exhibits at the Fraser centenary will be an ancient printing press... An Ancient Press...

CITY OF VICTORIA LOAN IS OVER SUBSCRIBED

The city of Victoria loan was over-subscribed immediately it was placed upon the London market... CITY OF VICTORIA LOAN IS OVER SUBSCRIBED...

Labor Day Tombola

The following Labor Day tombola prizes remain unclaimed... Labor Day Tombola...

Up Country Fairs.

The 41st annual exhibition of the Saanich Agricultural society will be held in Saanichton on Thursday and Friday... Up Country Fairs...

To Be One Day Longer

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Agricultural association, a new innovation was decided upon for next year's exhibition... To Be One Day Longer...

C.P.R. Exhibit

The Canadian Pacific railway has taken the initiative among the railways and has secured a space in the agricultural building of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair... C.P.R. Exhibit...

Result of Competition

The result of the window dressing competition inaugurated by the B. C. Agricultural association, the conditions of which were published in an illustration of the exhibition space show... Result of Competition...

TO OPEN NEW WING OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

The Hon. Mr. McBride will formally open the new portion of St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday afternoon next... TO OPEN NEW WING OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL...

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices. Flour. Royal Household, a bag... THE LOCAL MARKETS...

Indian Photographs for Archives

Twenty-five large and splendid photographs of Indian life with appropriate and striking backgrounds... Indian Photographs for Archives...

FRUIT IN WINDOW ON SALE TOMORROW

You have all noted my unmatched display of fruit grown in and near Victoria. Sale of this exceptional fine fruit starts tomorrow... FRUIT IN WINDOW ON SALE TOMORROW...

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer

Onions 8 lbs for... Apples, per box... W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer...

DROWNED FISHER'S MOUTH

Light and George in Monday's storm... DROWNED FISHER'S MOUTH...

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA

By New British Columbia we mean that area which is bounded on the south by a line drawn due west from Yellow Head Pass to the coast, on the north by a line drawn due east from the head of Portland Canal to the eastern boundary of the province, on the east by the line drawn due west by the Pacific ocean. We include in it the islands of the Queen Charlotte group. This area is about 320 miles wide, measuring north and south on the mainland. Its extent east and west varies. Its area is upwards of 190,000 square miles, exclusive of water surfaces. The Great Trunk Pacific railway will enter it at the southern corner, run northwesterly 121 miles, then easterly 100 miles, then northwesterly 150 miles, or to within 50 miles of the northern boundary, then southwesterly to the ocean. The distance first mentioned is surveyed; the others are measured on the map, and no allowance is made for curvature. The area of the province may be here that north of the area, which we are now describing as New British Columbia, there are 160,000 square miles lying within the province, about which very much remains to be ascertained. We confine our remarks to the area crossed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, because of the energy of the provincial government in pushing surveys and explorations, and the examination of the country by private individuals during the present year enable us to speak of it with greater certainty than has hitherto been possible. This is the region which Mr. McBride had in mind when he spoke of the great responsibility resting upon the provincial administration to develop New British Columbia upon right lines.

It must be at least fifteen years ago, and is probably longer, that a provincial land surveyor, the late A. L. Foudrier, was sent in to examine this region. His report was exceedingly favorable, so much so, indeed, that it was not believed. Men high in official positions discredited his statements, and the public were cautioned at least semi-officially, not to be misled by it. Those who condemned the report knew nothing of the country; they simply could not believe that there was a region of such value in the province. Mr. Foudrier's observations did not take into account the area now mentioned, but only the central part of it, and especially the country lying between the Nechako and the Skeena rivers. When some years later the unfortunate man, in a fit of despondency, induced some said by the failure of prospects in the Nechako work, took his own life, the act was cited by many people as conclusive evidence that his opinion as to the adaptability of the whole province could not be relied upon. We know better now. We know now that Mr. Foudrier was right and the rest of us wrong.

Here are some of the things about which we can speak with certainty, premising, however, that there is much yet to be learned, which will undoubtedly add to the high appreciation which New British Columbia ought to be held. Moresby Island, of the Queen Charlotte group, is known to be rich in minerals. How rich has not yet been demonstrated, but it is a great copper producer is certain. Graham Island, of the same group, is known to be rich in coal, timber and farming lands. Around the Skeena are the finest halibut banks in existence, and other fish are taken in profusion. The climate of the Queen Charlotte Islands is favorable to settlement. The islands closer to the continental shore line are heavily timbered. On some of them are known deposits of economic minerals, and fuller prospecting may be expected to discover others. On the mainland, New British Columbia makes in the valleys of the Naas, the Skeena and its tributaries, the Nechako and its tributaries, the Bulkley, the Nechako, the Oootsa and other valleys, so we shall not go over the ground again. Suffice it to say that there are here hundreds of thousands of acres of good land, enjoying a summer climate that permits the growth of all the staple crops and the hardier fruits, and a winter climate far less severe than that of the Prairie Provinces. The known mineral resources of the country are very extensive. They include coal, copper, gold, silver and iron. The timber is not as large as that found further south, but it forms one of the valuable features of the assets of this undeveloped region.

The settlement of this great and highly promising region has scarcely begun, and next year it ought to be in full swing. The country is certain to attract very many people. It will have at the coast a fine city in Prince Rupert; it will have smaller towns through the interior. It will have mines of various descriptions employing thousands of men. For diversified investment and industries it is perhaps the best part of America open today for occupation. If we except Vancouver Island, the settlement and the development of this great region will have a profound effect upon the future of the parts of British Columbia that are now occupied. Commercially, socially and politically the influence will be enormous. As Mr. McBride has said, the responsibility of providing for the needs of so vast a region is very great. For a long time to come, it will require large outlays without any corresponding revenue. Yet the provincial government will doubtless approach the problem with courage and a broad comprehensive spirit. With the example of Kootenay before our eyes, it is reasonable to expect that judicious outlay in development projects and the provision of the facilities needed by an expanding community will be well repaid. We see no reason why the progress which south-

ern British Columbia has witnessed in the past fifteen years should not be exceeded by what will transpire in New British Columbia.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT

Mr. F. Shepherd of Salem, Oregon, who is the judge of fruit at the exhibition, declares that the display in this line is the best he has seen anywhere in the world. This is high praise. It is worth all that the exhibition has done to give. When a visitor looks at the display of fruit he is not surprised that Mr. Shepherd should have said what he did about it. Every effort ought to be made to let the world know about our capabilities in the matter of fruit-growing. We are not now referring to what ought to be done for the province as a whole. The provincial government is attending to that part of the work and has in mind the capabilities of the neighborhood of Victoria, for it was the fruit from this section which elicited the remarkable encomium from Mr. Shepherd. Scientific fruit-growing is a new thing on Vancouver Island. The business of raising such crops as apples, pears, cherries and plums here, but it is only within recent years that the fruit industry has become a feature of the province. The result has already equalled the most sanguine expectations, and yet there is much more to be done. The Saanich Peninsula that can be profitably used in this industry, and now that the fruit of the present year has been gathered an exhibit which has been described as the finest in the world, we look forward more hopefully than ever to the time when the province, miles around Victoria will be little else than an unbroken series of fruit farms.

THE TIMBER PROBLEM.

The restoration of the timber of Canada is only second in importance to the preservation of existing forests from destruction by fire or from injudicious exploitation. We pointed out a few days ago the great cost of reforestation, and have on several occasions referred to the necessity of co-operation between the governments of the provinces and the owners of timber lands. The Toronto News thus discusses the problem as it applies to Ontario: In Ontario the government is free to adopt modern methods in the large areas that have not yet been licensed, and to cut over the same in such a way as to keep a crop of young timber growing. But what about the limits which have been licensed, and wherein the land is not fitted for agriculture? If the land were fit for farming the law provides how the lumberman may have his lease terminated, but where no sensible man would suggest farming, how is a period to be put to the lease? These leases, according to custom, dating back to the settlement of Upper Canada, are yearly permits to cut timber, but by long custom they have come to be viewed by lumbermen at all events as perpetual leases, or at all events, very long term leases. These men pay into the provincial treasury a revenue of about two millions per year, and it is the cash which they hand in that keeps the province from direct taxation. Naturally the government could not be expected to deal with them as if they were a set of freebooters and pirates. Yet if the province of Ontario is to get the full value of these old limits there must be a time when the lumbermen conclude that it may be better to the work of reforestation and in time sell the land over again. This is the big problem which faces Ontario, not the planting of a few thousand or a few million trees. How are these limits to be got back on terms which will be to the benefit of both parties? Shall there be a time limit fixed now, or shall there be some form of compensation? These are the questions which the thinking men of this province should consider, because they are surely coming to the front, and they cannot be settled by Ministers unless there is an informed body of public opinion ready to support the Ministers when they do act.

We are under the impression that our New Brunswick exchanges can make a valuable contribution to this important subject. Along the line of railway from Woodstock to St. Andrews there is a growth of timber that is not very old, at least there was such a growth fifteen or so years ago. It is chiefly pine and we have understood that its existence was due to the foresight of lumbermen who strewed pine cones broadcast over considerable areas. Is this the case, and if so, what is the history of the transaction?

LORD MILNER'S VISIT

Lord Milner is coming to Canada. We may assume that this distinguished imperial statesman will journey across the continent and that we will have the pleasure of welcoming him to Victoria. But the visit of a man of his ability, reputation and great services to his country has more than a local importance. He has been taught in no narrow school. He is a man whose opportunities for observation have been wide and whose opinions have been formed after great practical experience in the broader matters of British policy. To him the relation of the Dominions beyond seas to the Mother Land is no mere fiction of the imagination. He knows its real character; he has had exceptional facilities for getting in touch with the sentiment of Colonial peoples. He will come to Canada with an open mind, and yet as one trained to observe upon anything to which we look forward with more hopeful expectations than to this visit. We quote in full the observations of the Standard of Empire on this subject: The approaching visit of Lord Milner to Canada will give the people of the Dominion what will no doubt be a welcome opportunity of forming a first-hand judgment of a statesman who occupies a unique position in the world of politics, and who seems to be destined to play a very large part in the history of the Empire. Lord Milner stands in a place by himself, because he belongs to an entirely new school of political thought; he is the only prominent man in the public life of the Empire who can be described as an imperialist opposed to a party politician. We are happy in the possession of many imperial statesmen, in both political parties at home and in the Overseas Dominions; but none of them are entirely free from the fettering chain of party claims and ideas. The British Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition in England, in Canada, in Australia, or elsewhere are bound to keep uppermost in their minds the interests of their own particular countries and parties; there must, of necessity, come a time when their action or their judgment in an imperial question will be influenced

by local considerations. In Lord Milner's case the influence of party is absolutely non-existent; though he speaks his opinions from a party platform it cannot be said that he is a regular member of that party, or that the regular members of that party hold his opinions. On the contrary, he has often warned his hearers of the unorthodoxy of his views, and his speeches have in some instances received the warm approval of both parties in England. A long and particularly brilliant career in the public service, in which he has filled the highest posts in the gift of the Crown and handled some of the most delicate and difficult of the Empire's problems, has placed him on a plane far above that of the mere party politician. The art which has made him so well known to him; he could not, if he would, regard an Imperial question with one eye on the pressure-gauge of political feeling and one only on the Imperial interests at stake. In all the work he has undertaken, in all the speeches he has delivered, he has tried to avoid the evils of opportunism and mere expediency, to look beyond the limited horizon of the present, and to see the needs of the Empire. No man in his public capacity has been more bitterly or more unjustly criticized than Lord Milner. His steadfast refusal to buy approval of his position by the slightest concession to popular or particularist prejudices has cost him the business of his office, or experience, would, in the end, be harmful in the long run.

His estimate of the history of the Empire, and the history of the present, is so wise and so sound, and his judgment is so good, and his courage is so great, and his disinterestedness is so marked, that we have only to turn to the history of the Empire during the last hundred years to note the disastrous effect of his judgment on party politics, of political corruption and of narrow-minded opportunism. The policy of the country, as long as that system of wholesale corruption, under which political parties bought and sold their offices, prevailed, has so long as British statesmen thought of the future well-being of their country, and so long as they were at the expense of their party to their party of dishonouring and holding on to power, the Empire made no progress. The Colonial Government has done for the country, or that had been won by gallant men, in spite of an incompetent and inefficient, either of themselves or as the case of the thirteen States of America, or languished for want of nourishment and support. By effort was made to direct the stream of emigration from the Motherland into imperial channels, and for many years a hundred years ago, practically the whole surplus population of Britain was lost to the flag. Careless or incapable statesmen have since been in charge of the period of Imperial decay, and we have seen the result of political corruption in England and the granting of responsible government to the Colonies. Today we have men in all parts of the Empire who are capable of developing a truly imperial policy, ambitious in the best sense of the word, far-seeing, practical, purposeful, and, above all things, unswerving. The Imperial policy of the present is there, but the means to carry it out are lacking. The exigencies of party politics obscure themselves, and make it difficult to get on with the task which follows the strict path of Imperial duty; there is a tendency amongst the people to forget that the Empire is theirs, and that the Empire is theirs by their own well-being; we are apt to doze off, to become fat and contented, to lose interest in our muscles and keeping ourselves fit for all emergencies. The mission of men like Lord Milner, who have no fortune to guard, no selfish interests to serve, no political axes to grind, is to wake us awake with the call of duty. We must get on with the work of wandering eyes, and we must be able to stand up to our full Imperial policy, to urge our faltering steps along the only road that leads to a great and glorious future. Of the success of his visit to Canada there can be no doubt, for he is going there to learn and not to teach except the gospel of Imperial progress.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

A brief review of the history of the Japanese immigration question will show the correctness of the contentions that in the treatment of this very important matter the Dominion Government quite lost sight of the interests of this part of Canada, and that although British Columbia was represented in the Cabinet by Mr. Templeman, although at that time he was without office, the views of the people of this province were wholly ignored. The treaty with Japan, about which so much has been said, was not the agreement which is known as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but a commercial treaty negotiated in 1894. It did not apply in terms to the self-governing colonies, but was brought to the notice of the Canadian Government in due course and we find that in 1895 when the Conservatives were in office an order-in-Council was passed in which it was stated that "it might well happen that the governments of the Colonies would find themselves forced to take measures to restrict, suspend or prohibit the immigration of Japanese. A reference was also made to a proviso in the treaty between Japan and the United States, to the following effect: "It is understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding articles do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries," and the order-in-council went on to recommend that there should be a similar provision in the proposed Anglo-Japanese treaty as affected Canada, the word "laborers" being extended to include artisans. This recommendation the Canadian Government was communicated to Japan and in February 1896

the government of that country acquiesced in it. Nothing further was done until July 1899, when the Liberal Government came into office. At that time, Sir Richard Cartwright, referring to a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State, inquired if Canada would adhere to the treaty, presented a report to the Cabinet in which he recommended that the treaty should be adhered to but said nothing whatever about the immigration of laborers or artisans. On September 21, 1899, Mr. Chamberlain notified the Canadian Government that Queensland had refused to accept the treaty unless given freedom of access as regards immigration, and to this Japan acceded, a protocol having been adopted providing that the treaty should not affect the immigration of laborers or artisans into Queensland as it might be regulated or prohibited by any laws then or hereafter in force in that country. In 1905 the discussion of the treaty was again resumed, and we find among the papers submitted that the treaty should be adhered to with the following despatch to the Governor-General from Lord Lytton dated July 14:

"Referring to your confidential despatch of 7th June, should Japanese Government be informed that your Government would adhere to the treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention of 1895 under the same terms and conditions as Queensland in 1897, with the proviso that the Government should extend to any other colonies adhering within prescribed period, the same conditions as to immigration in first and third articles of treaty shall not in any way affect laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of laborers, artisans, police and public security, which are in force or hereafter may be enacted in Japan or in any other colony, that treaty shall cease to be binding as between Japan and colony at expiration of twelve months after notice has been given on either side of desire to terminate same."

"On your Government prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve, by the efforts made in the case from speech of Minister of Agriculture in Canadian Parliament, June 28, 1899, and in the following day the Colonial Secretary telegraphed to ask what conclusion the Canadian Government had reached in reference to the question asked in his despatch of July 14, above quoted and the following reply was sent: "In answer to your telegram of July 14 responsible ministers are prepared to adhere to Japanese treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention of 1895, absolutely and without reserve, and do not share the opinion of the people of British Columbia on this subject, should not have taken the same right as Queensland preserved for herself but we cannot understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his despatch to the British Empire, should have set in the Cabinet and given his assent to an arrangement so hostile to the best interests of this province. There is no reason why we should be true course for the people of this continent, who are opposed to Japanese immigration, to take in the present emergency, to give their assent to the defeat of Mr. Templeman. There is no other way in which they can declare in the governments at Ottawa and Tokyo in regard to this exceedingly important question are. By the election of Mr. Barnard our only hope to make their sentiments known."

"It seems as if some means might be provided for the relief of the unfortunate people of Glasgow whose only demand is that they shall be given an opportunity to earn a living by honest labor. Is our civilization breaking down?"

Cowichan has covered itself with glory by the exhibits at the Fair. There are plenty of fine farming regions in British Columbia, but none that surpass in variety and excellence, the charming section of which Duncan is the business centre. For vegetables, fruit, cattle, horses and, last but by no means least, people, Cowichan will not suffer by comparison with any part of the world.

An exhibition of the products of co-operative labor is now in progress at the Crystal Palace, London. This is the twenty-first exhibition of the kind. It is announced that there are now upwards of 1600 co-operative societies in England. Last year the membership numbered 2,484,088. The sales of the year amounted to \$500,000,000 in round numbers, of which \$200,000,000 were profit. This is a splendid showing. The scene was the Main Building at the Exhibition. The dramatic persons were a well-known Victorian, who took a special interest in the Tranquillo Sanatorium, and two farmers, who may hail from any place. They were standing at the fruit, and one of the farmers, referring to the Tranquillo display, said: "I'm told that they have to irrigate the land there to get good results. His farmer friend smiled and said: 'Irrigate, you mean.' But the Victoria man said: 'No. Irrigate the soil for the more you irrigate it with cultivation the better fruit you can grow.' Moderate irrigation and abundant irrigation would make no difference in the British Columbia blossom like the rose.

SILVERWARE SHOWING

Of Special Merit in This Big Department of Ours

Are you acquainted with the many excellent offerings of our Silverware department, do you know what splendid values this department shows? A look through our Silverware department will disclose a host of interesting articles marked at still more interesting prices. The department is teeming with excellent pieces suitable for Autumn Wedding Gifts or for use on your own table. Nothing but the finest quality ware ever finds a place on our shelves, and in addition to the makers' stamp of quality and guarantee, we give our own word to "make good" any dissatisfaction, should there be occasion. Such lines as "1847 Rogers Bros." and "Meriden" you'll find here. Come in and stroll through—you'll find much to interest you.

- PICKLE CASTERS, six styles. Each \$2.50 to \$5.00
- BUTTER DISHES, Each \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50
- FRUIT STANDS, Each \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 to \$9.00
- SOUP TUREENS, Each.....\$10.00
- CHEESE SCOOPS, Each.....\$1.75
- FRUIT KNIVES, doz. from \$6.00
- BUTTER KNIVES, Each.....\$6.00
- DESSERT KNIVES, dozen.....\$4.25
- BERRY SPOONS, \$2.00 to\$2.50
- GRAVY LADLES, Each.....\$1.50
- SUGAR TONGS, Each.....\$1.50
- SALT SPOONS, each.....\$3.00
- OYSTER FORKS, doz.....\$6.00
- OLIVE SPOONS, each.....\$1.00
- BREAD BOARDS, silver mounted, Each.....\$5.00
- A. D. COFFEE SPOONS, one dozen.....\$4.00

Pleased to Show You These



TEA SETS, ETC. AND WEAPONS. NEW AND MODERN. BY KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC. 1847 ROGERS BROS.

- TEA SETS, 5 pieces \$30.00, \$25.00
- CHOCOLATE POTS, Each.....\$7.50
- BON BON TRAYS, Each \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00
- NET BOWLS, Each.....\$5.00
- CAKE BASKETS, Each \$4.00, \$4.50 to \$7.00
- CAKE PLATES, Each.....\$4.50
- BREAD TRAYS, Each.....\$3.75
- CHILD'S CUPS, \$1.00 to.....\$1.25
- NAPKIN RINGS, Each.....\$1.00
- KNIFE RESTS, Each.....\$1.50
- IND. CASTERS, Salt and Pepper, Each \$1.50, \$1.75 to\$3.00
- SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, Per pair, 40c, 50c, \$1.25, to \$3.00
- BAKE DISHES, Each.....\$7.50
- CARD RECEIVERS, Each.....\$2.50
- SOAP BOXES, Each \$1.50, \$2.50
- SHAVING MUGS, Each \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00

Many Other Items

Your Blanket Store

Is Ready for You With Fine Values
Doesn't an extra blanket "feel good" these cool nights? Just enough frost to remind us that Winter is coming soon. Blankets you'll surely need, and now is an excellent time to purchase them. We have a great reputation for selling blankets of real worth—all wool, full weight, liberal sizes. We have new stocks to offer you now—a great range of styles and prices. Come in soon.

Newest Linoleum Styles

We have a splendid range of new Linoleum patterns, fresh from Britain's best makers—some specially attractive designs, indeed, and we would appreciate very much an opportunity to show you these on our Second Floor. There is a splendid choice of patterns and sizes, and all are marked at the fairest of prices.

A Fire Furniture Show

In One of Our Windows—See It
We are showing in one of our Government street windows a few of the very latest ideas in Fire Furniture—new arrivals that should please you. Now is the time to purchase such needs. Nights are cool enough for a grate fire—it dispels the chill of early Autumn.
FIRE SETS—Tongs, poker and shovel, in brass or steel, from \$2.50
ANDIRONS—Quaint and odd designs, Wrought iron. Strongly built. Per pair \$2.00
KERBS—Wrought iron. Several sizes and designs. From, each \$1.75
KERBS—In Wrought Iron and Brass. Assortment of styles and sizes. From \$2.25
KERBS—In Brass. Stylish looking and hard wearing. Priced from, each \$9.50
FIRE SUITES—In handsome, brass, kerb, tongs, poker, shovel and rest. From \$24.00
FIRE SUITES—In antique copper, kerb, tongs, poker, shovel and rest. From \$25.00
A host of other articles at easy prices. Come and see the offerings today.

SOME FURNITURE ITEMS FOR YOUR BEDROOM

Chiffoniere Values of Unusual Merit Are Offered You Here.



Just to have every dressing need at hand when wanted, well and conveniently arranged, protected from dust and well kept, is worth while. A Chiffonier offers just such convenient and satisfactory service. With drawers in plenty and of useful sizes, a cupboard or deep drawer for hats, a mirror of quality and of liberal proportions, a chiffonier is one of the most servicable and necessary articles one could put into the home.



- These chiffoniers of ours are attractive in design and finely finished, and add greatly to the appearance of any bedroom. Prices are reasonable indeed. You'll never regret the outlay if you invest in one of these—convenience and service will amply repay you. Third and fourth floors.
- CHIFFONIER—A very fine low-priced chiffonier style. Has five large drawers and square-shaped beveled mirror. Made of finest elm, finely finished. Price\$15.00
 - CHIFFONIER—A bow front style with three large and two small drawers, cupboard, shaped bevel mirror of fine quality. Finished a handsome golden oak. Price, each, only\$22.50
 - CHIFFONIER—A very finely finished surface oak chiffonier with three large and two small drawers and two deep drawers. Square-shaped bevel mirror. Fairly priced.\$22.50
 - CHIFFONIER—A low-priced style in golden finished surface oak. This style has three large and two small drawers, cupboard and bevel mirror. Good value at, each \$16.00

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHOPPING BY MAIL"?

A mail order service such as ours makes shopping by mail a safe and satisfactory way. It brings within your reach the offerings of this western country's finest Home Furnishing store, and makes the comfortable furnishing of your home an easy matter indeed.—Choosing easy—prices easy.

AUTUMN STYLES IN CARPETS NOW OFFERED YOU IN OUR CARPET DEPT. SECOND FLOOR

FURNISHERS OF HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS, Complete and Good

Weiler Bros

MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

That Art is Better!

ANOTHER CROWD AT EXHIBITION

Admiral Attractions and Beautiful Weather Features of Fourth Day

(From Saturday's Daily)

Another bumper crowd, unexceptional weather, and a series of admirable attractions marked the fourth day of Victoria's annual exhibition. While yesterday's attendance did not come within a long way of reaching the record established on Thursday it was exceedingly creditable. Over 8,000 paid admission at the main gates which brings the total number having visited the grounds since the opening day up to the creditable figure of 38,000. Of course, this is only an approximate estimate, it being impossible to obtain an exact account while the show is at its height.

The judging of the stock was brought to a conclusion in an appropriate manner yesterday morning when some of the comparatively inexperienced fanciers were given an opportunity to test their skill in picking the winners. There were two distinct contests, one for men over twenty-one years of age, and another for the younger enthusiasts. In the first there were a large number of entries and R. W. Hodgson, provincial live stock commissioner, who officiated, had some difficulty in deciding which displayed the keenest insight into the requisites of the blue ribbon animal. After each had been given a trial Mr. Hodgson placed those who entered the competition for men above twenty-one years: 1st, D. J. Thompson, 2nd, J. Morrison; 3rd, James Turner; 4th, H. Bamford; 5th, J. Patterson; 6th, J. Thompson. The youths then were confronted with the same problem, and according to Mr. Hodgson, displayed a marked capacity for selecting those entitled to the premier honors. The results follow: 1st, W. Maynard; 2nd, D. Grimmer; 3rd, J. Aitken; 4th, S. Laurie; 5th, T. Holmes; 6th, A. Melbourne.

Class 1.—Red Faced Cattle.
Bull, three years and over—1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Bull, one year and under two, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Senior bull calf—1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 2.—Chester White.
Bull, one year and under two—1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Junior heifer, yearling—1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 3.—Lincolns.
Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis.
Ram, shearing—1, A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis.

Class 4.—Leicester.
Ram, two shears or over—1, J. H. Hadwin, Duncan.
Ewe, shearing—1 and 2, Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack.

Class 5.—Southdowns.
Ram, two shears or over—1, D. Evans & Son, Somers.
Ewe, two shears or over—1, 2 and 3, Dr. Watt, Victoria.

Class 6.—Oxford Downs.
Ram, two shears or over—1, Mr. Davie, Ladner.
Ewe, shearing—1, Mr. Davie, Ladner.

Class 7.—Hampshires.
Ram, shearing—1, Mr. Richardson, Port Gulchion.
Ewe, shearing—1, Mr. Richardson, Port Gulchion.

Class 8.—Bacon Hogs.
Best Bacon Hog, any age, owned and bred by exhibitor, 1, Joseph Thompson, Westham Island; 2, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack; 3, Alex. Davie, Ladner; 4, F. Thompson, Westham Island.

Class 9.—Sussex.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 10.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 11.—Poland Chinas.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 12.—Yorkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, H. Webb, Sardis.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 13.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 14.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 15.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 16.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 17.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 18.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 19.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 20.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 21.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 22.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Class 23.—Berkshires.
Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.
Sow, over six and under twelve months, 1, 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Commercial Fruit (Open).
Best display, 3 commercial varieties fall apples, 2 boxes of each variety, 1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, F. R. Nunn, Colquhoun; 3, Thomas Brydon, Victoria.

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Crab Apples and Packed Fruit.
Nectarines, 5—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, Andrew Wood, city.
Crab apples, transcendent, 12—1, W. N. Noble, Bay; 2, Thos. Kingscote, Heal P.O.

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Nectarines, 5—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, Andrew Wood, city.
Crab apples, transcendent, 12—1, W. N. Noble, Bay; 2, Thos. Kingscote, Heal P.O.

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The big black plug.

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

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The Lorain is a work of art. Do not fail to see a Lorain. Let us tell you about its merits. And you will enthuse with us.

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Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingines Camp will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

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NOTICE

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New Designs and Styles in all kinds of **Polished Oak Mantels**.

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Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

EVERY DAY

of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and valises always on hand.

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H. A. SCHIVEN, B.A., Vice-President.
W. R. ROBERTS, Gregg Short-hand.
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FOR SALE—To make room I have to sell one grade cow, registered Jersey cow and two exceptionally fine young Jersey bulls, all from prize-winning stock. See me at the Victoria Fair where I shall be exhibiting. G. Worthy Bellhouse, breeder of pure bred Jersey cattle, Galiano Island.

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FIFTY THOUSAND
SAW EXHIBITION

Week's Attendance Large at
Most Successful of Vic-
toria's Fairs

CLOSING DAY FEATURES

Races and Special Attractions
Delighted Big Crowd of
"Get Away" Day

(From Sunday's Daily)

The final day of the Victoria exhibition found citizens and visitors alike desirous of viewing the horse races, the various special attractions of making a last tour of the buildings containing the many beautiful displays which have so materially contributed towards the success of the 1908 reputation of establishing a record in the annals of the B. C. Agricultural association. Thus when the first event of the afternoon programme was called, the grounds once more were thronged, the grand stand was filled to its capacity, and carriage and pedestrian numbering hundreds lined the track. That the entertainment afforded was appreciated there can be no doubt. For all these reasons, but principally because Victoria's exhibition was growing in its scope by leaps and bounds each year, he was strongly of the opinion that no time should be lost in making the additional provision outlined for the exhibition of 1909.

The second proposal which Mr. Smart made was that there should be a larger Grand Stand. "We should have new structures, of modern design, capable of holding between 6,000 and 8,000 people." That was the statement the secretary made in this regard and then he went on to give his reasons for the opinion that such was imperative. On Thursday, when there was an attendance of 14,000, he pointed out that the stand was crowded beyond its capacity, and that then there was a throng standing about the track, the major portion of which would have been willing to spend twenty-five cents if they thought they could obtain seats. But they knew that the attempt would be futile and so resigned themselves to staying on the grounds. Much the same, he said, was the case on Wednesday, Friday and on Saturday. Though the gate receipts on those days were not as large as on Thursday, the Grand Stand seats were at a premium. Under such circumstances there was no doubt that the cost of the erection of a new structure, along up-to-date lines, having provision for taking care of at least half of the average number that might be expected to attend daily, would be well repaid by the returns.

The erection of more and better stands on the stock was the third and last improvement which the secretary thought should be undertaken before the next show. This was equally as necessary, according to his ideas, as the improvements referred to because the attraction of Victoria of a large entry of pure bred horses, of the various classes, and high class cattle, depends on whether the facilities which the management had to offer for their care during the week were adequate. If the fanciers once placed Victoria on their black list one of the greatest drawing cards in the possession of the exhibition and, certainly, one of the strongest factors in the promotion of its success vice versa, would be removed. It is true, it is true, that the stock entered had been given every possible attention. The stockman had not gone away dissatisfied. This year, it had been the same, he demonstrated that there had been two protests. But he, and he felt that members of the executive were of the same mind, though had their ambition should not be to send competitors away lukewarm in their praise but to so anticipate their needs as to have the week full of enthusiasm, thus forming the best possible advertisement of the Vancouver island provincial show.

Mr. Smart did not want his remarks to be misconstrued. While he had mentioned improvements which he was anxious to see made he felt assured that there were few who would say that the directors had not made the best of the fair under the circumstances. But for the rain on Wednesday, which had been set apart as a picnic holiday, it would have paid handsomely. Just what the results would be was not in a position to state but he thought that it would prove much the same, perhaps slightly better, than last year.

His Worship Mayor Hall, interviewed yesterday, stated that there could be no question but that the exhibition had been a notable success in every respect. The daily programme of attractions had been brought off smoothly and, quite evidently, they had been appreciated by the general public. The most important feature of the exhibition was the industrial, the agricultural and the stock exhibits. This year in each case there were more entries and, on the whole, better quality than heretofore. Moreover, the judging had given eminent satisfaction.

These two points, he thought should be taken as the index to the show. If that were done there was no other conclusion possible than that the exhibition was one of the finest yet held under the auspices of the B. C. Agricultural association.

One of the directors of the society under whose auspices the fair was held and one who is always prominently identified with anything Victorian in its character is D. Helmecken, K.C., expressed himself without hesitation yesterday when he was asked his opinion of the past exhibition. He thought it had been managed in a masterly manner and he was of the opinion that J. E. Smart, the secretary, and those associated with him, should be accorded every credit for the satisfactory results of their indefatigable efforts. While the show was a success, Mr. Helmecken also thought that the facilities were not altogether satisfactory and that the experience gained during the past week would lead to the suggestion of improvements, which if carried into effect would materially promote the interests of next year's show. While on this subject Mr. Helmecken mentioned a feature which he had been successful in obtaining for the exhibition of 1909. While in conversation with Capt. Balcom, of the Pacific Whaling company, Mr. Helmecken exacted a promise that he would send an exhibition of walrus, of the whaling industry, to Victoria next fall. The captain stated that it would be of a character which would permit the public to glean a considerable idea of the whale and the various uses to which its hide, bones and flesh are put in industry. He thought that such a display would be highly satisfactory and an opinion with which Mr. Helmecken heartily agreed.

That the Douglas fir and the cedar of British Columbia can be converted into a commercial commodity of the first importance, apart from its value as lumber, is what is proved by the demonstration of A. Harman, of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper company, in connection with that concern's exhibit which is situated in the machinery building. Mr. Harman has a miniature pulp mill at his disposal wherewith to show the public in a practical way, what can be done with the immense quantities

of the class of wood mentioned which is wasted annually in this province.

Mr. Harman, however, is not satisfied with showing the people the results of the process. As stated he has the means of actually making the paper on the spot and, before the eyes of visitors, he takes a quantity of wood, boils it for eight hours under high pressure, extracts the cellulose from the pot, washes it and then presses the pulp into thin sheets of brown paper. As explained by Mr. Harman the process appears exceedingly simple and his statement that in two years at the outside the industry will develop into one of the most important of the west does not seem to be an exaggeration.

While in the limited space at the disposal of the company at the local show it was impossible to illustrate the methods pursued in obtaining the different by-products Mr. Harman's knowledge of the subject and his clear explanation throws considerable light on just how the various processes work. It is claimed that gas and turpentine, both of the purest quality may be secured from the wood provided it is handled in the proper scientific manner. In fact it is confidently asserted that as much can be secured from a cord of wood treated as it should be as can be gotten from a ton of coal.

Coach Horses.
Two-year-old filly out gelding—Robt. E. Barkley, Westholme. Champion stallion and mare—Diploma, G. E. Cornwall, Vancouver.

Class 12—Hackneys.
Stallion, three years or over—1, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont. 2, G. Watson, Cariboo Rd.; 3, C. Moses, Saanich.
Stallion, two years—1, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.
Brood mare—1, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; 2, G. Sangster, Sidney.
Teld mare or gelding, any age—1, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.
Two-year-old filly—1, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.
Yearling filly—1, Robt. E. Barkley, Westholme.
Foal—1, Jas. Mitchell, City; 2, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; 3, Geo. Sangster, Sidney.
Three animals, the set of one registered sire, all under seven years—1, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; 2, G. Sangster, Sidney.
Champion stallion and mare—1, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.

For best Hackney stallion on exhibition, imported or native bred from imported stock, any age—1, Geo. Sangster, Cariboo Rd.; 2, G. L. Watson, Ingersoll, Ont.; 3, G. L. Watson, Cariboo Rd.; 3, C. Moses, Saanich.
For best yearling Hackney stallion "Endurance" special—1, Robt. E. Barkley, Westholme.
For best foal sired by Hackney stallion "Gold Galore," special—1, K. Porter, City.

Class 13—Thoroughbreds.
Stallion, three years or over—1, Irving H. Wheatcroft, James Island.
Stallion, two years—1, Irving H. Wheatcroft, James Island.
Yearling male or female, any age—1, Irving H. Wheatcroft, James Island; 2 and 3, G. Mitchell, Calgary.
Three-year-old filly—1, and 2, Irving H. Wheatcroft, James Island.
Two-year-old filly—1, Irving H. Wheatcroft, James Island.

Class 14—Shetland Ponies.
Stallion, any age—1, R. Thorburn, Vancouver; 2, A. G. Macdonald, Victoria.
Foal, any age—1, and 2, J. A. Graham, City.

Championship.
Standard bred, coach, Hackney and thoroughbred, any age—1, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.
Female, any age (reserve)—1, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; 2, J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack.

Fowls.
The American Buff Leghorn Club offers for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, each special ribbon—1, Wm. Baylis, City.
Blue Andalusian Club offers special ribbon each for best male and best female blue—1, Bradley-Dyne, Saturna.
American S. C. Brown Leghorn Club offers a silver cup, provided ten or more members show best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, also seven special ribbons (open) as follows: best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet and pen, one for best striped male, one for best hen, one for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, one for best male, one for best female—1, Wm. Baylis, City; 2, Blackstock Bros., City; 3, J. D. West, City.

The American R. C. B. Leghorn Club offers a diploma for best exhibit of rose comb brown leghorns—H. D. Reed, City.
The American Black Minorca Club offers special ribbon each for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1, Blackstock Bros., City; 2, W. Baylis, City.
The International Stock Food Co. offers package International Soup Cure each for best exhibit of: wyanottes, silver wyanottes, blue wyanottes, blue dottle, b. p. rock, white rock, buff s. c. white leghorn, s. c. brown leghorn, s. c. blue leghorn, each of respective classes—1, W. K. Hamilton, City; 2, W. Baylis, City; 3, R. C. Penbury, City; 4, W. C. Ellison, Minneapolis, Minn.

The American Plymouth Rock Club offers to the best shaped barred Plymouth rock male a handsome silk prize badge each for the same for best shaped female, best colored male, and best colored female—Wm. Baylis, City.
The Canadian Barred Rock Club offers silk badges each for best barred rock, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; 2, Wm. Mitchell, City.
The National Columbian Wyandotte Club offers nine ribbons at shows where members are to compete, to be placed as follows: One each for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, one each for best shaped male and best shaped female, one each for best colored male, and one each for best colored female—Wm. Baylis, City.

The American Cornish Club offers club ribbons for first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, and pen, also a silver cup, to be competed for by club members—F. Longland, City.
The Canadian Leghorn Club offers special ribbons each for best colored male, best shaped male, best colored female and best shaped female in each of five classes—1, H. D. Reed, City; 2, Wm. Mitchell, City; 3, Blackstock Bros., City.

Grain.
Collection of not less than 10 varieties of 10 lbs. each, grain and grass seed—1, Mr. H. A. King, Cedar Hill.
Best collection of grain, not less than 10 lbs., special, donated by Victoria Farmers' Institute—1, Mr. H. A. King, Cedar Hill.
Another Crowd At Exhibition
(Continued From Page 5)
Game, any other variety, hen—1, 2, 3, H. M. Fullerton, City.
Game, any other variety, pullet—1,

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Butterick Patterns
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This is the verdict from the heart of fashion—what discerning purchasers the world over truthfully declare. We are reappointed sole agents in Victoria for these unrivalled patterns. Now on sale at this store.

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Latest Ideas in High-Class
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This trademark makes every man a judge of fine hand-tailored garments.

When he finds the Fit-Reform
Wreath, he has found everything
that constitutes the best in tailoring.

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It is a good thing to look for and a mighty good thing to find—and you will always find it in the genuine Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats, made by the founders in Canada of hand-tailored garments.

Suits and Overcoats, \$15 to \$35.

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Pres. Shortland,

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on Page 7.)

- Rhode Island Reds, R.C. pullet—1, W. E. Nachtrieb, City; 2, W. Baylis, City.
- Wyandottes, white, cock—1, W. Baylis, City.
- Wyandottes, white, cockerel—1, W. E. Nachtrieb, City; 2, H. D. Reed, City.
- Wyandottes, hen (white)—W. E. Nachtrieb, City; 2, Thos. Kingscott, Heals P. O.; 3, James Flett, City.
- Wyandottes, white, pullet—1, W. E. Nachtrieb, City; 2, H. D. Reed, City; 3, James Flett, City.
- Wyandottes, Silver-Laced, cockerel—1, R. C. Parberry, City.
- Wyandottes, Silver-Laced, pullet—1, R. C. Parberry, City.
- Wyandottes, Gold-Laced, cock—1, James Flett, City.
- Wyandottes, Gold-Laced, cockerel—1, and 2, James Flett, City.
- Wyandottes, Gold-Laced, hen—1, 2, and 3, James Flett, City.
- Wyandottes, Gold-Laced, pullet—1, 2, and 3, James Flett, City.
- Wyandottes, Buff, cock—1, and 2, W. Baylis, City.
- Wyandottes, Buff, hen—2, W. Baylis, City.
- Wyandottes, Partridge, cock—1, J. T. Smith, City; 2, W. Baylis, City.
- Wyandottes, Partridge, cockerel—1, and 2, W. O. Carter, City.
- Wyandottes, Partridge, hen—1, J. T. Smith, City; 2, W. Baylis, City.
- Wyandottes, Partridge, pullet—1, and 2, H. R. Horn, Maywood; 3, W. O. Carter, Maywood.
- Wyandottes, Pencilled, cockerel—1, and 2, H. D. Reed, City.
- Wyandottes, Pencilled, hen—1, and 2, James Flett, City.
- Wyandottes, Columbia, cock—1, W. Baylis, City.
- Wyandottes, Columbia, pullet—1, W. Baylis, City.
- Bantams, Game, Black Red, cock—1, H. Van Der Colquitt; 2, C. A. Thompson, City.
- Bantams, Game, Black Red, cockerel—1, Cowichan Agricultural Association, Duncan; 2, H. Van Der Colquitt; 3, C. A. Thompson, City.
- Bantams, Game, Black Red, hen—1, and 2, H. Van Der Colquitt, City.
- Bantams, Game, Brown Red, pullet—1, C. A. Thompson, City.
- Bantams, G. Duckwing, Pyle, cock—1, W. E. Nachtrieb, City.
- Bantams, G. Duckwing, Pyle, hen—1, W. E. Nachtrieb, City.
- Bantams, Coghlin, Buff, cock—1, 2, and 3, H. D. Reed, City.
- Bantams, Cochin, Buff, cockerel—1, C. N. Thompson, City; 2, W. E. Nachtrieb, City; 3, C. J. McDowell, hen—1, 2, and 3, C. J. McDowell, City.
- Bantams, Cochin, Buff, pullet—1, A. J. Gray, City; 2, W. E. Nachtrieb, City; 3, H. G. McClellan, City.
- Bantams, Black, hen—1, C. N. Thompson, City.
- Bantams, White, cock—1, Thomas Kingscote, Heals P. O.
- Bantams, Rose Comb, Black—1, Jas. Strong, City; 2, W. J. Dorman, City.
- Bantams, Rose Comb, Black, hen—1, James Strong, City; 2, W. J. Dorman, City; 3, James Strong, City.
- Bantams, Golden Sebright, cock—1, W. E. Nachtrieb, City.
- Bantams, Golden Sebright, hen—1, W. E. Nachtrieb, City.
- Bantams, White Japanese, cock—1, H. D. Reed, City.
- Bantams, White Japanese, hen—1, Edward Bull, Royal Oak.
- Bantams, any other standard variety, cock—1, Miss Olive Duncalfe, City.
- Bantams, any other standard variety, pullet—1, 2, and 3, Miss Olive Duncalfe, City.
- Bantams, any other standard variety, pullet—1, 2, and 3, Miss Olive Duncalfe, City.
- Owls, cock or hen, silver checks—1 and 2, L. Harris, City.
- Owls, cock or hen, any other color—1, 2, 3, H. J. Currie, City.
- Fouters, cock or hen, blue or red plect—1, Joseph E. Smith, City.
- Fouters, cock or hen, any other color—1, 2, H. J. Currie, City.
- Jacobins, cock or hen, any other color—1, Scott & Roberts, City; 2, L. Harris, City; 3, H. J. Currie, City.
- Fantails, cock or hen, white—1, H. J. Currie, City; 2, Joseph E. Smith, City.
- Tumbler, clean legged, cock or hen—1, Scott & Roberts, City; 2, James Strong, City; 3, Scott & Roberts, City.
- Tumbler, clean legged, cock or hen, red—1, Scott & Roberts, City; 2, George E. Martin, City; 3, James Strong, City.
- Tumbler, muffed, cock or hen, black—1, A. T. McDowell, City; 2 and 3, Edward Bull, Royal Oak.
- Tumbler, muffed, cock or hen, any other color—1, 2, 3, James Strong, City.
- Tumbler, any other variety—1, Scott & Roberts, City; 2, A. T. McDowell, City; 3, Scott & Roberts, City.
- Russian trumpeters, cock or hen, any color—1, Robert Hall, City; 2, Joseph E. Smith, City; 3, Robert Edwards, City.
- Show homers, cock or hen, red check—1, Robert Hall, City.
- Show homers, cock or hen, any other color—1, 2, 3, Robert Hall, City.
- Flying homers, cock or hen, any color, likest for flying 300 miles—1, Scott & Roberts, City; 2, A. T. McDowell, City; 3, Geo. E. Martin, City.
- Flying homers, cock or hen, any color, likest for flying 200 miles—1, W. H. Creech, City; 2 and 3, A. T. McDowell, City.
- Flying homers, cock or hen, any color, likest for flying 100 miles—1, W. H. Creech, City; 2, George E. Martin, City; 3, Mr. H. Cousins, City.
- Flying homers, cock or hen, 25 miles—1, and 2, A. T. McDowell, City; 3, L. L. Liddel, City.
- Flying homers, cock or hen, 15 miles—1, and 2, A. T. McDowell, City.
- Rollers, any color—1 and 2, Scott & Roberts, City.
- Class 5—Rabbits and Other Pets.
- Belgian, buck—1, 2, 3, J. P. Sylvester, City.
- Belgian doe—1, 2, 3, J. P. Sylvester, City.
- Common, buck—1, Earle Lamphere, City.
- Guinea pig, Abyssinian, pair—1, W. Baylis, City.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Red Cross No. 2 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Eagle No. 2 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Eagle No. 3 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Eagle No. 5 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Sunrise mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Victoria mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Bureka No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Bureka No. 2 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Red Bug No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Red Bug No. 2 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—Red Diamond No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—F. H. C. No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—F. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
 NOTICE—F. H. C. No. 3 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 ROY C. PRICE, Agent.
 Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
GIVE THE CHILDREN A PLENTY OF FRUIT
AT THE EXHIBITION

Thousands Thronged the Fair Grounds Yesterday Morning and Afternoon
 (From Friday's Daily)
 Complying with the request made by His Worship Mayor Hall, many of the proprietors of business establishments had closed their doors to give their employees an opportunity of participating in the festivities under the big tent which was erected for the purpose of displaying the various fruit and produce which were on hand. The morning and afternoon were spent in the thronged grounds, and the afternoon was particularly so. The company rose to the emergency and the grounds were not so crowded as the morning. The majority of the fruit was of the "Willow" variety, which is the most popular of the fruit of the "Fruit-tives" have the combined effect of the different fruit juices. It is a most invigorating tonic and helps in the digestion of food, and is especially beneficial to the system, and in the treatment of the kidneys, other fruit juices are also on hand, and the proprietors of the company are confident that the fruit-tives will prove to be a most valuable addition to the diet.

ESTATE OF ANNIE CAMP, LATE OF SAANICHOE, B. C.
 Take Notice that probate of the last will and testament of the late Annie Camp has been granted by the Registrar of Probate for the District of the Coast, and that the executrix of said will is Marian B. Dowdney, the executrix of said will, to whom all moneys due to the deceased are payable, and that the office of the said executrix is at the office of the undersigned.
 All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to send full particulars of the same duly verified and sworn to, to the undersigned before the 15th day of November, 1908, after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute to the persons entitled thereto the moneys of the estate, and will regard no notice to claims which are not so verified.
 C. G. CREASE,
 Solicitor for Marian B. Dowdney,
 Dated 15th September, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Nanaimo District, Reserve, Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 18, Range 3, Cranberry District; thence east 30 chains to the bank of Nanaimo River, at the southeast corner of Section 19, Range 3, Cranberry District; thence west 55 chains to the bank of Nanaimo River; thence south 15 chains to place of commencement; containing Section 19, Range 3, and Section 18, Range 3, being a portion of the Indian Reserve, and containing 443 acres, more or less.
 Dated this 15th day of August, 1908.
 W. M. BANNATYNE,
 Registrar of Lands and Works.
 P. Collins, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Nanaimo and Cranberry Districts, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post planted on the bank of Nanaimo River, at the southeast corner of Section 19, Cranberry District; thence east 30 chains; thence north 60 chains to the southeast corner of Section 18, Cranberry District; thence east 30 chains to the bank of Nanaimo River; thence south 15 chains to place of commencement; containing Section 19, Range 3, and Section 18, Range 3, being a portion of the Indian Reserve, and containing 443 acres, more or less.
 Dated this 15th day of August, 1908.
 E. W. HARRISON,
 Registrar of Lands and Works.
 P. Collins, Agent.

NOTICE TO ANGLERS.
 An experienced Scottish angler wishes to form a connection with B. C. anglers in order to furnish them with the finest baiting material for salmon and trout fishing, from the largest gut manufacturing establishment in the world.
 Gut spey and insect drawn to strongest salmon, fresh and good trout from the 1908 crop. Salmon and trout rods, greenies, waders, gear, and all other fishing material, in the most complete and well supplied of best quality gear, most wholesale rates.
 Write to me what you wish and prices will be quoted.
L. A. REVERIDGE, 10 Mythen Green, Partick, Scotland.

LAND ACT
 Form of Notice.
Victoria Land District—District of Victoria.
TAKE NOTICE that the Stanloch Lumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, B. C., intends to apply for licence to purchase the following described lands; Commencing at a post planted on the south west corner of Block 15, Sidney Water Works District, British Columbia, thence east 300 feet, thence north 103 feet, thence north 81 degrees 30 minutes, to a point in the water, thence southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement, containing 100 acres, more or less.
STANLOCH COMPANY,
 J. C. Billings, Agent.

MINERAL ACT
 (Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements
NOTICE
 Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division on Bugabo Creek, Renfrew District.
TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. Parsell, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 215028, acting for myself and as agent for L. Thos. Parsell, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 Dated this 23rd day of July, A.D. 1908.

STOCKMEN'S DINNER
AT EXHIBITION GATE

Directors of Agricultural Association Complimented Upon Show
 (From Friday's Daily)

The president and directors of the agricultural association of Victoria entertained at luncheon yesterday in the restaurant upon the exhibition grounds the stockmen who have exhibited at this very successful fair. His Worship Mayor Hall was chairman, while all the other directors were present. T. W. Paterson, Dr. S. F. Toimie, George Sangster, Ald. Henderson, J. E. Smart, the secretary, were all present. The banquet and the toast of the King, Mayor Hall said: "The next year on the programme, gentlemen, is the exhibition which will be proposed by Mr. T. W. Paterson, and responded to by Mr. Geo. W. Gray, of Newcastle, Ont."

Mr. Paterson said that speaking on behalf of the association it was his pleasure to express his gratification which they felt in having with them today so many energetic and progressive breeders and owners of live stock of very fine quality, for they felt that the great success which the exhibition was achieving was due to the present show was largely due to the excellent showing of live stock which was to be found upon the grounds, while the country in the vicinity would be imported which would result from year to year in still greater improvements in all these respects. (Hear, hear.) The directors regretted very much that they had not been able to afford the exhibiting stockmen as good accommodation as might well be desired, and consequently some of the vendors of stock had not been housed as comfortably as might easily have been expected, this being due to shortness of quarters which had been brought about by other reasons which he need not specify in detail. But although they had been absolutely compelled when they were met by the association to do so, to the present season to limit their expenditure under this head, they hoped and with much confidence that when the directors of the association would be next in the accommodation for all kinds of live stock would be second to none either in this province of British Columbia, or in any other part of the western country in Canada. (Applause.) It was with great pleasure that he extended a most hearty welcome to all the stockmen who had exhibited and trusted that their presence as exhibitors on this auspicious occasion could be taken as an effectual assurance that the association would be pleased to co-operate in these particulars on their part, he would without further remark ask all the other gentlemen who were present to give their presence to drink in the most cordial manner to the health of all the exhibitors and exhibiting stockmen. (Applause.)

Class 7—Ayrshires.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis, B. C.; 2. Mr. Thompson, Chilliwack; 3. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis.
 Junior bull calf—1. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis; 2. Mr. Thompson, Chilliwack; 3. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis.
Class 8—Shorthorns.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
Class 9—Friesians.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. H. B. Hensley and Son, Pender Island; 2. J. F. Corfield, Corfield; 3. J. F. Corfield, Corfield.
 Junior bull calf—1. H. B. Hensley and Son, Pender Island; 2. J. F. Corfield, Corfield; 3. J. F. Corfield, Corfield.
Class 10—Jerseys.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island; 2. H. A. King, Cedar Hill; 3. G. S. Corfield, Corfield; 4. F. Robinson, Mayra Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island; 2. H. A. King, Cedar Hill; 3. G. S. Corfield, Corfield; 4. F. Robinson, Mayra Island.
Class 11—Cattle.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.

STOCKMEN'S DINNER
AT EXHIBITION GATE

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 (From Friday's Daily)

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Mr. Paterson said that speaking on behalf of the association it was his pleasure to express his gratification which they felt in having with them today so many energetic and progressive breeders and owners of live stock of very fine quality, for they felt that the great success which the exhibition was achieving was due to the present show was largely due to the excellent showing of live stock which was to be found upon the grounds, while the country in the vicinity would be imported which would result from year to year in still greater improvements in all these respects. (Hear, hear.) The directors regretted very much that they had not been able to afford the exhibiting stockmen as good accommodation as might well be desired, and consequently some of the vendors of stock had not been housed as comfortably as might easily have been expected, this being due to shortness of quarters which had been brought about by other reasons which he need not specify in detail. But although they had been absolutely compelled when they were met by the association to do so, to the present season to limit their expenditure under this head, they hoped and with much confidence that when the directors of the association would be next in the accommodation for all kinds of live stock would be second to none either in this province of British Columbia, or in any other part of the western country in Canada. (Applause.) It was with great pleasure that he extended a most hearty welcome to all the stockmen who had exhibited and trusted that their presence as exhibitors on this auspicious occasion could be taken as an effectual assurance that the association would be pleased to co-operate in these particulars on their part, he would without further remark ask all the other gentlemen who were present to give their presence to drink in the most cordial manner to the health of all the exhibitors and exhibiting stockmen. (Applause.)

Class 12—Ayrshires.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis, B. C.; 2. Mr. Thompson, Chilliwack; 3. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis.
 Junior bull calf—1. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis; 2. Mr. Thompson, Chilliwack; 3. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis.
Class 13—Shorthorns.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
Class 14—Friesians.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. H. B. Hensley and Son, Pender Island; 2. J. F. Corfield, Corfield; 3. J. F. Corfield, Corfield.
 Junior bull calf—1. H. B. Hensley and Son, Pender Island; 2. J. F. Corfield, Corfield; 3. J. F. Corfield, Corfield.
Class 15—Jerseys.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island; 2. H. A. King, Cedar Hill; 3. G. S. Corfield, Corfield; 4. F. Robinson, Mayra Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island; 2. H. A. King, Cedar Hill; 3. G. S. Corfield, Corfield; 4. F. Robinson, Mayra Island.
Class 16—Cattle.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.

STOCKMEN'S DINNER
AT EXHIBITION GATE

Directors of Agricultural Association Complimented Upon Show
 (From Friday's Daily)

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Mr. Paterson said that speaking on behalf of the association it was his pleasure to express his gratification which they felt in having with them today so many energetic and progressive breeders and owners of live stock of very fine quality, for they felt that the great success which the exhibition was achieving was due to the present show was largely due to the excellent showing of live stock which was to be found upon the grounds, while the country in the vicinity would be imported which would result from year to year in still greater improvements in all these respects. (Hear, hear.) The directors regretted very much that they had not been able to afford the exhibiting stockmen as good accommodation as might well be desired, and consequently some of the vendors of stock had not been housed as comfortably as might easily have been expected, this being due to shortness of quarters which had been brought about by other reasons which he need not specify in detail. But although they had been absolutely compelled when they were met by the association to do so, to the present season to limit their expenditure under this head, they hoped and with much confidence that when the directors of the association would be next in the accommodation for all kinds of live stock would be second to none either in this province of British Columbia, or in any other part of the western country in Canada. (Applause.) It was with great pleasure that he extended a most hearty welcome to all the stockmen who had exhibited and trusted that their presence as exhibitors on this auspicious occasion could be taken as an effectual assurance that the association would be pleased to co-operate in these particulars on their part, he would without further remark ask all the other gentlemen who were present to give their presence to drink in the most cordial manner to the health of all the exhibitors and exhibiting stockmen. (Applause.)

Class 17—Ayrshires.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis, B. C.; 2. Mr. Thompson, Chilliwack; 3. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis.
 Junior bull calf—1. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis; 2. Mr. Thompson, Chilliwack; 3. A. C. Wells and Son, Sardis.
Class 18—Shorthorns.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
Class 19—Friesians.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. H. B. Hensley and Son, Pender Island; 2. J. F. Corfield, Corfield; 3. J. F. Corfield, Corfield.
 Junior bull calf—1. H. B. Hensley and Son, Pender Island; 2. J. F. Corfield, Corfield; 3. J. F. Corfield, Corfield.
Class 20—Jerseys.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island; 2. H. A. King, Cedar Hill; 3. G. S. Corfield, Corfield; 4. F. Robinson, Mayra Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island; 2. H. A. King, Cedar Hill; 3. G. S. Corfield, Corfield; 4. F. Robinson, Mayra Island.
Class 21—Cattle.
 Bull, three years old or over—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.
 Junior bull calf—1. Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 2. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island; 3. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.

TIDE TABLE
Victoria, B. C., September, 1908.

Date	Time of High Water	Time of Low Water	Time of High Tide	Time of Low Tide
1	0 50 4.71	6 55	4.12	9 54 15 7.7
2	1 46 4.1	8 49	6.13	11 48 6 10 14 6 7.9
3	2 44 3.6	10 48	8.14	13 38 7 2 10 9 8 2.4
4	3 43 3.1	12 46	10.15	15 29 8 11 12 11 9.1
5	4 42 2.7	1 44	12.16	17 20 9 4 13 12 12 9.8
6	5 41 2.3	3 42	14.17	19 11 10 16 14 13 10.5
7	6 40 2.0	5 40	16.18	20 5 11 27 15 14 11.2
8	7 39 1.7	7 38	18.19	22 39 12 17 16 15 11.9
9	8 38 1.4	9 36	20.20	24 30 13 28 17 16 12.6
10	9 37 1.2	11 34	22.21	26 21 14 38 18 17 13.3
11	10 36 0.9	13 32	24.22	28 12 15 49 19 18 14.0
12	11 35 0.7	15 30	26.23	29 55 16 59 20 19 14.7
13	12 34 0.5	17 28	28.24	31 46 18 10 21 20 15.4
14	13 33 0.4	19 26	30.25	33 37 19 20 22 21 16.1
15	14 32 0.3	21 24	32.26	35 28 20 30 23 22 16.8
16	15 31 0.2	23 22	34.27	37 19 21 40 24 23 17.5
17	16 30 0.1	25 20	36.28	39 10 22 50 25 24 18.2
18	17 29 0.1	27 18	38.29	40 55 23 40 26 25 18.9
19	18 28 0.0	29 16	40.30	42 46 24 50 27 26 19.6
20	19 27 0.0	31 14	42.31	44 37 25 40 28 27 20.3
21	20 26 0.0	33 12	44.32	46 28 26 50 29 28 21.0
22	21 25 0.0	35 10	46.33	48 19 27 40 30 29 21.7
23	22 24 0.0	37 8	48.34	50 10 28 50 31 30 22.4
24	23 23 0.0	39 6	50.35	52 1 29 40 32 31 23.1
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The Present Position of the Coal Dust Problem

(By Messrs. James and John Ashworth, Mining Engineers)

THE subject of coal-dust is still one of the most important questions which can be discussed by any meeting of mining engineers, and it therefore deserves very careful and detailed treatment, but for the purpose of the present meeting and for the useful advancement of information on this particular subject, the authors have condensed their matter so as to provide ample scope for the discussion of possibly every phase of coal-dust theories.

At the outset it may be of advantage to state what they mean by "Coal-Dust," as connected with colliery explosions—generally speaking therefore when they refer to coal-dust they will have in mind the very fine dust which is ordinarily present in coal mines and continuously produced from the coal in course of transit from the working face to the pit shaft by friction and that such dust is more dangerous than the older dust which has settled on the sides, roof and timbering of the mine.

The authors submit the opinion that this dust is the most dangerous factor in all collieries, particularly where fire-damp is produced, and think that the many disasters which have occurred in Canada and the United States of America, are sufficient in themselves to take as examples, to convince every careful observer and student of coal-dust phenomena, that terrible disasters such as Monongah and Darr were mainly due to the part played by floating coal-dust, and that the incomplete combustion of this dust, coupled with the heat due to the pressure developed, acting on the older dust, created the huge volume of carbon-monoxide gas which is the actual life destroying element of every colliery explosion. To make their views on the universal production of carbon-monoxide gas more clear, they have to express the opinion that the enormous and sudden pressure created underground by explosions of mixtures of fire-damp and air, or of fire-damp and coal-dust, or of air and coal-dust, is sufficient by itself to produce huge volumes of carbon monoxide gas without the addition of actual flame, and in support of this contention quote the latest estimates of these pressures made by Mr. J. T. Beard, of the "Universal Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., and of Prof. H. M. Payne, of West Virginia University, U. S. A. The former in his recently issued text book, entitled "Mine Gases and Explosions" estimates the possible pressure at 100 lbs. per square inch, and the latter at from 50 to 146 lbs. per square inch. (Mines and Minerals, February, 1908) and the difference in these estimates arises from the volume of air available, and particularly so in Prof. Payne's estimate which was based on what he considered did actually occur at Monongah.

The sudden and instantaneous effect of these great pressures on the miners, is to produce loss of consciousness or in some cases death by concussion of the brain, and thus men are found in the precise positions they occupied at the moment of the explosion, or when less severe pressure is produced they recover consciousness and are thus poisoned and killed in a few seconds.

Authorities are divided as to whether a small quantity of dust or a dense cloud is the more dangerous, but the authors' experience and observation leads them to the conclusion that in the majority of instances it is the dust floating in the air which is dangerous, and therefore if more than this comparatively small quantity is present there is then an insufficient volume of air to complete the combustion, and the flame is smothered out. Experience and observation also lead them to conclude that dust is more dangerous in a damp atmosphere than in a dry one and that there are numerous cases on record where a mine has been described as dry and dusty whereas the air was either saturated with moisture or so nearly saturated that not more than one grain of water vapour per cubic foot would have completed the saturation.

Writers and experts on coal-dust phenomena are generally in accord in treating coal-dust as a very small solid, but the authors of this paper think that it ought not to be treated as a solid but as a concretion of gases, because Prof. Bedson, D. Sc., of the Armstrong College Newcastle on Tyne, has proved by experiments extending over many years, that every particle of coal-dust freshly produced from the coal face, contains both fire-damp and other gases of the paraffin series under pressure, and that these are continuously giving off until the supply is exhausted, and that they are then replaced by oxygen from the atmosphere and not by air, as the atoms of nitrogen are too large to pass through the pores, and are therefore filtered out. Consequently it will be readily understood that freshly produced coal-dust being surrounded by the gases escaping from the store-occluded in its own small body, floats as it were in its own balloon of gas, and is therefore immune from any dampness in the air current or in fact from any form of water. In many instances the expert evidence given to ascertain the initiatory cause of an explosion is evenly divided between coal-dust only or fire-damp only, being the agency by which the original cause, generally a flame from a shot, was extended some distance into or throughout a colliery and the authors submit that no enquiry of this class can in any case be complete, without the dust has been examined by what they may term the "Bedson process," and that such an investigation would be still

more complete if the structure of the dust were examined under the microscope, as was done by Mr. W. E. Garforth after the explosion at Altofts, in England, several years ago (see the report of the Royal Commission on Explosions from Coal-Dust). Taking these two sets of experiments (both due to private initiative and not to the application of public funds) into plain matter of fact consideration the authors conceive that it has been proved by Mr. Garforth without the possibility of dissent that coal-dust is not a solid but is possessed of pores, and by Prof. Bedson that gases exist in these pores under considerable pressure, and therefore that every particle of freshly produced coal-dust ought to be practically considered as a "gas" and not as a solid. As a gas bag surrounded by air it is in its most favorable condition and position to inflame, and explode, and thus to initiate or extend the effect of any flame which is of sufficient intensity to ignite it.

This course of argument and practical demonstration naturally leads up to another of their conclusions on the use of explosives, viz., that it is not possible to use any known explosive with absolute safety in a gaseous mine.

There is, however, another danger which is probably never taken into account, viz., that due to detonation. Every high or so-called flameless explosive requires the application of a detonator, and if the detonator is not sufficiently strong, ignition and not detonation is the result, but assuming that the detonation is complete and that it is an over weighted shot, we have then to contend with results

which are in some senses more dangerous than a blown out powder shot, because we have created a huge detonating vibration which is unaffected by any amount of watering, and which may be communicated to the most distant corners of a mine without demonstrating any effects en route. Supposing therefore that either large or small accumulations of fire-damp mixed with air exist in any part of a mine, these may be simultaneously exploded by this detonating effect. The Wattstown explosion in South Wales was probably an instance of this effect.

The question which naturally seems to follow this line of thought is "What percentage of fire-damp is permissible in a mine or place where explosives are used?" and this is not so easily answered, because experiments have already demonstrated that less than one per cent. may be dangerous. If then one per cent. of fire-damp will make a mine dangerous, it would appear rather absurd to blast excepting in such cases where it is absolutely necessary, and then only under the most stringent precautions, but the absurdity of the position is increased when we find that the usual tests for fire-damp are made with safety lamps which are incapable of discovering less than two per cent, and on this showing the mine is certified as clear from gas and safe for shots to be fired. The only possible safeguard which the authors have to suggest to add to the safety of gaseous mines when explosives are used, is to limit the weight of the explosive in each shot, that is to say, a large number of small shots might be safe where the same weight of explosive in one shot

might cause a disaster,—for this valuable discovery, "the charge limit," the writers believe we are mainly indebted to French engineers. The conclusion of the writers is that not more than one per cent. of fire-damp is permissible, and that the weight of explosive per shot hole should be limited.

As to whether it is possible to render a coal mine safe against the initiation or extension of an explosion by any application of water, the writers are of opinion that it is positively impossible to restrain the extension of an explosion by any known means of applying water, and further that any form of water to dampen the air assists in the extension of an explosion, because as proved by Prof. H. B. Dixon the maximum explosive effect of mixtures of gas and air are only obtained when the atmosphere contains five per cent. of water vapour, and as this percentage can only be attained by the use of steam it is therefore an impossible application and the writers say positively that there is no known means of applying water so as to control the extension of an explosion.

The difficulty of applying water does not, however, end here, because the weight of water which will saturate an air current may vary from 4 to 13 grains per cubic foot, and therefore either 4 or 13 grains ought to be equally effective in controlling the extension of an explosion, but this proposition is absurd when we have already proved that five per cent. of the weight of the air and gas mixture is required to give the maximum explosive effect, that is to say not less than 25 grains per cubic foot of the mixture.

Possibly resulting from the escape of the occluded gases from coal-dust, it has been found to be extremely difficult to dampen fresh coal-dust, and a practical demonstration of this fact was given to the jury men at the Monongah inquest by putting about a pound of fine dust into a basin of water, and after stirring it up, and pouring off the water, blowing into the dust when it immediately flew about the court room like soot.

The possibility of rendering a deep, dry and dusty mine proof against the extension of an explosion by water saturation has, however, another barrier against its adoption, and investigation has demonstrated in the most positive manner possible, that if miners are to work in such mines with any degree of comfort or efficiency the air must be kept as dry as possible, so that the perspiration from their bodies can pass into the air and afford a sense of coolness, but if it does not, then the body temperature rises until what is now described as "heat apoplexy" results, with loss of muscular power, and the men die. In many deep mines the heat ranges from 75 to 90 degrees Fahr, and therefore if the air were saturated with water (9.4 to 14.8 grains) the miners could not possibly work. About 8 grains of water vapour per cubic foot of air should be the maximum dampness permissible in the air of a deep mine.

Another phase of the coal dust problem still remains to be considered, viz., the explosion of dust in mines where fire-damp has never been discovered, such as Camerton and Tinsbury, in the Somersetshire Coalfield, in England, and so far no experiments have been made to ascertain if any or what gases are occluded in such coal-dust and as these explosions have originated in old roads, it is possible that the dust had become altered by exposure to the air current and having absorbed oxygen had become more susceptible to the influence of flame. Only by submitting such dusts to courses of experimental research similar to those already referred to can its ignition or explosion when exposed to a flame of great intensity be satisfactorily explained.

The possible speed of a coal-dust explosion has frequently been debated, but without reliable data on which to base an opinion, until the Monongah disaster, when the difference of time between the explosion reaching the surface outside of No. 8 and No. 6 mines respectively was observed to be five seconds, and one of the writers has calculated that this would give a speed of 3,000 feet per second. This fact is particularly interesting because it quite upsets those theories which require a considerable time to produce a series of explosions which are not instantaneous, and do not take into account the effect of cooling or condensation.

The writers trust that these few notes on a subject which has such a wide range of interest may be sufficient to provoke very considerable discussion and result in the gathering together of much very valuable information and also produce suggestions for some better and more effective means of exorcising the demon of coal-dust than the present day ineffective systems of watering.

GASES ENCLOSED IN COAL AND CERTAIN COAL DUSTS

(By F. G. Troubridge, Society of Chemical Industry.)

To show that coal after removal from the mine not only gives off its "enclosed gases" but takes up gases from the air and oxygen preferentially to nitrogen, analysis was made with the following results.

	Freshly Broken Coal,	Coal after exposure to the air.
Carbon-mon-oxide	1.65	1.18
Oxygen	3.75	23.80
Marsh gas or fire-damp	44.60	33.68
Nitrogen	44.88	71.44
	100.00	100.00

In sample of dust from the Fernie mine (remarkable for its fineness) the gases differ from those of the dusty seam in character of the combustible constituents, which are undoubtedly mixtures of higher homologues of the marsh gas series. In fact, the composition of these gases is not dissimilar to that of the gases obtained by Bedson from the Ryhope coal-dust and coal.

Fernie coal dust at ordinary temperature gave 12.8 c.c. of gas from 100 grammes of coal. The coal at atmospheric temperature gave (d) 22.2 c.c. and at 100 Cent. (e) 23.1 c.c., and Carbon dioxide 35.4, Oxygen 1.0, C₂H₆, 0.4, Carbon monoxide 7.9 (C₂H₄ plus 2 equals 52.7 paraffines) and N₂.
When ordinary analysis of coal is being made the sample is usually dried at a temperature of 100 deg. Cent. and therefore the gases given off as above are dissipated before the ordinary analysis commences.

Mr. W. E. Garforth's microscopic examinations of coal dust showed the presence of spores of cryptogams also the megaspores and microspores of some cryptogamous plants (Selaginella).

Every time an engagement is announced men wonder what she can see in him and women wonder what he can see in her.

If Germany Declared War on England

(Continued from Page 9.)

sula, with its right flank on the estuary of the Stour, and its left on the sea, and is therefore secure in its isolation, unless attacked by enormously superior numbers. There remains the Aldeburgh-on-Sea army; but even assuming that 50,000 can attack and defeat 40,000 men, a rather hazardous assumption, the issue could scarcely be decided before the Yarmouth army would be threatening the left of the British. It will be remembered that the railway bridge at Manningtree had been destroyed (probably by German waiters from London), and a glance at the map will suffice to show the consequent limitations of access by rail to eastern Suffolk. It is in any case impossible for troops to be detrained close to a battlefield, unless the rail-head has first been amply secured, and a certain amount of marching is therefore inevitable. Wherever the British army might concentrate, the Germans from Yarmouth could certainly be as near to Aldeburgh-on-Sea as the former could be, by the morning of Monday, August 24. The chances of Lord Roberts being able to defeat the enemy's forces in detail appear to be very small, quite apart from the fact that his infantry would actually be inferior in efficiency to that of the Germans; many boys would be in the ranks and the reservists would not have had time to "shake down" in their places. To attack successfully a well-trained enemy, reasonably well posted, a superiority of at least two to one may be taken as the essential minimum. Such superiority would be denied us, and upon the contrary an attempt against any one of the hostile armies, except that at Harwich, would probably involve being caught in the act by another of them.

Assuming that the British Commander-in-Chief found himself unable forthwith to attack and defeat the enemy in detail, it is interesting to consider a possible development. The Germans are at least as well acquainted with the topography of our Eastern counties as we are ourselves. German officers have motored or ridden bicycles along every road and noted everything; and it is alleged that they have even gone so far as to carry out very extensive and carefully arranged "Staff Rides," with especial reference to all sorts of conditions that might arise in case of an invasion taking place. Marches would therefore be rapid unless vigorously opposed. From Cromer to Thetford is less

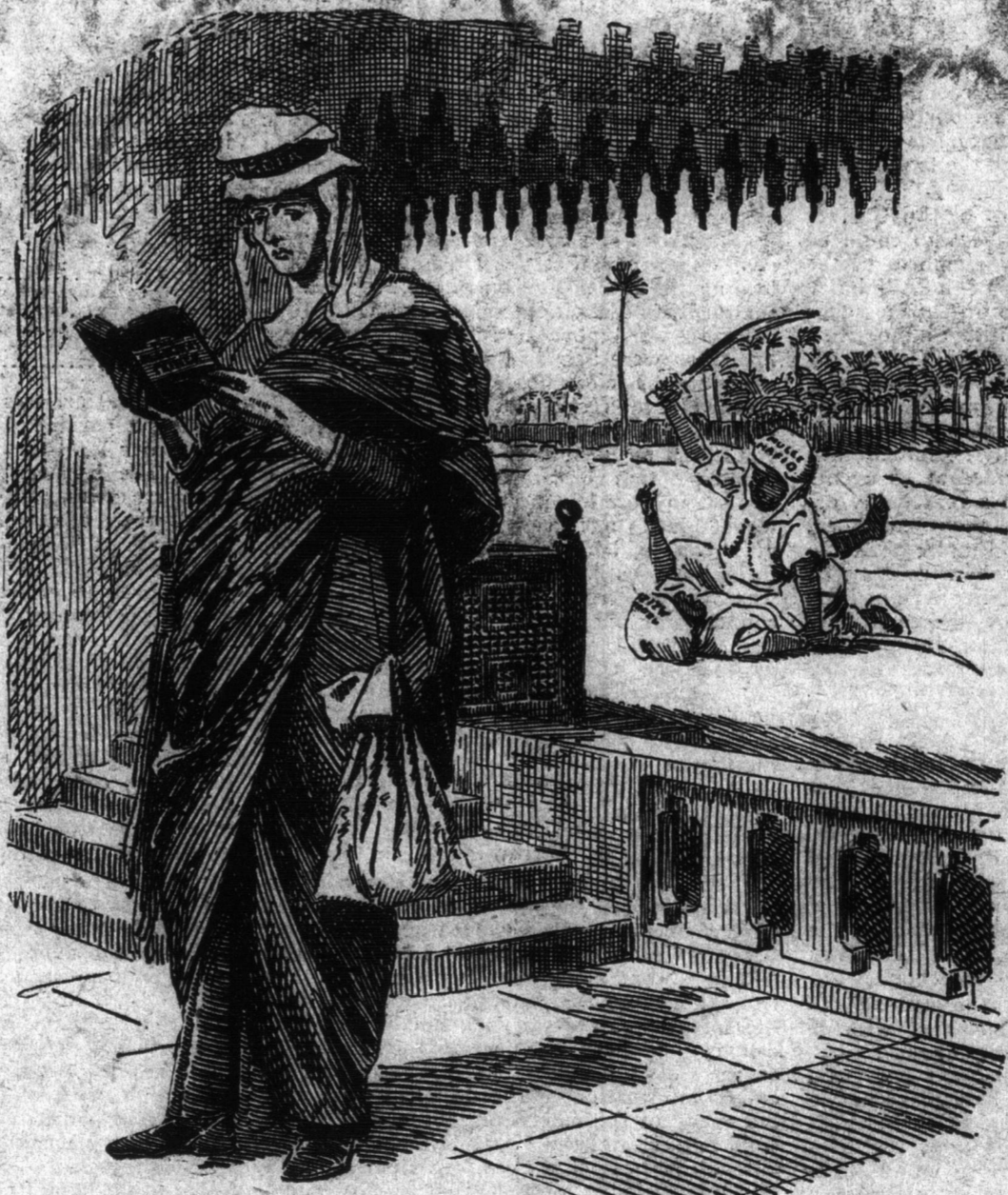
than forty-five miles, or say three days' march, and from Yarmouth to Skowmarket is about the same distance. Aldeburgh-on-Sea to Ipswich is about twenty-five miles. We will assume that practically the whole of the rolling stock of the Eastern Counties Railway was safely withdrawn inland before the enemy could lay hands upon it. Therefore the invader is compelled to march on the roads, and to deploy his army, from the vicinity of Thetford to the sea about Harwich would thus occupy about three days. We will assume that

horses even for the whole of the cavalrymen actually serving with the colors, and of guns we have enough. The infantry battalions cannot conveniently be swelled beyond about 1100 apiece. Therefore there is a surplus of infantry reservists which would doubtless be utilized to strengthen and stiffen the Militia, or Volunteers, or both. There are about 125,000 reservists available, of whom nearly 90,000 are infantry. Let us—although quite unjustifiably—suppose that, in all, we have been able by Wednesday, August 26, to concentrate: of Regulars, say, 120,000; of Yeomanry and Volunteers, 200,000; and of Militia, 50,000; total, 370,000 men. The Regulars having been hastily mobilized, and officers and non-commissioned officers and men being therefore to a great extent strangers to one another, the fighting value of the 120,000 may be put at 100,000 at the outside, and that of the 250,000 Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers at perhaps 85,000. We have thus a net value of 185,000 to put against 150,000. Could we with this motley array feel assured of victory over a homogeneous army encouraged by the success which has hitherto attended the enterprise upon which it has engaged, whereas those portions of the British forces that have as yet unavailingly opposed it must have been correspondingly discouraged? Men fighting for their national existence will do and dare much; yet the hazard involved is a terrific one to contemplate. Who shall say what the result might be? Let us hope that we may never be confronted by such a crisis, and meanwhile that we may be awakened, as a nation, to the need of preparing better times so as to prevent it from arising. The sooner the proposed new Naval base at Rosyth is established the better, and a strong North Sea Fleet kept permanently in commission in connection with it.

If it be indeed true, as Mr. Haldane has recently suggested, that it may be found impossible for us to maintain in perpetuity the "two-Power Standard" for the Navy, then we must provide a cheaper defence on shore by raising the new Territorial Force to a strength of at least 500,000 men, recruited by compulsion if needful, and see to it that this national army shall be capable of mobilization in a condition of thorough efficiency for service, within the space of twelve hours.

A FINE IMPARTIALITY
Dame Europa: "Of course, as they're fighting outside the school premises, I look the other way.
But—if I may use the expression—I back the winner!"

Lord Roberts would meanwhile have been able to concentrate every available man—Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers—who could, even at grave risk, be withdrawn from other parts of the kingdom. Let us further assume that the Channel has been re-opened, that the united British Fleet is in the North Sea, and that it is victorious, or at all events unbeaten. Reinforcements cannot reach the invaders, and all we have to do is to defeat his now united army of 150,000 combatants. Can we do it?
The Reserves of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Army Service Corps, etc., are of little use to us; we are unable to provide trained



—Punch.

THE GARDEN C

Prepare boxes weeks by deep Perennials, Root early.
Plant: Hardy Climber especially—Rothmans, Delphinium, Green Shrubs, Strawberries, Perlas, Irises, Snowdrops, Sc. Amaryllids, Pot Tulips, Pot Crocinths, Cabbages, Sows: A lettuce, Mustard and Salad, Lettuce.

RO



fain would s very large lo inches across nothing sti beautiful as color is a de pink, with a to 'primrose- in themselves readily imag trusses will flowers, and whole more panic, diff Rambler tri

Whatever as an outdo beautiful oblar, the fine to submit u whole plant pearance, an If will bec Crimson Ra who grow th

Not only may be gro own-root pl within an in up two and will produce some will fa

is more a quipness th Tausendsch plant, and I iage and sm and Noisset ently, it ese when thus p presented by be planted was introd same year t flowering P This latter i much addic a near reser which make from the sa to be the r Rambler an Polyantha h difficult to schon spring goes on, I f able breaks from cross-lieve the str ions crossed ed, from w Wherever t a pillar it sh an undergr beautiful be say, a dozen with A. M Tausendsch I should say when thus f almost as in Illustrated.

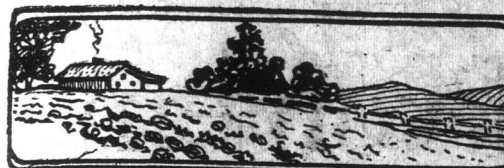
LARGE

These es fast that the fering spe Personally, double or s magnificent reason I be recent Rose once—name Bernhardt—

I believe Hybrid Tea the present bridged se single, and on the inside the outside.

William largest of flowers of shell-shaped

THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER

Prepare Borders, Beds etc., now and the next few weeks by deeply Trenching and Manuring for Hardy Perennials, Roses, Fruit, etc., which should be ordered early.

Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Biennials, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Bulbs, and especially—Roses, Phloxes, Violets, Paeonies, Pyracantha, Delphinium, Gaillardias, Carnations, Evergreen Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Ampelopsis, Vines, Strawberries, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crown Imperials, Irises, Lilliums, Solomon's Seal, Daffodils, Scandrops, Scillas, Allium, Lily of the Valley, Pot Amaryllids, Pot Hyacinths, Pot Narcissi, Pot Early Tulips, Pot Croci, Pot Tuberoses, Pot Roman Hyacinths, Cabbages, Endives.

Sow: A little Cauliflower, Cabbage, Hort Carrot, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Corn Salad, Lettuce, Spinach.

ROSE TAUSENSCHON

THIS new Rambler Rose marks a distinct break among Climbing Roses as was witnessed when Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins were introduced. It seems to have a large proportion of Tea blood in its composition, although there is no perpetual-flowering propensity, which we vain would see. The individual flowers are very large for a Rambler. They are fully 3 inches across, and of a most elegant form, nothing stiff, double, and unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double Azalea bloom. The color is a delightful shade of rich silvery-rose pink, with a base of white, sometimes merging to primrose-white. The glorious trusses are in themselves a veritable posy, as may be readily imagined when we remember these trusses will often contain as many as twelve flowers, and each one well displayed, the whole more in the form of a corymb than a panicle, differing in this from most of the Rambler tribe.

Whatever may be the destiny of this Rose as an outdoor Rambler, there can be no more beautiful object for pot work, grown as a pillar, the fine clusters being produced from base to summit upon well-ripened plants. The whole plant presents a light and graceful appearance, and the flowers are very durable. It will become, I feel sure, as indispensable as Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins to all who grow these Ramblers as forced plants.

Not only is it useful as a tall pillar, but it may be grown as a dwarf plant. Grafted on own-root plants, one-year-old, pruned back to within an inch or so from top of pot, will send up two and three growths, which frequently will produce fine clusters of blossom, although some will fail to do so. This failure, I believe, is more a question of the want of thorough ripeness than anything else. I am told Tausendschon makes a splendid outdoor wall plant, and I quite believe it, for its shiny foliage and smooth wood have much of the Tea and Noisette nature about them, and, apparently, it escapes the ravages of red-spider when thus grown. The true Multifloras, represented by Crimson Rambler, should never be planted against hot walls. Tausendschon was introduced by Herr Schmidt in 1907, the same year that he introduced the dwarf, free-flowering Polyantha Rose, Aennchen Muller. This latter is a very charming Rose, although much addicted to mildew, but in color it has a near resemblance to Tausendschon, a fact which makes me think they both emanated from the same cross. Aennchen Muller is said to be the result of a cross between Crimson Rambler and the dwarf-flowering Tea-like Polyantha Rose Georges Pernet, and it is not difficult to imagine a Rose such as Tausendschon springing from the same cross. As time goes on, I feel sure we shall see some remarkable breaks in the Rambler Roses resulting from cross-fertilization, and no one would believe the strange variegates that result from various crosses—totally different, as I have proved, from what one might reasonably expect. Wherever the Rose under notice is planted as a pillar it should, if possible, be surrounded by an undergrowth of Aennchen Muller. A most beautiful bed could be obtained by planting, say, a dozen Tausendschon about 6 feet apart, with A. Muller 18 inches apart beneath. Tausendschon should be good as a standard. I should say it will make a most striking effect when thus grown, as the charming foliage is almost as interesting as the blossom.—Garden Illustrated.

LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRID TEA ROSES

These extra large Roses are multiplying so fast that there will soon be no difficulty in offering special prizes for collections of them. Personally, I admire the extra large semi-double or single flower as much as I do the magnificent double show bloom, and for this reason I believe, when known better, the two recent Roses, which I have noted more than once—namely, Lina Schmidt Michel and Sarah Bernhard—will be popular.

I believe we shall have single Roses of the Hybrid Tea race larger than any known sort at the present time, because so many of the hybridized seedlings have a tendency to come single, and we shall have them with one color on the inside of the petals and another color on the outside. I suppose the new Rose.

William Shean, will prove to be one of the largest of modern Roses. It has glorious flowers of purest pink color. The flowers are shell-shaped, having petals 4 inches to 5 inches

long, and the form and also the growth are first rate.

Florence Pemberton is a Rose alike for the garden as for the show-stand. In color it is a delicate creamy-white, the petals sometimes flushed with peach. The form is grand, the high centre of the blossoms endearing the Rose to the exhibitor. The growth is so good that I sometimes think it must be of the Caroline Testout race.

Earl of Warwick has increased in popularity each season it has been grown. I look upon this Rose as a great gain. The soft salmon-pink color, with a rich vermilion centre, is a delightful combination, and the huge petals unfold beautifully. It will make a grand free-headed standard or half standard, and as a bush nothing can look finer when its huge blossoms are developing.

J. B. Clarke is as much a Hybrid Perpetual as it is a Hybrid Tea. The fine big blossoms are showy, but it is rather a disappointing Rose on the plant, which, perhaps, is to be attributed to our ignorance as to its proper management. I think it should be treated as a semi-climber, and the lovely plum color and really marvellous petals will be admired.

Melanie Soupert is a superb flower, with the grand petals of a White Lady, but of a delightful salmon-yellow color, with a suffusion of carmine. It is a good grower, but the blooms are somewhat thin. Last year many exhibitors took a great fancy to this Rose, so that we may soon see it on the show-board. Mons. Pernet Ducher has not been slow to use

when the sorts are only seen under glass. It is a remarkably full Rose, of a great depth of petal, and almost dead white in color. It is one of those close, firm Roses that might give trouble in a dull, wet season.

Alice Lindsell is one of the good show Roses that one may see in nearly every box. It is creamy-white, with a pink centre, and delightful in form.

Mme. Charles de Luze is a flower of the Viscountess Folkestone type, but with a rich apricot centre. The wide, expansive blooms are beautiful, and although they fail as regards form, I would rather have such a Rose as this for garden decoration than many varieties found in the exhibition box. It possesses a delicious scent, almost Violet-like.

Countess Cairns, when better known, will be acclaimed as one of our best garden Roses. It sends up its trusses on great thick shoots, and every truss is like a bouquet, the individual flowers often measuring 5 inches across. They are of the rich, warm pink of Cameos. It possesses much of the Caroline Testout habit, from which it was raised as the result of a cross with that good old Tea Rose, President. The wood is distinct—a sort of mottled mahogany-brown.

Dean Hole is a superb flower, grand in every way, but I doubt whether it will prove to be a good garden Rose. Several have told me the growth the second year is very indifferent. We really want Roses that improve each year in growth rather than the reverse, and the time will come when all bad growers

did seed-bearer, and no doubt many of our Hybrid Teas have originated from this marvellous Rose.—Rosa.

THE TROUBLES OF HARDY FLOWERS

What a revolution has come since the days of our grandmothers when there were a thousand and one different afflictions of cultivated plants to be borne in mind with a separate "cure" for each, no knowledge of germs and little understanding of principles, reasons, causes! We now know that there are only three great classes of enemies to be looked for and we have a wholesale method of destroying each class:

(1) Biting insects, such as caterpillars and beetles, are killed by poisons which have to be swallowed by the insects.

(2) Sucking insects, such as bugs and plant lice, are destroyed by oils or powders which kill by penetrating the skin or clogging the breathing pores.

(3) Diseases are nearly all caused by fungi or other germs which are usually inside the plant attacked, so that no cure is possible, as a rule, for badly affected plants. The way to prevent the germs getting in is to spray the plants early in the season with a germicide and keep the whole plant covered until danger of infection is past.

Poison for the Border

The best poison for use in the hardy border is arsenate of lead. This is better for the

insect powder costs twenty cents and an excellent plant duster eighty-five.

Prevention Better Than Cure

The best preventive for diseases of perennial flowers is ammoniacal copper carbonate. It costs more than Bordeaux mixture but has the advantage of not discoloring the foliage. A quart can costs fifty cents and will make twenty-five gallons of spraying material.

All these materials can be had at local seed stores or ordered from the large seedsmen of national reputation.

The following enemies deserve special mention:

Columbines are often disfigured by leaf miners. There is nothing to do but pick the affected leaves and burn them.

Hollyhocks should be sprayed in April or as soon as growth starts. Keep the leaves covered all the time until July with ammoniacal carbonate of copper. If plants are already diseased put two tablespoonsful of permanganate of potash in a quart of water and apply directly to the spots and diseased leaves with a sponge, not a sprayer or sprinkler. Burn badly infested plants.

Larkspur.—The cause of the blight is unknown and no cure has been discovered. It will kill all choice named varieties in three or four years unless you propagate them by cuttings. Send specimens to Dr. Erwin T. Smith, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Burn badly affected plants and spray others with ammoniacal carbonate of copper.

Peony.—The light-colored flowers are likely to be ruined by rose chafers, commonly called "rose bugs." There is no way of exterminating them and no easy way of controlling them. Hand picking in the early morning is considered the best method. Carry a small vessel half-filled with kerosene and drop the insects into it. Arsenate of lead will control them if used at the rate of five pounds to fifty gallons of water, but the work must be done frequently and with exceptional thoroughness.

HOW TO PROPAGATE CLEMATIS

The different species of clematis may be propagated by seed but the varieties and numerous hybrids, like Jackmanii, can be propagated only by grafting, cuttings, or layers. For grafting (which is not practical unless one has a greenhouse), the roots of *C. flammula* or *C. viticella* are used as stocks. The cions are taken from plants grown under glass; cions taken from plants growing in the open do not seem to succeed. After the cions have been inserted the plants are put in a moist, cool house and given a gentle bottom heat. One of the biggest growers of clematis in this country propagates most of his plants by cuttings. The work is done in May or June, and necessitates a cutting bench which has bottom heat. Use young or growing wood; hardwood cuttings will not strike as well. If you cannot make cuttings, the clematis may be increased by layering. This is done in the early summer. Give every other joint a twist which will split the bark lengthwise; then bury the stems in soil until the following spring, when they should have roots.

VINES FOR THE PORCH

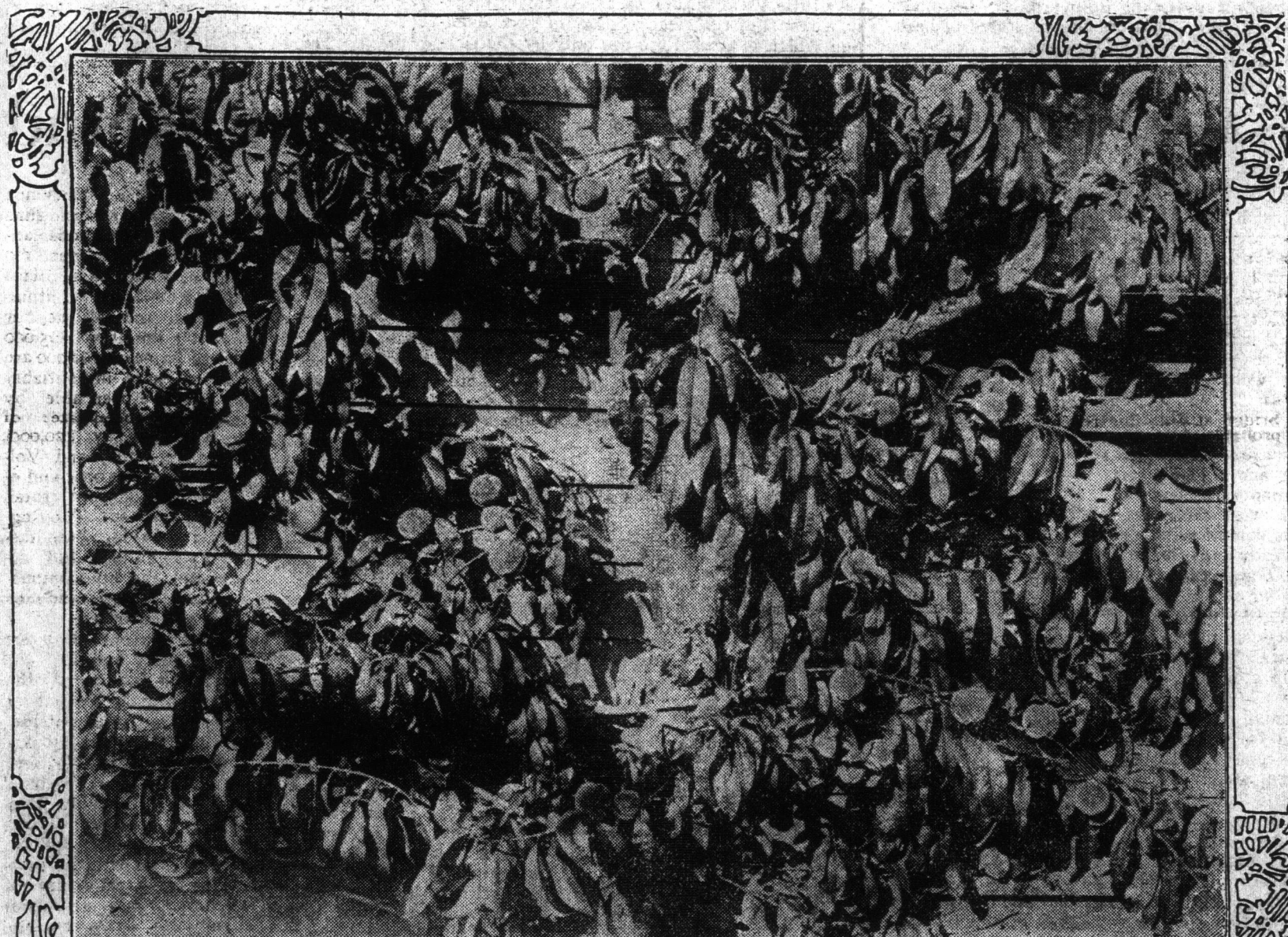
Some of the stronger growing vines which can be grown on porches are woodbine (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), trumpet vine (*Tecoma radicans*), Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia Siphia*) and kudzu vine (*Pteraria Thunbergiana*). The trumpet vine is liable to get into the joints of your house and force it apart, so you can do as you wish about planting it. It has very pretty red trumpet-shaped flowers. Other vines are *Actinidia arguta*, with white flowers, bitter sweet (*Celastrus scandens*), which has beautiful clusters of orange colored fruit; *Clematis paniculata* and *C. Virginiana* are two very beautiful vines which produce a profusion of white flowers; *Clematis Jackmani*; velvety purple with a central tuft of pale green stamens; *Akebia quinata*, which has chocolate-colored flowers; and *Wisteria Sinensis*, having large, pendant cone-shaped clusters of purple, pea-shaped flowers.

MILDEW DISEASE OF PHLOX

Mildew disease on phlox is due to a fungus which grows on the surface of the leaves and can be controlled, where there is free circulation of air and not an undue amount of atmospheric moisture, by flowers of sulphur dusted on the foliage. The phlox likes a rich, moist soil, but it can hardly be said that the soil has an influence on the appearance of the mildew. Certain varieties are certainly more susceptible than others. Kerosene emulsion applied early will control the mildew, and a spray of sulphide of potassium, using one ounce to three gallons of water, is also a good remedy. There are other diseases of the phlox which may affect the leaves at the same time as the mildew, and which can only be controlled by means of Bordeaux mixture.

CLEAN UP THE ASPARAGUS BED

Cut the asparagus tops off in September or before the berries ripen, and burn them. By doing this, you avoid seedlings of asparagus coming up promiscuously in the bed. There is a rust infecting the asparagus which fruits about this time. If the asparagus is cut and burned before the fungus fruits, the spread of the disease is checked and cleaner plants next year are insured.



EARLY CRAWFORD PEACHES GROWN IN VICTORIA

this superb Rose as a seed-parent, for he has given us the Lyon Rose, a variety which, he says, sprang from Melanie Soupert crossed with a seedling of Soleil d'Or.

White Lady is first rate as an early show bloom. It comes in the cool June days, and it is a large-petalled bloom, but the flower, being somewhat thin, cannot stand the heat of a July day so well.

Lohengrin is a huge flower of the Caroline Testout type, but with a more pointed centre. It is this pointed form that gives the Rose a distinctness from the other pinks which are in existence.

Albatross was shown recently before the Royal Horticultural Society, and, judging from its appearance, it is likely to rank high as a show flower. The color is white, with a fawn shading.

Konigin Wilhelmina is a flower of wondrous size, rather rough in form, perhaps, but yet beautiful. The color is rose-pink, with a warm vermilion-pink centre. It reminds one of Mrs. E. Mawley to some extent.

Konigin Carola.—No one should miss adding this superb Rose to his collection. There is something entrancing about its immense petals, and they are so clear in their satin-pink color. Although a seedling of Caroline Testout, one can distinctly trace the blending of Viscountess Folkestone. Some of our hybridizers try to make somewhat a mystery about their blending of various types, but if one can obtain such superb flowers as the above from a cross between two well-known Roses, I do not think we need trouble about the somewhat labored method advocated. Let us be assured we have two good parents, and then try to blend their good characteristics.

Nadia, I believe, will prove to be a good Rose, although one is sometimes deceived

will be eliminated from our collections, or grown only by exhibitors.

Betty must become a general favorite. If it were only a single Rose, I would still commend it for its exquisite color tints and the lovely long buds. Perhaps some may say it is little better than single; anyhow, it has great charms, and is a splendid grower. Two other gems in the semi-double line are the two I mentioned at the commencement of these notes.

Lina Schmidt Michel and Sarah Bernhard.—The former is a flower of the Mme. Abel Chateau coloring, but with a wide, expansive bloom, like a huge single Paeony. The latter, Sarah Bernhard, is most brilliant in coloring, as scarlet as Duke of Edinburgh, with a petal as large as in J. B. Clarke.

Mme. Wagram deserves mention here, because it belongs to the neglected Roses; but whenever anyone obtains it, especially as a standard, he is not slow to extol its merits. The delicate satin-pink of its double blossoms and the delightful shining bronzy-green foliage are most pleasing.

Hor. Ina Bingham has enormous petals of the purest pink. The flowers being carried on erect stems, this variety presents a gorgeous sight when massed, and it should be planted as such by all who admire these semi-double Roses. I must not conclude without mentioning

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, for it is one of the earliest of the Hybrid Teas to bloom, and one must always admire it, even though the growth is so poor. Planted in a bed by itself, as I saw it when the late Henry Bennett first sent it out, it was beautiful. Such diminutive plants, carrying enormous Paeony-like blooms, were a surprise, and they certainly helped to popularize the Hybrid Teas. It was a splen-

didly than Paris-green because it is not so quickly washed off by the rain, and it does not injure tender young foliage, and the poison is more evenly distributed. You can get a pound can of it at a local seed store for twenty-five cents and you ought to have some this year, if only for use against the "rose bug," which may otherwise ruin your best roses and peonies. The only drawback to its use is that it shows white on the foliage.

For the Sucking Insect

It is impossible to say that there is any one "best" remedy for sucking insects, such as plant lice and bugs, but there are three standard methods, all of which you should try this year.

(1) Kerosene emulsion is a nasty and difficult thing to prepare from experiment station formulas, but you can get a quart of the condensed liquid, to which you can add twenty-five to fifty parts of water. This is invaluable in the warfare against rose bugs, if you use it early in the day while the creatures are inactive and can hit them with it. It does not discolor foliage.

(2) A strong solution of common soap is the cheapest insecticide of this class and when the red plant lice appear on your plants of golden glow you can spray it on them with an atomizer. Ivory soap is preferred by professional florists for this work.

(3) The chief powders are tobacco dust and hellebore. The former is much cheaper than the latter, and, also, in addition to its use on foliage it can be sprinkled on the ground to repel slugs and other insects that live in the earth, especially plant lice that attack the roots. It is also thought to have some value as a fertilizer. Fine tobacco dust costs ten cents a pound. A small gun for distributing

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GERMANY IS AFTER BELGIUM

E. HERBERT FEIBELMANN



writing in the National Review, delivers the following warning against Germany in Europe: "The little kingdom over which King Leopold rules is, at the present moment, confronted by two very serious dangers, which may have a serious bearing upon its future. I do not intend to deal here with the first of these two perils—i.e., the management of the Congo Free State; too much literature has already flooded the English newspapers on this subject and, besides, the question is on its way towards a satisfactory solution."

The second, and I believe the gravest, is the "German peril," which is daily threatening Belgium more acutely. I will try to explain the facts of the case, but as they are somewhat complicated a short retrospect is necessary.

To be able to grasp the question in its entire magnitude a fact must be borne in mind which is often forgotten by students of purely Belgian affairs, viz., that the people of Belgium include two races, entirely different in language, in sentiment, and in ideas. Northwards we have the Flemish race and southwards the Walloon, and if you draw a straight line across Belgium from Ostend to Verviers, you will find that above the line, in the valley of the Scheldt, live the Flemish people, of German and Dutch descent; below the line, on the banks of the Meuse, and of its tributary the Sambre, are the Walloons, of Gallician descent. A century ago the Walloon territory was still incorporated in Napoleon's empire and that of the Flemings in the kingdom of Holland; but the two conflicting races were constitutionally united in 1831, and this reunion formed the Belgian kingdom of today. In spite, however, of this legal union, the struggle between the two races has been going on ever since 1831 with renewed intensity. A great many Flemings have resented and still resent the separation of the Flemish provinces from Holland, and they have always regarded the Revolution of 1830-31 as a mere adventure brought about by a handful of men who were mere tools in the hands of the French government. In fact, the Revolution quite naturally established the predominance of the French spirit in Belgium, all the more so as the whole movement which culminated in this Revolution had originated in a strong ill-feeling against King William of the Netherlands, provoked by his wish to compel the Belgians to learn the Dutch language, while the majority of them only spoke French. This was the first, the initial reason of the Revolution of 1830; so much so that the Belgians, in order to prevent any further possible curtailment of the freedom of languages, included in their Constitution a provision (art. 23) establishing "the absolute freedom of all citizens with regard to languages."

The insertion of this clause in a constitution which embraces some three million Flemings and only two and a half million Walloons was looked upon as nothing short of a defiance flung into the face of the Flemings; and thus, as a protest, a "pro-Fleming" or flaming agitation was started in the country. It was never discontinued one moment during seventy-seven years, and today even, in spite of more than three-quarters of a century's constitutional union, Walloons and Flemings are as hostile to one another as in 1830. And they have remained wonderfully different from one another. The people of Belgium, one may well say, have two consciences, for they have two bloods; the Flemish blood, which is wise, pacific, stubbornly attached to its most antiquated traditions, fervently catholic and staunch in defence of the Roman Catholic religion; on the other hand, the Walloon blood, which is more pugnacious, is politically liberal and philosophically free-thinking. Thus the two people are entirely different, and are both devoted to their race and to its expansion. The Belgian government have had abundant evidence of the mutual jealousy of Flemings and Walloons and realize how difficult it is to govern so as to satisfy them both; and they have experienced it recently more acutely than ever when the Chamber of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of a Bill introduced by M. Coremans, deputy of Antwerp (Antwerp is the strongest Flemish fortress of the country), providing for compulsory teaching of Flemish in several classes of government schools. The Bill provoked universal criticism in the ranks of the Walloons, who deeply resent this "compulsion" in the teaching of their rival's language. From a practical point of view, the Coremans Bill is of no value and would involve many Belgians in serious difficulties, as the Flemish language is of no earthly use outside three or four Belgian provinces, and to make its teaching compulsory is simply preventing the numerous Belgian scholars, who have no time to learn more than one language, from learning thoroughly a much more useful language—i.e., French. French is spoken in every part of Belgium, and to give an official character to another language, which, by the way, is considered by many people as a mere Dutch dialect, is a measure of no practical utility. But it has, from a Flemish standpoint, great political importance. By instituting "compulsory Flemish" in the Belgian schools, the Conservative government wants to give unqualified support to the Flemings to the detriment of the Walloons. The reasons of this singular attitude are the following: the Walloons are, intellectually speaking, Frenchmen; all their cities,

i.e., Liege, Namur, Tournai, etc., are more French than Belgian, and above all the French spirit, which the Walloon domination entails, is the spirit of anticlericalism. The more powerful the French element becomes in Belgium the weaker will be the Catholic party (they have been in power since 1884). The latter, therefore, dreads nothing more than the increase of the French spirit in Belgium; the Catholic party has always been supported by the Flemish provinces, while the Walloon provinces have as consistently supported the Liberals and the Socialists; this is the real reason of the support the government, irrespective of possible trouble, are giving to the compulsory Flemish Teaching Bill.

Sus aux Français! is the war-cry of the innumerable Catholic electoral agents. During the last elections, in 1906 and in 1908, the Catholic propaganda had as its watchword, A bas le Combitis! thus threatening the people that, if they failed to vote for the Catholics, the Roman Catholic Church would be treated in Belgium as it had been in France under the premiership of M. Emile Combes.

For the moment the Flemings have the best of this internal struggle. Should they ultimately win, the influence of France over Belgium would be a thing of the past, which would be a moral and material disaster for King Leopold's country. This crisis is still distant, but it is approaching. This is why the situation requires watching. Were French influence ousted from Belgium, that country would fall under the influence of Germany, who is, not without reason, suspected of backing the pro-Flemish movement.

This is the peril to be instantly signalled. The Germans are slowly but surely invading Belgium, and they regard that little kingdom as their future prey. How could it be otherwise? The Pan-Germans, who are almighty just now in Berlin, are ambitious—German trade would gain much by the adjunction of the Belgian coast to Germany's. This is, I am well aware, only a dream at present, but every one knows that the Pan-Germans are not mere dreamers. The population of Germany, the trade of Germany are daily expanding. Where will the surplus of the population go? Certainly not to the German colonies, where the rule of Germany has not hitherto been very successfully established. Where then? To the Western hemisphere—and falling the means of emigrating so far away from home, the German emigrants to Belgium and to Holland. Then, again, through what channels will the overflowing exports of Germany reach their destination? Hamburg, Bremen, Altona, etc., etc., are already too small for present needs. It is common knowledge that the Germans have their eye upon Antwerp.

Of late emigration towards Belgium has

been systematically encouraged in Berlin. No stone has remained unturned by the Wilhelmstrasse authorities. The number of German consulates in Belgium has been increased; cheap railway arrangements have been made for emigrants, etc., etc., and consequently the number of Germans living in Belgium has risen. According to the census of 1890 there were 45,000 Germans in Belgium; according to that of 1900 there were 54,000, and so rapid has been the movement this century that were a census drawn up today the figure would not be far from 100,000. And the tide is rising daily.

Respecting the trade, one can assert that Germany has ousted from the Belgian field all her competitors save Great Britain and France; and while her imports into Belgium used to hold, say ten years ago, the fifth or sixth rank, they have risen this year to the second or third. Germany has, wisely enough, secured a solid foothold in every Belgian city. In Antwerp, the commercial metropolis of the kingdom, she controls the entire shipping trade through the two powerful German combines of the Hamburg-Amerika line and the North-German Lloyd, and the banking and export business is largely in German hands. The Antwerp Exchange has given seats to a great number of German brokers, and the rest of the trade is carried on by a heavy proportion of Germans. I have myself often noticed the somewhat significant fact that in Antwerp the "man in the street" knows no word of French, very little Flemish, but speaks German fluently, a result of the steady policy of germanization which is carried on, not only by the Germans individually, but also by the numerous Vereine which have in recent years been created everywhere in Belgium. There are some Vereine in Brussels, in Antwerp, in Ghent, and in every other large town, which conduct a ceaseless propaganda in favor of Germany and the Germans. These Vereine meet and publicly celebrate the innumerable "Geburtstage" of the members of the Imperial family, from the Kaiser to the youngest princes. Last year the Antwerp Verein, the chairman of which is the local director of the North-German Lloyd, organized a visit of German burgomasters to several Belgian towns. These Vereine distribute pamphlets throughout the country, representing Germany as the saviour of all the small countries and as the principal guarantee of the independence of the neutral states, such as Belgium. I have before me one of these pamphlets, from which I take the following extract:

The Flemings can, just as easily as the North-Germans (who only speak "Platt"), learn the Hoch Deutsch, which is the literary language of some 70,000,000 people. German science, the German language, the German culture now play a prominent part in the world. Germany contests England's world supremacy

The Legion of Frontiersmen

(By the Founder.)



IN the first two years of its existence, the Legion of Frontiersmen has been granted official recognition in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, British South and East Africa, and the Presidency of Bombay. Already the semi military society is able to place in the field and at the disposal of the military authorities, about 3,500 men, trained and ready for service, and the number grows steadily at the present rate of a thousand men a year. So far, although the bulk of the membership is scattered far and wide over the face of the earth, 16 Commands have been formed in the United Kingdom, 22 Units started in Canada, with 186 members; there are 500 men on Command in the Transvaal; 200 in Cape Colony, and groups in various stages of formation in almost all the provinces of the Empire. There is naturally long delay in finding Honorary Organizing Officers for all districts whose worth can be verified by the governing council. There is also a tendency to look more and more closely into the qualifications of men who apply for membership, and the council seeks for quality rather than for numbers. This accounts for the slow growth of the Corps, scattered as the Commands are from Yukon to Newchag.

The purpose of the Commands is Home Defence in each country where leave has been granted to organize. Only where men can be spared from the country will they be able to offer their services in campaigns of the Empire.

The Legion seeks to enrol pioneer workers of all trades in wild countries, men of the veldt, the scrub, the camp, the Prairie, men finally discharged from His Majesty's Forces, who have record of foreign or active service, and mariners of the Merchant Service and fisheries. Limited to fully trained pioneers, soldiers and seamen, the Legion has no hope of training regiments for the fighting line, because scarcely any of the men could comply with the conditions of annual camps and steady drill. But it is easy to provide men whose past training will make them useful to troops in the field. The men of the Legion are merely pledged to obey orders, and each man and each group will be told off for the special duties for which past experience has given necessary training. Ordered to find out the position of an enemy, to destroy a bridge, to raise transport of dog trains, or

camels, or to get native workers for trenching, the Legionaries can be trusted to do their own work in their own way.

Once a man has with moderate success, worked at the edges of the earth, he possesses an understanding, initiative, and adaptability rarely obtained by men of the inner lands. He is trained to face difficulties, and the scantiest of makeshift materials, such as a bit of wire, or a few rusty nails, represent to him a value which would not be realized by civilized workers. The ex-sailor can do wonders with a bit of rope; the expert teamster miracles with a scrub team and a broken wagon, and so on, right along the line. Such makeshift handiness can be utilized at every turn in warfare.

At its offices in the Adelphi, London, the executive is at work expanding the Legion idea, the raising of adaptable men for the emergencies of war. Aware that only the best men are of real use and that only those of good character will be a credit to the Corps in time of peace. The council is able to offer to thousands of patriotic men the first chance they have had of putting their patriotism into action.

The workers at Headquarters are not without experience themselves. Sir Henry Seton-Karr, the well known big game hunter, was knighted for raising three regiments for the South African War. Major P. W. Forbes, an old cavalry officer, commanded the first Matabele campaign. Col. D. P. Driscoll, D.S.O. was a civil engineer in Burma before he raised and commanded his own column in South Africa. The rest of our working group are all old Colonials, trained in the trades of the frontier, and in the campaigns of the Empire. The council works under the general direction of the Earl of Londsdale, who hunted in the Rockies and explored in Arctic America, before he became known as the first horse master in England.

So far, the Legion has been welcomed by the authorities as a means of getting at least a registration of trained men, otherwise lost to the Forces; discharged fighters, men in trades of travel, who cannot conform to Militia or Volunteer rules, and the men outside the military areas who are actually doing the pioneering of the Empire. Precautions were needed to prevent the Legion from competing for recruits with the Forces of the Crown, as well as to limit the Corps to men well enough trained for Intelligence services in the field. In practice, it is found that untrained men

in trade. Germany is not only the country of poetry and philosophy, but also of business and enterprise. Everybody knows that, even in France, except a few French novelists like M. Rene Bazin and M. Maurice Barrès, who still believe in the superiority of the French race.

This pamphlet was written by M. Louis Germain, and published in Antwerp a few months ago, and, reading between the lines, it is easy to see by whom it is inspired. Such literature is widely circulated in the country, and inevitably produces an effect. Thanks to the Germans in Belgium, several German schools have been established where German and Belgian children are educated in German. Two schools of this kind exist in Antwerp, one in Brussels, and several others in minor cities. They are crowded with German children, and meet with more and more success. They shape the intelligence and character of a considerable number of young boys and girls who will one day be Belgian citizens, but whose character and intelligence will be in entire conformity with German ideas and ways of thinking. The founding of these schools is one of the most remarkable phases of the germanization scheme of which I am writing, and which actually is in operation all over the country, especially in the Flemish provinces and in the Belgian districts adjoining the German frontier. In Verviers, for instance, and around Verviers (province of Liege), all the farm laborers are Germans, and I have myself in late years often found it difficult to go about in that region without German. Moreover, German homesteads have been created there, and also in the Belgian province of Luxembourg, where German is universally spoken. In fact, German is the only language of thousands of people, who are Belgians by birth, but who have always lived amongst German-speaking communities, and who are already Germans in heart and by feeling. Further, every summer the Belgian seaside resorts are literally invaded by Germans. Ostend, where Englishmen and Frenchmen used to feel at home, is flooded by Berlin and Hamburg merchants, and it is about the same with another seaside place, Blankenberge (to which a London paper referred some weeks ago as the "German Ostend"). The French, English, and even Belgians, are almost expelled from the littoral by the ever-increasing Germans, who generally buy houses and villas there, and thus become owners of landed property in Belgium.

All these circumstances are sufficiently significant to call for no further comment. The German hand is slowly but surely overwhelming Belgium; signs of this are at hand in every corner of the kingdom, and this state of things causes no little uneasiness amongst a great many Belgians. A group of very distinguished men (politicians, newspaper edi-

tors, etc.) became aware a year ago of the danger confronting their country; further inquiry soon proved how grave it was, and moreover that it was as serious for Holland as for Belgium. In the Netherlands, too, the Pan-Germans are at work, and the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina with a German prince stimulated their nefarious activity in the land of the tulips. It was from this "German peril" threatening the two kingdoms that the idea of an entente between Belgium and Holland originated. The project was approved in the high political circles in both countries, and was about to be discussed officially, when discouraging news came as to the effect the intended entente had produced in the Wilhelmstrasse. The Kaiser's government had not been slow to notice that such an entente (i.e., military, naval, industrial, and postal) would check the development of Germany in the Low Countries; Germany is quite willing to fight those who oppose her development in Belgium and in Holland, but only to fight them separately, thus being sure to fight with advantage. But she is most reluctant to have to oppose the two states in combination; therefore the semi-official intimation came from Berlin to the effect that a Belgian-Dutch entente of the kind suggested by the articles of M. Eugene Baie in the Brussels Petit Bleu would be viewed with little satisfaction. In reply to this communication it was at once decided to abandon the provisions regarding the "military" and "naval" entente, this decision being nothing short of the abandonment of the scheme. Once more Germany has shown what importance she attaches to seeing her influence in the Low Countries remaining unchecked.

What will be the end of this slow, steady infiltration? Sooner or later Germany will acquire a free hand in Belgium. She has already hinted to the Belgian government that German might advantageously become an official language in Belgium through an article in the Koelnische Zeitung in May 1906, obviously inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse, wherein the German organ coolly suggested that Germany should allow Belgium to incorporate in her territory the contested district of Moresnet-Neutre, situated on the German-Belgian frontier, if, in return, the Belgian government would recognize the German language as official; a measure, by the way, which would involve the creation of German official schools and the appointment of German officials in Belgium. This amazing proposal was strongly and wisely rebuked at the time by the Independence Belge. "One wonders," said that Belgian paper in a weighty editorial, "which is the more conspicuous, the naive or the Koelnische Zeitung, or its duplicity. Nobody in Belgium would ever consent to such a combination as the one suggested, as it would inevitably lead to the Germanization of Belgium."

And this time the "ballon d'essai" burst.

But the situation develops rapidly. In two years the number of Germans in Belgium has remarkably increased, while the Compulsory Flemish Bill if ever voted would slowly but surely check the influence of France and gradually decrease the number of French-speaking Belgians. It is moreover admitted that the Flemish language cannot suffice to all the Belgians, as it is not even spoken in the whole of Belgium—and nowhere outside that country. What other language besides Flemish will the Belgians learn? German, of course, all the more so as it is spoken throughout the world, and as the knowledge of Flemish greatly promotes the study of German. Thus the Coremans Bill, if passed in the Belgian House of Representatives, would bring about the complete Germanization of Belgium. When the Bill had been in operation, say for some fifteen years, the study of German would become a necessity—in twenty years it will be compulsory.

This situation is, I believe, very grave. The fact is this: Belgium, a neutral country, whose neutrality is guaranteed by the great European Powers, is slowly becoming a mere dependence of one of these Powers. And this is happening during the reign of Leopold II, who is a great admirer of France and of the French spirit, and who spends a great deal of his time in France. What will happen when the crown reverts to the Crown Prince Albert, a son of a princess of Hohenzollern, and an avowed Germanophile?

Measures ought to be taken to check the growing influence of Germany in Belgium; of course, at present, the majority, the great majority of Belgians still speak French; but time and statistics show that this majority is slowly diminishing. Will Germany be allowed to abuse her force to make Belgium a mere province of the empire? Everybody knows that Leopold II's kingdom is a very desirable cake, especially when it has annexed the Congo colony. The covetousness of Germany is intelligible. But will the other Powers who guarantee the independence of Belgium, and to whose welfare the maintenance of this independence is necessary, will these Powers, by their apathy or by their ignorance of the facts of the case, be the involuntary accomplices of those who are working out a scheme carefully prepared in the Wilhelmstrasse, aiming at the slow Germanization of Belgium, and against which the Belgian government, for mere political reasons, is unable or reluctant to take suitable action?

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Banff



All places in the Canadian Rockies, we know of none more suitable for a prolonged stay than "Banff the Beautiful." Nature has done so much, and man has so successfully supplemented her work by the additional advantages of good hotels, museums, etc., that it is entirely the fault of the tourist himself if he has not a profitable as well as a pleasant visit to this lovely spot. No matter what amount of love and veneration we may possess for mountain scenery, there is little doubt that very much of our enjoyment in such resorts is greatly enhanced by the comforts of our surroundings. A wet day on the top of the most beautiful peak in the world gives but little real pleasure, and on such occasions the desirability of Banff as a stopping place comes into strong evidence. It might be fairly said to abound with hotels—it possesses no fewer than three museums, one of which has a comfortable reading and writing room. It has the nucleus of a capital zoological garden in which we must plead guilty to having spent a large portion of our time, in feeding the "tame wild animals." One of the latter, indeed, a bear, like a brother of his who resides at Field, has quite independent quarters for himself outside the collection, being merely chained to a tree in front of one of the museums, and here he promenades his somewhat limited domain or else sits up like a huge dog and receives passing contributions, with such a gentlemanly manner, in his great paws, or sometimes his mouth, that it seems quite a pity such a well conducted beast should not be restored to his native liberty. But after all, to make excursions is the chief interest of everyone arriving at Banff, and the visitor so minded has a very good list to select from. First of all, Sulphur Mountain, though not of the highest, will perhaps, by its remarkable nature, first arrest his attention. On it, at different elevations, are situated the celebrated Sulphur hot springs which presumably first made the town famous. These springs are three or four in number and at two of them the Dominion government has erected fine bath-houses with large swimming pools for amusements, which appear to be well patronized. The upper springs are eight hundred feet above the great C. P. R. hotel and have good boarding accommodation around them for those who prefer to stop up there. Between these and the lower springs are situated what are called the Middle, which, seemingly, have been left in their original state. The



A VIEW OF THE CANADIAN ALPS

illuminates the artificial tunnel which gives access to a narrow wooden platform partly encircling the cave, the only natural light of which comes through a hole in the centre of the domed rocky roof which with its walls has many deposits of sulphur. Higher up the mountain is a lithia spring, of which Analyst McGill reports that the quantity of lithia is at least one hundred times as great as in some of the so-called lithia waters which are placed on the market. On the summit of the mountain, eight thousand feet high, there is a government observatory, from which one gets a magnificent view over the Bow valley. This Bow is a grand river. We first made its acquaintance at Calgary, where we saw its magnitude increased by the confluence of the Elbow. Here at Banff it forms with the Spray some very beautiful rapids eighty feet wide, generally described as the Bow Falls. A favorite short excursion undertaken by every unambitious climber is that up Tunnel Mountain. It has a seven miles spiral drive round it at an altitude of over five thousand feet, and the summit can be reached by an average fair walker over a good bridge path. Opposite to it rises Mount Rundle, almost ten thousand feet high. It is supposed that at some time in the wonderful history of the "Everlasting Hills," Tunnel was but a shoulder of Rundle, till some tremendous effort of Nature tilted the former northward and the restless Bow river forced itself through the opening. For those who attempt more ambitious work, Cascade Mountain, nine thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five feet high, will appeal. Under its shade, at the village of Banff, are the only anthracite coal mines opened in Canada. These have been acquired and developed by the C. P. R. Co. and lie about half way to another of Banff's famous excursions, Lake Minnedanka, or Devil Lake. Some three miles or so from

lower springs constitute the cave and basin, at which, as in the case of the upper, there is a good bathing establishment. The basin, a natural hollow in the rocks, forms an ideal swimming pond, and close by is the cave, now closed as a bathing resort in consequence of the change within the last few years of the rocky bottom to a shelving quicksand. Now the visitor gains admittance to it under the care of a guide provided with a lamp which



BASE OF THE GREAT GLACIER AND SIR DONALD PEAK

the town is a pleasant drive or walk to the Sun Dance Canyon, which for our part we should have enjoyed much more. But for the very troublesome attentions of the mosquitoes which really, in some parts, at least of the Rockies, render the tourist's lot a hard one. To those who go in for something great and grand, Mount Edith affords a dolomite climb, said to be equal to anything in the Tyrolean Alps; while twenty miles south of Banff is Mount Assiniboine, styled the "Matterhorn of the Rockies," rising to a height of eleven thousand, eight hundred and sixty feet and reported as one of the most difficult mountains in America to ascend. In speaking of the

zoological collection at Banff, we should have alluded to the magnificent herd of eighty buffalo, the last of their race. This remnant of the countless bison which once roamed as monarchs of the plains, is now confined in a large corral of two thousand acres situated between the villages of Banff and Banff, at the side of the railway track. We should have liked to have got a closer view of these animals than we did, but unfortunately for us they were some distance within the enclosure, and it is not safe to approach them except on horseback or in a carriage, we, being on foot, were obliged for prudence sake to keep the fence between us.—S. A. G.

Battleships of the Future

THE Battleship of the Future" is thus described by Col. Cuniberti, Instructor to the Italian Navy, on "Fighting Ships."

"How can the 20,000 tons of displacement of the battleship of the future be divided so as to meet the necessities of a combat by day and equally so those of a combat by night?"

"It is certainly not possible to balance these conflicting requirements so accurately as to obtain a type which will serve indiscriminately for all the navies of the world, and still less is this possible if it be contemplated to make such a type serve against any and every adversary. We have seen that each war has been followed by re-groupings of interests, which, even when not cemented by distinct alliances, may yet rapidly and entirely change the orientation of a navy."

"When such a change in orientation takes place, in most cases it will involve also a considerable change in the type of the war material, which, of course, is not always practical nor opportune. In any case, it would only be a Great Power with ample funds at its disposal, which could afford repeatedly to transform its vessels and their armaments according to the new direction of its political aims."

"The new orientation which has recently taken place consequent on the Anglo-Franco-Japanese alliances will certainly tend to assimilate types, although many Japanese ships are of French origin, while others are of English construction."

"Amongst these three great navies, the British certainly predominates, but whilst it is hardly likely that the other two will modify their ideas in warship construction, to bring them into accordance with those of the British as the result of the new orientation, possibly the general trend of constructive ideas of the British Navy may now be modified, as a war between Britain and her two allies is altogether improbable."

"So that, of other potent maritime Powers to be confronted with the British, it is only necessary to consider the United States and Germany."

Colonel Cuniberti anticipates that in the disaster of a war we shall probably see a repetition of recent war history—the other Powers will remain neutral and seek to intervene for peace at the earliest opportunity."

"In the first case the theatre of war would be the high seas; in the second case it would

be the North Sea, and possibly also the Baltic. In the first of these cases the land armies of the two Great Powers would have little to do, if we exclude possible warfare in their colonies; whilst in the second case the far greater power of the land armies of Germany could in no wise compensate for the greater power of the British fleets on the sea."

"Battleships of great displacement, capable of keeping the sea for a considerable time, and without frequently having to replenish their fuel supply, will, in the first case, be indispensable, as also equally indispensable will be fast and very powerful cruisers, so that the Dreadnought and the Invincible types seem exactly designed to meet such needs, and for long runs across the Atlantic. But, in the second case, would they be of the same service? The difficulties of the scene of battle in that case are indeed most serious for such vessels; the shallow coastal waters of the North Sea, the difficult Straits of Denmark, and many other drawbacks, show at once that in this second case the conditions are totally different."

"Amongst other possibilities that may arise there is one that must not be overlooked, namely, that we might see two repetitions of the case of Port Arthur, one within, and the other beyond, the Danish Straits. And such blockades might protract the war for months and months without any definite result to either side, except for the effect on their commerce."

"The most probable situation will be that the land armies will be vigilant and ready, that the German ships of war will be in their ample and well-protected harbors of refuge of comparatively little depth, and that the British ships will be keeping watch outside so that no hostile cruiser may get away unobserved to play havoc with the commerce of Britain and disturb her food supply."

"The blockader will find himself in this dilemma—either he maintains a really strict blockade, and then there is a serious risk that his ships go the way of the Hatsuse, Petropavlovsk and others, or he keeps them well out of danger, and then the blockade is but a fictitious one, and in such a case British commerce has everything to lose. What possible use then would be those big guns of the Dreadnoughts and of the Invincible? Certainly they would be useless for the purpose for which they were originally designed—a fight in the open, in the Atlantic, for example, in full daylight, with a final strenuous effort of the Tsushima type."

"Thousands and thousands of tons of dis-

placement have been utilized in the construction of vessels to carry those great pieces, which, however, at night are comparatively useless. It is, however, in those twelve dark hours that the enemy is the most active, as it is precisely at night when efforts are made to break the blockade, to torpedo the ships, or to send them to the bottom with mines. Moreover, the value of the hours of darkness are also enhanced when it is considered that, should a cruiser succeed in breaking the blockade and eluding the vigilance of her enemy, she might range at large, and would be able to inflict on British commerce a damage far exceeding the value of a battleship."

"It will thus be seen that the proportion between the number of tons to be employed for the service by day, and for each possible enemy it may be called upon to contend with."

"The problem is not an easy one to solve, but if the naval constructor contemplates that what has to be faced is no longer the enemy's great armorclads, armed with heavy guns, but only torpedo-boats, destroyers, submarines, mines, etc., the real comparative value of the conditions will begin to reveal itself to his eyes. A new type of large warship, built especially for night warfare, may be called upon to fight in day battles."

"And so we come to a vessel that may be able to change front when required, and, like a beautiful woman, who, after reigning triumphantly in the open day with her face unveiled, veils herself at night in a domino to continue her conquests at a masked ball, so we may have ships, which at the time when their huge guns and thick armor are comparatively useless, may be metamorphosed for night warfare; and, utilizing efficiently the means provided with the 10,000 tons assigned for that purpose, may with confidence withstand the onslaught of the enemy's attack at short range with his torpedoes, his mines and his submarines."

London, Sept. 27.—The motor omnibuses, of which there are now over a thousand in the streets of London, still travel more rapidly than their horse-drawn rivals, but their pace today is leisurely compared with what has been. People who are not passengers rejoice because the dangers of the streets are reduced. The change has been brought about by the amalgamation of the three leading omnibus companies, who, had they continued in competition much longer, would soon all have been in the Bankruptcy Court. One of them—the London General—scored a loss during the past twelve months of £140,000, which compares with many years of prosperity in times gone by, when 8 per cent. was deemed a poor dividend.

Defense of Human Nature

THE human spirit or essence is on the whole a greatly maligned affair. When men say that is human nature they do not always mean compliment, and quite frequently they mean the reverse."

says the Academy. "Indeed, the modern excuse for peccability and downright obliquity would seem to be 'human nature'—which in the lump, say the wise, is a bad lot. For all that there are persons in the world who believe in the ultimate goodness of humanity. Of course, goodness is a quality which some philosophers do not greatly prize. When the critic of humanity wishes in some sort to applaud the species his method is to look rather for greatness than for goodness. Hence it comes to pass that for fifty monuments to greatness you will find one to goodness, and that usually a very little one."

"Yet we all know in our secret hearts that it is goodness which matters. For while it is not in the power of every man to be great, it is well within the power of every man to be good. And by goodness, of course, it is not necessary that we should mean such-and-such a view of morality and still less such-and-such a view of religion and theology. To be good really is to be human—unwarped, unsoured, and possibly unwise, as the world is supposed to go. And it is not, as we know, to be free from either failing or fault. In our mind the great beauty of human nature, or, as we may say, human goodness, is that when you put it to supreme tests it works out always triumphant, and comes up smiling, as it were. Whether your subject be gentle or simple, cultivated or unlettered, devout or otherwise, this is so."

"During the week, in an obscure and huddled-away public garden, known because of its proximity to St. Martin's-le-Grand as the Postman's Park, there have been erected a row of twenty-two tablets to commemorate the self-sacrifice and human goodness, or, as the reporters put it, 'heroic deeds' of twenty-two comparatively undistinguished human persons. The point and meaning of these tablets may be best inferred from the inscriptions which they bear." The Academy quotes a long list; here are three:—

"Ernest Benning, composer, aged twenty-two, upset from a boat one dark night off Pimlico Pier, grasped an oar with one hand, supporting a woman with the other, but sank as she was rescued."

"William Fisher, aged nine, lost his life in Rodney Road, Walworth, while trying to save his little brother from being run over."

"George Frederic Simonds, of Islington, rushed into a burning house to save an aged widow and died of his injuries."

"These noble persons are all of them what certain writers might term 'heroes in humble life.' Furthermore, quite a number of them were young children. Without wishing in the smallest degree to detract from the honor and excellence which now attaches to their names and memories, it is certain that few people will read these inscriptions and the like of them without reflecting that in similar circumstances nine persons out of ten would do exactly as much as these 'heroes' did. It is human to do as much, and it is being continually done."

"One hears a great deal nowadays about the necessity for 'writing down' to the common man. Much endeavor is spent in this direction, and much profit seems to attach to it. If we only knew, our real business and difficulty are to write up to him. Our writing should not appeal to what we cynically consider the baser side of him, but simply and solely and always to what we know is the nobler and more excellent side of him. It is impossible really to destroy the greatness and goodness that are rooted in him by reason of his humanity. But to overlook that greatness and goodness and, especially, to deny it and pretend that for practical purposes it is not there, is to make a wanton and scandalous mock of God's handiwork."

LORD ROSEBERY PROTESTS

Lord Rosebery writes to the Times an amusing letter on a serious subject. He is a resident of Epsom, and he has to complain that the London lunatics are paraded about the locality without sufficient safeguards, a consequence being that twelve or fourteen have escaped during the past twelve months and have not been recaptured. Here may be some explanation of certain horrible crimes whose perpetrators remain undiscovered. Lord Rosebery very reasonably demands more watchfulness over these afflicted and often dangerous persons, and would prefer that they should not be paraded in public places at all. The authorities concerned are taking the situation very easily, but they are used to the lunatics, and think it unkind that anybody should find fault with the poor creatures.

The Honorable Jefferson Randolph Smith

A Tale of Skagway—By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.



ONE day, early in the summer of 1894, a stranger applied to the civic authorities of the Colorado city of Denver for a permit to sell a certain brand of soap. He proposed to erect a small stand on a street corner where all day long surged a mighty tide of humanity afoot, and dispose of his wares after the manner of the street faker or peddler. When evening came the man mounted a packing case and on a small table opened out his stock. Each cake of soap was neatly wrapped in paper and a flaring placard, which was lighted by a flaming jet of gas, informed the people that every tenth wrapper contained a five dollar bill, which went as a prize to the lucky purchaser.

The man was of medium height and of spare figure. His hair and whiskers were of jet black and his complexion swarthy. He wore a shiny silk hat, after the manner of men of his profession. The power of his lungs was forty-horse. His voice could be heard a block away above the rattle and roar of the street traffic, and his witty remarks in directing attention to the article he had for sale provoked sallies of laughter from the crowd that had gathered to hear him. His repartee showed a ready and quick intellect, and he never failed to excite his hearers to laughter when he replied to questions as to the genuineness of his pledge that a five dollar bill was concealed in every tenth package, the cost of which was fifty cents. If every tenth package contained a prize, argued some, the man is giving more than he receives, when his license and expenses are considered. For many minutes the vendor continued to laud his soap, and described his methods of giving prizes, without results. At last a young stranger bought a package, and retired to the edge of the crowd to open it. Curious eyes eagerly watched as he unrolled the package, and when the wrapper had been removed, there, sure enough, was a five-dollar greenback. The young fellow was so elated by his success that he bought two more packages, changing the bill to pay for them; but luck had changed and he walked away with the rest of the money, chuckling that he was \$3.50 ahead of the game anyhow.

Another stranger, this time a woman, tested her luck, and to her own delight and the surprise of the assemblage found \$5 in the roll. From that on the sale was brisk, and in a short space of time the faker had disposed of his stock and the sale was closed. Except the two fives that were drawn at the start there were no prizes that day.

The following night the same scene was enacted. Two prizes were drawn and to the rest of the purchasers fell blanks; but the glib buyers were not to be deterred by the ill luck of others, and the entire stock was disposed of and the public still demanded more. In the meantime the faker had made many acquaintances. He had registered at the hotel as Jefferson Randolph Smith; but in consequence of his business the Denverites dubbed him "Soapy" Smith, and that cognomen clung to him until he died, after a career of crime that has scarcely been surpassed on this coast. From Denver Soapy Smith went to other towns of Colorado, at each of which he drove a large trade by the same methods he had pursued while at Denver, the drawers of the lucky packages being confederates who were used to attract the innocent into the net. At one of the towns, it is said, Smith tried his hand for the first time at gambling, and won a considerable sum. After one or two more experiences he abandoned his business and became a professional gambler. He was soon recognized as the most expert gambler in the State, and, possessing a forceful and overbearing manner when in drink, he was by common consent made leader of a gang of villains who lived by preying upon their fellow men.

One evening, while dealing faro, Smith was accused by a victim of cheating. He drew a revolver and killed the man. Self defence was pleaded and the murderer got off. A little later he was accused of killing another man for a real or fancied offence, and rather than stand trial he fled to California.

In 1896 and 1897 the Klondike fever raged and the subject of this narrative with some of his friends joined in the rush. On arriving at the primitive town of Skagway he pitched his tent there and opened a gambling house and bar. His confederates, who were scattered through the town, induced many unsuspecting miners to enter "Soapy's" den under many pretences. There they were often drugged and robbed and turned loose to wander helplessly through the streets or led to the wharf after dark and pushed into the harbor, where they were drowned. When the bodies were washed ashore a verdict of "found drowned" was invariably returned, and the authorities buried the remains. At least a score of unknown men were thus disposed of and their mystified friends to this day are in ignorance as to their fate. They only know that they disappeared at Skagway.

One day a double tragedy occurred which almost brought the criminal career of "Soapy" Smith and his gang to an end. A Klondike miner was robbed in a saloon by the aid of the bartender. The man complained to the United States marshal, and the two entered the saloon to demand restitution, whereupon the

barkeeper killed both men. Public feeling was aroused to a high pitch by this murder, and a vigilance committee was formed, from which a jury of twelve citizens was selected to try the criminal. He was acquitted on the plea that he shot in self-defence. Soapy Smith then organized as a counter irritant a "Law and Order League of 303," of which he was the elected head, and the vigilance committee, fearing a collision, dissolved.

By this time "Soapy" had become an important individual. He was virtually the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and all the other officials of the town of Skagway, for nothing could be done in the way of civic business without his consent being first obtained. Good men hated Smith and his works. They saw that his presence in the community was a menace to trade, because travellers and miners avoided the town lest they might share the fate of the unfortunates who had gone down to death or lost their valuables there. But while the business people hated, they also feared the desperado and his confederates, and endeavored to impress the uncrowned king by their words and actions that they were not inimical to him, while all the time their hearts ached and their fingers itched to dethrone him and put a noose about his neck. To curry favor with the king of Skagway, upon the arrival of a steamer, distinguished visitors were lined up at Soapy Smith's bar and treated to the best the house had on tap. A United States Circuit Judge and all territorial officials were welcomed by Smith with a glad hand. The mayor and other civic officials daily "moistened their clay" with his whisky side by side with known thieves, murderers and gamblers.

About this time the war with Spain broke out and Smith tendered the government a company of volunteers which he proposed to raise at Skagway. He signed his name to the offer "Jefferson Randolph Smith," and the answer from the War Department was addressed through some error to the "Honorable Jefferson Randolph Smith." From that on Soapy adopted the title of Honorable and discourag-

ed so far as possible the term "Soapy" as applied to him.

A peculiarly atrocious assassination that occurred between Skagway and the summit of the mountain again aroused public sentiment to a striking point. A middle-aged man bought a bill of goods at a Skagway store and placed them in two conveniently sized packs, his intention being to leave one sack behind until he had reached the summit, and then to return and carry the second sack to where he had left the first. He was a quiet, sober, respectable man, and in paying for the goods had unconsciously displayed a considerable roll of bank bills. It was always thought that one of the evil wretches who infested the town saw the roll and set out to possess it at any cost. The man left the town with pack number one, and was met toiling his way slowly up the steep toward the spot where he proposed to deposit it and come back for the number two load. An hour or two later a party of miners were coming out on their way to Skagway, and came across the unfortunate man lying dead on the trail by the side of his pack. He had been shot through the head and the body was still warm. The roll of bills had not been disturbed, showing that the murderers, hearing the party approach, had fled, and so lost their intended plunder. No one knew the man. In a pocket next his heart was found a small memorandum book on a leaf of which were written these lines from one of Browning's poems:

"The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
But time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me."

There were memoranda of goods purchased at Skagway, but nothing to indicate whom or what he was or where he came from. His hands were as soft as a woman's, showing that he was a stranger to hard work. The body was interred where it lay.

The 4th of July, 1898, was ushered in with the usual patriotic ceremonies. A procession was formed with Soapy Smith as Grand Marshal. Mounted on a white charger of goodly

size and showy movement he headed the line and presented a striking and picturesque appearance. He rode on a Spanish saddle with a lariat and all other fixings and as his horse pranced through the street he and his rider were the objects of general admiration. He seemed bursling with pride, and the horse appeared to have caught the infection and to be as proud as his rider of his exalted position. There was nothing to indicate in this man's manner or in his large, expressive eyes and not at all unhandsome face, or in his speech, for he was slow and measured in his talk when not overloaded with drink, and in the presence of women he was ever polite and gracious—there was nothing, I say, in all these to indicate that he was a ruffian of the deepest dye, who had murdered men in cold blood and robbed them of their property. Neither was there aught to indicate on that festive day when "Soapy" Smith's heart was swollen with importance at his selection as the biggest man and the first citizen of Skagway, that he was within four days of the hour when his clock would run down and time for him would be no more.

Three days after the shouting and the tumult incidental to independence day had died away, a miner named J. D. Stewart came out of the Klondike with a bag of gold dust valued at \$2700. He was inveigled into Smith's saloon under the pretence of seeing a captive eagle. While he gazed at the bird the bag of gold was snatched from his hand by one of the desperadoes who made off with it. Heart-broken at his loss, which represented two years of work at Dawson, Stewart was assured that the taking of the gold was a practical joke and that it would soon be returned to him. Several hours elapsed before the miner realized that he had been robbed. He complained to the United States marshal, but that official did nothing. He then appealed to the leading citizens and they convened a meeting on the wharf to consider the matter and revive the vigilance committee. The vigilantes were armed with rifles and revolvers, and a committee was appointed to guard the ap-

proach to the wharf. The head of that committee was named Frank H. Reid. He was a city engineer and was known as a fighting man who had already slain one victim and was not averse to killing a few more when opportunity offered.

Soapy Smith heard of the meeting and its object. He was in his saloon half drunk when the news reached him. Hastily thrusting two revolvers in his waistband and seizing a Winchester rifle he headed for the wharf on a half run, swearing and gesticulating as he ran. At the entrance to the wharf he saw Reid and his fellow committeemen standing. Approach Reid he shouted "You—, what are you doing here?" at the same time striking at him with the rifle. Reid grasped the weapon in his left hand as it descended, pushing it down towards the ground, for he was a stronger man than Smith. The outlaw pulled the trigger, and the ball entered Reid's groin and passed through the body. At the same instant Reid fired twice. The first ball traversed Smith's breast and entered his heart and he fell stone dead in his tracks. Reid, who was mortally wounded, fell by the side of the desperado. The dead and dying were taken to the hospital, where, despite the tenderest care and sympathy, he died four days later. His funeral was attended by all the good people of Skagway, and the remains now lie in the cemetery beneath a handsome granite monument on which is a record of his great services in the interest of good government and a statement of how he met his death. Near his grave there is a lovely fall, the waters of which, as it murmurs over the rocks, and the sighing of the winds through the tall pines sing a requiem to the departed hero, whose sturdy bravery rescued the community of Skagway from the hands of an organized band of ruffians.

All that is mortal of "Soapy" Smith lies in the same cemetery beneath a simple headstone. He was a strange man. None knew his origin. He was ever silent as to his antecedents, but he was believed to be an American by birth. He was a well educated man, could speak two or three languages, and at times gave evidence of a sound early training. Once or twice he spoke affectionately of Old Yale, which gave rise to the belief in some minds that he was a graduate of that institution of learning; but none ever tried to penetrate his incognito without meeting an ingracious rebuff, which taught them to allow his dead past to remain buried.

Stewart's bag of gold, \$600 short, was recovered by the committee. It was found in a box in the back room of Soapy Smith's bar.

BACK TO THE LAND

There is no country in the world where the land is so sub-divided as in France. Yet here, as elsewhere, the large towns are constantly absorbing the rural population, and the now familiar phrase "back to the land" represents a problem which a few thoughtful politicians are making an earnest endeavor to solve. The latest experiment is less ambitious than the famous "three acres and a cow" idea, of which so much was heard in England a couple of decades ago. It is a scheme which may be summed up as "half an acre and a homestead." Parliament sanctioned it in April last, but as the Bill passed through without discussion nothing was heard of it at the time. The plan is now beginning to come into operation.

What M. Ribot and the other promoters of the measure aimed at was to give working men in the towns and laborers in the country an opportunity to acquire, on easy terms, a plot of land and a modest homestead, arguing that this would be a more practical kind of provision for the evening of life than any old age pension fund. It was, indeed, while the Old Age Pensions Bill was under discussion that, as M. Ribot has been telling an interviewer, the idea occurred to him. Some of his constituents in the Pas de Calais had suggested that they would rather invest their savings in this way, and he at once sought to secure them the option of setting aside their prospective pensions as part payment of the purchase money required to buy a plot of land and a homestead.

The field or garden must not cost more than £48, and its extent is limited for the present to a little over half an acre. The intending purchaser must possess £9 12s. If not, he is helped by the State, and the moment he deposits the money he becomes proprietor of the holding. He must undertake that he, or his children, will cultivate it, and he must also insure his life. The State does not deal direct with the purchaser, but with an intermediary and guarantee company formed in each district. A capital of £4,000,000 has been set aside for loans at 2 per cent, and each local company must have a capital of £8,000, of which half is to be held in reserve. The original idea was to provide town or country workers with a home when they had reached the age of 50 or 60, but it will be seen that any one who has saved one-fifth of the purchase money, less than £20, can at once become the possessor of "half an acre and a homestead." At the ages mentioned, the family is generally dispersed, but it is hoped that the liberal facilities accorded will induce younger people—soldiers on completing their period of service, for instance—to settle on the land, marry, and bring up a family. Should the experiment succeed, its promoters will come back to Parliament and ask for larger credits.

Mexican View of Australia's Need

PEAKING of "Australia's Great Need," the Mexican Herald says:

The visit of the American fleet to Australian waters, which is just coming to a close, has been successful from the point of view of hospitality and the assertion of common race ideals. No untoward incident worth mentioning has marred the celebrations, and though the idea of the dominance of the White Man in the Pacific, in general, and of a White Australia, in particular, has been repeatedly emphasized, no utterance or occurrence during the course of the entertainments was of a nature to give umbrage to Japan. This was a real danger which evidently was very skillfully guarded against.

The press dispatches show that not only were the officers and sailors of the American fleet officially entertained but that many of them were guests at the family board, particularly on Sundays, at Sydney and Melbourne. This is the hospitality that counts and is the real touchstone of congeniality. Elaborate official entertainments penetrate little below the surface and they do not necessarily imply esteem or regard between those who tender and those who receive the compliment; but when there is enough of sympathy and mutual comprehension to cause a guest to be made at home and to feel at home in a family, the hospitality ceases to be formal and becomes the genuine expression of a spontaneous and na-

tural attraction which in five minutes places strangers of similar ways of thinking at ease with one another.

It is quite right and proper that the people of Australia should desire to keep that country for colonization and development by the white race and as the future seed of another great and powerful English-speaking community.

English-speaking people everywhere will sympathize with that aspiration. But it is high time that the Australians should wake to some other facts and realize that if they are to strengthen their position as a white race in a domain of continental dimensions they must fill up the vacant spaces and present a more serried front to the active and enigmatic yellow man, whose industry is patient and unwearied, and who can bide his time and who multiplies fast.

There must be no race suicide in Australia, among the white people, if the brown and yellow man is to be kept out. And in addition, Australia will have to endeavor to attract a large volume of white immigration.

Let it be considered that the area of Australia is greater than that of the United States proper—2,974,581 square miles against 2,970,230. Of course we are aware that the territory of Australia does not abound in resources as uniformly and has not been so favored in physical and climatic conditions as the territory of the United States, but making due allowance for that fact, it is none the less

Speculation and Wages in Cotton Industry

A VERY serious situation has arisen in the cotton trade owing to the disagreement between the Employers' Association and the Operatives' Societies upon the question of wages," says the Morning Post. "Some months ago the exceptional prosperity which the cotton industry had enjoyed for the past three years came to an end; the employers demand that there shall be a reduction in wages of 5 per cent. on the existing rates; the cardroom operatives have refused by a large majority to accept their proposal, and there seems to be no doubt that the spinners will take the same line. There is therefore for the present a disagreement upon a perfectly plain issue, and though there is plenty of time for the good offices of outside mediation to bring the parties together before a lockout is declared, the menace to Lancashire is undoubtedly very grave.

"Behind this disagreement as to wages there is a real and fundamental difference of view as to social expediency and the proper way of adjusting the circumstances of the industry to meet a time of temporary depression. The employers point out that during the past two years the operatives shared in the prosperity of the trade by receiving two rises of 5

per cent. each upon current rates; they see that there is likely to be a good crop of raw cotton coming in, and that if they can get rid of the yarn which is on the market good times may again revive. They hold that the best hope of attempting orders is to lower prices by reducing wages, and they are possibly influenced by the thought that if the worst comes to the worst, and no agreement is attained, they will not suffer very much by a cessation of work which will ease the market and let existing stocks be worked off.

"There is obviously a connection between the condition of trade at any given moment and the wages which can be paid to those in it. But it has always seemed to the manual workers one of the hardships of their position, a hardship which they cannot avert, but which presses nevertheless heavily upon them, that they should have to submit to a reduction when the industry is suffering from a depression which is not caused by any shortage of raw material or unexpected fluctuation in the demand, but to the reckless speculation of capitalists who have put up new mills and overstocked the market with unsaleable products. There does not seem to be any doubt that the present crisis is mainly due to the over-production of yarn.

noteworthy that whereas the United States has a population of some 84,000,000, or 28 per square mile, Australia has a population of only 4,110,481, or less than 2 per square mile.

The following is the population per square mile of various countries:

Austria-Hungary	188
Belgium	643
Denmark	167
France	190
Germany	290
Italy	304
Netherlands	448
Spain	96
United Kingdom	363
China	262
Japan	322

Nothing can prevent an overcrowded population from overflowing into a neighboring, or not distant, sparsely populated region. It is almost as inflexible as a natural law.

The Australians should look to this. Post-prandial oratory about "the white arm stretched across the Pacific" is well and good, but facts are stubborn things and if the Australians are to enforce their ideal of keeping their island-continent a "white man's country"—and all people of English speech will sincerely applaud the aspiration—they must make up their minds to address themselves to a hard practical task, that of building up their huge domain in the larger sense.

And Population is their first need.

"No one who has travelled through Lancashire in the course of the last year can have failed to be struck by the immense number of new mills which are in process of construction. Tempted by the enormous profits of the last few years capital has poured itself into the trade, only to find that the market for yarn has disappeared before the mill is complete and the machinery installed. Both masters and workmen feel the pinch, and both of them have said strong things about the mania for speculative mill-building.

"As industry is at present organized, supply is adjusted to demand by the estimates of individuals who form their calculations in ignorance of each other's movements, and as long as that continues perfect adjustment, or anything approaching it, must be the exception and not the rule. It is difficult to believe that such a state of things, though it undoubtedly eliminates the weakest competitors, and so far makes for economic progress, can be the last word of civilized society."

"Didn't you say that your dog's bark was worse than his bite?"

"Yes."

"Then, for goodness' sake, keep him from barking; he has just bitten me.—Chums."

THE CHINESE HUNG AM



(Portion of a ...)

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE CHINESE PHEASANT AND THE HUNGARIAN PHEASANT ON AMERICAN UPLANDS

(Portion of a striking article by Ernest McCaffey in Recreation.)



PARADOXICAL as the statement may seem, the future of imported game birds seems brighter than that of our native game birds. The importation and propagation of foreign birds for restocking or adding to native coverts was long ago proven practicable. The success of the initial experiments and the widespread interest and increasing outlay for eggs and full-grown birds from Europe and Asia attests the firm hold which the movement has already gained in America.

The most notable instance of what has been done in this line is the introduction of the Chinese or China pheasant into Oregon. Over a score of years ago ring-neck pheasants were imported from China and turned loose in the Willamette valley. They were of the true Chinese variety, as distinguished from the English breed. The beautiful supply of cover in this beautiful valley, which is 8,000 square miles in extent, the mild climate tempered by the influence of the Kuroshio or Black Current of Japan, and the fertility of the valley itself, combined to make the location an ideal one.

Oregon has now a greater abundance of China pheasants than China herself has. Fifty thousand of these splendid birds were killed in one day within the last four years, and yet they are increasing so rapidly that there has been no apparent diminution of their number. Where they are just getting a foot-hold as to propagation they are being rigidly protected, as in the country east of the Cascade mountains. As no sale of the birds is allowed, nor shipment for sale, the market hunters are shut out. Sales for breeding purposes being allowed, neighboring states are beginning to buy birds and stock up. Prices range from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a pair, and they can be obtained from all dealers in the state. It is instructive, also, to note that Oregon has an open season from October 1 until December 1, on English partridges, capercaillie, moor hen and silver, golden, copper, green Japanese and Reeves pheasants, so that her initial step in pheasant rearing has been followed up extensively with additional foreign importations.

Perhaps the most significant feature about the raising of these birds is the fact that they not only thrive in districts where the weather is mild, like the Coast states, and the South and Southwest, but they are hardy and can withstand the severe cold of northern winters in such states as Illinois, for example. The state game commissioner of Illinois, Hon. John A. Wheeler, says they can stand any kind of cold and are "great hustlers for feed." This means that they have the hardiness and persistent habits of food seeking of our native ruffed grouse. But, unlike the ruffed grouse, and to the decided advantage of the China pheasant, the imported birds seem to stay in the fields most of the time, excepting in winter, and apparently prefer the cultivated tracts rather than the forest fastnesses.

This means, then, that less cover is needed where they are raised than is necessary in the case of ruffed grouse, and that they can endure northern winters with safety where quail would often freeze in entire coverts. This being the evidence of men who have observed their habits and had years of experience in raising and experimenting with them, it is safe to assert that they are the bird for the future where the diminution of cover has thinned out or driven away the ruffed grouse, and in those parts of the country where the winter months make the existence of quail a hazardous uncertainty. Couple this with the further fact that the beauty and size of the China pheasant are remarkable, and the flesh delicious, and the reasons for prophesying that the birds have come to America to stay are many and potent.

The China pheasant is one of the real game birds of the future here in America. The eggs can be hatched out under a barn-yard fowl, and with adequate protection and judicious game laws, there is no reason why in the years to come the birds should not be plentiful in every state in the Union, save perhaps those states so far north that the deep snows will, during long winters, prevent them from finding enough feed to keep them alive.

As to the claim that pheasants will drive out the ruffed grouse, this does not hold good in the case of the Chinese variety. The ruffed grouse stick to the deep woods; the China pheasants prefer the more cultivated spaces. In the winter, where both kinds of birds might be in the same locality, the ruffed grouse would be more apt to take to the trees in case of neighborhood differences, and the pheasants would be likely to skulk on the ground. In any event, considering the scarcity of cover, ruffed grouse shooting is a sport for the remote districts, while China pheasant shooting will be a sport which will thrive around the farms where there may be only sparse cover, and in extent so small that ruffed grouse would not thrive there.

As for the quail, cunning and swift of either wing or leg, I do not believe they can be driven out by any birds short of the game-destroyers, such as hawks, crows and owls. Quail and ruffed grouse occupy the same coverts and there have been no data to show that the China pheasant and Bob-white will not "in their little nests agree."

Coming next to the question of the European partridges which are being brought into the United States, apparently the consensus of opinion favors overwhelmingly the

Hungarian variety. He seems to be a coming bird. Extremes of climate do not seem to affect him, and this is of course one of the most valuable attributes of upland game birds. Teasdale-Buckell, the celebrated English sporting writer, in considering the introduction of the English gray partridge into America contends that the Hungarian partridge would be even more suitable, because the variations of heat and cold are greater in Hungary and Bohemia (and in America) than in England. He also briefly mentions the advisability of crossing these breeds.

English gray partridges are so wild nowadays that they will fly as far or farther than our prairie chickens when flushed, and they are usually driven over the shooters the same as pheasants. But on the continent, the Hungarian partridges are walked up in a similar manner to that by which we hunt quail in America. In a number of the states experiments are being conducted with these partridges, and in very nearly every state where the importation and propagation of foreign game birds has received any attention, the Hungarian partridge has come in for a share of notice.

In Kansas 610 pairs of Hungarian partridges were liberated in 1907, and the results have been eminently satisfactory. It is not a bird which prefers to frequent the timber, but one which will be found more often in the fields and stubbles, although flying to the hedges and cover for protection. It will also seek cover for its nest, and thereby follows the natural instinct of an upland bird for seclusion and safety from natural enemies. It is very hardy, and the only thing to be feared in bringing it into the most northern states would be the problem of whether it could scratch up enough food during the extremely bitter and snowy weather to sustain it until spring.

Comparatively little cover will suffice for their nesting and protection, and in this respect they are similar to the China pheasants. On almost any farm there may be found a small patch of timber or brush, some hedge or thickety gully, which would afford ample cover for a covey of these partridges, yet which would not make enough for a solitary ruffed grouse to hide in. They will nest in grass patches, in fence corners and berry thickets, and in hedges and wood-pastures.

W. B. Mershon, of Saginaw, Mich., the author of "The Passenger Pigeon," and a well-known angler and hunter, is a reliable authority as to the Hungarian partridge. He advises liberating them in early spring and fattening them well after their ocean journey by keeping them in confinement before setting them out. He gives to this partridge the credit of being "the best mother of all the game birds, unless excepting the ruffed grouse. The mother keeps count of her brood, and will hunt up a stray chick, where a mother pheasant will start off in search of food and leave her progeny to follow as best they can. Mr. Mershon's experience with these partridges has been most satisfactory, and those which he has brought into Michigan and liberated have lived through one winter and brought out their broods in various portions of the state.

In Illinois Game Commissioner Wheeler has been interested in these birds since 1906. In that year Illinois purchased 530 pairs of Hungarian partridges, distributing most of them throughout the state. Good reports were received concerning them, and it was understood they were increasing rapidly and doing well. In 1908 about 1,000 pairs were distributed. All these were brought from American importers. Partridge and pheasant eggs are both placed under common barn-yard hens for hatching purposes at the Illinois game farm. The custom of distributing these partridges in pairs, as quail are often "set out," and as is practised by the Illinois commission, is not followed by Mr. Mershon, as he claims not only that it is difficult to distinguish the male from the female bird; but that if put out in pairs one bird may meet with an accident. His experience has been that about six birds in a place was the most successful way in which to distribute them.

Hungarian partridges will eat the small grains, seeming to prefer them to corn, cabbage leaves, celery tops, apples, insects, bugs, etc., and they require plenty of water. According to Mr. Mershon, in releasing them they should be set down where they are to be liberated some evening in a box with some brush placed around it, and a little enclosure made in which food is placed. After dark the cover of the box should be removed. When received from the importer a pen with the sides and top screened should be provided for them. A common chicken coop will answer, provided it is thoroughly cleaned and protected at the sides and top by some evergreen or other branches or corn stalks, so that the partridges, if frightened at the approach of any one, cannot injure themselves by flying against the side of the pen or the top of it.

Raising both pheasants and partridges by hand is not nearly so difficult as raising the common turkey. Strict cleanliness should be observed, and it is always best to feed them on boards or in boxes so that they will not tread the food into the ground or get it mixed with their droppings. Boiling the water when the chicks are very young, and, in fact, as long as the birds are in the pen, is a wise precaution, and the pens should be kept scrupulously clean and free from insects. It is not even necessary to have the adult birds when eggs can be procured, since an ordinary barn yard hen can hatch the eggs as well as a mother bird. In the case of the partridges, the partridge mothers may be depended on

to take care of the brood, but the pheasant's maternal instinct is not nearly so reliable.

In nearly every state in the Union there is a little timber left. Even in the prairie states the hedges and orchards are not all gone. In such localities the Hungarian partridge will certainly thrive, even where the prairie chickens seem to disappear. They will raise from fifteen to twenty birds in a covey, and with a rigid adherence to protection until they are plentiful, and with a limit of from eight to ten birds to a gun in a day, they can easily become numerous in every state of the Union, barring, possibly, the extreme northern and northeastern states, and even in these states, as Mr. Mershon's tests will show regarding Michigan, the Hungarian partridge has made the strongest kind of bid for high honors as one of the hardest of upland game birds.

The famous Reeves pheasant, with its five-foot tail, the other various breeds of pheasants and grouse may or may not become, in the future, birds to be reckoned with in the practical problem of restocking American coverts and keeping up the sport of upland game bird shooting for Americans. The capercaillie, that enormous and at one time reported extinct cock of the woods, has been brought to America, and in her still occasional primeval woods finds a congenial habitat. The black and sand grouse are yet to be reported in numbers sufficient to inspire the confidence that we have found a substitute for our own unrivalled ruffed grouse, blue pinnated, and sharp-tailed grouse. The English partridge is undoubtedly a bird which will acclimatize itself and prove easy of adoption in the southern and coast states. The experimental spirit of American breeders and sportsmen will not stop at the last possible trial.



An interesting hybrid, a cross between a Chinese pheasant and an American blue grouse. This would be an excellent cross, but unfortunately the male is not fertile. It may be noted the photograph was made from a mounted specimen.—Reproduced from Recreation.

What ardent sportsman but would willingly pay so much a bird for good shooting? Is it coming to that? It has come to that already in many localities. And again, it will be a simple matter for a pair of sportsmen, a group of them, or a gun club, to lease several adjoining farms, stock up with pheasants and partridges and have good shooting right along, year in and year out. Quail shooting is managed in that way in more than one locality of the densely settled states. Pheasant shooting, however, will not be so much of a sport where the work of the dogs will show to advantage as the partridge shooting will be. The long-tailed flyers are incorrigible runners and skulkers, and yet they present large marks on the wing. A brace of them should make almost any sportsman proud. The partridges, from the accounts of Hungarian and Bohemian shooters, lie well to the dogs and afford prime sport.

Such, then, is the outlook for at least two, and doubtless the most important two, of the upland game bird importations from foreign countries. It is decidedly a favorable condition to say the least. We have game commissioners and private individuals, both sports-

A WESTERN PICTURE

In the heart of Puget Sound,
Pure of air and clean of ground,
Lies an emerald-wooded island
Lapped by waters wild all round.

Where the grey roads meet and stray,
A white house looks o'er the bay,
Taking toll from all the sunsets
In the red fires that they pay.

Black canoes go drifting by,
Red rows pointing to the sky—
Swarthy Indians slowly paddling
Down to where the hop fields lie.

'Neath the pier, when the sun smiles,
Lighting up the watery aisles,
You can see the starfish clinging
To the ancient moss-grown piles;

See the gleam from scale and fin,
As the lordly salmon win
To the place of their desire
Where the fresh brooks tumble in.

Great snails in the dark woods deep
Climb the high fern's graceful sweep,
While their silvery paths are cancelled
By the dews, and fir boughs weep.

Where the rain drew its white lines
Gains the background of the pines,
Now the clouds disperse in heaven
And the star of evening shines.

Through the dripping forest damp,
With the pale moon for a lamp,
Now the hunters come, returning
To their welcome fire-lit camp.

Soon the darkness all around
In its depths their fire has drowned,
And the little isle lies sleeping
In the heart of Puget Sound.

—Haven Charles Hurst in Western Field.

men and others, who are deeply interested in the work and who are busying themselves with experiments in all parts of the Union. There is no lack of money to carry on the scheme among the owners of private preserves, and it is to be hoped that an aroused enthusiasm among shooters all over America may communicate itself to the various state legislatures with a view to a game farm for every state, and a wide-awake commissioner at the head of it who will be furnished with sufficient means to proceed in the plain path already marked out so successfully by Oregon.

The ruffed grouse of America can make a living where the crows fly south for the winter. The men empowered to know, say that either the China pheasant or the Hungarian partridge is quite or nearly quite as able to withstand climatic severities and food conditions in the wintry season. It would follow, then, as the day the night, without touching on the merits of any other foreign upland game bird as adaptable to our country, without advertising or seeking to advertise any man's business, that the China pheasant and the Hungarian partridge are two upland game birds whose merits have been tried and found peculiarly acceptable; and that they offer a wide field for distribution, with well grounded assurances of giving general satisfaction to the sportsmen of America.

A GRATEFUL CRAB

All the fish stories since prehistoric times have been eclipsed by the tale of the grateful crab told in this week's "Era."

The heroes of the story are Mr. Alfred Sommerlad, musical director of the Devonshire Park Theatre, Eastbourne, and Mr. Edgar Bateman the song-writer.

Mr. Bateman, marching along with his rods, met Mr. Sommerlad, and told him he was on his way to the Hippodrome to borrow a "professional's" dress-basket, as no creel would hold his average catch.

"I've heard of your prowess with the rod," said the musician, "and now I'm coming to the pier with you to see whether it is true."

Nothing abashed, Mr. Bateman led the way to the staging under the pierhead, which was deserted, and, dropping down a line, soon hooked a fine specimen of the edible crab.

He was about to destroy the creature, when Mr. Sommerlad begged that its life might be spared. It was then tossed back to the water, and at that moment an accidental kick sent the tin box containing the lug and ragworms after the crab, and all the bait was gone!

There were no other persons fishing from whom worms could be begged or borrowed, so the disconsolate song-writer lowered the line again into the sea, as one solitary fragment of bait was adhering to the hook, and sadly led the way to the refreshment department.

Then the time approached for Mr. Sommerlad to get to the theatre, and Mr. Bateman went to fetch the rod, having decided to walk with him on the way.

Judge the twain's amazement to find the basket they had left empty on the still deserted stage full to overflowing with fine flounders, sole, rock-whiting, and plaice!

They rubbed their eyes with astonishment at what seemed a miracle, when suddenly the explanation was forthcoming.

Painfully making its way up the fishing line, came the creature whose life had been spared, bearing in its nippers a fine young conger, which it carefully placed with the other fish on the basket. Then it dropped back into the water, to return no more.

Apparently the grateful crab, knowing by instinct that he had caused the bait to be lost, had deposited 15 1-2 lbs. of live fish in the song-writer's creel as a thankoffering for its life being spared.—Glasgow News.

BIG GAME HUNTING IN INDIA

It was in connection with elephant hunting two years ago that I was fortunate enough to shoot the third largest elephant ever killed in India. It measured ten feet four inches in height from the shoulder, and the circumference of foot was sixty-two inches; it was a "goonda"—a solitary male. It had been giving considerable trouble fighting our keonkies, and I applied to the Government for permission to shoot the brute. One night the elephant amused itself by breaking down the servants' tents and nearly killed two men.

I had a small camp, and several friends were staying with me to see the wild elephants taken out of the stockade. We were all admiring them, when one of my elephant hunters rushed up and said that the goonda was going for the keonkies. This was most serious, as some of the wild elephants were at that very moment roped to tame ones and being tied up to trees. If the goonda got among them some elephants would probably be killed and certainly some of the drivers. There was only one thing to do. The goonda must be stopped at all costs. Seizing my rifle, a .450 bore high velocity, I ran into the forest to cut him off. I had not gone more than twenty yards in the forest before I saw the huge brute, but what was more to the point, he also saw me. There was just one moment of hesitation, when he seemed undecided whether to go for the keonkies or to come for me. He decided on the latter course, and with a shrill trumpet charged straight down on me, the very incarnation of rage. It was a glorious sight, one of those moments which make life worth living. I let him get within

ten yards, then shot him clear through the brain. He dropped stone dead to the one shot, shaking the earth as he fell, and one more trophy was added to my collection.—Forest and Stream.

DISTANCE JUDGING IN THE FIELD

The average man usually thinks himself a pretty fair judge of distance, and the average hunter will tell you the range within a few yards at which he shot the big buck, or missed it, as the case may be, with the utmost confidence. The fact of the matter is, however, that very few men indeed are gifted with the faculty of accurately judging distance in unknown country, and the extent of error that most will make is extraordinary.

Even among expert rifle shots this faculty is developed to a very slight extent, as was shown in the very interesting new feature introduced into one of the competitions at Bisley this year. In the Barlow competition the final stage was made a distance judging competition pure and simple. Now the Bisley competitors are the pick of the rifle-shooting world, and the competitors left in the final stage of this competition are part of the creme de la creme, so the attempts they made at accurately judging the distances in the competition are of even more interest than they would be if made by just ordinary individuals.

The method employed was to range the competitors in line, facing one direction, when a man rose into view, calling attention to his presence by the firing of blank charges. Each competitor in turn was then called upon to write his estimate of the distance of the imaginary enemy on his score card. The line of competitors was then faced in another direction, and another enemy made his appearance in the new direction in which they were facing. Altogether there were six varying distances to be judged.

Some of the variations in estimating distance were quite extraordinary, and, when it is borne in mind that they were made by some of the world's best rifle shots, the ordinary man may be excused for speculating on the exact amount of value to be placed on these men's skill at the targets at known ranges when brought into the field under conditions of actual warfare.

SALMON THAT DO FEED IN FRESH WATER

In one of the tanks in the diving birds house are two small salmon, the survivors of four young fish presented to the Zoological Society by the Thames Salmon Association in February, 1906. They have consequently been in the fresh-water tank for two years and a half. One has done well throughout, and is now a little over a foot long, and probably about a pound in weight. The other is much smaller, having grown very little since June, 1906. This, Waterman, the keeper, attributes to the fact that for a long time it was disinclined to take the small gudgeon put into the tank for food, so that its companion got the larger share. Of late, however, it has shown signs of improvement. The usual daily allowance for each is a gudgeon about three inches long in the morning and another in the evening, with a little chopped meat or worms in the daytime. Sometimes the gudgeon are neglected, and occasionally two or three may be seen swimming about the tank. The respite, however, is a short one, for there is no rock-work or other hiding place in which they can take shelter. One notable circumstance about these young salmon is their restlessness in early summer, at the time so many of their fellows are off to the sea. Then they assume the silvery coat—the "sea jacket" as fishermen call it—which is, however, before long replaced by soberer garb of olive-green and brown.—Hy. S. in the Field.

A PROTEST OF THE WILD

On the night of August 9 last, the night watchman in the yards of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Billings heard strange sounds which must be investigated. As he proceeded in the direction of the sound, hurrying along rapidly swinging his lantern, he saw what he supposed was a drunken tramp throwing railroad ties into the turntable. The watchman was indignant. He felt that a tramp who would amuse himself in this fashion must be unusually drunk, or else drunk on an unusual brand of alcohol, and he promptly rushed up to him to throw him out of the yard. Before he put his hands on the supposed tramp, however, he discovered that it was a large and apparently able-bodied grizzly bear, and the speed with which that watchman got out of the yard would probably have won him a record had he displayed it at the Olympic games in England.

The bear stopped work in the yards for three hours. A great crowd gathered and watched the fun, but finally the animal was roped, tied, put in a cage, and deposited in the Billings Park.

The reporters hailed the bear as a God-send; got out their dictionaries of synonyms and wrote him up at space rates. The newspapers gave him display headlines with their biggest block type, while the dispatches regarding his extraordinary conduct kept the wires hot.

No one, however, seems to have understood just what was the motive which prompted his entrance into the railroad yards, and the efforts to block the turn-table.—Forest and Stream.

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New Goods The Big Store Offers

We have so many new and attractive lines that we wish brought to your notice that it is difficult to do all justice. New Goods have been pouring into The Big Store during the last few days, many are special purchases, the kind that save you money on every dollar you spend, while many are novelties shown for the first time. We call particular attention to a new lot of Fancy Neckwear that just arrived, comprising all the latest neckwear novelties, and some new arrivals in Women's Costumes and Coats.

Some Belt Novelties

Just placed on sale a lot of the very latest Belt Novelties, representing the newest ideas for Belts, some of which are quite out of the ordinary and very handsome.

- AT 25¢—Pretty colored tinsel Belts and fancy embossed leather belts in all colors.
- AT 35¢—Stitched corded leather Belts in all colors.
- AT 50¢—Fancy shot tinsel Belts, pretty color combinations and plain leathers in all colors.
- AT 40¢—Fancy shot tinsel Belts, with large pearl buckle.
- AT 65¢, 75¢ and \$1.00—Plain Elastic Belts, silk elastic in plain black.
- AT 75¢, \$1.00 and \$1.50—Elastic Belts in black, handsomely trimmed with cut steel, silk elastic.
- AT \$1.50—Leather Belts, all colors, handsome cut steel buckles front and back, all colors.
- AT 90¢, \$1.25 and \$2.00—Fancy Belts, in colored silks and rich effects in fancy tinsel, the very newest.

Gloves Just Opened

A new lot of Gloves for Fall Wear has just come to hand in all weights and styles.

TREFOUSE KID GLOVES FOR WOMEN, all the newest shades, at \$1.50 and . . . \$1.75
WOMEN'S DOGSKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, at . . . \$2.75
WOMEN'S MOCHA GLOVES, in tan only, at . . . \$1.50

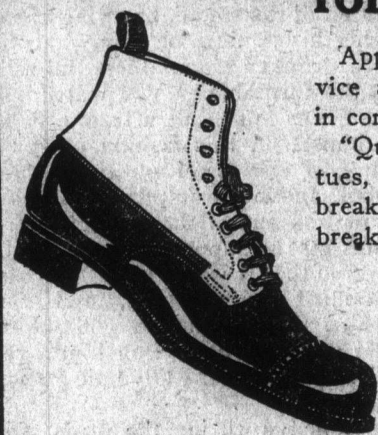
Women's Costumes Attractively Priced

The attractiveness of this season's costumes is admitted by all, the styles being the kind that are becoming and dressy and add to the natural attractiveness of the wearer. New models are being added to our collection all the time, many of which are exclusive styles that are so much desired by women wanting a suit of the somewhat different kind. In popular priced lines we have some excellent special values, suits that we bought away below the regular figure and which we are offering at the following savings. Suits that should sell for \$25.00 and \$30.00 are priced at \$18.75, suits that should be marked \$35.00 and \$37.50 are marked for quick selling at \$25.00. In coats, you will find that we are well equipped to supply your needs, a beautiful assortment of the season's latest offerings being in our show-rooms. Some very handsome styles are shown in long length coats in fancy covert cloth, coats that carry with them an immense amount of style. We also have some tweed coats that are sure to appeal to all. They are made of cloths that are new and different and made up in the prevailing long style they make very attractive garments. The garment shown in the cut is a new model.



WOMEN'S COSTUME, single breasted coat, 32 inches long, with pointed effect, semi-fitting back, front, collar, cuffs and round bottom of coat trimmed with stitched braid of satin. Skirts pleated front and circular cut side, and satin trimmed. Coat lined throughout with satin. Price. \$40.00

"Quite Right" Fall Footwear for Men



Appearance, Comfort and Good Service are three essential qualifications in correct shoemaking.

"Quite Right" Shoes have these virtues, besides which, you don't have to break "Quite Rights" in and they won't break out.

The "Quite Right" Boot here illustrated, is made on the deservedly popular Happy Hit last.

A snappy medium boot, with all the comfort of a broad freak toe and all the style of a narrow toe.

The materials used are the highest grade of gun metal calf or vice kid tops and genuine oak bark tanned, goodyear welt soles. Nothing better known in shoes than these "Quite Right" specialties at . . . \$5.00

Don't put off trying a pair.

And look into our Free Shine proposition.

Cold Lunches All Home Cooking at Our New Tea Rooms

Beautiful Millinery Creations

The millinery seems to be getting more beautiful and attractive as the season advances. We are constantly receiving new models and style. Every day sees something new opened and apparently more striking and handsome than its predecessors. Then our own expert staff have been busy evolving new ideas and copying exclusive models. We have hats of enormous size and conservative style of all kinds, colors, shapes and sizes. Our millinery showing is extensive, in fact there is no store on the coast as well equipped for supplying your millinery needs as we are. Our assortment is large, our styles exclusive, our prices moderate.



Furs, as Illustrated

For fur values we cannot be beaten, as we make up our own high grade furs. The skins are all most carefully selected and the styles made up are in harmony with fashion's dictates and suitable for local conditions of climate. We illustrate and describe a couple of handsome lines that are splendid value.

WOMEN'S WHITE FOX FUR, 80 inches long, and lined throughout with white satin and trimmed with two heads and six tails. Muff is large, new Empire shape, with two heads and tail.

MUFF . . . \$25.00 STOLE . . . \$50.00

SET OF HUDSON BAY MARTEN, as pictured above, handsome stole effect finished at back with three heads and tails lined throughout with satin. Large muff with four heads and tails.

MUFF . . . \$120.00 STOLE . . . \$180.00

Men's New Fall Wearables

Overcoats and Raincoats

The man wanting a new overcoat has much to choose from this fall. The variety is very large, ranging from the covert Cloth Topper and the dressy Knee Length Coat to the full length styles in Raincoats and Winter Coats. The loose wide coat still has the call, although semi-fitted coats will also be considerably worn.

Our overcoats carry that cut and swing that denotes the properly made and finished tailored garment. The most fastidious dresser will admit on inspection that our garments are all we claim them to be.



All Kinds of Suits

No very radical changes are shown in the suits, although they are most attractive. The long lapels are prominently shown, as also are the suits with cuffs. The coats are somewhat shorter than last season, that is the greatest change, and there is a feeling that semi-fitted styles will be strongly used.

Attractive indeed and smart are our suits, they are the kind that appeal to you as being garments that are classy and stylish. We carry only lines that will please you and bring you back again for more.



Our Prices are Attractive

This is a matter of the greatest importance—the price. We handle enormous quantities of clothing, and in this way we can buy at the very lowest prices. In fact we sell at prices lower than many dealers have to pay for their lines. The Spencer clothing at the Spencer store makes a combination that is hard indeed to beat.

Overcoat prices start at . . . \$10.00
Suit prices start at . . . \$6.75

Try the Mail Order Department

People living out of the city should become acquainted with our mail order shopping system. We maintain a large and well trained staff under expert supervision to attend to the wants of our mail order customers. You are sure of just the same treatment as though you were shopping personally. We issue a large and complete catalogue that we would be pleased to mail to you if you have not got one already.

Fall and Winter Blouses

Our range of New Waists is very complete and exceptionally good. The lines opened cover practically all kinds, the New York tailored linen waist, plain and very dressy. Heavier styles in Delaines, Velvet and Lustres. Also a fine lot of new Silk Waists. These are some of the prices:

AT \$2.50—Waists made of fancy delaines in all different designs and colorings.

AT \$2.75—Waists made of cream delaine in neat and pretty styles.

AT \$3.50—Waists made of delaines in plain cream color. Also a rich assortment of fancy effects in all colors.

AT \$3.50—Waists made of fancy striped velvet, the very newest waist material and very handsome indeed.

AT \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00—Waist made of soft linen in the strictly tailored style, with linen collars and cuffs, some embroidered, New York's most popular waist.

AT \$4.50, \$5.75 and \$6.75—Waists made of taffeta silk, nearly all in the plain style, with neat trimmings in tucks and pleats. All colors and some very pretty styles.

A splendid assortment of dressy styles in fancy laces and nets of different shades and designs. Some handsome styles for afternoon and evening wear. The prices start at \$6.75 and run upwards.

Jumper and Shirt Waist Suits

The cool days make everybody think about heavier clothing, and nothing could be much nicer for all round useful wear than a cloth Jumper Suit. These suits are very prettily made and nicely tailored, in different cloths of medium weight, being useful for wearing out-of-doors or indoors, and are marked at most moderate prices. This cut illustrates a Women's Jumper Suit of fine French Panama, colors blue, brown and black, pleated skirt and trimmed with silk. Price. . . . \$15.00



Some Furniture News

These Couches are our own make, made right on the premises. We have a reputation in the making of upholstered furniture, and we take good care to sustain it. These couches are marked at attractive prices and will give every satisfaction.

HANDSOME MODERN COUCH, in solid golden oak frame, deep spring seat and head, covered with genuine No. 1 Spanish Hide of Marone color, all hair-stuffed throughout. Price. . . . \$60.00

QUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in red horsehide, best work throughout. Price. . . . \$52.00

SOLID QUARTERED OAK COUCH, in green horsehide. Price. . . . \$48.50

PLAIN TOP GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in Pantasote. \$32.50

BUTTONED TOP GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in Pantasote. Price. . . . \$28.00

QUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in fine English tapestry, deep spring seat and scroll, all best material throughout. Price. . . . \$32.00

S. E. COUCHES, in green tapestry, with spring edge. \$22.50

COUCH, IN GERMAN TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Price. . . . \$22.50

COUCH, IN BLUE TAPESTRY, with spring edge. \$21.50

COUCH IN GREEN TAPESTRY, with spring edge. \$21.50

COUCH IN GERMAN TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Price . . . \$21.50

COUCH IN ENGLISH TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Price. . . . \$20.00

COUCH IN RED ENGLISH TAPESTRY, with hard edge, spring seat. . . . \$19.00

COUCH IN BLUE GERMAN TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Price. . . . \$16.50

COUCH IN RED ARMURE with plain edge. . . . \$16.50

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea and Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

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The Kootenai Break Pro

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