ibines the advantages ner. full instructions tallest mush.

needs of the careful epan made of copper, an of finest white en-

## Housefur-Savings rpet Ends to

nishing Sale, we are ently everything will

# ums, Reg. 50c'

There are about forty arying from 2 to 12 me cases there are of a pattern, allowood sized room. Regrd. Friday, square



th small, medium gham lace in white

riday, yard .... 15¢

niefs. Included in e Merco lawn, with .....25¢

rood locks and brass .....\$1.65 nd brass fittings. ..... \$1.95 very best lock and 

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL. L. NO. 331. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1910.

MORE OUTBREAKS IN QUAKER CITY

Saturday Afternoon Mob Assaults Passengers on Street Car — Motormen Dragged house yesterday afternoon, and showed that the government system had a most successful year.

The revenue increased from \$648,000 to \$788,444, and this in face of reduced

POLICEMEN ALSO

ROUGHLY HANDLED

ROUGHLY HANDLED

Question of General Sympathetic Strike Likely to Be Decided at Today's Meeting of Central Labor Union

To \$788,444, and this in face of reduced reactes.

The development of the system since it was taken over by the government two years ago had been remarkable. Today there are 25,400 subscribers, as compared with 14,000 the last year of the Bell control. Long distance lines have been increased from 3,350 miles to 5.180 miles, so that now practically every settled district in the province is served by long-distance lines. The increase in the number of farmers' telephones is most marked, and today there are 7,000 farmers connected with the system, while the commission is unable to keep pace with the demand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—August Belmont, Sr., the banker and millionaire race horse owner, and Miss Eleanor Robson, the actress, were unexpectedly married at 5 o'clock this evening in Miss Robson's house. At the recent announcement of their engagement it was said that the marriage would not take PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 26.-After PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 26.—After a day of almost complete tranquility, several small riots broke out in the Kensington district late today, when bands of young men began attacking cars that were running through that section of the city manned by non-union men. In one of the affrays passengers were assaulted by strike sympathizers. A monopolity was decayed from the complete the comple place until some time in March. It be-came known today that Mr. Belmont and Miss Robson appeared last night at the city hall and took out a mar-riage license, avoiding by the lateness

saulted by strike sympathizers. A mo-terman was dragged from his car and badly beaten and several policemen were roughly handled.

The most serious affair was on Front street. This is a business thoroughfare, and is always crowded on Saturday with a holiday crowd from the mills, and the city police, with the assistance of a few and is always crowded on Saturday with a holiday crowd from the mills, and the city police, with the assistance of a few of the state troops, had their hands full almost all the afternoon. Toward evening a crowd gathered at Front street and Susquehanna avenue, and soon was beyond the control of the policemen stationed there. Several cars were stoned by individuals, but got through the gathering crowd with little trouble.

The mob continued to grow, and finally a band of young men succeeded in stopping a car at the intersection of the street. Quick as a flash the crowd was upon the car, trying to reach the non-union crew. The lone policeman who was protecting the crew fought bravely to save his charges, but several men dragged him into the street. In the melee his revolver was taken from his pocket and his club was tree from his hands. The crowds were too much for him, and he was given a severe beating by the roughs. Several men in the crowd tried to stop the attack, but they were threatened with a similar fate.

LAMA'S ARRIVAL

Caused His Flight-Thibet-

ans Shot Down by Chinese

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Application has been made to list £20,000 of Canada Iron Corporation 6 per cents on the London stock exchange. MANITOBA TELEPHONES

WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.—The second annual report of the telephone commissioners was laid on the table of the Asquith Government's Existence Dependent on Developments of Tomorrow-Danger From Extreme Factions

> PREMIER DECIDES ON CHANGE OF PLAN

> Proposals for Reconstruction of House of Lords to Be Dropped—Irish Predictions of Government Defeat

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Interest in the political crisis centres in the premier's uddence with the King and the progred Cabinet councils which are generally considered to herald a propound change in the policy of the government.

found change in the policy of the government.

It is authoritatively stated that the Prime Minister conveyed to His Majer is the Majer in the impossibility of proceeding with the proposals for the reconstruction of the House of Lords and in the necessity of concentrating all forces on the veto question. Although several members of the Cabinet strongly favor reconstruction, it is not believed that a split will result, but the attitude of the extreme Radiscals and Nationalists is disquieting.

It was thought that the motion of Sir James H. Dalziel, the Radical, disapproving any government resolutions aiming at reform would be ruled out, but Sir James has submitted the motion to the Speaker and secured the certainty of discussion after slight alterations were made.

There are persistent rumors from Dublin that the government will be defeated.

William O'Brien, in a published ar-

Tells of High-Handed Action by Chinese Officers Which

Dublin that the government will be defeated.

William O'Brien, in a published article, declares that John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, is disgusted to find that Mr. O'Brien's views on the budget were right, and has now decided to selze an earlier opportunity, than that which the budget affords of ending the government's existence.

There is a possibility that the cabinet on Monday may be defeated by a combination of the Nationalists and a section of the Radicals.

The idea of the government retaining office by the help of the Conservatives is repugnant to all sections among the Liberals.

The Labor party decided tonight not to oppose Jos. Albert Pease, whose promotion to the ministry necessitated his re-election in Rotherham.

The Unionist press hints that it is not the policy of the party to take immediate advantage of any epportunity afforded by the Nationalists to dismiss the government. It is thought possible that the opposition will therefore give Mr. Asquith some measure of support in regard to financial matters.

A government majority last night of

Director of Grand Trunk.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sir W. H.White has been appointed director of the Grand Trunk railway. CRIMINAL WASTE

Typhoid in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 26.—
An epidemic of typhoid is raging in Karlskrona, the second naval station of Sweden. Three hundred and fifty cases and five deaths were reported. Many sallors from warships are among the victims.

Mrs. Stringer Leaves for Yukon.
TORONTO. Feb. 26. — Mrs. I. O.
Stringer, wife of Bishop Stringer, of
Yukon, left last night to join her husband in the gold country. Mrs.
Stringer came down from Yukon two
years ago with the bishop.

Miss Daly to Wed Count.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Count Sigray, the Hungarian nobleman who is to be wedded to Miss Harriet Daly, daughter of the late Marcus Daly, reached here today on the S. S. Mauritania. The wedding takes place after Easter, The Count met Miss Daly at the wedding of Miss Anita Stewart to the Prince Braganza in Europe last summer.

Mr. Taylor Takes

Coming to Victoria. Coming to Victoria.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.—Customers and friends of the Union Bank in Brandon yesterday presented A. E. Christie with a handsome watch as a token of esteem prior to his departure early next week for Victoria. The watch was inscribed "Lest you forget a few of your old Brandon friends."

OF PUBLIC MONEY

Government's Plan of Dotting the Province of Quebec With Wharves and Breakwaters Sharply Criticised

COSTING \$46,000

Mr. Taylor Takes Minister Pugsley to Task for Discrimination Against Fraser River -Favoritism for Quebec

week for Victoria. The watch was inscribed 'Lest you forget a few of your old Brandon friends."

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Some headway was made with public works estimates, Mr. Pugsley succeeded in wiping off the slate the balance of the sult of a dynamite explosion at the Buck Mountain colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company two men were killed and several others were badly injured. Frank amounting to \$320,000, or a total of \$644,000 for that province, in wharves are several others were badly injured. Frank Dever, of Freeland, Pa., head of the engineering corps of the coal company in this district, was instantly killed, and Joseph Quilla, a laborer, afterwards died in a hospital.

BEEF TRUST MEN

HAVE TO APPEAR

HAVE TO APPEAR

HAVE TO APPEAR

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Some headway was made with public works estimates, Mr. Pugsley succeeded in wiping off the slate the balance of the such the contrary, he urged Catholic parents, as Christians to give their support to the teachers. In conclusion the judgment explains that the wide publicity given to the contrary, he urged Catholic parents, as Christians to give their support to the teachers.

In conclusion the judgment explains that the wide publicity given to the contrary, he urged Catholic parents, as Christians to give their support to the teachers.

In conclusion the judgment explains that the wide publicity given to the litigation has afforded the teachers the moral satisfaction demanded, and that as Cardinal Lucon's high character freed him from the imputation that his action had been inspired by base motives, material damages of \$100 were sation had been inspired by base motives, material damages of \$100 were sation had been inspired by base motives, material damages of \$100 were sation had been inspired by base motives, material damages of \$100 were sation had been inspired by base motives, material damages of \$100 were sation had been inspired by base motives, material damages of \$100 were sation had been inspired by base motives, material damages of \$100 were sation

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Said to be wanted for alleged complicity in the murder of Lleut. Perrosino, of the New York police force, in Palermo, Italy, Giuseppe Calamia, an Italian, was arrested here this afternoon by the local detectives and authorities of the United States immigration department. He was taken into custody upon request from Washington.

SCHOOL WAR IN FRANCE Cardinal Lucon Condemned by Civil Tribunal to Pay \$100 to School Teachers' Association.

RHEIMS, France, Feb. 26.—Yesterday the civil tribunal gave judgment in the case of Cardinal Ludowig Lucon Archbishop of Rheims, who was sued by the public school teachers' association for \$1,000 because of his signing the episcopal letter forbidding the use of certain textbooks. The court condemned the cardinal to pay \$100 to the association.

The court in its judgment cites an instance where an attempt was made to starve a woman teacher, and another case where garbage was thrown into the well from which school obtained its water supply.

The judgement asserts that the letter failed of the sympathy of many priests, and of some bishops, and quoted the words of the bishop of Nice, who declared publicly that he couldn't join an incitement to civil strife. On the contrary, he urged Catholic parents, as Christians to give their support to the teachers.

In conclusion the judgment explains that the wide publicity river to the

Large Votes in Estimates to Benefit City, Districts and the Different Portions of the Island

LARGE SUMS FOR

PUBLIC WORKS

FIFTIETH YEAR

Equitable Treatment Meted Out by Government to Constituencies Electing Opposition Members

or the words of the bishop of Nice, the declared publicly that he couldn't bin an incitement to civil strife. On he contrary, he urged Catholic parnts, as Christians to give their suport to the teachers.

In conclusion the judgment explains hat the wide publicity given to the tigation has afforded the teachers the foral satisfaction demanded, and that a Cardinal Lucon's high character reed him from the imputation that his cition had been inspired by base molytes, material damages of \$100 were sasessed, the defendant being condemnd further to pay the costs.

SEVERE ATTACK

ON MR BALLINGER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—With Gifford Pinchot on the stand, the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry entered into its second phase today. The dismissed of a proposality will include on the stand, the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry entered into its second phase today. The dismissed of a proposality will include on the stand, the Ballinger-Pinchot on the stand, the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry entered into its second phase today. The dismissed in rear of the present stately edifice, and facing Superior street. This vote, it is learned from most reliable sources, would have been included in the present stately edifice, and facing Superior street. This vote, it is learned from most reliable sources, would have been included in the present stately edifice, and facing Superior street. This vote, it is learned from most reliable sources, would have been included in the present year's estimates but for the fixed impossibility to agrange the multitude of the foral previous proposition of the present stately edifice, and facing Superior street. This vote, it is learned from most reliable sources, would have been included in the present stately edifice, and facing Superior street. This vote, it is learned from most reliable sources, would have been included in the present stately edifice, and facing Superior street. This vote, it is learned fr

New Jersey Prosecutor Says

He Will Allow Them Only
Two Weeks Present Them selves in Court to Plead

Mr. Borden said that the result of this system upon which the government many cases where private wharves of this system upon which the sovernment many cases where private wharves of this system upon which the sovernment many cases where private wharves of this system upon which the sovernment was embarking would be that build wharves come apprivate wharves of the sovernment was embarking would be that the was not appeared to please of the system of the indicted directors will be given and the two coast lines were to compare the state of the system of the indicted directors will be given and the two coast lines were to compare the state of the indiction of the i

The control of the co

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Imperial Bank of Canada has decided to proceed at once with the erec-tion of the new branch at Revelstoke.

Edwin Totterdell, of Wellington, was married to Margaret Totterdell of the same place on Thursday.

Alberni has decided upon the forma-tion of a civilian rifle corps.

pioneers of the Comox valley, is dead, leaving a sorrowing family of nine chil-dren in addition to his widow.

Charles Turnoss, a pioneer settler of

while his ranche house burned.

Three boys apprehended for petty thefts were tried in Vancouver's juvenile court on Wednesday and sentenced to reformatory terms for two years, subject to their release on parole if their conduct justifies such clemency.

The contractors who have just completed the Lulu island bridge lose something in the neighborhood of \$30,000 in April. on their venture, this amount represent ing the excess of the actual cost of the

Nelson has decided to sell electric light to householders by meter hereafter, abandoning the flat rate under which the city has gained the reputation of being the best lighted town in Canada.

Nelson city council has ordered the annual assessment to be made, the rolls being returnable not later than March 31. F. B. Lys has been appointed as-sistant assessor at a remuneration of \$100.

The provincial government having granted Revelstoke \$30,000 towards a new school building, the city council and school trustees are arranging to submit a bylaw to the people for the amount that has to be raised locally.

W. C. McDougall of Frinceton recelved serious injuries last week through a cave-in in the tunnel on his coal property; his collarbone and several ribs were broken in addition to integral injuries the animal addition to integrate the animal addition to integrate the animal addition to integrate the additional to integrate eernal injuries the seriousness of which cannot as yet be estimated.

Flying rocks from a large blast in the glory hole in the Granby mine at Phoenix a few days ago put a couple of large holes in the roof of the su
| Phone 1854 | Pho

James Mason otherwise known as "Skookum Jim," discoverer of Bonanza, creek, and joint owner with "Tagish Charlie, 'and George Carmack of several of the best claims in the Klondike, has just been fined \$50 and costs for giving liquor to Indians at Duncan.

married to Margaret Totterdell of the same place on Thursday.

Wilson Bailey, a little Vancouver lad, had his leg broken while coasting Tuesday evening.

Alberni has decided upon the formation of a civille cide with the formation of a civille cide.

The death has just occurred at Matsqui of Mrs. Harriet Campbell, in her 74th year.

At New Westminster last Monday the marriage was celebrated of Mr. Francis, L. Kerr and Miss Hazel Lena Boutiller.

Alderman McDonald, the moral reform and anti-liquor member of Nelson city council, is having a rough time in his agitation. He recently desired the city solicitor's opinion on a certain point with regard to liquor licenses and that official informed him that he could not give it, until authorized by the council.

Alberni points with pride to the fact that it has been the place selected for the annual meeting of the Island Development Leagues.

Nelson's city council is protesting that the \$50 per month paid to the new police magistrate, Mr. W. Irvine, is a little too much for the work.

William Edward Harnston, one of the ploneers of the Comox valley, is dead.

The estimated expenditure of Nelson for the current year is \$158,000, of which \$31,300 is on account of debenture interest, \$25,040 sinking funds and \$22,500 school board requirements.

A new Anglican church to be known as the Church of St. Agnes, is to be erected forthwith in North Vancouver.

Rev. H. Gillies will be the priest in charge.

The Grand Master of the B. C. the Revelstoke district, was burned to death on Tuesday last, while endeavoring to rescue certain of his belongings while his ranche house burned.

In the results of the British elections, Charles W. Robinson, a young colored man of Vancouver, has been arrested for using a razor as an argument in a fracas in the Terminal City a few evenings ago.

stoke that the Arrowhead and Koote-nay railway is not included in the C. P. R.'s schedule of construction for this year. When the charter was renewed A chimney fire at the Nanaimo general hospital a few evenings ago disclosed that all the hydrants were frozen tightly and the institution otherwise was ill-prepared to cope with a fire and while the company has still another year in which to begin construction. D. E. Graham, superintendent of the tion, it had been hoped that conditions Pacific Division of the C. P. R., visited would justify the company in pushing Pacific Division of the C. P. R., visited Merritt last week, accompanied by officers of the Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Co., with whom he visited and inspected all the properties of the company.

Would justify the company in pushing the work forward without delay, so that it might have a first-class route available for heavy traffic, thus relieving the company of the necessity of hauling everything over the steep mountain grade between Revelstoke and Laggan.

> Manitoba's Government Buildings. WINNIPEG, Feb. 26 .- The provide



Without doubt the finest light next to the Sun! Let us give you a figure on lighting your new home and be done with the worry of Oil Lamps.

Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and



Silver Solder

Emery Wheels

Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws Falling Saws Circular Saws

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. 544 546 Yates St., Victoria , B. C., Agents.

# TWO UNEQUALLED VALUES

JEWEL BLEND CEYLON TEA-Per pound .... 40¢ MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE-Per 

The Family Cash Grocery Cer. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

## Golfers

New % length golfers just in. In plain net with fancy waive. These are practically our Auto Golf Coat. They come in black white and navy.



New % length golfers just in. In plain net with fancy waive. These are practically our Auto Golf Coat. They come in black white and navy.

Golfers



hora me

# Campbell's Latest and Exclusive Arrivals For Spring

# Costumes

The steady growth of our business demands that each season our readyto-wear exclusive models in costumes and coats, shall surpass the record of our previous season in quantity, quality and attraction, for each year brings us an ever widening circle of permanent customers, who are experienced in buying, and compare our prices with eastern prices, and our styles with the leading London and Parisian houses. We welcome this competition and extend to every lady a most cordial invitation to inspect the superb assortment of this season's exclusive costumes. Particularly note the quality fabrics, color harmonies and appropriate trimmings, and especially note the perfections of the hand tailoring.

This spring we are introducing, as usual exclusive and beautiful costumes. The coats of the suits this spring are cut much shorter than they were for fall. Novelties consist of modified Russian types, hip length from 30 to 34 inches. Not tight fitting but semi and seven eights fitting with an inclination towards the Russian effect.



# Coats

Our tailor-made coats for spring are arriving in all their exclusiveness of fashion. We want you to see these at your early convenience. Above all examine prices and satisfy yourself that we give value for value. The utility coats this season are seven-eighths and full length and of material to keep out the cold of the end of winter and not too heavy, for spring. All latest shades are evidenced here. Materials used are serge and light weight tweeds.



# **Skirts**

Our splendid showing of separate skirts for Spring is well worth the scrutiny of every Victoria lady, and visiting ladies. We cannot make an adequate display of our separate skirts in our windows, so would ask you to call in and see them.

Pleated skirts, with the pleats running up to the waist-band, either side cluster, or box pleated effects, are much in favor. Among our exclusive showing of skirts are those with the kilted pleats running to the knee, others show the new drapery effect. Accordion pleated skirts are also correct this season, being shown extensively in New York and elsewhere.

## Latest and Daintiest In Hosiery and Neckwear

Our hosiery and neckwear departments are always so stocked as to meet with the approval of the particular lady or miss. Many new things have arrived in dainty neckwear.

New lines of cotton and lisle hose, also the "silkette" quality. Very fine line of cashmere hose. (summer weight.)

In neckwear we have quite a number of the daintiest little novelties, all of which are new arrivals. Jabots trimmed with fine valenciennes lace embroidery. We also have the new frilled fronts

to be worn with dresses, in fluted lawn with lace edge. Splendid line of Ascots in white with figured resting, in colored and fancy shades.



## The "Kiddies" Department

All mothers know that we take very particular care of the "kiddies." In this department we are at all times "up to the

We've just received a new shipment of children's dresses in Chambray & Zephyr's, checks and stripes for ages of from 2 to 16 years.

Also new arrivals in children's white dresses in lawns, musiins and mull. Ages up to 14 years.



## PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE

Tuesday, March 1. 1919

Budget Speech Delivered by Hon. W. J. Bowser Is Striking Tribute to the Advance this Made by British Columbia

## COVERNOR GIVES ASSENT TO BILLS Brit

Sixteen Acts Are Now Law-Minister Reviews the Regime of the McBride Government at Yesterday's Sitting

Friday's session of the provincial legislature is taken by many among the members to mark the advent of quick marching, through which the further activities of the parliamentarians will be reduced to three or four weeks at most—albeit the estimates have yet to be discussed in detail, as well as the railway legislation which Premier McBride has announced his intention of presenting to the house on Monday, making his extra-important speech in elaboration and explanation probably on Tuesday. An unmistakable sign of the beginning of the end of the session's work presented itself in the attendance yesterday of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to give assent to such measures as have already been removed from the order paper, the list including such legislation—pregnant with real importance to the development, prosperty and substantial progress of British Columbia, as the folioging:

An Act to amend the Notaries Application of the solution of a lines act.

An Act to amend the Notaries Application of the sum of the solution of t

ies Act.
An Act to amend the Notaries Ap-An Act to amend the Notaries Appointment Act.

An Act to amend the Coroners Act.

An Act to provide for the Medical Inspection of Schools.

An Act to provide for the Establishment of Juvenile Courts.

An Act to amend the "Assessment Act, 1903."

Act, 1903."

An Act to amflend the "Extra-Municipal Trade Licences Act, 1907."

An Act to amend the "Public Schools Act, 1905."

An Act respecting Crown Costs.

An Act to amend the "Factories Act, 1908."

An Act to amend the "Game Pro-

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898."

An Act to exempt from Seizure and Attachment Annuities issued under Chapter 5 of the Dominion Statutes for the year 1908.

An Act to authorise the Appointment of a Commission to Select a Site for the University of British Columbia. An Act to amend the Placer Mining

An Act to amend the Horticultural Board Act.
An Ac to amend the Noxious Weeds
Prevention Act.
During yesterday's sitting bills received first readings in the following order: To amend the Inspection of metalifferous Mines Act (Mr. Hawthornthwaite), to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1900 (Mr. Hawthornthwaite), to amend the Supreme Court ticks.

thwaite), to amend the Supreme Court this Act (Hon. Mr. Bowser) and to amend const Act (Hon. Mr. Bowser) and to amend the County Court Act (Hon. Mr. Bowser); while from the Private Bills and the Railway Committee there were reported the private bills of the Comox Logging and Railway Co., South Vancouver City, and the B. C. Fruit Lands and Kamloops Co., for amalganation The Budget Speech

Focussing interest in the sitting ex-sted, however, in the first budget speech of the new minister of finance, Hon. Mr. Bowser, which occupied something over two hours and a quarter in its deliverance, and was perhaps not only the longest address of the kind that has ever yet been given in British Columbia's assembly, but entered more largely than usual into the multitude of details of the country's business, explaining its present prosperity and evidencing the sureness of the foundation upon which, further expansion, development and progress may be expected to rest.

Hon. Mr. Bowser was listened to Hon. Mr. Bowser was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, his address being liberally punctuated with applause, which culminated in a veritable ovation when the minister resumed his seat, after making the formal motion, the debate being thereupon adjourned by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, and the house almost immediately thereafter—rising until Monday at 2 o'clock.

Upon the cessation of the cordial applause which greeted his rising,

Hon. Mr. Bowser said:

Mr. Speaker:

In rising to make the financial statement which by long parliamentary usage is designated the Budget Speech, I appeal to you, sir, and to the honorable members, for that consideration due to one to whom for the first time and without previous experience has been allotted a task the most onerous and responsible that can be undertaken by a Minister of the Crown in any legislative assembly. I need not refer to the circumstances under which I took office. They are so recent as to be familiar to all within the sound of my voice, and to the people of the province generally. No one regrets more than do I myself that these circumstances account for the absence from this House of a gentleman who acted in a similar capacity for the six years previous to this and who during that period had the entire confidence of the country. I cannot be expected, during the short period in which I have succeeded him to have absorbed the intimate knowledge of the financial affairs of British Columbia, or to lave acquired the same firm grasp of details which he possessed. Nevertheless, I shall endeavour, following as nearly as possible the lines laid down by my predecessor on similar occasions, to submit for your consederation a straightforward and business-like presentation of provincial finances.

The Political Situation.

Before, however, entering upon the Budget proper, I wish to say a few

Before, however, entering upon the Budget proper, I wish to say a few words about the present remarkable political situation, not, I may add, for the purpose of importing purely partizan considerations into the discussion to follow my remarks, but because, to some extent, they are part of the subject itself. The Premier a short time ago, during the debate on the Address,

## ers

olfers just in. fancy waive. ally our Auto come in black



ce. Above all ex-ial to keep out the

ng of separwell worth ictoria lady, We cannot play of our vindows, so in and see

the pleats band, either ated effects. nong our exts are those running to w the new dion pleated this season, ly in New



Tuesday, March 1, 1918

PROPERS OF
INFO MONTE PROVINCE
THE PROVINCE



ACCIDENTS WILL The finest "first aid" is Zam Buk for many

reasons. It is antiseptic—kills' the poison in any wound. It ensures any wound, or skin injury, or disease against poison-germs in the air which are always ready to enter a sore place and set up poisoning and putrefactive change. Immed-

iately they enter Zam-Buk they are instantly killed. While certain ingredients in While certain ingredients in Zam-Buk are thus protecting you against external dangers the rich healing herbal essences in the balm penetrate the tissue, stimulate the cells, and bring about perfect healing. Nothing like it! Watch it work!

PROOF FROM THE HOMES.

of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Oyster Bay, on the north boundary of the City of Ladysmith, in the District of Oyster, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked P. M. L's. N. W. C., thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

PERCIVAL MERRICK LINDSAY, JOHN CUNLIFE, Agent.

February 2nd, 1910.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water. Commencing at a post planted on the mouth shore of Cyster Harbor. Cyster District, Prevince of British Columbia, at a point about one mile northwest of post marked G. L'S. S. E. Corner and marked A. L'S. S. E. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, east eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

AGNES LINDSAY.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February, 4th 1910.

No. 6. COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water: Commenting, at a post plented near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia, at a point about one-half mile east of Sickameen Indian Village, and marked G. L'S. E. Corner, thence morth eighty chains, thence west eighty chains at a point about one-half mile east of Sickameen Indian Village, and marked G. L'S. E. Corner, thence morth eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640)

GEORGE LINDSAY.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.

LFY 4th, 1910. February 4th, 1910.

No. 7.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water. Commencing at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, at a point about one half mile east of Sickameen Indian Village, mark A. L'S. S. W. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence cast eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence south eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more of less.

AMANDA LINDSAY, JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.

February 4th, 1910.

AMANDA LINDSAY, JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent, February 4th, 1910.

No. 8. COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for total on the following described lands

coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post about one mile north of George Lindsay's southeast corner, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, marked W. J. U.S. S. W. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.

February 4th, 1810.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works.

(k) This notice was posted on the 23th day of January, 1810; and application with part of the Commissioner on the 1st day of March, 1910.

(l.) Give the names and addresses when or whose lands are likely to be described to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.

February 4th, 1810.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water: Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of George Lindsay's S. E. corner post, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in the Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia and marked M. J. C.S. S. E. C. thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south, eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the point of commencement, intended to contain

MARY JANE CUNLIFFE, JOHN CUNLIFE, Agent. February 4th, 1910.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I Intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of George Lindsay's S. E. C. post, near the north shore of Coyster Harbor in the Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia, and also near the north shore of Chemainus Bay and marked F. C. C.S. N. E. C., thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less,

FRANK C. CLARKE.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.

February 4th, 1910.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal in the following described lands, foreshore, and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of George Lindsay's S.E. corner post, near the north shop of Oyster Harbor, in the Oyster dis-

plication will be made under Part V.
of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a
license in the B4 of lot \$20, lot 35, division of Highland district,
(a.) The name, address and occupation of the applicant, J. W. Deighton,
1038 N. Park street, Victoria, B. C., mill-

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source (if unnamed, the description is) East source of Deadman's river, Highland district.

(i.) If the water is to be used for

(i.) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return. Three hundred feet from point of diversion to natural channel, 40 feet fall.

(j.) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works.

(k.) This notice was posted on the 29th day of January, 1910, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the 1st day of March, 1910.

(l.) Give the names and addresses of any marian proprietors or licersees

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for Duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot 74, Nanoose District.

NOTICE is hereby given finat it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land, issued to Charles Edward Cooper on the 21st of August, 1894, Numbered 18498 A.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 26th day of January, 1910.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General of Title

## 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

## THE ESTIMATES.

Finance Minister contemplates a revenue of \$7,000,026.66, which is far before the preference facturers cannot under the preference yound any income for a twelvemonth that the province has ever had. More than a quarter of this is made up of receipts from timber licenses, and the province has ever had. The Spectator also declines to believe it will be a bad thing if \$1,500,000 is expected to be realized from land sales. Indeed, the revenue country and German settlers come that Victoria should make a fight for from land sales. Indeed, the revenue country and German settlers come that Victoria should make a fight for here. It points out that the Germans, a big dry dock, and we were told that from the public domain for the next fiscal year is estimated at no less a sum than \$3,815,700, compared with which the total received from the Dominion, \$522,076.66 appears very small. The estimated expenditure is put at \$7,738,251.11, and the difference between this amount and the estimated receipts will be met out of cash in hand at the beginning of the year. Of this great sum no less than \$4,256.805 this great sum no less than \$4.256.805 from Germany or any other source is of the naval defence plan." It adds will be spent upon public works; the brought in to assist in the developnext largest item will be for education, ment of the great latent resources of able to afford repairs to the largest which will call for \$745,742, which, we the Dominion. The spectator stands vessels of the British navy should they fancy, is the record figure for a for the development of Canadian trade be so unfortunate as to get into

penditures to the amount of \$649,000 herself into that position of natural are grouped. Among these we find greatness within the British Empire, one of \$20,000, which is contributed , which she is yet bound to occupy, conditionally, towards the cost of a if her people will but stand true to runs between Grand Haven and Milsea wall at Victoria; \$3,000 for the ex- themselves and the empire cause." pense of the University Commission \$10,000 for experimental orchards; \$10,000 for a Commission on Forestry and Timber; \$35,000 for immigration and other items of special interest

large, amounting in all to \$1,281,302.46, called news and the comment thereon and embracing 237 items. Of this A few days ago a review of Imperial amount \$417,102 was on account of pretensions came to hand, and a prompublic works. It is absolutely necessary to provide in a rapidly growing which the British people were informprovince for expenditures that cannot ed that they had no army worth speakbe anticipated; and with an overflowing treasury the government of the United Kingdom was about to would be culpable if it needlessly de-

Among some of the expenditures of special interest we notice \$25,000 for cial supremacy on the high seas has Milwaukee than Grand, Haven is. the improvement of Parliament gone. We have on a former occasion And yet it maintains the ferry for the square; \$150,000 for the Vancouver Island Trunk road; \$250,000 conditionally for a bridge at Vancouver across the Second Narrows; \$45,000 for the location of roads; \$30,000 for the investigations of the Water Act; and \$300... today; the British fleet never was so would be an important work, it says:

We mention these few items only hensive way in which the Estimates the newest appliances in regard to from Montreal to Georgian Bay is, have been prepared. The effort of the navigating the air, Britain is in the roughly, 400 miles. An outside estigovernment has clearly been to meet very front rank. The extraordinary mate on the cost of a first class railthe demands of all parts of the pro- thing about it is that none of these way is \$60,000 per mile. This amount vince liberally and equitably and a pessimists has any suggestion to make should provide for double tracking. So disposition has been shown to step a as to how things can be improved; so that the cost of extending the Interlittle out of the beaten tracks and that, if they are right in their fore- colonial to Georgian Bay would be also to aid as far as possible in the bodings, Britain is already past re- about \$24,000,000—say \$25,000,000 in development of provincial industries. demption. There was a time when it round numbers. That leaves a saying Thus we find no less a sum than was hoped that Canadians could es- of \$175,000,000 by the construction of \$117,250 is to be granted for the en- cape this sort of thing by getting its the railway as compared with the couragement of the various departments of husbandry. It cannot be States sources, but unfortunately, per cent. would be \$7,000,000. The charged that there has been any dis- worse things are said in British peri- present freight rate on grain from crimination shown against constitut odicals about the future of the coun- Georgian Bay to Montreal is about 5 encies that have elected Liberals, for try than are contained in the Asso- cents per bushel. So that the interest we find that for roads, etc. Esquimalt ciated Press telegrams. A spirit of ir- on the saving to be made by building and Alberni tegether receive \$102,255. responsibility seems to have seized a railway instead of a canal would pay Many things suggest themselves to be said in this connection; but we shall forbear further comment until after Mr. Bowser has made his Bud- derstand them, are given carte blanche government could build a railway and get speech. In the meantime we con- to misrepresent matters of a serious carry the whole wheat crop free from gratulate the government most heart- nature. fly upon the splendid showing it is able As, a sample of the style of argu- financially than if it built the canal. to make, and the province upon the ment indulged in reference may be And the railway would run the year

## A PROMISING REGION

ginning of railway construction at the head of Portland Canal. It is impossible for any one to say what will be the limit of that construction. Relative to the area lying North and the position that such a preference its annual meeting adopted a Northwest of the Canal, the proposed is necessary to keep Canada within Monk, and demanding that the mileage is not great, although it will the Empire, and this is, in brief, how ten sufficient to serve the purposees of the mining section now in present the mining section now in present the purposes of the mining section now in present the mining section now in the minin the mining section now in process of very soon be compelled to import development. There is, however, no reason for supposing that the extent reason for supposing that the extent of the mineralized area has been determined. Lying north of the region directly tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific is a vas. extent of country about very little is as yet known. Exploration and prospecting may show that it abounds in natural resources. that it abounds in natural resources.

Our reference to this matter at the present time is for the purpose of reminding the business men of Victoria that early steps ought to be taken to perfect the means of communication between this city and Stewart, which is to be the port of the Portland Canal country. We are not unmindful o the fact that, on the completion the Grand Trunk Pacific, Prince Rupert will have some advantages in re-spect to the trade of this region, which cities further down the coast cannot hope to share. On this point and how the handicap of distance can best be overcome we shall have something to say on another occasion. What we now have in mind is the matter of steamboat connection and mail service, which, as we understand the matter, are by no means what the business interests of Victoria deman that they ought to be.

## TRADE WITH GERMANY The Hamilton Spectartor is one of

and is very influential in Ontario, doubtless because, while it puts up a good party fight, when occasion calls, it is not so utterly unreasonable as to decry everything done by its oppon-ents. Referring to the recent trade Sent postpaid to Canada and the low those British papers, which see in them danger to the British Empire. Replying to the claim that Canada will be made a dumping ground for The Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1911, are of exceptional interest. It will be observed that the terest. It will be observed that the tariff ought to prevent this, and fancy, is the record figure for a country with the population of British Columbia.

for the development of Canadian trade be so unfortunate as to get into along lines most beneficial to Canada trouble in the vicinity of Canadian and it thinks that is only by such a waters. This fits the case of Esqui-Under the head of miscellaneous ex- policy that our country can "bring

## DEFAMING BRITAIN

Is it not about time that there was

an end to the defaming of Britain, The Supplementary Estimates are which forms such a bulk of the soinent place was given to an article in ing of, and that the naval supremacy of the United Kingdom was about to suggest such a possibility. An in-be lost, if it had not already departed. tresting feature about the Grand layed meeting these exceptional calls Later, we read an article, purporting Trunk ferry is that the company has to be a news despatch, in which we were assured that Britain's commerreferred to the people who told us that carriage of passengers and freight. Britain was hopelessly outclassed in everything relating to aerial navigation. Yet the British army never was does not favor the Georgian Bay so strong and well equipped as it is canal. While admitting that the canal powerful; British commercial keels "It is generally conceded that the were never so numerous, and recent | Georgian Bay Canal would cost in the to illustrate the broad and compre- demonstrations have shown that in vicinity of \$200,000,000. The distance

wherein stress is laid upon the im- closed for at least five months in the portance of giving Canada a prefer- year and could not hope to carry out ence on wheat imported into the Unit- any quantity of wheat the year it This summer will witness the becontent to advocate this as a stimulus to trade between the United Kingdom and Canada, he would have been on solid enough ground; but he took its annual meeting adopted a resolu-

ment amounts to. Think of any por-tion of the British public being fed

on her navy during the next ten Evidently the great northern power Baltic sea to become a German Lake.

The Montreal Star revives the story that Mr. McBride is to succeed Mr. Borden as Conservative leader. So far as we are able to learn, Mr. McBride has not yet bought his ticket for Otta-

The Canadian Pacific is making a wonderful success of its irrigation scheme, and the result will be the establishment in southern Alberta of one of the most prosperous and most densely populated farming regions in

malt like a glove.

A dispatch of February 16 says that waukee, about 70 miles across Lake Michigan, was caught in the ice, and was compelled to anchor out all night until she could be relieved. The dispatch adds., "Neither the crew nor passengers suffered anything but inwho will tell you that because a ferry from 35 to 40 miles across waters that never freeze and not nearly as stormy as Lake Michigan, is necessary to make an Island section of the Canadian Northern Railway an integral part of that railway, it is absurd to already its own line into Chicago, and Chicago is only a little further from

The St. John Telegraph (Liberal) gratifying state of things which the made to an article in a recent review, around while the canal would be

Ask for Navy Plebiscite.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—The Shefford

To Dissolve Spanish Cortes

## Liver IIIs

BOWES' LIVER AND INDI-

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST Tel. 425 and 450.

Wanas sos



# Artistic Curtainings

THE VERY NEWEST CREATIONS

A MAGNIFICENT display of artistic curtainings suitable for Spring decoration are ready for you on our second floor. Don't miss this exposition of delightful new effects which give richness and harmonies never hinted at before in cretonnes, chintzes and other draperies.

It is impossible to do their beauty justice in an attempt at description here, so we issue you a very special invitation to visit this store and this department and see what we consider the final word in Spring curtain materials. A pleasure to show you these, so take the first opportunity to see them.

## First On the List—the New Cretonnes

THE showing of new cretonnes certainly takes first place in the present display of Spring Curtainings. These new arrivals are unquestionably the finest cretonnes we have ever displayed—the best assortment of patterns and the best quality that Victorians have ever had the opportunity of witnessing.

New School of Art designs, Dresden patterns, conventional effects, dainty rosebud and ribbon patterns, charming floral effects—a choice of design broad enough to suit any requirement of taste or architecture. These materials are suitable for bedroom curtains, loose covers, cushions, casement curtains, etc. Prices range at, per yard-

\$1, 85c, 75c, 65c, 60c, 50c, 45c, 40c, 35e, 30c, 25c, and 20c,

## Reversible Chintz

The reversible Chintz among the new arrivals shows some very striking art decorations—Peacocks, in reds and blues on jaspe grounds. These are charming patterns, and very pretty curtains can be produced through the use of this material. And then it is reversible, 50 inches wide, and for such stylish creations, is priced very fair at, per

yard, 65¢.

We have many other pretty patterns in Chintz, and would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you these at your convenience. Excellent for curtains, but also desirable for a great variety of other uses around the home.

Let us explain and demonstrate to you,

IBI

## **Dainty Wool Challis**

Much of the popularity of Challis is due to the fact that it hangs so softly-being one of the easiest materials to "drape" that we show. We have just received some new arrivals that are bound to be very popularthey are so dainty. Pretty effects in blue and green, and in blue and gold. Wool. Priced at, per yard, **\$1.50**.

We have other patterns in this wool challis, priced at, per .yard, \$2.50, \$1.65, \$1.25 and \$1.00.

Cotton Challis is also very popular, and we have this material in some pleasing conventional designs—50 inches wide—priced at, per yard, 80¢.

## Some Ladies Use This For Dresses

Some feminine folk like this pretty Poplin so well that they use it for self-decoration as well as for their home. We don't wonder, for if you want a beautiful, rich curtain or drape, better try this lovely Poplin. Makes handsome, rich curtains for windows, for doorways, archways, etc., and at a very low price, considering the luxurious effect produced. We know of nothing at the price that can compare with this material. It comes in the most delightful shades of champagne, pale blue, dark gold and in two

## Wool Repp—Solid Color

shades of green, 52 inches wide, at, per yard, \$1.50.

If you have a doorway, or archway, that would look the better for a drape or heavy curtains, we submit this wool repp. Comes in solid colors, and is an admirable material. for such use. We show an excellent assortment of different colors, and have something to harmonize with your other furnishings.

This material is also excellent for coverings for lounges, chairs, cosy corners, etc. Come in and let us show you some. Width is 50 inches, and price, per yard, \$1.60 and \$1.50.

## See Our Lace Curtains

We want you to see our splendid stock of lace curtains first opportunity you get: Broad choice is offered here in the matter of style—the newest productions of leading makers of England, Switzerland, etc. Prices are easy.

## Pretty Bolton Sheeting

We do not know whether or no you have seen this Bolton sheeting, but if you haven't, we suggest that you see this when you are in looking over the new cretonnes. We have just received some new additions in solid colors-pretty shades of reseda, blue, olive, rose, brown, etc. A pretty finish and a material that will drape easily and prettily, Priced at, per yard, 60¢.

## **Trimmings For Curtains**

We stock a large assortment of curtain trimmings-for casement curtains, drapes, etc. Simple and elaborate effects may be produced with the use of these-combined with the dainty curtain materials we offer.

We have a curtain manufacturing department that is prepared to execute your demands in curtain making, and we promise you satisfactory service.

The West's Greatest Furniture House Furnishers of Churches Schools Boats

Furnishers of Homes Hotels Clubs

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Edward II. was the first Prince He was given that title by his father. that he was born in Carnarvon die him any right to it. The title of Wales is purely honorary. It does not the eldest son of the sovereign, by ferred upon him generally in infa present Prince was, as is generally k he recipient of it until some time father ascended the throne. The created with the expectation that it the Welsh to be satisfied under En Edward II. was vain, showy and I resolution. At the same time he was out ability. What influenced his ca than anything else and had an exceed portant influence upon the develo English institutions, was his infat-Piers Gaveston, a native of Guienne been his boyhood friend.

Up to the close of the reign of the sovereigns of England had been rulers. It is true that during the t they were engaged in the prosecution on the Continent, the administration kingdom was in the hands of Justi these were simply the personal repreof the king, and although occasional men in that office were able to hold reign in check, there was nothing sembled even remotely ministerial bility to Parliament. Of Parliamen is to be remembered that during the Edward I. it assumed its full repre character. The old Saxon institution tenagemot, upon which the idea of ment is based, was an assembly of t rather than of representatives of th When Simon de Montfort was instrurestoring the parliamentary idea, th elements of which it was composed ately, each attending to such matter cerned itself; the burgesses, for exam no consideration to matters other th affecting the taxation of themselves clined to take any responsibility for t al policy of the kingdom. The parlia Edward I. were truly representative, clergy, barons, earls, knights and i seem to have met together upon equ and to have participated, theoretically in the discussion of all questions. had been very firmly established, nam the Crown was absolutely depende Parliament for money, and with this sociated the principle that the redress ances should precede the granting of

The first administrative Act of the Edward II. was to recall Piers Gaves France, to which country he had be ished by Edward I., create him Earl wall, and make him virtually the hea nation. When the King went to Fran married, he made Gaveston regent of dom. Gaveston does not appear to h personally a bad man. He was a fingay, high-spirited and keen-witted. Bu ambitious and determined to have as trol of the government as he could the King to let him assume. This was than the barons would submit t brought England to the verge of anar led to the humiliating defeat at Bann when Scotland achieved her indepen the suzerainty, which Edward I. ha lished. At the head of the barons was Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry the King's cousin. He was a much man than the King, and with more str At his instance Gavestor ished and, when he returned at the r the King, was taken prisoner and b but more important still was his wi from the King's Council, and his adv the adoption by Parliament of a plan, the affairs of the realm were placed for in the hands of twenty-one Ordaine was in 1310. In 1311 the Ordainers s certain ordinances to Parliament, wh adopted. Some of these were persona nature, and need not be mentioned were epoch-making. Among them v declaration that Parliament should together at least once a year; that the servants should be directly responsibl liament and be brought to justice be body; that the great officers of state be appointed only with the consent o onage, and were to be sworn in Par that the consent of the barons should cessary before the King could declare absent himself from the country. clear that by these Ordinances the aimed at controlling the sovereign. gave reluctant assent to them, but af withdrew it, and the remainder of his cluding his disastrous campaigns agai land and his final deposition, were du struggles to obtain freedom from pa tary control.

In the Ordinances we find the bas modern system of Responsible Gov Parliament had already asserted the define what taxes should be imposed the Ordinances it declared that the the King to impose duties on import legal and that it rested in the repres assembly alone. It had asserted that of grievances must precede the gran supplies, and now it took the further declaring that the King could no los point the executive officers of the sta out its assent, and that they must be ble to it for their conduct. In the turies that have elapsed since the Ordwere framed, the principle upon whi were based has not been abandoned principle was that the state was superior King. Later it distinctly declared this emn enactment, and still later it show its words were not mere idle form, for t

# Sin Sin Allery and



ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Edward II. was the first Prince of Wales. He was given that title by his father. The fact that he was born in Carnarvon did not give im any right to it. The title of Prince of Wales is purely honorary. It does not descend to the eldest son of the sovereign, but is conferred upon him generally in infancy. The present Prince was, as is generally known, not the recipient of it until some time after his father ascended the throne. The title was created with the expectation that it would lead the Welsh to be satisfied under English rule. Edward II. was vain, showy and lacking in resolution. At the same time he was not without ability. What influenced his career more than anything else and had an exceedingly important influence upon the development of inglish institutions, was his infatuation for Piers Gaveston, a native of Guienne, who had been his boyhood friend.

Up to the close of the reign of Edward I. the sovereigns of England had been personal rulers. It is true that during the times when they were engaged in the prosecution of wars on the Continent, the administration of the kingdom was in the hands of Justiciars, but these were simply the personal representatives of the king, and although occasionally strong men in that office were able to hold the sovereign in check, there was nothing which re-sembled even remotely ministerial responsi-bility to Parliament. Of Parliament itself it is to be remembered that during the reign of Edward I. it assumed its full representative character. The old Saxon institution of Wittenagemot, upon which the idea of a Parliament is based, was an assembly of the people rather than of representatives of the people. When Simon de Montfort was instrumental in restoring the parliamentary idea, the various elements of which it was composed sat separately, each attending to such matters as concerned itself; the burgesses, for example, gave no consideration to matters other than those affecting the taxation of themselves, and de-clined to take any responsibility for the gener-al policy of the kingdom. The parliaments of Edward I. were truly representative, and the clergy, barons, earls, knights and burgesses seem to have met together upon equal terms, and to have participated, theoretically at least, in the discussion of all questions. One thing had been very firmly established, namely, that the Crown was absolutely dependent upon Parliament for money, and with this was associated the principle that the redress of grievances should precede the granting of Supply.

The first administrative Act of the reign of

Edward II. was to recall Piers Gaveston from

France, to which country he had been ban-ished by Edward I., create him Earl of Cornwall, and make him virtually the head of the nation. When the King went to France to be married, he made Gaveston regent of the kingdom. Gaveston does not appear to have been personally a bad man. He was a fine soldier, gay, high-spirited and keen-witted. But he was ambitious and determined to have as full control of the government as he could persuade the King to let him assume. This was more than the barons would submit to, which brought England to the verge of anarchy, and led to the humiliating defeat at Bannockburn. when Scotland achieved her independence of the suzerainty, which Edward I. had estab-lished. At the head of the barons was Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III. and the King's cousin. He was a much wealthier man than the King, and with more strength of character. At his instance Gaveston was banished and, when he returned at the request of the King, was taken prisoner and beheaded; more important still was his withdrawal from the King's Council, and his advocacy of the adoption by Parliament of a plan, whereby the affairs of the realm were placed for a year in the hands of twenty-one Ordainers. This was in 1310. In 1311 the Ordainers submitted certain ordinances to Parliament, which were adopted. Some of these were personal in their nature, and need not be mentioned; others were epoch-making. Among them were: A declaration that Parliament should be called together at least once a year; that the King's servants should be directly responsible to Parliament and be brought to justice before that body; that the great officers of state were to be appointed only with the consent of the baronage, and were to be sworn in Parliament; that the consent of the barons should be necessary before the King could declare war or absent himself from the country. It is very clear that by these Ordinances the barons aimed at controlling the sovereign. The King gave reluctant assent to them, but afterwards withdrew it, and the remainder of his reign, including his disastrous campaigns against Scotland and his final deposition, were due to his struggles to obtain freedom from parliamen-

tary control. In the Ordinances we find the basis of the modern system of Responsible Government. Parliament had already asserted the right to define what taxes should be imposed, and by the Ordinances it declared that the claim of the King to impose duties on imports was il-legal and that it rested in the representative assembly alone. It had asserted that redress of grievances must precede the granting of supplies, and now it took the further step of declaring that the King could no longer appoint the executive officers of the state without its assent, and that they must be answerable to it for their conduct. In the six centuries that have elapsed since the Ordinances were framed, the principle upon which they were based has not been abandoned. That principle was that the state was superior to the King. Later it distinctly declared this by solemn enactment, and still later it showed that its words were not mere idle form, for the King

Furnish-

ers of

Homes

Hotels

himself was formally deprived of his high of-

fice by parliamentary decree.

While the parliaments in the time of Edward II. were established on the same general principle as that which is now sitting at Westminster, it ought to be remembered by all who take an interest in the development of our institutions, that the efforts of the baronage were directed chiefly to the acquisition of power by themselves. What saved England from the establishment of a system of government similar to that which obtained on the Continent, where there were only two estates, the sovereign and the nobility, was the shrewd policy of Edward I. in creating a great body of knights. He hoped in that way to offset the power of the barons. The latter thought they saw in the "lesser barons," as the knights were called a chesser barons, as the knights were called, a chance of increasing their own in-fluence; but during the reign of Edward II. events forced the knights into sympathy with the burgesses, and during that reign they classed themselves with the latter and became known as The Commons. This distinction has never been lost. Thus we find that the power of the King was checked by that of the barrons of the King was checked by that of the barons, and the power of the barons was ineffective alone, because it did not carry with it the right of taxation, which was vested in the Commons, now grown powerful because it consisted not only of the representatives of the merchant class, but of the knighthood, or, in orner words, of the whole landed gentry of the kingdom, who were not members of the nobility.

## THE JEWS

Ur, of the Chaldees, the city which was the birthplace of Abraham, according to Jewish tradition, and also as is inferrable from the Book of Genesis, was one of the three most ancient cities in the world of which we have any account. Ur was at one time a seaport on the Gulf of Persia, but the silt carried down by the Euphrates and Tigris filled up the valley, and in course of time has left the site of the city about 120 miles inland. Calculations based upon the rate of the deposit indicate that Ur was a flourishing place at least 9,000 years ago. It was built by a race, who have come down into history as the Chaldeans. Attempts have been made to trace these people with the result that the conclusion has been reached that they originated in Arabia and were one of the three great branches of an Arabic nationality, one of which occupied Egypt, another Palestine, and the third the valleys of the rivers above named, where they founded the state afterwards known as Babylonia. Abraham may therefore have been a Chaldean; on the other hand, he may have been one of the race of mountaineers, who came from the Northeast and conquered Chaldea, making Ur their capital. These people were known as Accads, and it is interesting to note in passing that many of the fairy tales and stories of giants, which delight children, are of Accadian origin. They seem to have been seized with a "Western fever" some one hundred centuries or so ago, and, if we may believe the Anglo-Israelites, they have not recovered from it yet. One thing is certain, namely, that before the time of Abraham they had made Ur supreme among all the cities of the land, its name signifying "the city." It ruled over Nippur and all the other centres of population in Mesopotamia and the country thereabouts, probably extending its dominion along both shores of the Persian Gulf.

There is considerable evidence concerning Abraham not contained in the Book of Genesis. Some of it is preserved in the Talmud; the Mos have many legends regarding him and the various Jewish historians give different accounts of his career. There seems to be no dispute as to his having left Ur with his father. No reason for this is given in any of the legends, and possibly it was nothing more than an ordinary incident such as takes place every day, where a man sets out with his family to make a new home. There is no reason to suppose that Terah, Abraham's father, was a nomad, accustomed to live in tents. Indeed, a Talmudic tradition says his business was that of making idols, and it tells how Abraham, who was a worshipper of the true God, destroyed on one occasion his father's stock-in-trade. There seems to be reason for believing that later Abraham became a man of very considerable influence. Josephus relates that he became King of Damascus. It is said in some of the traditions that he was driven out of Chaldea because of his Monotheism. Another says that he left with an army because of defeat in an insurrection, which he headed. Upon this point Genesis casts no light. There seems to be no doubt that he was forced by famine to take refuge in Egypt, where he became very rich. Returning to Canaan, he remained there under varying ricissitudes until his death. He left severa children. From one of them, Ishmael, the Arabs claim descent. The Jews claim to be the descendants of Isaac. He had six sons by Keturah, his second wife, but we know very little of their descendants. The history of the Jews concerns itself with the family which sprang from Isaac's son Jacob. Isaac does not seem to have been a very strong personality, and to have been very much under the control of his wife and their younger son. Nor does of his wife and their younger son. Nor does Jacob appear to have been of a very manly character; but it is immaterial to consider him at any length, for the seal history of the Jews begins at the time of the exodus from Egypt, to which country Jacob and his family had been drawn, in part by famine and in part by the persuasions of Joseph, who, though sold into slavery, had risen to the post of First Minister of Pharoah. The stay of the Jews in ister of Pharoah. The stay of the Jews in Israel was prolonged until there arose

among them a leader, who led them out of the Norsemen to the Atlantic coast their bondage, and by the genius of his states of the continent played no part, as far as any

tion of warriors. The birth of Moses is assigned to 1738 B.C., or more than a thousand years before the reputed founding of Rome, and about six hundred years before the Siege of Troy. He, therefore, long andedates all the Greek and Roman heroes. He stands out as a clear-cut figure against the almost impenetrable history of the past. He was born, it is supposed, at Heliopolis in Egypt. Everyone is familiar with the story of his bringing up in a general way, and knows that he was said to have been distinct in the story of his bringing up in a general way, and knows that he was said to have been skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians, which undoubtedly meant a very great deal; for the people of that country were then at the very summit of their civilization, and the ruined cities of that epoch show that civilization to have been very high in many respects. While we are not told so in as many words, we may assume that until his fortieth year Moses accepted and practiced the religious rites of the people among whom he lived, in which, though obscured by much that was fantastic, there was the germ of Monotheism. It was only after he had been compelled to leave Egypt to avoid the consequences of his hasty temper, that he became a worshipper of God in the sense in which the Deity is understood today. The story of the burning bush need not be literally true, the important fact being that Moses returned to Egypt resolved, through faith in Jehovah, to rescue his people from bondage. According to Jewish tradition, he was at this time between seventy and eighty years of age. The Exodus took place about 1698 B.C. There are various estimates of the length of time during which the Jews were in Egypt. The shortest estimate is about 200 years; the longest 1400. According to the Bible, 70 persons went into Egypt, and the host which Moses led out numbered 400,000 fighting men, which implies a total number of people between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. There is no other known instances of such an increase in numbers in two centuries. The normal increase of population in modern times is about 3 per cent a year. At this rate 70 people would increase in 200 years to about 40,000; so that we must either suppose the stay in Egypt to have been longer than two centuries or else that there were others in the host in addition to those descended from Jacob. But be this as it may, it may be accepted as certain that about thirty-five centuries ago Moses led out of Egypt a great host, which later became a great

## PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICA

During recent years a systematic effort has ben made to discover the origin of Aztec civilization in Mexico and that of Peru, but without any great degree of success, and certainly with nothing at all approaching finality. At one time it was generally believed the Peruvian civilization was introduced from China, but there seems to be no valid reason for accepting this explanation. In regard to the Aztecs, it was claimed at one time that they received their impetus to progress from Europe by way of the fabled island of Atlantis; but to this the conclusive answer seems to be that the reputed distruction of Atlantis took place, if it occurred at all, fully ten thousand years ago, whereas there is great doubt if Aztec civilization dates from an earlier period than A.D. 500. In like manner we are without any means of ascertaining anything definite about the Pueblo Indians and their ancestors or predecessors, for no one knows which they ructed the great irrigation works in the Southwestern part of the United States. The Pueblos, in common with nearly all the Indians, say that they originally came from the North. At the present state of the inquiry, the only conclusion, which seems justi-fied, is that the pre-Columbian civilization of America was indigenous to the continent and derived none of its features either from Europe or Asia.

At one time it was thought possible to identify the Mandan Indians of North Dakota with the people of Wales. The Mandans are a small tribe, and never have been very numerous. They present characteristics different from those of surrounding tribes. They are farmers, not hunters. There is some evidence to the effect that they lived at one time on the Eastern coast of the continent. There are also Welsh traditions, which may be explained on the supposition that a party from Wales settled in America a long time ago; but the whole subject is one that must be called speculative.

The Indians of pre-Columbian times had attained considerable political development. The great Iroquois confederacy existed for a very long time, and played a part of much importance in connection with the occupation of North America by Europeans. This confederacy was in the nature of an alliance. It continues to this day and is probably the most ancient alliance known. The Aztec confederacy was in the nature of an empire, being governed from Mexico. The Incas of Peru were veritable emperors, exercising unquestioned supremacy over the greater part of the Southern American western littoral and the Andes. The Mayan confederacy preceded that of the Aztecs, and seems to have been overthrown by it. On all these questions we are groping very much in the dark, and there seems to be no reason for expecting much additional light upon them.

A correspondent has been good enough to send us a letter on the discoveries made by Europeans in America previous to the voyage of Columbus; but we do not print his letter for two reasons. One of them is that we have already dealt with that subject in considerable length on this page; another is that the occas-

manship converted a race of slaves into a na- one can tell, in determining the character and progress of the people, who occupied the New World before the white race made permanent settlements upon it.

Summing up these references to pre-Co-lumbian America, it may be said: Nothing is known definitely of the origin of the people;

Linguistic resemblance sems to indicate a common origin of all the tribes from the Eskimos on the North to the Terra del Fuegans on the South;

The Indians almost everywhere had made substantial progress in civilization before the white men came, but whether they were advancing at that time is uncertain;

Their civilization was their own and not prowed either from Europe or Asia. There seems to have been an event, which

happened a long time ago, that arrested prog-ressover a large part of North America. The Indians were, as a rule, gentle in disposition, and the ferocity with which they have

been charged was only the natural spirit of resistance to merciless invaders.

A Century of Fiction

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

William Makepeace Thackeray. To write of Thackeray is to call Dickens

to mind as well, though the two as authors are so totally dissimilar. There have been innumerable articles comparing the writers and each one has a multitude of followers while greater multitude admires one as much as e other. The works of the two authors are as different as the lives they led, and probably for that very reason. There was never so great human sympathy expressed by a man in his works as that which is displayed by Dickens through the medium of his novels. And Dickens suffered as very few have suffered while he was very young; he knew the trials and sorrows and deprivations of poverty and something of the stigma of shame, for his father was confined for some months in a debtor's prison, and his little son, the future author waited upon him daily. Thackeray's character was never put to the test in quite the same way, though no doubt had he been so tried he would have displayed an equal courage. Nothing broadens and sweetens the human understanding so much as a fellowfeeling with those in distress, and this fellowfeeling was generated in Dickens to a remarkable degree. Thackeray's sympathy was never-failing, and his views of life broader than most people's; he had the scholar's mind. and was keenly analytical; but his delineation of character was the result of study, not the enforced result of experience and contact. Then, incongruous as it may seem, there is no class of people more appreciative of genuine humour than the poor; no class of people more prone to laughter or to make merry over what might be considered totally without its humerous side by more fortunately placed ople, than those who have known no luxury hatever and have often been obliged to go without the necessities. After all, there is no incongruity about it, for if we stop to think we shall realize that we can find in life God's gracious balance always. And it was not in poverty's school that Dickens learned to laugh, and to make others laugh, and has succeeded in this respect any better than has he. Thackeray's sense of humour was very apparent, also, but it had its ironcal, its sarcastic side, and Thackeray's dignity was tremendous. Dickens could rise to dignified heights when he chose to do so, but Thackeray's place seemed to be always there. In style the two men are not comparable. Each was perfect in his own way. Dickens' work was ar more voluminous, and he wrote as easily as he breathed; to compose seemed second nature to him. On the other hand, composition was always a difficult matter with Thackeray. He preferred drawing and illustrating to anything else, and though he contributed many articles, sketches and essays to current periodicals while he was in his youth, it was not until he was past thirty-five that he produced any novels. There is room in English literature for Dickens and Thackeray both to have a place, a very high place indeed, and it is for the individual to decide to which shall be accorded the loftiest pedestal in the hall of fame. The whole English-speaking world, nay more, the whole civilized world has been the better because these two men lived and worked and gave bounteously of their best.

Thackeray was born in Calcutta, India, in 1811, and at the tender age of five years, his father having died, he was sent home to England to school. The school was the Charterhouse School made famous in the "Newcombes," and he remained there until 1828. He spent two years at Cambridge, and then left the University to travel, visiting all the European centres of population, studying the manners and customs of the different peoples, moving in the most cultured society whenever he so desired, and making hosts of friends, among whom was the German poet Goethe whom he met at Weimar.

When Thackeray came of age he inherited a small legacy, but speedily losing it, he took up the study of law. The task proved wholly un-congenial to him, and following his inclinations he entered the field of journalism as a contributor to Fraser's Magazine. A little later still he tried his hand at illustrating, but did

not meet with unqualified success. Dickens being among those who refused to allow him to illustrate their stories, for which act he was certainly justified, as Thackeray's drawings were without beauty and almost all in the nature of caricatures.

He joined the staff of Punch as soon as that publication appeared and for a long time was one of its chief contributors. "Vanity Fair" was given to the public in 1847, and immediately brought its author prominence, and it soon became the fashion for everyone to read whatever Thackeray wrote. He made two trips to America, where he was immensely popular, being in this respect quite different to his con-temporary Dickens. He contested a seat in parliament for Oxford in 1857, but was defeated. It was during the writing of his book "Denis Duval" that he died on Christmas Eve, 1863, passing quietly away in his sleep.

Of all his books, and there are not many, 'Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond" are probably the best.

"Henry Esmond" is a romance of the time of Queen Anne, and its hero tells the tale himself. He is the victim of unfortunate circumstances which place him, the true heir of the Castlewood estate, in the position of a dependent in the home of his second cousin, the titular viscount. He is treated with every affection and consideration, but is believed by everyone to be illegitimate. Trouble comes about through the attentions of Lord Mohun to. Henry's cousin's wife, the beautiful Lady Castlewood. Mohun is killed in a duel, and Esmond unjustly held responsible goes away to the wars. When he returns he is welcomed gladly and falls in love with Beatrix, the daughter of the house, who has grown during his absence into a most beautiful young girl. Another suitor, the Duke of Hamilton, is before Esmond, however, and when the Duke is killed in a duel, it is the Pretender whose claim to the throne Esmond espouses, who asks for Beatrix' hand. There is another duel, and the Pretender returns to Paris where Beatrix joins him. Later still Esmond discovers that it is in realty Beatrix's mother whom he loves, and her husband having been dead many years, the two are united, she for a time having been aware of Esmond's rightful claims to the title and estates. They migrate to Virginia where they make their home.

'She's a delicate eater, isn't she?" "Very. She even insists upon having the eggs from one hen."

Irate Customer-See here! That student lamp you sold me a week ago is no good. It won't work.

Dealer—Beg pardon, sir. I ought to have told you it was a college student lamp.—Puck.

"Would you advise me to write for money or for posterity?" asked the budding poet. "Write for money, by all means, if the folks at home will stand for it," replied the hardened, man.-Philadelphia Record.

'Well, how do you like your job?" queried the inkwell of the new blotter. "Oh, I think I'll like it all right," replied the blotter. "It is certainly absorbing

## POORLY PAID TOYMAKERS

The toymakers of Sonneberg are amongst the worst paid work people in Germany. It often happens that the earnings of a Sonneberg workman and his family, working sixteen hours a day, do not exceed \$2.40 a week. About three years ago there was an exhibition of home industries in Berlin where articles from Sonneberg were displayed, the making of which was paid for at the rate of four cents an hour. Numerous instances are on record of children after school hours working six hours at a stretch coloring and polishing the heads of dolls for a pittance of 11/2 cents an hour.

## MIGHT CHANGE HIS MIND

Sir Frank Lockwood was defending a man accused of swindling and in an eloquent peroration talked of his much injured client as an angel of light. When Sir Frank had finished his speech his client whispered that he wanted to shake hands with him. "When first my solicitor told me what he was paying you," said the client, "I grumbled, but since I have been listening to you I have come to the conviction that the money was well spent, and I apologize. That half hour talk of yours about me has done me good. It is many years since I have experienced the luxury of self respect, and it is worth the money.

'Oh, that's all right," said Sir Frank genially, "but you take my advice and go out of court. Sir Edward Clarke, the lawyer on the other side, is just going to speak!"

## AND THEY DIDN'T EXERCISE

William M. Evarts, who lived until he was nearly ninety, said he kept his health by never taking exercise. The celebrated Dr. William George Mead, who lived to the surprising age of 148 years, spent nearly all of his time in the open air and played a little golf. Dr. Mead used to drink two or three quarts of water every day, and perhaps there is a suggestion in that. Old Dubois, who lived in Canada for the better part of 119 years on the north shore of Lake Erie, never worked and never took exercise. He spent seventy-five years of his life, fishing with hook and lim and ate nothing but baked apples and milk and brown bread and unsalted butter. Perhaps you can live that long if you do nothing but fish and eat what old Dubois did. But take notice that these long livers never exercised.

CHARGE STRIKE
TO BE DECLARD

The DECLARD

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ESTIMATES SHOW **HEAVY PROGRAMME** 

Government to Increase Outlay Upon Public Works by Over a Million Dollars—Surplus to Be Used

## EXPENDITURE TO REACH **NEARLY EIGHT MILLIONS**

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year—or in reality a year and a quarter approximately, since the fiscal year change produces that condition—as laid before the legislature Thursday shows a total estimated revenue of \$7,000,026, as con-Summary of Revenue

ninion of Canada .....

Land revenue ..... Survey fees ... leases Fimber royalties
Free miners' certificates
Mining receipts, general
Licenses, trades and liquor.... Sale of government property Registry fees ..... Revenue tax ..... Provincial home
Royalty and tax on coal
Traffic tolls New Westminster bridge
Reimbursements for keep of prisoners
Interest on investment of sinking fund

ducation ..... Revenue service Public Works ...

Chinese Restriction act Fishery and cannery licenses Log scaling fees ction fees nmercial travelers licenses ......

Estimates in Detail The estimates which were presented to the legislature yesterday, while the division of the various votes by electoral districts does not of course show the continuity of that project, include substantial provision in the public works votes for advancing well toward completion the project so dear to the heart of the present minister of that department, Hon. Mr. Taylor—the construction of the inter-provincial trunk road, through from the coast of British Columbia to an ultimate function with the road system of

mate junction with the road system of Alberta at or near Crow's Nest. The aggregate votes which will contribute not only to improved local facilities of transport and communication in the various districts traversed, but at the same time to the working out of the through trunk road-programme, amount to about \$50,000. in addition to which two steel bridges are contemplated, for the necessary crossing of the Columbia and the tenay, which will eventually Rootenay, which will eventually require expenditures of approximately \$100,000 in each instance The appropriations provided for in the present estimates will permit of very great progress being made in the working out of the Grand Trunk road plan, so that another twelvemonth should see the minister's dream well on the way to realization as a fact accomplished. Passing first through the districts Passing first through the districts f Delta and Chilliwack, the trunk road will primarily utilize the famous old Westminster-Yale highway, upon which, some \$10,000 will this year be with spent in the district of Yale, leading to the historic town of Hope. From this forlier by one sained with the old Sappers and Miners' road, on which

also a considerable sum will be ex-pended. There is then a slight hiatus teres Build ings. ospital for the insane, repairs .. .. epairs to Government buildings ... 

ince including \$20,000 for steel fittings ovement government reserves through 

grounds) and repairs).....Public Schools throughout the province (c pairs and furniture.) (\$40,000 of which being covincial Normal School, Vancouver ..... rotection of river banks .....

Roads ridge, Fraser River. Lillooet dges throughout the province

Cariboo Main Road, Sections 5 and 6 hilliwack District . . . . .

Roads and Improvements to Prince Rupert

in methods.

stry last year, as I have ated, was prosperous. The lumber for the whole of the as, for the coast 450,000,000 or the Mountain mills 325, t, or a total of 755,000,000 d at \$12,000,000; approxification of the strength of the st figures for 1907, the ban-for British Columbia, viz., feet, and 100,000,000 feet in 1908. At the present time t is so favorable as to an-at the production of lum-at the production of any ear in the history of British

Agriculture o agriculture, it is not so ye exact information as to areas of development, etc., e difficulty in getting stat-is an inclustry, however, tively, has made by far the ity of future expansion, the is devoting unusual attenncouragement and develop-re my predecessor left of-laid his plans for and had in the country's progress, ned at particularly now is he various organizations tha common system of de-supervision and control. sirable for two reasons, der that the work of the

the recent convention associations in Victhe intention of the gov-ot only to carry out the ptain Tatlow, but to extend her, in order to make the er, in order to he—a what it ought to be—a nches may be thoroughl under the direction of moneys appropriated by ure for the work of the partment will be divided ed among the following: mers' Institutes, of which which a per capita grant By the holding of meetentral farmers' institute various farming commun-rowth of these institutes he objects of which, be-ucational in ways similar

rs' Institutes, have special mpetition. Mr. Hodson, missioner, is secretary this department, as well of Farmers' Institutes and process of formation), of I. A. Juli, poultry expert, tretary. Its objects are lose of the Dairymens asid will have in view the of the poultry interests in to a degree somewhat in the great opportunities en to this branch of farmtish Columbia Provincial

not to clash, secure the opert judges and revise treasury.

pert, as secretary. This was organized over 20 nd had done much useful or efficient lines has t for some time, and funds devoted to its controlled from the work directed

seen, therefore, that the epartment is being speci-nat the officials are cothe regular organized that the service ren-ele is neither entirely nor entirely democratic, ized as to constitute the e farmers of the province s advisory committee and advisory committee and eir shoulders a fair share established we hope ture in all its phases a couch of instruction, which t to the highest aims of hich have not been en-while many of the reso rthy of very serious con government must pro-fined lines and only as

ast year the department and for which the prov-traded a gold medal. The attendance was 165,000, rage of two weeks was swhibit made a very strik-sson of the great resour-h Columbia, and brought copie of Eastern Canada mtlalities of our province. ntialities of our province ight out very forcibly by eries of cinematograph the progress of the ex-ting mining, agriculture, fisheries, timber and of the province. There emented our exhibit and t source of attraction to the fair. The axhibit ottawa, as to which tion of attendance, sim d on Page Eight)

	expect
estimates of revenue and expen-	gistry
for the current year-or in real-	ing of
year and a quarter approximate-	Ann
nce the fiscal year change pro-	narati
that condition—as laid before the	nendit
ature Thursday shows a total es-	with
ed revenue of \$7,000,026, as con-	twelve
6	CWCIVE

TIMATES SHOW  trasted with \$5,984,626.66 for to corresponding period in review the estimates of expenditure in the current twelvemonth total \$7,73 as against \$5,615,789.11, white ling that the government does tend to allow its surplus in ham main idde while the country in the	while Cranbrook District  the Delta District  8,267.11 Dewdney District (including \$27,225 for trunk road)  Esquimalt District  Esquimalt District  Fernie District  Grand Forks District  Grund Forks District  Greenwood District  The Islands  Kamlooss District	22,000.00 in the legislation affecting education in British Columbia. As a result the sociation of the white proportional results, in order to gratify the whims of this Mr. Robinson.  Premier McBride thought that such references as had been made by the members for Newcastle and Nanaimo called for rebuttal from himself. He directed attention primerly.	schools of British Columbia was demonstration of the policy unclai conditions now prevailing to to break down natural antisagainst Asiatics. It was plain duty of the government, in his if the situations to provide septiate the latter should have the use
Upon Public Works by Over a Million Dollars—Surplus to Be Used  Figures for 1909-10 and 1910-1  Works as hereunder.  1910-11: 19  Works and  buildings \$986,500.00 \$66  overnment  House 5,600.00  Roads, streets,  bridges, etc 2,820,605.00 1,48  Subsidies to  s te a m boats, etc 19,100.00 1	Rasio District   \$43,900	conditions prevailing when the drastic legislation on school matters was deemed imperative by the government, and was carried through, with the support of the member for Nanalmo. At that time the peculiar position of the settlers within the island railway belt had been made very clear, and as a consequence the special concessions in respect to school maintenance had been allowed by the government. Curiously no complaint of any injustice operating in conpection had been of futt	mecessarily giving offence to allen peoples. A practical illus- of present conditions was at- in Nanaimo, where the Chin- narter had shifted to just out- ne city, as a result of which the children had so inundated the
	Miscellaneous Items Among miscellaneous items of very especial interest may be named: Toward experimental orchards, \$10,- of print- e com- e com- and ex- contain or avery radical departure in preventive policy insofar as bush fires are consecuent.  Miscellaneous Items  for the use of the boller will involve an outlay of apply \$5,900.  Among new superannuation are those of M. Bray, for m government agent at Nanalr est, protection, \$75,000—significant of a very radical departure in preventive policy insofar as bush fires are consecuent.  On the use of the boller will involve an outlay of apply \$5,900.  Among new superannuation are those of M. Bray, for m government agent at Nanalr of a very radical departure in preventive policy insofar as bush fires are consecuent.	vintil this present session. Nor should the member for Newcastle be taken too seriously. He was forever prophesying ruin and disaster, but happly his malpredictions were never realized. It was true that in the redemption and re-establishment of British Columbia financially, the farmers had been asked to bear their due portion of taxation, nor had the farmers had been asked to bear their due portion of taxation, nor had the farmers had been asked to bear their due portion of taxation, nor had the farmers at Nasativation, and shared the government's	ne of the southern states. He in closing that the Dominton ment had power to disallow in amendment as that which he oposed.  Rejects Amendment.  Minister of Education, in reply Hawthornthwaite, stated that y appreciated the point of view try tent the greatest already assented to and fill in the land registry office. They kin that a topographical survey had be made in which the Grand Trunk Pacific had gone to great expense in cetter was an old question, by no new in the debates of this house the gravity of which were fully der to lay out an ideal townsite. The series of the form the government would have tright to intervene and set that of the government would have tright to intervene. This period was to tend for four years, so that until the city could establish a permanent synthment and power and the government would have the grand Trunk Pacific Company did result to the government would have the grand Trunk Pacific Company did result to the government would have the grand Trunk Pacific Company did result to the government would have the grand Trunk Pacific Company did result to the grand Trunk Pacific Compa
Summary of Revenue and Receipts.   1910-11	behalf having stood at but \$22,500 all told; grant to Canadian Mining Institute, \$1,000; and to Irrigation Convention, \$2,000.  A sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for the cost of the Forestry Commission, \$600,000.  A sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for the Cross of the Cost of the Forestry Commission, while for the Insurance Commission and the University Site Selection commission, \$3,000 in each case is provided the expenses of the Civil Service Commission being placed at \$2,000, and the Board of Investigation under the Water Act, \$30,000; while	must be met. The results in the farming communities at the last election emphatically demonstrated the endorsement of the government by the farming communities. (Applause.) Since that drastic school act had been passed, however, very marked changes had taken place throughout British Columbia, and nowhere more marked than in the island railway belt, where values of realty had increased amazingly and many indications of demanding the commaching the control of the contr	They recognized the fact that als could not be assimilated, to-with the dangers which attend the consent of the lieutenant-governor that the adoption of the proof Mr. Hawthornthwaite would the introduction of the thin the wedge, leading to the introduction of the thin the wedge, leading to the intended to separate schools, Against against the duplication of the lery of education, the departing of education that the city must not interfere when the wedge, leading to the limit the city must not interfere when the world with the city must not interfere when the world with the city must not interfere when the world with the city must not interfere when the world with the city must not interfere when the city must not int
enses, game	\$10,000.00 \$10,000 is revoted for the consolidation of the statutes.  Twenty thousand dollars is contributed toward the cost of a sea-wall for Victoria, conditionally; while \$3,500 in to provide for the salary and expenses of the inspector of the Government appointed under the "Electrical Energy Inspection Act," and \$2,500 for the office and salary of the tramways inspector. The new launch 1.	themselves as testimony to the beneficent results of the present government's policy and administration of public affairs. These improved conditions and the enhanced prosperity were in part attributable no doubt to the government's work in road improvement and public works generally, in addition to which there was also the extension of the E. & N. railway sured the state, to Alberni, which extension was "fie we face."	ic the principle of separate could not be recognized nor act he moved that the amendment icted.  Jardine, on behalf of the Dogovernment, gave the government assurance that there would interference from Ottawa were mendment accepted. He asthe Premier personally, whom at this moment looking in the (Laughter.)  Prince Rupert in order to supply light was now arranged that the chould take over the poles and will left by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the bill made obligatory on the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the poll made of the poles and will eff by them, so that the poll made of the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city to take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city take over the poles and will eff by them, so that the city take over the poles and will
ting assessment act 27,250.00 s sale deeds 500.00 renue service refunds 1,000.00 nting office 60,000.00 rest on investment of prisoners 1,000.00 spital for the insane 25,000.00 2 vincial home 1,000.00 raity and tax on coal 150,000.00 14 ffic tolls New Westminster bridge 25,000.00 2 mbursements for keep of prisoners 1,000.00 rest on investment of sinking fund 60,000.00 5 rest, miscellaneous 150,000.00 8	0,000.00 1,500.00 1,0	sessments the pursical session of the pursical sessments that had been apparently quite sound a few years ago no longer prevailed. The government was nevertheless prepared and determined to keep faith, and wand continue to maintain the teach ers within the railway belt as promised. Their was no principle of the rural school law as introduced by Mr. Fulton repudlated in the present proposed to the pursical sessments that had been apparently quite sound a few years ago no longer prevailed. The government was nevertheless prepared and determined to keep faith, and vanced the provision the rail the salar-interest the pursical sessments and the pursical sessments are pursically sessments.	proposal of Mr. Jardine that chool boards may, if they so dessess themselves for the purtation of the act respecting manual
1	0,000.00 0,000.00 0,000.00 0,000.00 0,000.00 2,000.00 200.00 4,626.66  Measure  Measure  tenance of the schools at p ficiency. It was a matter of ficiency. It wa	ment as requested by the parties di- rectly interested, which option they might or might or exercise as they might or might not exercise as they themselves determined. Nor were the people interested raising objec- tions. The people of the Slocan when their mines were closed, their railway at public on at the to the country protesting against pay- ing their due share of educational ex- penses. The people of New Denver	mind incorporated in the bill, as he detail amendments, of which possible minister had previous notice.  Estimates Presented. Estimates for the current year hen presented by special mess-ransmitted through the Minf Finance and referred proto the committee of supply.  The Land Act. Hon. Mr. Ellison in making his firm inisterial presentment of an important public bill—in moving the secretary of the Land Act amendment bill, unquestionably one of the minportant pieces of legislation after the minimum and minimum protections.
Inistration of Justice salaries   161,136.00   15   15   15   15   16   17   17   17   17   17   17   17	RAILWAY BILL MONDAY  Within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the support of public in Legislature—Amendment to School Act Regarding  To School Act Regarding  The clause inserted at the clause inserted at the surface inserted at the surface inserted at the surface inserted at the surface within as likely to draw from the unorganized within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface in the surface inserted at the surface inserted at the surface within as likely to draw from the unorganized within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface in the surface within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface in the surface within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface in the surface within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the surface within the railway belt the who were likely to give sa through the who were likely to give sa through their proficeacy in the who were likely to give sa through the	districts teachers teachers tisfaction heir protection heir pr	at 11 p. m. on Saturdays, re- orable the Premier during the last s
the legislature yesterday, while the ision of the various votes by elected districts does not of course show continuity of that project, include istantial provision in the public rks votes for advancing well to-red completion the project so dear the heart of the present minister of the department, Hon. Mr. Taylor—construction of the inter-provintrunk road, through from the	uthoristic people within the districts tax themselves. He said Hayward's personal ambition main persona gratal with the dulcet voice of Mr. Watson in his declamation of the seriatim contents of the Companies' Act amendment bill, n, from the storm groke Thursday, in what was probably the busiest afternoon of make taxation burdens in the storm of the contents of the companies' Act amendment bill, the storm groke Thursday, in what would in the poorer districts, was probably the busiest afternoon of make taxation burdens in the contents of the companies' act amendment bill, and the poorer districts tax themselves. He said Hayward's personal ambition main persona gratal with the ment and his party had over this instance his recognition duty to his constituents and the poorer districts.	of urther optional, holding that as the government optional, holding that as the government of teachers, and good teachers would refuse to work for the government allowance, the municipalities would have no other course than to increase the salaries or lose the proficient teachers. He thought, too, that adopaint reduces the provision would establish a dangerous precedent, by which light total the government might; evade legiti-truthful.	known, the life of a special timber cense under the act at present in foils limited by a term of years. Repiseurs ovision as to refilling of botheling by a reconstruction of the in this regard, provided that if refilled with cask or other must be relabelled so as to lly and correctly describe their
ist of British Columbia to an ulti- te junction with the road system of terta at or near Crow's Nest. The aggregate votes which will con- bute not only to improved local littles of transport and communi- tion in the various districts trav- ted, but at the same time to the taking out of the through trunk road gramme, amount to about \$50,000, addition to which two steel bridges contemplated, for the necessary ssing of the Columbia and the various of the vicinity of Creston by tension and improvement of the trunk road with Trail by the will be had with Trail by already constructed.  At or near Trail it is intensived where in the vicinity of Rock and upon which a commencem- be made during the current ye from Trail the trunk road where it where in the vicinity of Creston by tension and improvement of the trunk road with Trail by the will be had with Trail by the product of the columbia with a steel structure, to be located where in the vicinity of Rock and upon which a commencem- to made during the current ye to the vicinity of Creston by tension and improvement of the trunk road where in the vicinity of Creston by tension and improvement of the toring with Trail by the production with the columbia with a trail by the production with the columbia with a the columbia with a trail by the production with the columbia with a the columbia with a trail by the production will be had with a laready constructed.  At or near Trail it is intensive to the the production of the columbia with a trail by the production will be had with the or nearly trail by the production of the columbia with a trail by the production will be had with a laready constructed.  At or near Trail it is intensive to the the production of the columbia with a trail by the production will be had with a trail by the production of the columbia and the production of the columbia with a trail by the production of the columbia with a trail	knowledge. Not only were the estimates duly presented—an incident of usually surpassing interest and importance—but heavy debate arose upon the motion for the adoption of the repisland, but will ear. ill lead an ext. Spacep nection an expense of the surpassing interest and importance—but heavy debate arose upon the motion for the adoption of the repisland port from the House Committee upon the School Act amendment bill, in connection with which Mr. Hawthorn-thwaite's suggestion for the compulsory provision of separate schools for Orientals was finally negatived, altime in contemplation, being	hus countions protections protections protections protected by the deep to be the first protected by the been for advanced to the the to the t	Mr. Bowser moved the second of of a bill to amend the Land of y Act. He said the reeves of a municipalities had suggested this bill should be brought in the man power to charge fees in the total the registering of islons in their municipalities, by years a great deal of land in palities adjacent to cities had ubdivided in town lots, and the s found that the registering of saused them a great deal of excaused them as great deal of excaused the second in th
or the expenditures of approximately 0,000 in each instance The approations provided for in the present mates will permit of very great gress being made in the working of the Grand Trunk road plan, so another twelvemonth should see minister's dream well on the way realization as a fact accomplished assing first through the districts Delta and Chilliwack, the trunk	at well spector, or the Dominion government in assistering the House that disallowance by obtawa need not be anticipated. Hon, or the closing half hour of the sitting to make his first important ministerial deliverance, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Land atthe exercise in deliverance. In moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Land Act, while several new features of Gov-	while he pointed out that the minister tra cle treasure of education had repeatedly stated that the department intended to increase salaries as far as possible under existent conditions and with recognition of the other many legitimate demands upon revenue. He did not propose to repeat what he had said in committee on this question, nor would recomment felt of Newcastle, whose fixed ambition appeared to be to pley to the galler-	considered right that they be given power to charge a his bill, therefore, provided for if \$2.  Bully assed second reading.  Rupert Measure.  Mr. Bowser, in moving the reading of a bill to incorporate City of Prince Rupert, said wing to the rapid development thern British Columbia, it had
rovement of Government Grounds, Victoria 25,	Rupert City, under the general pro- 302.46, to the 479- it to the 479- it of the Municipal Clauses Act. This legislation, it may be parenthe- tically explained, does not debar the citizens of that ambitious northern town from choosing their own form of civic government at some future time, be it the generally adopted plan- in British Columbia, of municipal rule, by mayor and aldermanic board, or the adoption of a commission or a board of control as has been frequent.  The matter of teachers' salar would not be debarred from truly in error in asserting Government had declined to alaries. It had determined and he had clearly stated upon the floor of the House.  Were to be continuous and pr as circumstances permitted, was all that the Government at the present juncture.	way belt were quite able and quite willing to pay their full quota to the willing to pay their full quota to the cost of education, and he was glad of the stand the minister had taken in this matter.  Mr. Michael Manson, as representing a district within the E. & N. belt felt that there should be no objection to this section, as it was after all optional with the interested boards as to whether they availed themselves of could do authority provided. If they cared to of "ow	ould leave the parental care of ovincial government and bencorporated as a city, so that inicipal authorities might look is local affairs. The difficulty ice Rupert in allowing them to rate under the Municipal a Act there must be a certain of owners, and for that reason necessary to bring in this bill vide a different interpretation ners' than was found in the additional and the ceding further than it is now proposed to go, until the final report of the surface of the recommendations of the commendations of
spital for the insane, Coquitlam Farm	1 ly suggested by those peculiarly interested in the development of Prince 1000.00 terested in the development of	e admin- higher grade of teachers he could not see why they should be debarred from doing so. He had received no com- plaint from his constituents as to the plaint from his constituents as to the plaint from his constituents as to the purcha cific R and just consequently would not support the suggestions of the members for the portance. The amendment of Mr. Williams was rejected, Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, portance. Williams, Jardine and Brewster your makes person.	bal clauses Act, so that they be able to carry on the municipartment till the year 1912, the final payments on the lots sed from the Grand Trunk Palailway Company and the govern "owner" to be any person a certain interest in property to could produce to that effect bement of sale to the clerk who up the assessment roll. These is would be entitled to vote or candidates for mayor and al-
irt house, Vancouver (repairs, alterations and care of rounds)	Today the Lieutenant-Governor will attend at the House to give his consent to sundry bills already passed. In the number are included the acts amending the Assessment Act, the Liquor Act, the School Act, together with the University Site Commission bill. This will probably precede the Budget speech, when Hon. W. J. Bowser, Finance Ministen is expected to go very fully into the financial affairs of the province.  Today the Lieutenant-Governor will attend to Rewcastle, Criticises League Mr. Hawthornthwaite, in single classion to again animadvert Development League, which, so much: as transmitting continued going beyond the location of the sale of real estates.	Mr. Hawthornthwaite next brought forward his amendment providing for the compulsory provision of separate schools for Orientals, soliciting a pronouncement from the government. He held that this question involved a small financial responsibility only, was he limits and would, he felt confident, be received with very great satisfaction throughout the country. He reiterated that he was not inspired in this matter by	area incorporated was 2,000 which was the original town- reed upon between the govern- ind the Grand Trunk Pacific by Company. They had arrang- there should be no trouble at telection with regard to quali- as any person who had any int had the right to appeal to inty court judge of Atlin. The ment had appointed by order- this has grown to the enormous to tail of 579,810,860 feet. In 1900 the television of the timber judustry of the proving the timber judustry of the t
ad Machinery	000.00  The first interesting debate of yes- 000.00  The first interesting debate of yes- 000.00  The first interesting debate of yes- terday arose on the order being being reached for the adoption of the Com- mittee report on the School Act amendment bill, Mr. Parker Williams moving again (as previously in Com- mittee) to strike out the whole of sec- tion 6 of the new bill, renumbering extension of this power of	of the racial antipathies, and held that the satisfied le activity is satisfied a course for all arge proportion of the satisfied recognized powers in adopting the course he proposed, a course for the undoubted benefit of a large proportion of the people. Orientals, said the williams, in for the soil for the undesirability of coeducational assembled to the undesirability of coeducational assembled to the soil for the soil for the soil for the soil for the undesirability of coeducational assembled to the soil for the soi	coll, Arthur Cuthbert as assestical collector, and Alfred Carsa as of the court of revision for Rupert, and this bill validated pointment. It also validated essment roll and the payment is. They would of course have their share of taxation to the ment till such time as the intion should be proclaimed by dieutenant-governor in council, wernment had already made advances for public works.

200.00	Commercial travelers licenses	
26.66 \$5,984,626.66	\$7,000,026.66	
A STATE OF THE STA	Summary of Experiditure	
50.00 172,050.00 100.00 50.00 42.00 367,440.00 36.00 153,848.00 36.00 229,116.00 30.00 229,116.00 30.00 37,000.00 30.00 37,000.00 30.00 40,000.00 50.00 40,000.00	Public Debt         \$521,719.11           Justice, other than salaries         201,559.00           Registered taxes, all denominations         100.00           Civil government, salaries         459,142.00           Administration of Justice salaries         161,136.00           Legislation         65,620.00           Public institutions, maintenance         251,993.00           Hospitals and charities         333,100.00           Education         745,742.00           Transportation         45,000.00           Revenue service         45,000.00           Public Works         4,256,805.00           Miscellaneous         649,450.00	
44.	Miscellaneous	

stminster-Yale highway, upon some \$10,000 will this year be in the district of Yale, leading to toric town of Hope. From this coess is gained with the old s and Miners' road, on which considerable sum will be ex- There is then a slight platus	with sundry votes for the state of the state	tal \$1,281,302.4 the period to the regating \$79 the grand againg.  If public work to of special in the special
	ings.	Marie de la Fallica
to parliament buildings ement of Government Grounds, al for the Insane, new it for the insane, Coquitlam F il for the insane, repairs to Government buildings icial home, Kamloops ire for Government Buildings t including \$20,000 for steel fitti	arm	\$ 10,000.00 25,000.00 150,000.00 35,000.00 15,000.00 12,000.00
s government reserves th		40,000.00
nouse, Fernie		5,000.00 29,000.00 20,000.00

Hospital for the insane, Coquitlam Farm	35,000.00
Hospital for the insane, repairs	15,000.00
Repairs to Government buildings	12,000.00
Provincial home, Kamloops	1,000.00
ince including \$20,000 for steel fittings in Lands Dept.	dime.
vaults Improvement government reserves throughout the prov-	40,000.00
ince	5,000.00
Court house, Fernie	29,000.00
Court House, Grand Forks (purchase of site	20,000.00
Court house, Vancouver	200,000.00
Court house, Vancouver (repairs, alterations and care of	Commence of the Property
grounds)	1,500.00
Government office, Kaslo	20,000.00
Gaols and lockups throughout the province (maintenance	
and repairs)Public Schools throughout the province (construction, re-	18,000.00
Public Schools throughout the province (construction, re-	
pairs and furniture.) (\$40,000 of which being conditional)	265,000.00
Provincial Normal School, Vancouver	40,000.00
Protection of river banks	100,000.00
Roads	Str. Martin
Vancouver Island Trunk Road	\$150,000.00
Roads, Point Grey	100,000.00
Road Machinery	40,000.00
Bridge, Fraser River, Lillooet	25,000.00
Bridge, Fraser River, Westminster	41,000.00
Bridge across Second Narrows, Burrard Inlet (conditional)	250,000.00
Bridges throughout the province	349,500.00
Wharves generally	80,000.00
Location of roads	45,000.00
toads and improvements to Prince Rupert water Front	20,000.00
Alberni District	57,255.00
Atlin District	22,000.00
Cariboo District	9,500
Atlin District	,500
	100.000.00
Chilliwack District	45,000.00

increase in exp	enditure is	noted, the
figures for 1909	9-10 and 1	910-11 heing
in contrast as	hereunder.	
	1910-11.	1909-10.
Works and		
buildings	\$986,500.00	\$666,475.00
Government		
House	5,600.00	5,600.00
Roads, streets,		
bridges, etc	2,820,605.00	1.482.585.00
Subsidies to		
steam boats,		The Park Street
etc	19.100.00	16,440.00
Surveys & land		
improvem'nts	325,000.00	560,000.00
Contingencies	100,000,00	100,000.00
	His segment the	
3	4,256,805.00	\$2,831,100.00

	Charles and the control of the contr
the precedent	cerned,
<b>第四十五条第三次</b> 2010年	behalf
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1909-10.	tute, \$1
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100.00	
75,000.00	
2,000,000.00	Commis
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1,000.00	expense
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200,000.00	\$2,500 f
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40,000.00	Per 11 1
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55,000.00	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Married Co. Co., Co., Co., Co., Co., Co., Co.,

## PROGRESS OF

(Continued from Page Six.

The province exhibited, as usual, at the Royal Horticultural Society's exhibition, London, Eng., where it was awarded a gold medal for the fifth year in succession, four silver-gittand three silver medals for individual merit. It also exhibited at twenty-four of the leading centres throughout the province, gaining seven gold medals and six silver medals.

year in succession, four silver-git and three silver medals for individual merit. It also exhibited at twenty-four of the leading centres throughout the province, gaining seven gold medals and six silver medals.

Best Advertised Province.

As the cumulative result of exhibition work throughout Great Britain for the last five years, I have no hesitation in saying that British Columbia is the best advertised province of the Dominion in that country at the present tme. The educational and advertising work done by means of cinematograph lectures, at there different shows, inaugurated last year, has very forcibly brought forward the claims of our province as a suitable field for emigration, for people of the right class, before the public of Great Britain.

The demand for mentical last wear, and the present time for pre-emption entition of which will be applied in a winder manner. There are reserved at the present time for pre-emption.

 Rursery stock
 30,220

 Eatter
 193,726

 Cheese
 30,507

 Lard
 213,317

 Bacon and ham
 324,236

 Canned meats
 13,973

 Mutton and lamb
 72,660

 Pork
 10,498

 and so on making up a state of the contraction of the

THE PROVINCE

The province

from Page Six.

Ity. At both places a literature was districest. Eng., where it was in medal for the fifth sion, four silver-gilt medals for individu-

The provision of the based of the control of the co

The Columbia Grafonola "Regent" NOT MERELY A CONCEALED HORN BUT A CON-CEALED GRAPHOPHONE



The Regent Grafonola is a complete table for every day use in exactly the same degree as it is a complete musical instrument of unexampled versatility, matchless tonal qualities and unequaled durability. The complete instrument ready at any and all times equally for business service or musical en-

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Warranted fast colors, in stripes and fancy designs, all shades.

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# \$25.00 is the Midway

You can go either way from \$25 into a Fine Suit or Overcoat at the Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

\$25 is the middle of the Fit-Reform line of prices. On one side are the \$15. \$18, \$20 and \$22 grades. On the other are the \$28, \$30 and \$35, and at each price we will show you variety without end. Styles of distinction, reliable fabrics, exclusive patterns, and the kind of tailoring and finishing that have made Fit-Reform famous from one end of Canada to the other.

We are after your custom, and we hope to get it by deserving it.

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Victoria, B. C.

## Biscuits From Ireland

A new shipment of Jacob's famous Biscuits has just arrived, and many new varieties among them,

Oat Cakes, per pkt.....15c Alexandra, per 1b. ....35c Butter Cream, per lb....30c Marie, per lb ......35c Milk-Chocolate, per lb. 40c Polo, per lb. .....30c Alpine Wafers, per lb. . . 40c

Rich Assorted, per lb...40c Selected Mixed, per lb...35c Puff Cracknel, per lb....60c Rich Dessert, per lb....50c Royal Macaroons, lb.....65c Treasure, per lb. ......35c King's Own, per tin ....60c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO. THE QUALITY STORE.

Liquor Department, Phone 1590

# 1st of the month

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY PURCHASING FROM

## **COPAS & YOUNG**

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS.

FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—

New era in Grocery Prices. Sample Below:

100-pound sack is seen si is	JU
20-pound sack \$1.1	5
10-pound sack60	d
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, free made and nicer than ever—3 pounds for\$1.0	sh
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—	v
Per sack	5
NICE MILD CURED HAM—Per lb20	¢
ST. CHARLES CREAM—Large 20-oz. can10	¢
ROLLED OATS, the best to be had-	Ĺ
40-pound sack	5
20-pound sack	¢
8-pound sack	¢
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mortant source, of revenue on the the revenue derived from the produc erations depends in a large measur growth and development of the various plant life which he has under his his care and skill in the cultivati soil and the management of the vario operations, he is enabled to develop and vigorous plant growth on his efforts are well repaid by the incres enue which he derives from the produ

The object of this paper is an at explain the means by which the pl the crude, inorganic foods from the air and combines them into a form w a wonderful fact that this power of unorganized foods into an organized f can be utilized by the various forms of life is alone possessed by the plant. then, that one may more fully under various forces which are at work in derful development, one must study ture of the plant in relation to its ings, and the nature and function of which goes to constitute the entire called a plant.

We all know that before one car fully developed plant, one must first Were we to examine one of the we would find lying wrapped up wi seed a miniature plantlet, together wi ply of food for its maintenance until rive its food from other sources.

Before one can coax this little forth from its snug place within the must have a suitable environment as stem. Place the seed whatever way within the soil, and it will be found different parts of the germinating s develop into a particular organ to serv ticular function in the development of fect plant.

When suitable conditions are pres find that those parts of the newly-de plantlet rapidly increase in size and changed in form. From the part that vanced in the soil, and which we call we notice branches arising. Were closely observe the manner in whi find that they had evidently come f interior of the older root, forcing the through the outer tissues, and appear the outside as small secondary roots branches. As the development of the part of the plant proceeds, we notice branching of roots goes on with corr ing rapidity. On older plants one finds roots have become very much branch form a compact system made up of larg roots, and branching or secondary varying sizes, while near the tips smaller secondary roots we find small b proceed, we will find that theses mall scopic rootlets serve a most important in the plant's development.

As in the root, we find that the part plantlet that comes upward to form th of microscopic size called root hairs. proceed, we will find that these small copic rootlets serve a most important f in the plant's development

As in the root, we find that the part plantlet that comes upward to form th rapidly elongates, the part of the ster gating most rapidly being a short secti back of the tip or terminal bud. As th increases in length, we notice buds being oped laterally along the sides of the From these buds originate the leaves, ar the branches of the fully developed ste secondary branches of the stem differ that of the root, in that the branches stem originate at the outside of the olde while those of the roots originate from The function of the stem, together

pranches, of course, is the bearing of the and of the flowers and fruit. These serve most important functions in the de ment of the plant. The leaves may be ed as the lungs or breathing organs plant, for it is in them that the variou that the plant requires are built up. quently, it is important that plants be su vith abundant foilage or leaf surface in that the various processes that are so es to the plant's welfare be kept up. Were strip a growing plant of its leaves and p the development of these organs, we find that the plant would soon die o

One characteristic of leaves and man stems that we, no doubt, have noti the presence of a bright green color w caused by the presence of a pigment wit issues of the leaves. It is owing to this ing that the plant is enabled to interce tain rays of light and store up within i tissues the energy necessary to manuf

The growing plant derives its food two sources—the soil and the air. The ious elements which are derived from the ferent sources are brought together with issues of the leaf, and there transforme foods that may be used in the product new parts or the enlargement of parts a

The growing plant requires quite a vof foods in its growth. Many of these tains from the soil, where they may be up in a variety of forms, some in a form

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One of the main sources, if not the most ortant source, of revenue on the farm is revenue derived from the product of the the fruits of the various forms of plant that are grown on the farm. On the plant if the farm all the animal life depends for its supply of food. Every farmer, then, realizes that the success of his entire farming operations depends in a large measure on the

HOW PLANTS FEED AND GROW.

rowth and development of the various forms and the management of the various farm rations, he is enabled to develop a strong vigorous plant growth on his farm, his forts are well repaid by the increased revme which he derives from the product of his

The object of this paper is an attempt to explain the means by which the plant takes the crude, inorganic foods from the soil and air and combines them into a form which will serve as a food both for man and beast. It is a wonderful fact that this power of converting unorganized foods into an organized form that can be utilized by the various forms of animal life is alone possessed by the plant. In order. then, that one may more fully understand the various forces which are at work in the wonderiul development, one must study the nature of the plant in relation to its surroundings, and the nature and function of each part ich goes to constitute the entire organism

We all know that before one can have a fully developed plant, one must first sow the Were we to examine one of these seeds we would find lying wrapped up within the seed a miniature plantlet, together with a supply of food for its maintenance until it can deve its food from other sources.

Before one can coax this little plantlet forth from its snug place within the seed, we must have a suitable environment as regards stem. Place the seed whatever way one will within the soil, and it will be found that the different parts of the germinating seed will develop into a particular organ to serve a paricular function in the development of the per-

When suitable conditions are present, we find that those parts of the newly-developed plantlet rapidly increase in size and become changed in form. From the part that goes advanced in the soil, and which we call the root, we notice branches arising. Were we to closely observe the manner in which these small secondary roots originated, we would find that they had evidently come from the interior of the older root, forcing their way through the outer tissues, and appearing on the outside as small secondary roots or root branches. As the development of the upper part of the plant proceeds, we notice that this ranching of roots goes on with corresponding rapidity. On older plants one finds that the roots have become very much branched and form a compact system made up of large main roots, and branching or secondary roots of varying sizes, while near the tips of the smaller secondary roots we find small branches proceed, we will find that theses mall microscopic rootlets serve a most important function in the plant's development.

As in the root, we find that the part of the plantlet that comes upward to form the stem of microscopic size called root hairs. As we proceed, we will find that these small microscopic rootlets serve a most important function in the plant's development.

As in the root, we find that the part of the plant produces for that purpose. plantlet that comes upward to form the stem rapidly elongates, the part of the stem elongating most rapidly being a short section just back of the tip or terminal bud. As the stem increases in length, we notice buds being developed laterally along the sides of the stem. From these buds originate the leaves, and later the branches of the fully developed stem. The secondary branches of the stem differs from that of the root, in that the branches of the stem originate at the outside of the older stem, while those of the roots originate from within.

The function of the stem, together with its branches, of course, is the bearing of the leaves and of the flowers and fruit. These organs serve most important functions in the development of the plant. The leaves may be regarded as the lungs or breathing organs of the plant, for it is in them that the various foods hat the plant requires are built up. Consequently, it is important that plants be supplied with abundant foilage or leaf surface in order that the various processes that are so essential o the plant's welfare be kept up. Were we to trip a growing plant of its leaves and prevent development of these organs, we would that the plant would soon die of star-

One characteristic of leaves and many parts stems that we, no doubt, have noticed, is the presence of a bright green color which is caused by the presence of a pigment within the ssues of the leaves. It is owing to this color-ing that the plant is enabled to intercept cerin rays of light and store up within its own sues the energy necessary to manufacture

The growing plant derives its food from wo sources—the soil and the air. The varous elements which are derived from these diferent sources are brought together within the issues of the leaf, and there transformed into foods that may be used in the production of new parts or the enlargement of parts already

The growing plant requires quite a variety of foods in its growth. Many of these it obtains from the soil, where they may be stored up in a variety of forms, some in a form that is

difficult for the plant to secure conveniently. Before these foods can be absorbed by the plant, they must by some means be rendered available. This change in the condition of plant foods within the soil many be brought about by careful and intelligent cultivation. Among the more important foods which the plant derives from the soil are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. These foods are of

special interest on account of the fact that the soil may become impoverished of all the availwith and development of the various forms able supply, and a new supply must be returned in the care and skill in the cultivation of the The carbon which forms such a large percention. tage of the dry matter of plants is obtained almost wholly from the air. Besides containing abundance of food, the soil must also be warm and moist, and in such a condition as to allow of a free circulation of air before the various foods can be taken up by the plant. All the foods that are taken in by the plant from the soil are absorbed in solution. Where we to examine carefully the root system of a rapidly growing plant, we would find that the small root and root hairs were very closely associated with the small particles constituting the soil mass, and in pulling up the plant we would find that numerous small particles of soil still adhere to these fine hairs, showing that the association between the two is very close. It is by means of this close association of the root with the soil that the plant is enabled to ab-

> Were we to closely examine a soil that was in an ideal condition for plant growth, we would find that surrounding each of the small particles that constituted the soil mass was a thin film of water. In this film of soil water surrounding the soil particles are dissolved the various elements of plant food that the plant absorbs in its process of growth. In order, then, to ensure rapid absorption, which is so essential to rapid growth, we must see to it that our soil is in the proper condition to stimulate the development of an extensive root system. This may be done by keeping the soil warm, moderately moist, and in such a condition that the air will freely circulate through all parts of it.

sorb its supplies of food

As this soil water is absorbed by the plant, the plant foods are carried along with it in solution into the interior of the root, thence through the stem to the leaves of the plant. In the leaves of the plant the wonderful changes necessary to the building up of plant food takes place.

The various elements absorbed from the soil by the roots are united in the leaves with the elements obtained from the air and converted into a form that the plant can use. The means by which this wonderful change is brought about is not very clearly understood, but at least three conditions must be present before the change will take place. There must be light, sufficient heat, and abundance of the green coloring matter present in the leaves.

As the food is manufactured into leaves during the day, it is broken down and carried to the ground parts of the root and stem during the night, and so the manufacturing process goes on. Consequently, during those seasons of the year when the most rapid absorp-tion and the most rapid manufacture of food are taking place, we find that the plant is most rapidly increasing in size. As the season advances, and the maximum of growth is reached, we find that the plant begins storing up a supply of food for the next season's growth. In annual plants this superfluous food is stored up in the seed, while in plants that live for a longer period of time, it may be stored up in various parts or in special organs which the

## TUBEROSES.

These deliciously fragrant and exceedingly useful flowers are much more easily grown than is generally supposed, and will well repay the little trouble that is necessary to have them in perfection. For early forcing pot singly into five or six-inch pots, as early in the season as the bulbs can be obtained, and plunge in a good moist heat, witholding water till the foliage makes its appearance, when water way be given abundantly till the flower buds are formed, when they may be removed to the greenhouse or conservatory and less water given. For Autumn blooming, pot singly into five or six-inch pots in March or April, using a light rich compost, and plunge the pots about six inches above their rims in cocoanut fibre, coal ashes, or any light material under the stage of a greenhouse or in a cool pit or frame; when the foilage of these makes its appearance they should be removed and plunged under a south wall, removing them to the greenhouse or indoors as the flower bulbs are formed. Dry roots may also be planted in sheltered places in the open ground, from the middle of April to the latter part of May, and will produce beautiful flowers in autumn if taken up and potted when coming into flower, and will furnish a supply of valuable bloom in the greenhouse almost up to Christmas.

## FRENZIED FERN BALLS.

During the winter and early spring fern balls are offered for sale in the florists' shops. These will give more satisfaction if purchased when in a fresh condition, because as this ball is nothing but a mass of fern roots wound tightly around a central mass of moss, it dries out rapidly when exposed to the air. They

come in all sorts of odd and fantastic shapes. To start the fern ball into growth it must be first plunged into a pail of water and left there long enough to have the water thoroughly penetrate to the moss inside. After remov-

and be caught. With conscientious syringes given regularly every day and an occasional thorough soaking, this ball will be a mass of feathery green ferns all winter. It is a sort of resurrection plant and dies down completely during the hot weather.

## HARDY PRIMROSES.

A beautiful free-flowering class of hardy plants, which has been highly improved of late years, invaluable for spring gardening. The hybrid varieties vary in color from the palest and most delicate sulphur yellowthrough all the soft shades of rose and purple to the most intense and brilliant crimson. In a mild season many of the varieties will commence blooming in the autumn and continue through the winter, but from the beginning of April to the middle of May they are generally in full bloom and present a most lovely appearance. A partially shaded border, with a westerly aspect, will grow them to prefection in almost any moderately rich soil.

## SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF ECONOM-ICAL FEEDING

To many farmers, articles on the science of feeding, embracing such terms as "balanced rations," "protein," and "carbohydrates," seem hopelessly technical and complex; yet, when one comes to read up a little, he is surprised to find how few formidable terms there are, and how easy these few are to understand. It is true the feeding of animals is a complex study-more complex than some laboratory chemists and classroom professors have realized. It must be complex, because it has to do with the wonderful phenomena of life and natural law. There is far more in feeding than ever was learned in a laboratory, although the chemist has been of immense assistance in working out the science of feeding; and when we find a man who combines knowledge of animal chemistry with practical experience as a stockman, we have the making of the genuine feeding expert.

Without attempting, in this limited space, to enumerate all the important factors of animal nutrition, it may be pointed out that the first thing a beginner has to take in is the fact that there are four distinct elements which should be present in approximately definite proportions in all classes of feeds. These are (1) protein, (2) carbohydrates, (3) ether extract (consisting of various vegetable fats and oils), and (4) ash or mineral matter. Each of these has its own particular function to fill in the animal economy. Protein, the most important element of all, and the one deficient in most kinds of ordinary farm roughage, is chiefly concerned in the production of muscle, skin, horn, and the vital fluids of the body. It is especially demanded by young, growing animals, and by cows yielding milk. Carbohydrates (sugars, starches, cellulose, and the like) are employed in producing animal fat and heat, and ether extract is devoted to similar purposes. Ether extract has more than twice the heat-yielding capacity of carbohydrates, hence it is customary in estimating the heat and fat producing value of a food, to group the carbohydrates and ether extract together, multiplying pounds of ether extract by 2.3, adding product to the pounds of carbohydrates, and expressing the sum in terms of protein to carbohydrates. When the proportion of pro-tein to carbohydrates and fat in a daily ration is in the relation which experiment has determined to be the best for any specific purpose, it is called a "balanced ration." In conring the "balance" of a ration, the amo of ash is not taken into consideration as there is usually enough of this in an ordinary ration to serve all necessary purposes. An occasional exception occurs in the case of young animals, which need an extra amount of ash for bone-building purposes, and, in feeding these, care should be taken to supply a reasonable quantity of such feeds as bran, which contains generous percentage of ash for bone-building, as well as of protein for muscle-making.

In the past, one of the chief aims of scientific investigation has been to establish what proportion of protein to carbohydrates and ether extract would constitute "balanced rations" for various purposes. The first standards formulated were the German standards, which called for rations with a considerable percentage of protein. Later, American researches have established that good use can be made of rations containing considerably larger relative percentages of carbohydrates than were formerly considered admissible. As rations rich in carbohydrates are usually more economical to raise, and generally cheaper to purchase than those rich in protein, this is an nportant saving.

The reader must not run away, however, with the idea that a ration is all right so long as it is "balanced." While an approximately "balanced" ration is generally the most profitable, precise balance is not necessary, because, to a certain extent, an excess of carbohydrates may often be utilized to advantage, even though the percentage of protein be somewhat below that required for an ideal ration. Besides, numerous practical considerations, such as digestibility, palatability, wholesomeness, bulk and economy (which varies with localities and the range of prices) must all be given due weight. Meantime, we advise those who wish to post themselves on the important subject of feeding to select one or more of the following excellent standard books: "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry; "The Feeding of Animals," by Jordan, or Prof. Shaw's new work, "Feeding Farm Animals." Every farmer needs such an ing the ball and before putting it in the win-dow, hang it up over a sink or other receptacle that the superfluous moisture may drain off

cents.-Farmers' Advocate.

SUBURBAN~

### TREATMENT FOR BLOODY AND DIS-COLORED MILK

When blood is drawn from the udder it generally makes its appearance toward the end of the milking, that is, it comes with the

The cause is weakness of the capiliary vessels, which ramify through the udder. Normally these vessels have very thin walls, and readily exude their contents-indeed, it is part of their function to do so, in order to supply nutrition to the parts. These cases are often very difficult to deal with, owing to the necessity for clean stripping at each milking period precluding any possibility of rest. Further, the trouble often reappears again

and again in the same animal after it has been cured, or has ceased spontaneously. In many cases cows that give bloody milk are "stale," that is, they have been too long in milk and need drying off. Any cow whose near approach to calving, or long period in milk, suggests this origin of the trouble, should be promptly dried off; and the bother of treatment saved. It is generally found that after nothing more. the usual period of rest there is no trouble at. the next calving.

When the cow giving discolored or bloody milk has yet a long time to run, something must, of course, be tried to remedy the defect. The food supply, though rarely in any way responsible, should be overhauled, and such changes made in the diet as the result of the investigation suggests to be desirable.

Treatment As to treatment, local bathing with cold water, after clean stripping, is sometimes recommended as calculated to give tone to the weak blood-vessels, but where this is practiced the udder should afterwards be very carefully dried with a soft cloth, and then gently massaged or rubbed with a little camphorated oil to prevent the animal taking cold in the gland. The best results are obtained in cases of bloody milk from treatment which includes the prolonged administration of tonic medicine

containing iron. A laxative drench of Epsom of Glauber's salts should be given, and followed twice a day with one ounce or one-sixteenth part, of a mixture of four ounces each of carbonate of iron, common salt and powdered aniseed and gentian. This powder should be stored in a covered tin and given in the food, as a drench in a quart of ale or thin gruel. In cases of discolored milk it is often useful to give a drench of: Nitrate of potash, one ounce; powdered ginger, half ounce; Epsom salts, twelve ounces; ale, one quart, and followed it twice a day with one ounce of hyposulphate of soda, dissolved in a quart of warm water. The milk from the quarters, the product of which is normal, should be kept separate, and the discolored and bloody milk received into a different vessel. There is a superstition among cowmen that any abnormal milk should be stripped on to the ground. This certainly secures that it shall not be used for human consumption, or spoil the bulk, but milk so distributed taints the premises and furnishes a breeding-ground for germs that cause putrefaction and decay, if not for pathogenic organisms. Generally there is no risk whatever in giv-

ing bloody milk or discolored milk to pigs. They appreciate it none the less on account of its appearance; but, in any case, it is better received into a vessel, even if eventually thrown down the drain, than milked on the loor of the cowshed.

In those cases where blood, as blood, comes with the strippings, the milking should be conducted as gently as possible; but clean stripping must not be omitted because the milk is bloody, or there may be worse trouble in the shape of mammary inflammation from retention of the milk, or the cow will go dry.

## THE ART OF MILKING

"The chief trouble with a large herd of dairy cattle," says the Rural World, "is in getting them milked properly. Hands who can milk are plentiful enough, no doubt, but few of them are experts at the work; there are others, again, whose services are perhaps not so fully appreciated as they should be. The two main points in milking are gentleness and quickness. Of the two, quickness is the most essential, for a quick milker can seldom be a bad one. Few milkers are cruel, but a great number are slow. Experiments have been made regarding this matter of quick vs. slow milking which prove that dilatory milking has sometimes the effect of reducing the butter fat in the milk to the extent of 11 per cent, besides showing a decided diminution in the quantity of the milk.

"Scientists tell us that the formation of the milk largely takes place after the process of milking has begun. The distended vessel, or udder, contains but a small proportion of milk actually in a secreted or perfected condition. Professor Stewart, a leading American authority on the dairy cow, compares the secretion of milk to the secretion of tears; the latter only flow when there is a mental excitement of a painful nature, while milk secretion requires mental excitement of a pleasurable characteror it may be compared to the sudden development of saliva in the mouth of a hungry man when he encounters the smell of roast beef. We do not yet know all about the secretion of the milk in the udder, but we know this much, that when milked by a slow hand, the cow becomes a dawdler also. And we know, further, that if the practice of slow milking be go dry. A cow may be fed ever so well, ob- ter is composed.

ing it during the winter evenings will be amply repaid, not only in interest, but in dollars and if she is not properly milked, much of the food and kind treatment bestowed upon her are wasted, for she only converts such attentions into beef, instead of into milk. On the other hand, no one need imagine that quick milking alone will cause a cow to give more milk, but it will certainly stimulate the secretion if accompanied with gentleness and good treatment in other respects.

### DAIRY NOTES

It is not possible to tell what a cow is as a milker till after her second calf.

Begin churning with a slow motion and gradually increase the movement as you pro-

Every intelligent man can make dairying pay because intelligent methods always win. Keep the cow in a comfortable position, if you will save feed, and the milk pail will show

Neat pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper, will command the best prices from the yers of butter.

The man who looks on a cow as a machine, and treats her as he would a machine, will get from her ground-out results, and

The "book-farmer" who puts his learning into practice will make dairying pay where the other fellow, who derides so-called "bookfarming," will fail.

Good plan to sift the salt you use in the butter. Sometimes there will be little chunks in it and these are apt to get into the butter whole. Sifting breaks these all up fine.

In some cases, where cows have been milking for a long time, there is some difficulty in churning. The addition of one or two fresh cows in the milking herd will often overcome the difficulty.

The cow that you think the most of may be the very one you ought to get rid of. Find out about that. Test all your cows. Don't be satisfied with once; keep at it till you know. Then do something about it.

## A PROPOSED DEAD MEAT INDUSTRY

Mention of a proposal that hes been made to the Dominion government, to establish a great dead meat industry in Canada, was made Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Ottawa, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, recently, while addressing the members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

"My department," said Dr. Rutherford, "has been endeavoring to find the real cause of the decreased production of hogs. While the decrease has not been as great as has been reported, we have found that it is serious. The department has officials in all of the packing establishments of the country, and thus we are able to keep pretty close track of the number of hogs being slaughtered. The packers have advised us to conduct experiments to demonstrate to our farmers what it costs to produce hogs. We have not cared to undertake work of this nature, as we have felt that our farmers are pretty well informed on this point. My impression is that our packers are in a measure to blame for the shortage of hogs, inasmuch as they have taken advantage of the situation, when hogs have been plentiful, to pay the farmers a low price in order that they might earn large dividends for themselves instead of using these extra profits to pay better prices when hogs were scarce.

"The people in our Western provinces are great people to blow because they have found that the more they blow the more they grow, and therefore the more they grow the more they blow. Last year they came to the government and wanted to have their bonds guaranteed for \$8,000,000 in order that they could establish a great dead meat industry. We went into their proposition with them carefully, and finally got them to consent to reduce their request to a basis of \$1,750,000, and as yet the government has not accepted the proposition as amended. While this scheme may not be practical, it has the germ of a great idea. If we could establish a dead meat industry covering the Eastern as well as the Western provinces and guaranteeing a reasonable profit to our producers as well as fair prices for their products, it would be of enormous benefit to the country. The success of agriculture depends upon our live stock industry, as otherwise the fertility of the soil could not be maintained."-Farm and Dairy.

## FARM NOTES

Let your farm do your bragging. Keep the land strong and productive. Plenty of good clover hay saves mill feed.

You can't afford to spread manure with a If you know what, how and when to feed you know it all.

Do all the farm work "on time." This is one of the secrets of success. The farmer who never has to lend machin-

ery is the farmer who has none to lend. Better select your seed potatoes as you did the crop. You can get the best results this

If it pays to feed a cow for milk at all, the more feed she will turn into milk, the better it

The dairy cow must have good digestion and assimilation. It is not so much how much she eats, as how much she assimilates.

While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air, it should be left uncovered, but when colder it may be covered to an advan-

Acidity in milk is incipient decomposition. and it is the more delicate flavored oils which pursued for a length of time, the cow will soon suffer first of all among the fats of whch but-



A good cup of tea when down town this cold weather is just the thingdaintily served at our tea room. 3rd

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These three trade marks are significant in that they stand for the HIGHEST STANDARD of style, fit, quality, up-to-dateness—all that is best in corsets which have enjoyed an international reputation for fifty years. Next to perfect fit, the boning is the most important factor of any corset.

Bon Ton Corsets are boned with a wonderful substance called "Walohn," which is unmistakably the best boning known. Non-odorless, resiliency and flexibility are some of the features which commend "Walohn" as the IDEAL CORSET LINING. It is guaranteed not to rust, break, warp, pull, split or crack. Heat, moisture or acids will not affect it.

Anyone can afford to buy and wear the Royal Worcester. Unmistakably the Royal Worcester is the greatest corset value at a medium price. This has been so for nearly fifty years. Every Royal Worcester Corset is an original conception, designed upon correct lines and fashioned from the best materials with painstaking care by skilled work people. Save on other garments, but buy a good, sensible,

At present these superb Corsets are being demonstrated by Miss Francis Hope Gale, who is an expert corsetiere, and who will convince you of the intrinsic value of wearing the above renowned brands. Miss Gale will be pleased to give fittings daily from 10 o'clock to 5 o'clock. The prices of the Bonton and Royal Worcester Corsets range from \$1.75 to ....

# All the Glory of Spring Fully Reflected in the New Foulards and Organdies

To walk through the department devoted to these beautiful goods is like walking through some beautiful garden. On every hand, beautiful, new goods, which lend a charm unsurpassed to the surroundings, are to be seen. This showing is truly a Spencer one, and demonstrates this store's ability of keeping its patrons in direct and close touch with the happenings of the world in the way of new goods.

Holly Batiste.

Cotton Foulards,

beautiful, soft finish would make one think it really

was silk; but not so, it is the latest production of the

art looms in producing a material that looks and acts

35c Printed Swiss, In appearance, this material looks like silk, in fact the

What is more beautiful, more suitable than a waist or dress made of Printed Swiss? One thing, there is nothing more dainty or nice looking. The assortment we are showing is exceptionally fine, in beautiful spot and floral grounds, with dainty stripes running through 

Madras Waistings,

These are in many striking effects, the grounds being plain, with floral and stripes running through, a specially attractive material for waists, blouses, and the quality, we maintain that there could not be better goods offered, especially at the price. The widths are 30 inches wide, while the price is most modest at 25¢

## the part of silk, with better wearing qualities and at a The New Styles in Costumes Most Pronounced

A magnificent assortment of this beautiful material is to

be seen here in exquisite and captivating designs, such

as sprays, dots, stripes of all kinds on plain grounds. These are suitable for nearly every purpose, waists, dresses, etc. The width being 27 inches, makes it a most desirable material with all the women folk.

This year the predominating feature is the simplicity and fine tailoring, the extremely fine finish is indeed notable. Never before has the Spencer store been able to exhibit such beautiful suits. If we were to picture them in their fullest detail, we could not do them justice. The coats are all hip length and tight fitting. Here and there you will find touches which give them that indurability, that exclusiveness, so characteristic of Spencer wearing apparel.

## Women's Costumes at \$20.00

Women's Costumes, in fine all wool imported Venetian. Coat is semi-fitting and made 31 inches long, deep shawl collar and shaped cuffs, inlaid with silk and finished with braid, lined with silkoline. The skirt is cut in thirteen gores, stitched flat to below the hips and continuing down in open side pleats. Colors grey, black, blue, and stripe effects. Special price ..... \$20.00

## Women's Costumes at \$30.00

Women's Costume, in fine all wool Panamas, thoroughly shrunk. The coat is semi-fitting in style and lined with silk. Length 34 inches, very smartly finished with stitching and silk braid is used as a trimming on collar and cuffs, single braided and fastened with pearl buttons to match. The skirt is nine-gore style, with side pleats extending from the knee, buttons are used to trim the front panel, made in all the new shades. Price .... \$30.00

## Only Tomorrow Remains for to Buy Furniture at February Prices

Chiffoniers, 3 only, in golden oak, oval mirror. The finish of these pretty pieces of furniture is the best. February Sale price.......\$18.75 

New Scarfs in Designs and Effects That Please

Fine Knitted Silk Scarfs, with fringed ends. Colors are Rich Silk Crepe de Chine Scarfs, with spots, floral de-Dainty Crepe de Chine Scarfs, with hemstitched borders.

The new Shoulder Scarfs are the height of fashion. We quote a few of our leading lines from our immense stock. They are of the most extensive character and are suitable for day or evening wear. signs and self satin borders. Colors white, cream, champagne, pink, nile, mauve, reseda, rose, prunella,

## New Things Continually Make Their Appearance in Our Silk Department

OUR DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS Are now complete with all the latest goods. "Just a peep at our window" will illustrate a few of the leading lines: New Foulard Silk .... \$1.00 New Shot Silk, \$1.00 and ......\$1.25 The Real Rajha, 27 inch, in grey, brown, tan, navy, we Color Peau De Soie, in all the newest shades ..... 90¢ New Rumchunda Silk, in stripe, floral and silk colors, 27 inches ...... 75¢

## New Neckwear for Ladies Taste at 25c

Ladies' Fancy Silk Bow Ties, with strap to go around collar, fastens at back with hook and eye. Colors nile, Ladies' Fancy Silk Bows, with fancy fringed ends, sky, tuscan, rose, prunella, mauve, pink, reseda, and navy

Dainty Pleated Crepe de Chine Bows, with pearl beaded and silk tiny drop ends. All the new colors ..... 25¢ annex.

## New Waists Priced at 50c

50¢ is a very small figure to spend on a new waist. If you were to buy the material and attempt to make one up yourself you would find that the cost of the material alone in most cases would be much more than the price we are offering the garment ready-to-wear for. The styles at these prices are decidedly smart. They are made of blue and white cambric, in polka dot effect, We are also showing a beautiful line of fine Lawn Waists 

## The New Turban Effects in Hair Dressing Most Fashionable

Every year adds something new, something novel and beautiful, in the hair-dressing world. This year the new Turban effect is all the rage. It has rapidly gained favor with every lady of taste and refinement. What is more beautiful than to see a lady with a good head of hair fashionably dressed.

MADAME FRIEDE RUSSELL

is an expert in the art of hair-dressing, and you fill find it greatly to your advantage to call on her. Probably the style you are wearing now is not becoming. If so, it will be easily remedied. Prices most moderate. Madame Russell also makes a specialty of manicuring, chiropody, and scalp treatment. Hair-dressing parlors, 3rd floor

# Two Leading Bargains for Tomorrow in Curtains

Tomorrow we are placing on sale a number of pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains. These are slightly soiled, and for this reason we have reduced them substantially for quick selling—

Nottingham Lace Curtains

Regular Values to \$2.50 to \$3.50 for

These are exceptional values, every pair holds the regular ticket showing the bonified reductions, and prices which will no doubt clear them out quickly, judging from the fast selling in the bonified reductions, and prices which will no doubt clear them out quickly, judging from the fast selling in the curtain department Friday and

Nottingham Lace Curtains

## **Eucalyptus Oil**

From Victoria, Australia, to Victoria, B. C.

We have just received a large shipment of Best Pure Distilled Australian Eucalyptus Oil. This Oil is distilled at Macedon, Victoria, Australia, and is well known to be one of the most powerful deodorants and antiseptics.
For coughs, colds, chest complaints, influenza, bron-

chitis, etc., it has no equal. A little rubbed on the chest or around the nostrils gives immediate relief, or 3 to 6 drops may be taken on sugar with excellent results. No household ought to be without a bottle, and we are selling it at the right price, viz:

To be obtained at our Patent Medicine Department.

# A Special Showing of Men's

Direct from the world's best makers in all the newest shades and shapes, dressy, snappy and smart, and moderately priced. These are the characteristic features of the Men's New Headdress as shown at Spencer's. The most notable amongst these is the new Stetson shape with flexible brim, a splendid hat indeed, priced at \$5.00, while we have many others in crush and stiff from ..... \$2.50

