

PROVINCIAL NEWS

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

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

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

Albert has decided upon the formation of a civilian rifle corps.

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.

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

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

The estimated expenditure of Nelson for the current year is \$158,000, of which \$31,800 is on account of debt interest, \$25,040 sinking funds and \$25,900 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. H. Gillies will be the priest in charge.

Charles Turnock, a pioneer settler of the Revelstoke district, was burned to death on Tuesday last, while endeavoring to rescue certain of his belongings while his ranch house burned.

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.

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 emergency.

D. E. Graham, superintendent of the 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.

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 on their venture, this amount representing the excess of the actual cost of the bridge over their estimates.

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. E. Lyle has been appointed assistant 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 Princeton received 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 internal 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 Phenix a few days ago put a couple of large holes in the roof of the au-

perintendent's residence, as well as wrecking plate glass fronts in the neighborhood.

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.

As a compromise on the Georgia street car line proposal, the Vancouver Board of Works has authorized the B. C. E. R. Co. to proceed with work on the Richards street line to Robson street, provided the further extensions to Pacific street be begun within six months.

Alderman McDonald, the moral reform and anti-liquor member of Nelson city council, is having a rough time in his agitation. He recently decried 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.

Nelson will obtain an increased revenue of \$10,000 by selling electric current by meter instead of on the present basis of a flat rate. The cost of supplying meters will be \$15,000, but the city will avoid the necessity of expending from \$4,000 to \$5,000 on additional transformers and wiring. Next year the increased revenue will have its full effect on the city council's financial position.

The grand secretary of B. C. Orangeth reports that during the past year seven new primary lodges have been opened as follows: No. 2082 at South Vancouver, 2083 at Galiano, 2084 at Creston, 2102 at Princeton, and lodges to which no numbers have been assigned at Duncan, Hedley and Cedar Cottage. New scout chapters have been organized at Merritt and Keremeos. All these are the results of Organizer Whiteley's work.

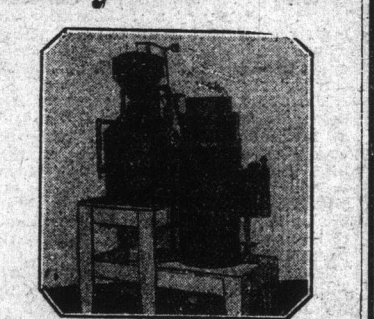
The Grand Master of the B. C. Orangeth, at their convention on Tuesday, deprecated the separate school system in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the results of the British elections, he saw the placing of the Imperial government at the mercy of the Nationalists in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Regret is being expressed in Revelstoke that the Arrowhead and Kootenay railway is not included in the C. P. R.'s schedule of construction for this year. When the charter was renewed by the Dominion parliament last session, it was understood that the line would be commenced within two years and while the company has still another year in which to begin construction, it had been hoped that conditions 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. 25.—The provincial government has decided on extensive additions to the legislative buildings at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars. The work will be started in April.

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Golfers New 3/4 length golfers just in. In plain net with fancy waive. These are practically our Auto Golf Coat. They come in black white and navy.



Campbell's Latest and Exclusive Arrivals For Spring Costumes

The steady growth of our business demands that each season our ready-to-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 mark." 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, muslins and mull. Ages up to 14 years.



PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE

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

GOVERNOR GIVES ASSENT TO BILLS

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

Friday's session of the provincial legislature was taken by many of the members to mark the advent of a 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, prosperity and substantial progress of British Columbia, as the following: An Act to amend the Public Inquiries Act. 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 amend the "Assessment Act, 1903." An Act to amend 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, 1904." An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898." An Act to exempt from Seizure and Attachment, Annulment, Issued under Chapter 5 of the Dominion Statutes for the year 1908. An Act to authorize the Appointment of a Commission to Select a Site for the University of British Columbia. An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act. An Act to amend the Horticultural Board Act. An Act to amend the Noxious Weeds Prevention Act.

During yesterday's sitting bills received first readings in the following order: To amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act (Mr. Hawthornthwaite), to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1909 (Mr. Hawthornthwaite), to amend the Supreme Court 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 amalgamation.

The Budget Speech Focusing interest in the sitting yesterday, 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 delivery, 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 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 for 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 expect, during the short period which I have succeeded him to have absorbed the intimate knowledge of the financial affairs of British Columbia, or to have acquired the same firm grasp of details which he possessed. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor, following as nearly as possible the lines laid down by my predecessor on similar occasions, to submit for your consideration 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 words about the present remarkable political situation, not I may add, for the purpose of imparting purely partisan 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, to be...

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THE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1911, are of exceptional interest. It will be observed that the Finance Minister contemplates a revenue of \$7,000,028.86, which is far beyond 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 \$1,500,000 is expected to be realized from land sales. Indeed, the revenue 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, \$522,076.86 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 will be spent upon public works; the next largest item will be for education, which will call for \$745,742, which, we fancy, is the record figure for a country with the population of British Columbia.

Under the head of miscellaneous expenditures to the amount of \$649,000 are grouped. Among these we find one of \$20,000, which is contributed conditionally, towards the cost of a sea wall at Victoria; \$3,000 for the expense 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. The Supplementary Estimates are large, amounting in all to \$1,281,302.46, and embracing 237 items. Of this amount \$417,102 was on account of public works. It is absolutely necessary to provide in a rapidly growing province for expenditures that cannot be anticipated; and with an overflowing treasury the government would be culpable if it needlessly delayed meeting these exceptional calls upon it.

Among some of the expenditures of special interest we notice \$25,000 for the improvement of Parliament 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 \$300,000 for surveys.

We mention these few items only to illustrate the broad and comprehensive way in which the Estimates have been prepared. The effort of the government has clearly been to meet the demands of all parts of the province liberally and equitably and a disposition has been shown to step a little out of the beaten tracks and also to aid as far as possible in the development of provincial industries. Thus we find no less a sum than \$117,250 to be granted for the encouragement of the various departments of husbandry. It cannot be charged that there has been any discrimination shown against communities that have elected Liberals, for we find that for roads, etc., Esquimalt and Alberni together receive \$102,255.

Many things suggest themselves to be said in this connection; but we shall forbear further comment until after Mr. Bower has made his Budget speech. In the meantime we congratulate the government most heartily upon the splendid showing it is able to make, and the province upon the gratifying state of things which the Estimates disclose.

A PROMISING REGION

This summer will witness the beginning 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 Northwest of the Canal, the proposed mileage is not great, although it will be sufficient to serve the purposes of development. There is, however, no 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 vast extent of country about very little is as yet known. Exploration and prospecting may show 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 of the fact that, on the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Prince Rupert will have some advantages in respect 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 demand that they ought to be.

TRADE WITH GERMANY

The Hamilton Spectator is one of the best known Conservative papers, 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 opponents. Referring to the recent trade arrangements between Germany and Canada, the Spectator refuses to follow 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 cheap German goods, the Spectator points out that the anti-dumping clause in the tariff ought to prevent this, and it further says that if British manufacturers cannot under the preference compete with German manufacturers, the fault certainly does not rest with Canada. The Spectator also declines to believe it will be a bad thing if German capital is invested in this country and German settlers come here. It points out that the Germans, who now reside in the Dominion, are among our best citizens and it can conceive of no harm that can possibly arise from the investment of German or any other capital in the Dominion. A good many million pounds of British capital are invested in Canada, and those millions would certainly be none the less profitable if capital from Germany or any other source is brought in to assist in the development of the great latent resources of the Dominion. The Spectator stands for the development of Canadian trade along lines most beneficial to Canada and it thinks that is only by such a policy that our country can "bring herself into that position of natural greatness within the British Empire, which she is yet bound to occupy, if her people will but stand true to themselves and the empire cause."

DEFAMING BRITAIN

Is it not about time that there was an end to the defaming of Britain, which forms such a bulk of the so-called news and the comment thereon? A few days ago a review of Imperial pretensions came to hand, and a prominent place was given to an article in which the British people were informed that they had no army worth speaking of, and that the naval supremacy of the United Kingdom was about to be lost, if it had not already departed. Later, we read an article, purporting to be a news despatch, in which we were assured that Britain's commercial supremacy on the high seas has gone. We have on a former occasion referred to the people who told us that Britain was hopelessly outclassed in everything relating to aerial navigation. Yet the British army never was so strong and well equipped as it is today; the British fleet never was so powerful; British commercial keels were never so numerous, and recent demonstrations have shown that in the newest appliances in regard to navigating the air, Britain is in the very front rank. The extraordinary thing about it is that none of these pessimists has any suggestion to make as to how things can be improved; so that, if they are right in their forebodings, Britain is already past redemption. There was a time when it was hoped that Canadians could escape this sort of thing by getting its news through other than United States sources, but unfortunately, worse things are said in British periodicals about the future of the country than are contained in the Associated Press telegrams. A spirit of responsibility seems to have seized the press. Men of whom nobody ever heard before, and whose treatment of subjects shows that they do not understand them, are given carte blanche to misrepresent matters of a serious nature.

As a sample of the style of argument indulged in reference may be made to an article in a recent review, wherein stress is laid upon the importance of giving Canada a preference on wheat imported into the United Kingdom. If the writer had been content 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 the position that such a preference is necessary to keep Canada within the Empire, and this is, in brief, how he argued: The United States will very soon be compelled to import wheat; it will be imported from Canada; therefore as soon as the United States is compelled to buy Canadian wheat, Canada will do something to induce the United States to buy it, and then the end of British connection will be in sight. The writer of the article takes several pages in which to

say this, but that is what his argument amounts to. Think of any portion of the British public being fed upon such economic provender as that!

Russia is going to spend \$300,000,000 on her navy during the next ten years. Evidently the great northern power has no intention of permitting the Baltic sea to become a German lake.

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

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 the world.

Some time ago the Colonist urged that Victoria should make a fight for its big dry dock, and we were told that if our advice was taken, Mr. Fogarty would insist on a dry dock for St. John. To this we replied that this seemed a good reason for pressing the case. An Ottawa dispatch to the St. John Telegraph says "The government is especially anxious to have the Lewis and the St. John docks constructed, as they are regarded as an essential part of the naval defence plan." It adds that the proposed docks "will be available to afford repairs to the largest vessels of the British navy should they be so unfortunate as to get into trouble in the vicinity of Canadian waters. This fits the case of Esquimalt like a glove."


A despatch of February 16 says that the Grand Trunk car ferry, which runs between Grand Haven and Milwaukee, 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 inconvenience." Yet there are people who 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 suggest such a possibility. An interesting feature about the Grand Trunk ferry is that the company has already its own line into Chicago, and Chicago is only a little further from Milwaukee than Grand Haven is. And yet it maintains the ferry for the carriage of passengers and freight.

The St. John Telegraph (Liberal) does not favor the Georgian Bay canal. While admitting that the canal would be an important work, it says: "It is generally conceded that the Georgian Bay Canal would cost in the vicinity of \$200,000,000. The distance from Montreal to Georgian Bay is, roughly, 400 miles. An outside estimate on the cost of a first class railway should provide for double tracking, so that the cost of extending the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay would be about \$24,000,000—\$25,000,000 in round numbers. That leaves a saving of \$175,000,000 by the construction of the railway as compared with the canal. The interest on this sum at 4 per cent. would be \$7,000,000. The present freight rate on grain from Georgian Bay to Montreal is about 5 cents per bushel. So that the interest on the having to be made by building a railway instead of a canal would pay the freight on 140,000,000 bushels of wheat, or about double the present export. Or, to put it another way, the government could build a railway and carry the whole wheat crop free from Georgian Bay and still be better off financially than if it built the canal. And the railway would run the year around while the canal would be closed for at least six months in the year and could not hope to carry out any quantity of wheat the year it was harvested."

Ask for Navy Plebiscite. MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—The Sheffield County Conservative Association at its annual meeting adopted a resolution endorsing the position of F. D. Monk, and demanding that the question of the establishing of a Canadian navy be submitted by plebiscite to the electors.

To Dissolve Spanish Cortes. MADRID, Feb. 24.—It is understood that Premier Canalejas has obtained from King Alfonso a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes, which he intends to employ in a fortnight and then go before the country on his programme. The Premier's bold policy has attracted to his support many of the friends of former Premier Moret.

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From a disordered liver spring many ills, such as that of indigestion, sour stomach, biliousness, water-brash, dyspepsia, etc.

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Artistic Curtainings

THE VERY NEWEST CREATIONS JUST IN

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, 50c, 45c, 40c, 35c, 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 jasper 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, 65c.

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.

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 popular—they 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, 80c.

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

Wool Repp—Solid Color

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 rose, blue, olive, rose, brown, etc. A pretty finish and a material that will drape easily and prettily. Priced at, per yard, 60c.

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.

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ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Edward II. was the first Prince He was given that title by his father, that he was born in Carnarvon did him any right to it. The title of Wales is purely honorary. It does not go to the eldest son of the sovereign, but is conferred upon him generally in infancy. The present Prince was, as is generally known, the recipient of it until some time after he ascended the throne. The fact that the Welsh to be satisfied under Edward II. was vain, showy and irresolute. At the same time he was out ability. What influenced his character than anything else and had an exceptional influence upon the development of English institutions, was his infatuation with Piers Gaveston, a native of Guienne, his boyhood friend.

Up to the close of the reign of the sovereigns of England had been ruled. It is true that during the time they were engaged in the prosecution on the Continent, the administrative kingdom was in the hands of Justices these were simply the personal representatives of the king, and although occasional men in that office were able to hold their own in check, there was nothing to resemble even remotely ministerial responsibility to Parliament. Of Parliament is to be remembered that during the reign of Edward I. it assumed its full representative character. The old Saxon institution of the tenement, upon which the idea of the present House of Commons is based, was an assembly of the representatives of the king, rather than of representatives of the people. When Simon de Montfort was instrumental in restoring the parliamentary idea, the elements of which it was composed were, each attending to such matters as concerned itself; the burgesses, for example, no consideration to matters other than affecting the taxation of themselves, declined to take any responsibility for the policy of the kingdom. The parliamentary idea was truly representative, clergy, barons, earls, knights and knights seem to have participated, theoretically in the discussion of all questions. It had been very firmly established, namely the Crown was absolutely dependent on Parliament for money, and this fact associated the principle that the redress of grievances should precede the granting of money.

The first administrative Act of the reign of Edward II. was to recall Piers Gaveston, to which country he had been banished by Edward I., create him Earl of Cornwall, and make him virtually the head of the nation. When the King went to France, he made Gaveston regent of the kingdom. Gaveston does not appear to have been personally a bad man. He was a fine, high-spirited and keen-witted. But his ambition and determination to have a share in the government as he could not see the King to let him assume. This was the barons would submit to Gaveston brought England to the verge of anarchy led to the humiliating defeat at Bannockburn when Scotland achieved her independence, the suzerainty, which Edward I. had established. At the head of the barons was Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry II., the King's cousin. He was a much more than the King, and with more strength of character. At his instance Gaveston was banished, and when he returned to the kingdom, he was taken prisoner and banished. But more important still was his victory over the King's Council, and his adoption by Parliament of a plan, the affairs of the realm were placed in the hands of twenty-one Ordainers in 1310. In 1311 the Ordainers secured certain ordinances to Parliament, which were adopted. Some of these were personal in nature, and need not be mentioned here. Some were epoch-making. Among them were a declaration that Parliament should be held together at least once a year; that the servants should be directly responsible to Parliament and be brought to justice by the body; that the great officers of state be appointed only with the consent of Parliament, and were to be sworn in Parliament that the consent of the barons should be necessary before the King could declare absent himself from the country. It is clear that by these Ordinances the King aimed at controlling the sovereign. He gave reluctant assent to them, but afterwards withdrew it, and the remainder of his reign was a series of disastrous campaigns against the King and his final deposition, were due to struggles to obtain freedom from parliamentary control.

In the Ordinances we find the basis of the modern system of Responsible Government. Parliament had already asserted the principle that taxes should be imposed only by the Ordinances it declared that the King to impose duties on imports and that it rested in the representatives of the people alone. It had asserted that of grievances must precede the granting of money, and now it took the further step of declaring that the King could not appoint the executive officers of the state without its assent, and that they must be able to it for their conduct. In the centuries that have elapsed since the Ordinances were framed, the principle upon which they were based has not been abandoned. It is to be remembered that the state was superior to the King. Later it distinctly declared this principle in its enactment, and still later it showed its words were not mere idle form, for it

An Hour with the Editor

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 him 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 English 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 resembled even remotely ministerial responsibility 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 Witenagemot, 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 declined to take any responsibility for the general 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 banished 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 established. 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; but 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 barons, 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 parliamentary 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 illegal 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

himself was formally deprived of his high office 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 chance of increasing their own influence; 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 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 other words, of the whole landed gentry of the kingdom, who were not members of the nobility.

THE JEWS

II.

Ur, of the Chaldees, the city which was the birthplace of Abraham, according to Jewish tradition, and also as is inferable 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 after 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 Mohammedans 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 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 vicissitudes until his death. He left several 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 Jacob appear to have been of a very manly character; but it is immaterial to consider him at any length, for the real history of the Jews begins at the time of the exodus from Egypt, to which country Jacob and his family had been driven, 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 Pharaoh. The stay of the Jews in Israel was prolonged until there arose

among them a leader, who led them out of their bondage, and by the genius of his statesmanship converted a race of slaves into a nation 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 antedates 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 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 instance 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 nation.

PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICA

During recent years a systematic effort has been 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 destruction 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 were, who constructed 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 justified, 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-

ional visits of Norsemen to the Atlantic coast of the continent played no part, as far as any 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-Columbian America, it may be said:

Nothing is known definitely of the origin of the people;

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

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

Their civilization was their own and not borrowed either from Europe or Asia.

There seems to have been an event, which happened a long time ago, that arrested progress over 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

XXII.

(N. de Bertrand Lagim)

William Makepeace Thackeray.

To write of Thackeray is to call Dickens to mind as well, though the two authors are so totally dissimilar. There have been innumerable articles comparing the writers and each one has a multitude of followers while a greater multitude admires one as much as the 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 fellow-feeling with those in distress, and this fellow-feeling 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 humorous side by more fortunately placed people, than those who have known no luxury whatever 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, surely no one has succeeded in this respect any better than has he. Thackeray's sense of humour was very apparent, also, but it had its ironical, 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 far 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 uncongenial 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 contemporary 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 reality 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 1½ 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 generally, "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 line 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.

Furnish-
ers of
Homes
Hotels
Clubs

general character will, in regard to all its details, be thoroughly modern and in methods.

As the present time is so favorable as to the production of lumber, it is expected that any surplus in the history of British Columbia...

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ESTIMATES SHOW HEAVY PROGRAM IN GOVERNMENT WORKS

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...

Table with columns for various revenue and expenditure items, including Dominion of Canada, Land sales, and Public Works.

Summary of Expenditure

Table showing summary of expenditure for various departments like Justice, Education, and Public Works.

Estimates in Detail

The estimates which were presented to the legislature...

Supplementaries

Table listing supplementary estimates for various projects like road improvements and government buildings.

Work and buildings under Government... House... Bridges, etc...

The chief increases in revenue are expected from land sales...

Among miscellaneous items of very special interest may be named...

Mr. Price Ellison heard at some length upon the proposed amendments to the measure...

BUDGET SPEECH TODAY RAILWAY BILL MONDAY

Premier Makes Announcement in Legislature—Amendment to School Act Regarding Orientals is Projected

After a week's comparative calm in the legislature...

Supplementaries

Table listing supplementary estimates for various projects like road improvements and government buildings.

Cowichan District... Cranbrook District... Delta District...

for the use of the boiler inspectors will involve an outlay of approximately \$25,000...

Among miscellaneous items of very special interest may be named...

LANDS MINISTER ON LAND ACT

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in the legislation affecting education in British Columbia...

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finding that the present enforced association of Caucasians and Orientals in the schools of British Columbia...

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PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE

(Continued from Page Six.)
Liar marks apply. At both places a large amount of literature was distributed.

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-gilt and three silver medals for individual merit.

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 time.

The demand for practical information at all these shows was very great, and a large influx of people to engage in mixed farming, dairying, poultry keeping and fruit-growing may reasonably be expected.

The culminating triumph of our fruit in England this year was at Wellington, when His Majesty King Edward, honored our province and made a special visit to the gallery in order to view the British Columbia exhibit.

The returns for the creameries made in 1909, from about which date the business was established in a regular way, have steadily increased.

The crops last year were on the whole, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, below the average. Fruit was practically a failure, some of the localities in the interior producing more than 25 per cent. of the previous year's output.

Imports. For instance the figures show that overland imports were: Sheep (live) 13,740; sheep (carcasses) 61,000; total, 74,740; value, \$373,700.

Of products that came foreign and paid duty we have: Eggs \$132,500; Cereal foods 26,111; Sheep 175,733; Horses 41,834; Cattle 11,474; Fruit 275,175; Preserved fruits 27,616; Hay 41,778; Jellies, jams, etc. 47,486; Malt 18,034; Condensed milk 27,475; Pickles 2,260; Nursery stock 30,220; Butter 193,726; Cheese 30,267; Lard 212,337; Bacon and ham 324,236; Canned meats 13,978; Mutton and lamb 12,960; Pork 10,498.

and so on, making up a total of \$1,286,757. While there probably never will be a time when we shall not import largely of some, perhaps many of these items, they all represent what we are now producing or could produce for ourselves.

Our opposition friends will tell us that the government policy has been opposed to settlement on account of certain lands being sold to speculators, and much else we have heard about in this house; but they forget that all the lands the province has had for settlement for some years past lie in the valleys of the interior,

which require railway transportation and roads to make accessible. The only agricultural lands of any extent not taken up that exist within easy reach of lines of railway are within the limits of the Dominion railway belt, over which, of course, the government has no jurisdiction.

The government has done what it could, as I have already pointed out, in assisting and encouraging the farmer in every way possible. This year we are appropriating \$107,000 for agricultural purposes, as follows: Farmers' Institutes \$12,000; B. C. Poultryman's Association 2,500; B. C. Stockraisers' Association 2,500; B. C. Fruitgrowers' Association 2,500; B. C. Board of Horticulture 5,000; B. C. Department of Agriculture (general fund) 20,000; B. C. Demonstration orchards 10,000; B. C. agricultural fairs 10,000; Fruit shows 10,000.

But in addition to that we spent last year over \$2,000,000 in roads, streets and railways. This year we are appropriating over \$4,000,000 for public works, a large portion of which will be applied in a similar manner.

The returns for the creameries made in 1909, from about which date the business was established in a regular way, have steadily increased. The four pioneer creameries—Delta, Cowichan, Cowichan and New Westminster—showed a total of \$50,500. In 1909 the value of the aggregate output had reached \$24,000, and in 1909 the total dairy output represented a value of \$700,000, showing that while there is such a large import of dairy products into this province at the present time the whole industry is expanding very rapidly.

The fruit industry which began to flourish ten years ago, has expanded in even greater proportions than the dairy industry. It is very difficult to show the ratio of the increase in actual shipments of fruit on account of the large amount that is consumed within the province itself.

The fisheries of British Columbia for the year ending March 31st, 1909, show a total value of fishery products of \$6,685,000, of which the salmon fisheries produced \$4,287,000, a somewhat satisfactory showing as compared with former years, so far as the canneries were concerned.

Summarizing the production of the year, the total shown to the credit of the province is most gratifying. It is not possible to obtain accurate figures under each head, but approximately, the result of a very careful and conservative estimate based upon data obtained from a number of reliable sources, the aggregates may be set down as follows for products under the following heads:

Total \$82,500,000; in round numbers, \$315 per head per inhabitant of British Columbia. (Applause)—showing I am quite satisfied will compare with the productive capacity of any country in the world.

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Manufactures \$30,000,000; Mining 24,000,000; Lumber 12,000,000; Agriculture 8,000,000; Fisheries 8,000,000. Total \$82,500,000.

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 unequalled durability.

PRICE \$250.00. Only at FLETCHER BROS., 1231 Government St. Talking Machine Headquarters.

season, was over 1,600,000 cases. The whaling industry, though in a satisfactory condition, was not as good as the previous year, the record of which was almost phenomenal.

With regard to the fisheries of the Fraser river, to which I have previously referred as being seriously affected by the fishermen on Puget Sound operating under the jurisdiction of the State of Washington and unlawfully taking salmon, as you know there was an international fisheries commission appointed for the purpose of investigating and recommending a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada.

The international regulations provided for by this report appear to be of the whole satisfactory, but the difficulty is that the State of Washington disputes the right of the Federal government to interfere in any way with the operations of State laws, and while the State and Federal governments are contesting their respective rights in regard to control, the regulations themselves are very timely and a dead letter.

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English Prints. GRAFTON'S ENGLISH PRINTS. Warranted fast colors, in stripes and fancy designs, all shades. 15c per Yard. HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

\$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.

ALLEN'S Fit-Reform Wardrobe. 1201 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

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

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. THE QUALITY STORE. Phone 50, 51, 52. Liquor Department, Phone 1590.

1st OF THE MONTH. SAVE YOUR MONEY BY PURCHASING FROM COPAS & YOUNG THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. New era in Grocery Prices. Sample Below: FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—100-pound sack \$5.60, 20-pound sack \$1.15, 10-pound sack .60c.

Copas & Young Anti-Combine Grocers. THE ONLY INDEPENDENT STORE. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery.

Our Hobby Again. Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug; a large consignment just arrived. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 808 YATES STREET.

RUE HOW PLANTS FEED AND GROW. One of the main sources, if not the important source, of revenue on the revenue derived from the products of the fields, the fruits of the various forms of life that are grown on the farm. One of the main sources of revenue on the farm is the animal life dependent on the supply of food.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

HOW PLANTS FEED AND GROW.

One of the main sources, if not the most important source, of revenue on the farm is the revenue derived from the product of the fields, the fruits of the various forms of plant life that are grown on the farm. On the plant life of 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 growth and development of the various forms of plant life which he has under his care. If by his care and skill in the cultivation of the soil and the management of the various farm operations, he is enabled to develop a strong and vigorous plant growth on his farm, his efforts are well repaid by the increased revenue which he derives from the product of his fields.

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 wonderful development, one must study the nature of the plant in relation to its surroundings, and the nature and function of each part which goes to constitute the entire organism called a plant.

We all know that before one can have a fully developed plant, one must first sow the seed. We were 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 derive 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 particular function in the development of the perfect plant.

When suitable conditions are present, we find that those parts of the newly-developed plantlet rapidly increase in size and become advanced in form. From the part that goes advanced in the soil, and which we call the root, we notice branches arising. We were 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 branching 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 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 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 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 that the plant requires are built up. Consequently, it is important that plants be supplied with abundant foliage or leaf surface in order that the various processes that are so essential to the plant's welfare be kept up. We were to strip a growing plant of its leaves and prevent the development of these organs, we would find that the plant would soon die of starvation.

One characteristic of leaves and many parts of 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 tissues of the leaves. It is owing to this coloring that the plant is enabled to intercept certain rays of light and store up within its own tissues the energy necessary to manufacture food.

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

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 may 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 available supply, and a new supply must be returned in the form of manures of some description. The carbon which forms such a large percentage 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 absorb its supplies of food.

We were 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.

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 absorption 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 plant produces for that purpose.

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, withholding water till the foliage makes its appearance, when water may 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 foliage 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 buds 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 removing the ball and before putting it in the window, hang it up over a sink or other receptacle that the superfluous moisture may drain off

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 yellow through 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 perfection in almost any moderately rich soil.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF ECONOMIC 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 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-producing 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 the product to the pounds of carbohydrates, and expressing the sum in terms of protein 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 considering the "balance" of a ration, the amount 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 a 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 important 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 authoritative treatise on this subject, giving tables of the percentage of digestible nutrients in all the staple feeds, and time spent in perus-

ing it during the winter evenings will be amply repaid, not only in interest, but in dollars and cents.—Farmers' Advocate.

TREATMENT FOR BLOODY AND DISCOLORED 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 strippings.

The cause is weakness of the capillary 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 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 giving 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 floor 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 character—or 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 pursued for a length of time, the cow will soon go dry. A cow may be fed ever so well, ob-

taining the best of everything she can eat, but 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 progress.

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 a gain.

Neat pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper, will command the best prices from the buyers 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 nothing more.

The "book-farmer" who puts his learning into practice will make dairying pay where the other fellow, who derides so-called "book-farming," 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 has been made to the Dominion government, to establish a great dead meat industry in Canada, was made by 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 fork.

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 machinery 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 way.

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

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 advantage.

Acidity in milk is incipient decomposition, and it is the more delicate flavored oils which suffer first of all among the fats of which butter is composed.

S

H

D.

Victoria, B.C.

MONTH

CHASING FROM

DUNG

ROCERS.

ample Below:

.....\$5.60

.....\$1.15

.....60¢

BUTTER, fresh

nds for.....\$1.00

D FLOUR—

.....\$1.75

lb.....20¢

10-oz. can.....10¢

.....\$1.65

.....85¢

.....35¢

cakes for.....25¢

US AND YOU

Y.

Young

rocers

T STORE.

treet.

Phones 94 and 95



A good cup of tea when down town this cold weather is just the thing—daintily served at our tea room, 3rd floor.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Our chocolates are fresh daily, made on the premises. Pure, wholesome and delicious. Try them.

The Value of Bon Ton and Royal Worcester Corsets Fully Demonstrated by Miss Frances Hope Gale

BON TON, ROYAL WORCESTER AND ADJUSTO CORSETS

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, stylish corset.

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 Bon Ton and Royal Worcester Corsets range from \$1.75 to **\$9.00**



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,
27 inches wide, at..... | 20c | Cotton Foulards,
27 inches wide, at..... | 35c | Printed Swiss,
27 inches wide at..... | 25c | Madras Waistings,
30 inches wide, at..... | 25c |
|--|------------|--|------------|---|------------|---|------------|
- 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. Priced at..... **20c**
- In appearance, this material looks like silk, in fact the 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 the part of silk, with better wearing qualities and at a lower price. Better see it. Per yard..... **35c**
- 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 them. Price per yard..... **25c**
- 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 **25c**

The New Styles in Costumes Most Pronounced

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, 2 only, in mahogany, with British bevelled plate mirror. These are well made and in the best finish. Regular \$32.00. Sale price..... **\$18.75**
- Chiffoniers, 3 only, in golden oak, oval mirror. The finish of these pretty pieces of furniture is the best. February Sale price..... **\$18.75**
- Chiffoniers, in solid golden oak, fitted with 2 small top drawers, 4 large drawers, brass handles. Sale price..... **\$5.75**

New Scarfs in Designs and Effects That Please

- The new Shoulder Scarfs are the height of fashion. They are of the most extensive character and are suitable for day or evening wear.
- Fine Knitted Silk Scarfs,** with fringed ends. Colors are sky, mauve, emerald, purple, navy blue and black. They are 2 1/4 yards long. Each..... **\$3.50**
- Dainty Crepe de Chine Scarfs,** with hemstitched borders. Colors are pink, sky, mauve, brown, blue, tuscan, and black. 2 1/4 yards long. Each..... **\$3.50**
- Handsome Silk Scarfs,** with silk fringe around edges. The colors are navy blue and grey. They are 24 in. wide and 2 1/2 yards long. Each..... **\$10.00**
- We quote a few of our leading lines from our immense stock.
- Rich Silk Crepe de Chine Scarfs,** with spots, floral designs and self satin borders. Colors white, cream, champagne, pink, nile, mauve, reseda, rose, prunella, seaweed green, brown, purple, emerald, electric, and navy blue. 2 1/4 yards long. Each..... **\$4.50**
- only Exceptionally Beautiful Shoulder Scarfs,** makes a fascinating evening wrap. Made of a lovely quality crepe de chine and printed in rich oriental colorings. Finished with silk fringe around edges. Each, \$25.00 and..... **\$20.00**



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**
 - New Geisha..... **50c**
 - The Real Rajha, 27 inch, in grey, brown, tan, navy, westeria, mauve..... **\$2.50**
 - Color Peau De Soie, in all the newest shades..... **90c**
 - New Rumchunda Silk, in stripe, floral and silk colors, 27 inches..... **75c**

New Neckwear for Ladies of Taste at 25c

- Ladies' Fancy Silk Bow Ties, with strap to go around collar, fastens at back with hook and eye. Colors nile, rose, pink, brown and navy blue. Each..... **25c**
- Ladies' Fancy Silk Bows, with fancy fringed ends, sky, tuscan, rose, prunella, mauve, pink, reseda, and navy blue..... **25c**
- Dainty Pleated Crepe de Chine Bows, with pearl beaded and silk tiny drop ends. All the new colors..... **25c**

New Waists Priced at 50c

50c 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, tucked fronts. Price..... **50c**

We are also showing a beautiful line of fine Lawn Waists in the newest and most fascinating effects and styles of the season. Prices start at..... **75c**

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 will 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 annex.

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..... **\$1.25**
- 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 curtain department Friday and Saturday.

- Nottingham Lace Curtains**
Regular Values to \$4.00 for..... **\$1.90**
- This means a clear saving of \$2.10 on each pair. The designs are decidedly attractive, in conventional, floral and scroll effects. No lady who has any need for curtains will allow this opportunity to go by without taking advantage of it.

Eucalyptus Oil

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

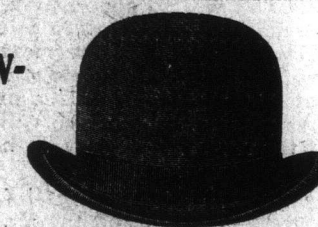
We have just received a large shipment of Best Pure Distilled Australian Eucalyptus Oil. This Oil is distilled at Macedon, Victoria, Australia, and is well known to be one of the most powerful deodorants and antiseptics.

For coughs, colds, chest complaints, influenza, bronchitis, 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:
- 20-oz. bottle..... **20c**
 - 40-oz. bottle..... **35c**

To be obtained at our Patent Medicine Department.

A Special Showing of Men's Hats



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 Headress 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**