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AMEL AND Reg. value \$5.25

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at Our

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL LINO. 173,

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1908

western men.
London, Ont., Aug. 5.—One hundred men in the C. P. R. mechanical department here quit work today.
Smith's Falls, Ont. Aug. 5.—About a hundred men in the mechanical department here were to the part has been proported.

FIFTIETH YEAR

of insurance losses at Fernie gives a total of \$697,365. Montreal, Aug. 5.—Insurance companies are interested to the extent of \$511,350 in the British Columbia fires. Death of Bronson Howard

President Lindsey Reviews the Situation in Elk River Valley

LOSS OF LIFE NOT KNOWN

Generous Aid is Sent From Many Points in East and West

Admiralty Judgments.

Quebec, Aug. 5.—Commander Spain this morning adjudged the steamer trold to blame for the collision with the Dominion liner Ottawa while the latter was on her way to Liverpool over a month ago. Regarding the stranding of H. M. S. Portsmouth, the admiralty court has suspended the certificate of First Mate Martin for twelve months.

Insurance Merger

Toronto, Aug. 5.—The Ontario Accident company has been taken over by the London and Lancales, the town may be said to be safe, and although the fire has been within two miles of Coal Creek, the town may be said to be safe, and although the fire is all around Michel, there is no grave apprehension as to it. Hosmer has escaped with lit-Michel, there is no grave apprehension as to it. Hosmer has escaped with lit-tle loss on its mining site, but Fernie has been completely obliterated, only 23 dwellings and three business houses

23 dwellings and three pusiness houses being left.

"On both banks of the Elk river were a large number of saw millin gindustries, all of which, with one exception, have been swept out of existence, and probably a large number of men have lost their lives in the woods.

"The bodies recovered so far have been 16, and there will be more, but in the woods only."

the woods only:
"The loss of the Crow's Nest Pa "The loss of the Crows. Nest Pass Coal company, owning mines at Coa Creek, Fernie and Michel, will be \$200,000. The C. P. R. will lose \$200,000 The G. N. Ry. will loses about \$250,000, and the lumber companies not les than a million. The loss of timber the Crow's Nest Pass Coal compan will not be less than a million. The loss in the city of Fernie will be no less than two million. loss in the city of less than two million.

"There is no rain in sight, and the city of th

New York, Aug. 5.—A. Bronson Howard, the author and dramatist, died in Avon-by-the-Sea yesterday.

Message From Earl Crewe Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Earl Crewe has wired to Lord Grey expressions of sympathy in the Fernie disaster. No Prison Goods.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—A cable from New Zealand says prison-made goods are absolutely prohibited from entering

London, Aug. 5.—The engagement of the Earl of Clancarty to Mary Ellis, daughter of a Yorkshire barrister, was publicly announced.

Company and Strikers Give Their Views of the Wage Publicly announced.

Admiralty Judgments.

Tired of Life
Orangeyille, Ont., Aug. 5.—Living alone, and becoming apparently despondent, and weary of life, Mrs. Bolton of Orton a small village twelve miles from here is now lying in the Fergus hospital with a deep razor gash in her neck. Mrs. Bolton is 60 years of age.

ALLEGES LIBEL

Over Six Thousand Mechanics Throughout Canada Leave Their Work

NO SIGN OF TURBULENCE

Ontario Shops. Toronto, Aug. 5.—Five hundred and lity men quit work at the C. P. R. ops at West Toronto terminals this ming. The blacksmiths are still at the waiting more official historyland.

work waiting more official instructions. The men here have little to complain of, and are out in sympathy with the People See No Indication of an End to the Long Continued Drought

AN ALBERTA HAILSTORM

Company and Strikers Give
Their Views of the Wage
Differences

Winnipse, Aug. 5.—The climax of the dispute between the C.P.R. me and the company accepted the sward of the strikers of the dispute between the C.P.R. me and the company accepted the sward of the strikers of the dispute between the C.P.R. me at the company accepted the sward of the strikers of the dispute between the C.P.R. me at the company accepted the sward of the strikers of the the strikers of the the strikers of the the strikers of the the strike managers has elated the local control of the significant. One of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers and the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers and the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers and the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers and the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers and the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike managers and the strike managers and the strike managers and the strike managers has elated the local control of the strike was a strike and the strike managers and the strike managers and the strike managers and the strike managers and t

Amberstburg, Ont., Aug. 5.—South tex Conservatives today nominated rius Wigle of Kingsville as their adidate for the Commons.

Lawyer Accused of Theft London, Ont., Aug. 5.—W. H. Barteram, a well known lawyer of this city, was committed for trial today on the charge of stealing \$15.000 which had been entrusted to him for investment.

Harvesters for Prairies Toronto, Aug. 5.—One thousand harvesters left here yesterday for the northwest. The number was below what the railroad officials expected.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Lord Roberts this afternoon received the city council and South African veterans. The council presented an address. Earl Roberts made a happy speech, emphasizing the importance of military training of youths between the age of 10 and 18. He commended Nova Scotia as the first to establish the cadet system in Canada, and wound up with a plea for fair play in sport. His Lordship visited the Rockliffe range afterwards, and Lady Alleen Roberts, Countess Grey, Lary Sybil Grey, and Lady Violet Ellilott exhibited their prowess with riffes at the 500 yards' range. The officials of the D.R.A. received the party. Lord Roberts at Ottawa

HARMSWORTH PURCHASE

half of Lord Northeliffe, of the Harms-worth company, Hon. B. E. Pearson, of Halifax, purchased the new Camp-bellton coal mines, one of the largest coal areas in Capt Breton. The Harmsworth company will use the coal for their pulp mills in Newfound-land.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—Toronto ve men deny the existence of a com among them to divert grain shipm

Victim of Carbolic Acid Brockville, Ont., Aug. 5.—Carl Lee died here as the result of getting a dose of carbolic acid instead of medi-cine. He had been ill since coming from Ouebec, where he had from Quebec, where he had gone with heeled the 41st Regiment. He died in a few in the

A STATE OF THE WAS AND THE STATE OF THE STAT

lin's Voyage About the Earth

EXPLOSION WRECKS SHIP

Government and People of Germany Come to Count's Assistance

Echterdingen, Aug. 5.—A dramatic nding came today to Count Zeppelin's ong-awaited endurance flight in his conster dirigible balloon, and tonight the proud airship, which yesterday was

craft, has left by train for Friedrichs-hafen.

The airship had left Nakenheim,

gas, thus depression of its buoyancy.

When over Echterdingen, Coun pelln decided to descend to dry Although this was the first time among the country of th

Count Zeppelin Likely to Succeed With Twenty-Four Hour Test

WIDE SWEEP OVER VALLEY

sating toward Friedrich along toward Friedrich along toward friedrich.

Sating toward Friedrich for the probability of the Rhine. The control was interested and by the propeller soins were some was to the surface of the river at which probably will prove a record which probably to a height of 200 rose majestically to a height of 200 rose of sizehing a perfect direct, passed over frieder-thehater and search wear was recommended by the redemander of the redemander of certain by the control of the redemander of the redemander of certain by the control of the redemander of certain by the control of the redemander of the property of the control of the redemander of the redemand Founding a perfect circle, passed over the shanker and soared westward the northwest, Count Zeppelin steered its flight northeesterly to Strassburg, thence following the valley of the kinie northwest of the strate of the kinie northwest of the shanker of the kinie northwest of the shanker of the shank

PACK OF SULCENS WILL BE NORTH ST.

WILL BE NORTH ST

John A. Lee, who has been doing some quiet compaign in the districts contiguous to Westminster, reported that everywhere he had found everything favorable to the cause of Conservatism, the different district leaders being constantly active and well pleased with the success that is attending their efforts. Mission is said to be one of the safest Conservative strongholds.

SEEKING TO RECOVER

ATLANTIC TRAI

Suicide from Jealousy. North Bay, Ont., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Maude Lamothe, who resided in the township of Widdirield, one mile from North Bay, committed, suicide on Sunday by shooting herself at the result of a jealous quarrel with her husband. Just before the tragedy Mrs. Lamothe secured a revolver with the avowed intention of shooting her husband, but he put her out of the house and took to the woods. She then turned the weapon on herself.

Friedrichshafen, Aug. 4.—Arising from its floating dock on Lake Constance early today, Count Zeppelin's dirigible airship was sent away for a 24-hour journey to Mayence and retriangular flight had been turned, and the monster of the air, with nose pointed sonthward, was reported speeding along towards Friedrichshafen, where it is expected the journey will end tomorrow.

The flight to Mayence was interrupted by the propeller goine while the airship was was interrupted by the propeller goine while the airship was was interrupted by the propeller goine while the airship was interrupted by the propeller goine while the airship was the standard of the Rhi-

Normal School Building.

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—The contract price for the new Normal school at Fairview, which was awarded to James McLuckie, is stated to be \$59,900. The designs for the building will be made by J. S. Pearce, architect. All construction material, is possible, is to be bought in Canada. It is expected that it will be completed and ready for use next spring.

Rome, Aug. 4.—Felix Savigny, an irresponsible priest of the diocese of Trebizonde, Asiatic Turkey, caused that it will be completed and ready for use next spring.

Trunk Line Managers to Plan
Combat Against Montre
ATLANTIC TRAFFIC

Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 5.—The Huronic, of the Northern Navigation company, which left Port Arthur last night two hours behind the Assimibola, caught up to the latter within twenty minutes of the Sault and arrived here nineteen minutes ahead. Registry Office Wanted.

New York, Aug. 4.—The slow movement of grain shipments from Atlantic ports to Europe that has prevailed for some time, causing the windrawal of many steamships from service this summer and the operation of others at a loss, may be relieved on Thursday, when there will be a meeting in this city between the traffic managers' committee of the trunk line association and men representing the ocean carriers, to discuss a possible reduction of railroad rates between here and Buffalo.

The object of the traffic conference is to recover for American ports the Monteal has captured so largely. The steamship men blame the diversion to the Canadian city to the high cost of railroad transportation from Buffalo to the coast cities.

Name of state was received from the municipality asking for co-operation in this matter. A committee consisting of Ald. Smith, Braim and Crickmay was appointed to confer with the district touncil and evolve a plan of campaign to secure for North Vancouver this needed of the Canadian city to the high cost of the Canadian city to the high cost of the attention of the council, and it was decided to forward a donation of the bush near town today, where the coast cities.

Name of Schoule Schoule and were found in the bush near town today, where the coast cities.

Bodies of People Who Perished in Fernie Suburbs Are

Fernie, Aug. 4.—The bodies of two women, and four children were found in the bush near town today, where they had fled for safety and were caught by the flames. A Slavonian family arrived here today for shelter. They state that many people sought refuge in the nearby brush and have no doubt perished, as the entire district was swept by the fire.

Wood Camp Burning

Wood Camp Burning Ferguson's camp, at Cokato siding, three miles west, which escaped the fire on Saturday night, is ablaze. Six hundred cords of cedar posts and a large number of telegraph poles and ties, ready for shipment, are burning. The siding is burned out. The ties of the main line are burning, and a large bridge gang and others are working.

was his expulsion from the Vatican precincts.

For some time the priest, who is 33 years old, has insisted upon an audience with the pope, elaiming that he desired the redress of certain wrongs which he declared he had suffered at the hands of the Vatican. An audience was denied, the authorities considering that the man's claim did not justify a hearing.

This morning Savigny placed himself at Rafael's lodge, a point where the pope was expected to pass. When the pope was expected to pass. When the man refused to do, and he began to shout and gesticulate in a threat-ening manner, causing considerable alarm among a number of plignims who had just been received by the who had just been received by the minutes.

The siding is burning, and a large bridge gang and others are working to keep the line open. A number of people moved their belongings to the river banks for safety.

Fire Still in Fernie

The part of Fernie not burned on Saturday is not yet out of danger. The fire is still burning in the park. The residences of Postmaster Johnson, K. Ross, Consul Policok and others will be in danger if the fire spreads.

A Japanese named Hayama was arrested today while pilfering. A revolver was found on him. He pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and was sentenced to six months in Nelson jail. It was swift justice, the whole proceedings not occupying more than five minutes.

Michel Escapes

Calgary, Alb., Aug. 4.—Michel was for a short time in danger this even-ing, but the fire is under control again. The report received about six o'clock

FOR SALE

Lease and Fixtures Stock, etc., at 1110 Government Street

> APPLY ON THE PREMISES **OGILVIE** HARDWARE

1110 GOVERNMENT STREET

Fruit and Butter Prices That Ruild Rusiness

Duna Dasiness	
Gravenstein Apples, per crate	. \$2.50
Glavenstein Apples, 3 lbs.	BOOK OF OF
Logan Derries, 2 poxes for	OF
Raspberries, 2 boxes for Tomatoes, per lb.	25
Carriornia Clauges, Der Gozen, Aoc and	0
Plums, per basket, 40c and	35
ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER, 2 lbs	
ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER, 2 lbs.	456

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Vates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE — Choice spring litters, sired by Charmer's Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Charm, pairs not akin, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C. STUMP PULLING OUTFIT FOR SALE or for hire. Contracts taken. J. Du-crest, 466 Burnside Road F. Morley, Swan Lake.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

THOMPSON—On Thursday to the wife of M. Thompson of the Pacific Wireless Co., a son. and Mrs. W. C. Bond of Craigflower Road, a son.

RITCHIE—At "Ruhebuhne," Pemberton Road, August the 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Albany Ritchie, a daughter.

\$2.10 \$2.15 \$2.15 \$2.15 \$2.00 \$15.00 \$15.00 \$20 England, aged 56 years.

WOODS—At Victoria, on Friday, July
31, Lilias Alice, fourth daughter of
the late venerable Charles T. Woods,
archdeacon of Columbia.

SHADE—At the family residence, 828
Caledonia avenue, on Friday, July 31,
Ellen, widow of the late David Shade,
aged 68 years, a native of Slinford,
Sussex, Eng. Sussex, Eng.

NEWBY—In this city, on the 4th inst, at the family residence, 516 Rithet street, Milicent, beloved wife of Captain John Newby, aged 59 years, a native of Liverpool, Eng.

/ill Be Surveyed a cations Made for Necessary

HE BEECHLEY IS

alvors Ask \$15,00 sisting Steamer From Beac

(From Wednesday's

The steamer Greenwic

ern, one of the Wattswhich left here on cargo of 3700 tons of s & Co., of Nome, as nalt yesterday mo the drydock this n clock to be cleaned an surveyed. One plate i three others are dented necessary at least to take necessary at least to take and put in a new one; le faired in place. Protivill show other work the steamer. The Gree company with the stea which also took coal found was in the ice with which suffered more steepels were in the ice. which suffered more stessels were in the ice and the Beechley after the ice about 30 miles. Nome ran ashore during United States revenue and tugs from Cape Nor assistance of the steam to jettison 1000 tons of 000 feet of lumber be floated and proceeded to Capt. Hern of the Greene of the members oboard which examined The surveyors recomm cted to get away from a few days after he Beechley had disc

a banquet at twenty was given in his honor number of miners went on his return across B CRUISER PUGLIA EXPECTED H

to Seattle yesterday to Eagles of Cape Nome flon being held in Seatt president of the aerie at News was brought back that a big gold to have been made o coast opposite Cape Ploneer Mining compa larger concerns operati Nome district—it is clean-up will be three resent a number of pr Siberia and the steam chartered to bring the three weeks ago. The with them the Russian district in which they a

trict in which they

The Italian cruiser ected to reach port Francisco. It is uncer will visit Victoria fire Will visit Victoria first
Vancouver and return
for a stay before going
ter visiting B. C. pa
will go to Fuget Sound
days at Seattle, proce
Japan and from there
and to Australia from
return home via the S
a world cruise.

The Puglia is a four
of 2358 tons displacer
complement of men is of 2358 tons displacer complement of men is at the water line is 27 forty feet, and she hadraft of sixteen and The Puglia carries two eight four and seven eight six-pounders an pounders, with three The vessel was built in to and under forced draw a speed of nineteen 1 The officers of the I mander, Viscount Lores tain, Augusto De Bran Euclide Culiolo, Mass Giuseppi Giavoto, Ed Gabrielle Ratti, sec Gustavo Galdini; engila; assistant engineers delli and Vincerse of the complement of the complemen

Dionisi.

The Puglia crossed ocean to Rio Janeiro the big American fleet ward on its voyage arerica. The Italian ve a leisurely way, calli ports on both sides of South America, and visits to San Pedro in California.

GREENWICH WILL ENTER DRYDOCK

Will Be Surveyed and Specifications Made for Repairs Necessary

EXCUISIONISTS

Many Competitors

The BEECHLEY IS LIBELED

Salvors Ask \$15,000 For Assisting Steamer to Float

From Beach

From Wednesday's Dailyy

The steamer dispatch in the management of the fight against the first and the steamer being occupied. The Chipper of the CP.R.S. Co., who has sisting Steamer to Float

From Beach

From Wednesday's Dailyy

The steamer Greenwich, Capt. R. M. gen, one of the Watta-Watts freight route on the Steamer to fight against the first according to the steamer dispatch in the steamer to find the branch of the steamer to find the

That

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. 45¢

Grocery Phone 312

TIT FOR SALE

es, Deaths

ruesday, August hurch Cathedral, the Rev. Canon ary Hope Sandi-hter of Major Work Point Bar-.; to Franklin Judge Leib, San S. A.

on the 30th a native of

residence. 828

SHOPPERS WARNED BY THE COLLECTOR

Puget Sound Customs Officer Every Event in Aquatic Con-Issues Circular Regarding tests Likely to Attract Excursionists Many Competitors

Capt. Hern of the Greenwich formed one of the members of the survey board which examined the Beechley. The surveyors recommended temporary repairs which were affected as a cape of the surveyors recommended temporary repairs which were affected as a cape of the survey board which were affected as a cape of the surveyors recommended temporary repairs which were affected as a cape of the survey board with the survey board with the survey board with the surveyors recommended temporary repairs which were affected as a cape of the survey of the survey of the survey of the survey products the survey of t

MUCH INTEREST IN SHAWNIGAN REGATTA

Many Japanese Musmes Who Expect to Find Husbands at Seattle

INDOMITABLE'S SPEED

Achievement on Voyage From Quebec to Cowes Great Tribute to the Parsons Turbine

Cowes, Aug. 4.—The Indomitable, which brought the Prince of Wales from Quebec, during four nours in the early part of the voyage, made 26.5 knots an hour. Although for the 2,000 miles of the trip from land to land she beat the record of the Cunard line ships, the vessel was not atripped to enhance her racing powers, but carried her heavy guiss, her magazines full to enhance her racing powers, but carried her heavy guiss, her magazines full to the Parsons turbine.

The engineers consider the feat of the Indomitable a splendid tribute to the Parsons turbine.

The Indomitable passed more than 50 kebergs, but encountered little fog after leaving Belle Isle. No hitch occurred from the start to the finish of the voyage. The Prince of Wales took the keenest interest in the speed trial.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—The temperance committee of the general synod of the Anglican church will responmend at the fifth annual session, which opens at Ottowa next month, that bars be tuncurtained, making it illegal for minors to enter a bar where intoxic acting iduors are sold, shortening hours of sale by local option and that intil advantage be taken when practical of the adoption and enforcement of local option under the present On-

Ready-to-Wear



the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

EXTRAORDINARY PARASOL PRICES

FOR FRIDAY

On Friday we shall place on sale the entire balance of this season's sumptuous sunshades at prices considerably under cost. These up-to-date parasols will easily last you two seasons and cost less than half the price you pay for one season-they are distinctly superior in fabric and fashion. At these prices all mothers and daughters can afford a smart sun resister. All colors, all styles.



15 SUNSHADES, in various colors. Regular price \$1.75. Friday's Price 50¢

12 SUNSHADES, all smart styles. Regular price \$2.75. Friday's Price 75¢

34 SUNSHADES, our choice creations. Regular prices from \$3.75 to \$9.00. Friday's Price ... \$1.75

SMART BLACK RUCHES

These very fashionable Black Ruches were purchased in Europe by Mr. Campbell and hurried forward by express. The regular price is \$5 each. Friday's Price\$1.25

The Ladies Angus Campbell & Co. Gov't Store

THE RAY SHAPE SHAPE TO ANY PROPERTY AND ANY PROPERTY AND

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

ple of the province for further assistance. We await further information upon that point, but it seems certain that there will be abundant scope for the charity of the public to assist the port being established there, but the sufferers in regaining some of the consufferers in regaining some of the comfort of which they have been so suddenly deprived. It is inevitable that
there must be a great deal of distress
that cannot be relieved by government
action, and we artistate the mission. On Transparent of the Boyal Commission. that cannot be relieved by government action, and we anticipate that there mission on Transportation recommended this policy in its report, and especially of clothing. If this proves to be the case, we are sure that the couver. Probably Prince Rupert would be the case, we are sure that the couver.

pare absolutely needed.

PARTY POLITICS

The Ottawa Journal makes a good point when it says that one of the evils of the party system in government is that it has a tendency to check initiative on the part of individual members of legislative bodies. Hence his constituents do not get full value from the services of the man, whom they elect to represent them. There is a great deal in this, for it cannot be denied that, as far as the initiation of measures and voting are concerned, the majority of members in any Canadian legislative body are singularly lacking in anything that can be called the party system carried, that members are frequently called in by the division bell and vote with their leaders without the least idea what the actual nature of the question is. Very often one sees grave errors find a place in a statute simply because the minister in charge of it was bent on having his own way. Often a free expression of the opinions of a parliamentary body is frustrated because it does not suit the purposes of the expression of the opinions of a parlia-mentary body is frustrated because it does not suit the purposes of the ministry of the day to have a full dis-cussion. Exaggerated ideas of the functions of ministers are growing up. Formerly their duties were looked up-on chiefly as executive, and the in-

seriously suffer during the present or even the next generation, but the exhaustion of commercial timber is not by any means beyond measureable distance. The custom is to speak of our forests as inexhaustible, but it is only a short time ago that the forests of the United States were so characterized. It may be conceded that in this province there are other matters which appear to call for more immediate consideration than reforestation, but in view of the time required for the growth of trees to a commercial value,

people of Victoria will respond most put forward its claims when any such generously. Indeed, we think it may policy should be determined upon, and be assumed that donations of clothing it would be difficult to assign any

one involving the expenditure of large sums of money would hardly be undertaken by any government solely in connection with any one city. It will have to be a general policy, or the country will not sanction it.

The content of the co

vestern Conservatives, Dr. Roche and Messrs. McCarthy and Lake have made the best impression. Among members of the government, the correspondent gives the most credit to Mr. Aylesworth, whom he describes as an odd compound of "real statesmanship and picayunish politics." He was not impressed with the figure cut by Mr. Fielding during the session. Speaking of Mr. Fisher, he describes him as "one of the few able men of his party," and he thinks Mr. Oliver much mellowed and very much less wild and woolly than he was a couple of years ago. Mr. Paterson is credited with a readiness to retire to the otium cum dignitate afforded by the Messrs. McCarthy and Lake otium cum dignitate afforded by the Senate, and as to our own representa-tive, we prefer to quote just what the orrespondent says, which is as fol-

> So far as Mr. Templeman is conerned, the past session has merely emphasized the fact that there must have been an awful dearth of Cabinet timber in the political forests of Brit-ish Columbia when the present mem-ber for Victoria was taken from the Senate to fill the office of Minister of Inland Revenue and Minister of Mines Mr. Brodeur, the correspondent says, was on the defensive all through the session, and was very badly shaken up by the report of the Civil Service Commission. Of Mr. Lemieux the comment is that he exhibited a dispersional of the comment is that he exhibited a dispersional of the comment is that he exhibited a dispersional of the comment is that he exhibited a dispersional of the comment is that he exhibited a dispersional of the comment is that he exhibited a dispersional of the comment is that he exhibited a dispersional of the comment is that he comment is that he exhibited a dispersional of the comment is that he comment is that he comment is that he comment is that he comment is the comment is the comment in the comment is the comment in the comment is the comment in the comment in the comment is the comment in the comment in the comment in the comment is the comment in the comment in the comment in the comment is the comment in the comment in the comment in the comment in the comment is the comment in the comment position to be verbose. Of the other members of the Cabinet nothing is said, except the Premier, and here again we quote the correspondent's

again we quote the correspondent's own words:

And finally the leader of the House himself during the session just ended must be held chiefly responsible for some of the shoddiness which has characterized its proceedings. Above all others, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is looked to to retain in the public mind that feeling of respect to which Berlin and the state of the state to to retain in the public mind that feeling of respect to which Parliament is entitled. If that respect has not been maintained and the man in the street has come to look upon the proceedings of the House of Commons as possessing the dignity of a traveling circus, the onus rests first upon the man who in the session of '07-'08 shirked the responsibility of keeping a check rein upon its deliberations.

appreciated by the great majority of people. As the matter is of much importance, mention may be made of an incident of which we can speak with personal knowledge. Near this with personal knowledge. Near this city two weeks ago last Sunday a small picnic party built a little fire to boil their kettle, and before leaving apparently did what seemed to be people camping near by did not ob-serve any smell of fire during Sunday night, Monday or Tuesday. On Wednesday evening there was a strong smell of fire and a little smoke was seen issuing from the spot.: Several pails of water were thrown upon it, was blazing merrily again. This tim the efforts of extinguishing it wer apparently successful, at least it has of vegetable matter and when it had burned to a point where the top soil was thin, it broke through. This shows the great need of care. When person builds a fire in the care ought to be taken to get down to the damp soil, or gravel preferably If this cannot be done, all inflammable stuff should be removed from proxi-mity to the place where the fire is to

be made, and in any event the fire is to be made, and in any event the fire ought to be extinguished before it is left. In the case above referred to no fire ought ever to have been kindled where this one was. Of course such care as we are urging calls for con-siderable trouble, but no one has a right to light a fire without taking every possible precaution. Great care also is necessary in the clearing of new land, but we are inclined t thin's that it is usually exercised.

In regard to the fires reported to exist, we strongly advise information being sent to the provincial government at once, so that steps can be taken towards extinguished.

neing sent to the provincial govern-ment at once, so that steps can be taken towards extinguishing them, if possible. The government has already sent men this season to fight forest fires, and we are satisfied will he prompt to do so again whenever it is necessary

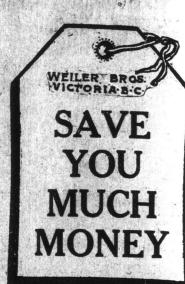
unanimously of the opinion that Sin Wilfrid Laurier is going to make a western tour at an early day.

It is announced that Count Zeppe-in's airship "dutdistanced all the au-comobiles following his flight." It is leasant to know that somebody has ucceeded in getting ahead of an auto-poble for once.

Vancouver Island lumber mills have already felt the stimulus resulting from the assurance of good crops in the prairie provinces. This illustrates to what a wonderful extent the prosperity of the country depends upon the success of the farmer.



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Seize the opportunity now, whilst it is yours. As soon as our alterations commence, these huge reductions on our fine furniture will be withdrawn!



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MORRIS CHAIR, in finest selected oak, upholstered in the most durable silk velvet, either wine color or old gold, regular price \$24, RED TAG PRICE, net \$18 MORRIS CHAIR, in Antwerp oak, mission style, reg. \$35. RED TAG PRICE, net \$25 MISSION ARM CHAIR, antique velvet seat, regular price \$24. RED TAG PRICE. ELEGANT ROCKERS, mahogany finish, brocaded silk velvet seat and back, regular price \$18, RED TAG REDUCED PRICE, net \$13.50 ARMCHAIR TO MATCH above, regular price \$18. RED TAG PRICE, net .. \$13.50 EARLY ENGLISH OAK ROCKER, finely upholstered in Spanish leather, both seat and back, regular price \$30. RED TAG PRICE, net \$24 GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, handsomely upholstered in leather with tufted back, regular

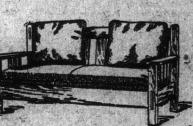
price \$35. RED TAG PRICE, net \$25 GENTLEMAN'S CABINET, perfectly fitted for tobacco, cigars and wine, with ice cup-MAGAZINE RACK, in reed with three shelves, useful in any com, regular price \$6. RED LIBRARY TABLE, in finest selected quarter cut golden oak with massive hand-polished

LIBRARY CHAIR, in rich golden oak, dark green leather, upholstered, regular \$25. RED TAG PRICE, net \$20

SIDEBOARD, in finest quarter cut golden oak, two back mirrors and shaped shelf at back, two plush lined silver drawers, two napkin drawers, long linen drawer, cellarette and extra cupboard, a very handsome piece of dining room furniture, regular price \$80. RED TAG PRICE, net \$65

BUFFET, in finest golden oak, carved back, two drawers, two cupboards, fitted cellarette, regular price \$40. RED TAG PRICE, net \$30 N.B.-Many other fine Sideboards, Dinner Waggons and Buffets to select from.

HALL SEAT, very fine mission oak, carved back, regular price \$30. RED TAG PRICE, net . \$24 LIBRARY SETTEE, early English mission oak, yery handsomely carved back, regular price \$30. RED TAG PRICE, net . \$24



walnut, elaborately carved. Regular price \$40. RED TAG PRICE, net \$30 HALL MIRROR AND HAT RACK, in Early English Oak. Regular price \$15. RED TAG PRICE, net \$10

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FLECT DELEGAT

The Trades and La Transact Much B Session Yest

(From Thursday' Victoria Trade Council met last evel largely attended. Preside cupied the chair. Crt presented by the follo gates from their respi W. H. Gibson, G. Gat Clayton, Electric Railw E. S. Douglas, Tailors Neil, Pressman's union mittee reporte tive committee report waited upon the actir of the British Columb way company, regardi of having the use of made good from 12 o o'clock on Saturday, being absent from the manager explained the would receive immedia would receive immediathis return. The preside that W. Webber, pres Musician's Internationabeen in the city for sedelivered a very inter to the Musicians union regretted his inability meeting of the labor cou meeting of the labor co written requests had h to the board of school also to the clerk of council urging that a few many that an interview with dially, but so far they definite reply as the n referred to the streets report. They also wa thanks to Alderman F advocacy of the requirements. J. Dowler also wrote streets, bridges and tee would give the m attention.
The Tallors' union the attention of the co of certain men gettin made in Chinatown. referred to the execu

referred to the executi investigate and report next meeting.

The secretary annou ceived a copy of bon financial secretary at the sum of \$500 wh American Federation of sible in case of defaul The Plumbers' union The Plumbers' union Winnipeg sent a lette of the injunction place by the master plumbe. The case went agains a fine of \$2,500, with final decree of the reaching close on \$10 is about to be carried council in England, sidering the subject, cided to contribute \$11.

fund.

Division 109 of the Railway union, wrote union was in favor of three delegates to the vention of the Canad gress, and that the cheerfully bear its strenger.

The official call for received and read. wrote to say that t contribute \$20 toward sending a second dele also declared in favor name of the "Trades gress of Canada,"
"Canadian Federation union promised \$16 union promised \$5; the promised \$5; and cigarmakers, barbers promised to take acti

After considering ing delegates it was send two delegate send two delegates convention.

Delegate Buckle of ical union, moved that gates were elected t go on record as favo legislative action by classes, so that the know how they, were when they attended The motion was warm a vote being taken. a vote being taken, wried. The following on a close ballot elect the convention: W. H. Electric Railway En and C. Sivertz, of the votes.

The president anno pointment of the fo committees: Legislative committy. J. Finn, A. Herberger J. Finn, A. Herberger G. Litzer, Organizing committ G. Gilham, A. Manswood, J. McKenzie, Label—G. Neil, J. N. stock, J. Cufross, R. Press, committee—Harry Buckle, O. L. Finance committee George Gardiner.
On motion is was a subscription list a in aid of the Fernie Painters' union star \$10.

J. L. Smith, of J. L. Smith, of union, addressed the of organized labor to in co-operative store tive institutions of a Delegate Argyle, Labor Day celebratic ported that everythis ing very favorably, the which were soliciting business men, were

DEBENTUR

City Disposes of I Bonds at Fi

very generous responsadjourned at 10:45 to

The city debentur of \$840,000 on which of Stimson and com option for the past been disposed of to The debentures are under the Waterwand the sewer loan water high pressur fire protection loan loan by-laws passed besides some \$19,500 last year for the er torla West school city the amount r the neighborhood of the face value of t

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ELECT DELEGATES TO DOMINION COUNCIL

Friday, August 7, 1908

Transact Much Business at Session Yesterday

(From Thursday's Daily)

The Victoria 'Trades and Labor council met last evening and was barsely attended President McKay occupied the chair. Credentials were presented by the following as delegates from their respective union. The exception of the mission which has developed into St. Saylour's parish was company, regarding as delegates from their respective union. The exceptive committee reported that they had waited upon the acting superintendent expective committee reported that they had waited upon the acting superintendent of the British Columbia Electric Railows company, regarding the quest of very interesting acting the services were held to standard the matter of the British Columbia Electric Railows of favoring the use of white tickets and good from '12 o'clock until 2 o'clock on 'Saturday,' Mr. Goward being absent from the city, the acting hanger explained that the matter onlike return. The president of the structure of the congregation.

Saturday, Mr. Goward and the much onlike return. The president of the congregation is included the congregation of the labor council. The executive committee also reported that the mulcipal council who received them very condeling of the labor council. The executive committee also reported that the mulcipal council who received them very condeling the past the properties of the congregation.

Special commemorative services will be chosen for the congregation. The province of the congregation is inability to wait for the municipal council who received them very condeling the properties of the labor council. The executive of the labor council who received them very conditive committee also reported that the mulcipal council who received them very conditive the conditive of the congregation is included the board of school trustees, and and the congregation is included the congregation is included the congregation.

Special commemorate services will be chosen for t

manager explained that the matter would receive immediate attention on his return. The president announced that W. Webber, president of the Musician's International union, had been in the city for several days and delivered a very interesting address to the Musicians union, and he much regretted his inability to wait for the meeting of the labor council. The executive committee also reported that written requests had been forwarded to the board of school trustees, and also to the clerk of the municipal council urging that a fair wage clause be inserted in all contracts. They also had an interview with the municipal council who received them very cordially, but so far they had received no definite reply as the matter had been referred to the streets committee for report. They also wanted to express thanks to Alderman Fullerton for his advocacy of the request. Wellington J. Dowler also wrote saying that the streets, bridges and sewers committee would give the matter immediate

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. SAVIOUR'S

The Trades and Labor Council Celebration at Church Last Aided By Committees Supti Evening—Interesting Reminiscences

ada, which is peculiarly rich in events of very considerable historic import-ance, are rather backward in signaliz-

Position of the contractive of the College of the C

SITUATION AT FERNIE - NOW WELL IN HAND

Hussey Copes With the

from the premier, Sir Romor Gouin.

Some irresponsible journalists have been sending out stories that a pestilence is feared as a result of the refugees living in camp under insanitary conditions. This idea is purely a figment, and it may be confidently asserted that there is no danger of a pestilence or an epidemic, although there may be sporadic cases of illness from exposure, especially among the children. The provincial board of health immediately took the necessary

The state of the s

Magnetic Millinery Offerings

A Notable Saving Opportunity

Many Victorians and tourists have found that for real, downright, genuine bargains Henry Young & Co's Store leads every time. This great Millinery Offering means a sweeping clearance of seasonable Trimmed Hats. The styles shown are emphatically the newest and most exclusive—the smartest designs you'll find in a day's travel. Choose any one of these hats today and it will mean a phenomenal saving.

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LADIES' TRIMMED HATS. Each regularly priced at CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS. To clear the balance of stock. Regularly sold each at 75c to \$1.50. Today's price, only 10¢

\$4.50 and \$6.00. Today's price, only........\$1.50 LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS. Regularly sold at, each \$1.00 and \$1.75. Today's price, only 25¢ MILLINERY FLOWER TRIMMINGS. A full line of most excellent, thorough up-to-date flowers and foliage, enormously reduced to clear. Per bunch, 25c and 15¢

All our stock of Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Children's School Hats are to be cleared out at enormous price-cutting. These Millinery values are exceptional and such as to create the deepest interest among economists. They are values that fade into insignificance any previous offering made. Come and



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are some Price Inducements this week that will make the dollars in your pocket fairly jump. For instance,

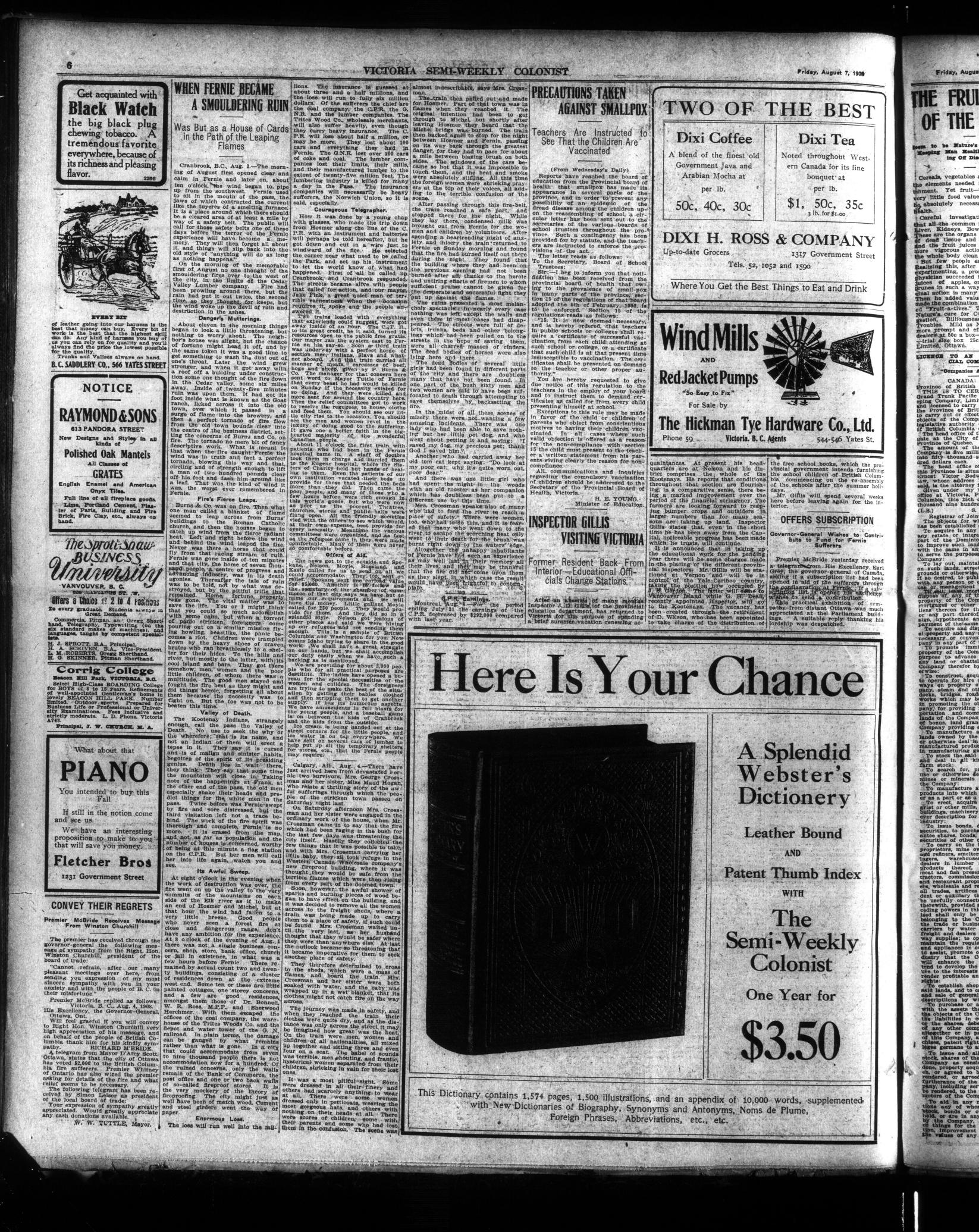
> \$6.50 Trousers for \$5.00 \$6.00 Trousers for \$4.75 \$5.50 Trousers for \$4.25 \$5.00 Trousers for \$3.75 \$4.50 Trousers for \$2.75 \$3.50 Trousers for \$2.50

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Friday, August

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Careful investigation that all the common fruitiver, Kidneys, Bowels These are the organs that of dead tissue and wand the fruit juices strucker vigorous action and the fruit juices stimore vigorous action, the whole body clean an But few people eat Realizing this, after set experimenting, a promit physician succeeded in juices of apples, oran grunes in such a way the setting is many the cinal action is many the Then he added valuable made the combination is ed "Fruit-a-tives." The Nature's cure for Consgestion, Billiousness
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The head office of this Province is situate. this Province is situate this Province is situate tracst Victor Bodwe law, whose address is said, is the attorney for said, is the attorney for Given under my han office at Victoria, Prov Columbia, this 25th day thousand nine hundred (L.S.)

Registrar of Joint S The objects for which has been established and the control of the contr

has been established an To acquire in any many estate or interest part of the Dominion to improve such lands with the same in any to serve the purposes o Company:

To lay out, maintain on such lands, streets, grounds or otherwise, ar if se desired, to public with any person or our use or management the The last mortgages or other set liens thereon for the or any part thereof, a sign, hypothecate and payment of the same:

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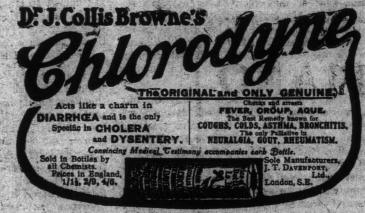
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GROCERIES



Wonders of Nature as Revealed to the Student



the first inventor of coats of mail and the armor-plated coating used for defensive purposes by our early knights. At least two types of defensive armor are common in nature. The first type almost exactly re-

sembles the jointed armor-plate of mediaeval knights-as shown in the armadillo and the lobster and closely followed by the tortoise, the beetle, and many hard-shelled insects. The second type is both offensive and defensive at one and the same time; as exhibited in the porcupine, the hedgehog, the bramble, the thistle, and a host of other plants and animals. With the second group the armor consists not of plates but of prickly spines and thorns, which repel assailants by wounding the tender flesh of the mouth or lips. Such prickliness of surface is the commonest among all the protective devices invented by living creatures.

The common English hedgehog is a good example of the prickly-armored class. His familiar squat, square, inquisitive appearance, with very short legs and no tail to speak of, in fact one of nature's low comedians, covered on the back and upper surface with dirty white spines, and there you have him. Comic to us he is serious to himself. He is not built for hasty movements, but slowly and sedately he strolls calmly along on his bandy legs, showing little sense of fear, knowing that even when caught out in the open he has only to roll himself into a ball and his coat of spines is a fitting armor when he helps it to be an effective passive resistance. Though he belongs to a very ancient and honorable family -that of the insect eaters-long since superseded in most places of the earth by more advanced types, still he manages to hold his own in the struggle for life against all comers, mainly by virtue of his excellent suit of spiny

Nature is a great utiliser of odds and ends; she always finds some unexpected use of discarded organs. Thus we have some of the cactuses turning themselves into vegetable hedgehogs by turning what should really be the leaves of the plant into spines in order to protect the precious store of internal water laid in by the spongy pith for the plant's own purposes. Even lizards have adopted some such protection from their enemies in hot

AN cannot rightly claim to be drives the few animals which can exist in a the back, however, the willy crocodile does not dry region to attack every living thing they came across, be it animal or vegetable. Moloch is a good example. It frequents the driest and sandiest soils of Australia, and it is thus specially adapted for holding its own against the local lizard eaters of its neighborhood. Science knows it by the scriptural title of Moloch, and indeed it is ugly enough to be called any bad names; but the Western Australians describe it familiarly as the "thorny

> The highest point armor attained to was a splendidly fitting jointed case of iron plates, all exquisitely polished. The joints of the plates were arranged in a most ingenious manner so as to move freely over and under one another, without exposing any part of the body for a moment to the deadly chance of a sword-lunge or a lance-thrust. Yet if one looks at a lobster's tail we see at a glance that all these clever devices of man's imagining had been invented and patented long before by Mother Nature. The elaborate workmanship of the Plantagenet craftsmen, who cased knight and horse for the battlefield or the tournament in moveable plaques of glistening metal, was but a poor imitation of the great skill with which the unheeded crustaceans of the time protected every vulnerable portion of their bodies from the assaults and attacks of their submarine enemies. Shielded by his impenetrable corslet of stony armor, provided with huge pinching claws which can crush a sea-shell like so much paper, he is a soldier and member of a dominant type, capable of atacking almost any foe he meets in his own element.

all the mail-coated animals are our good old friends, the common tortoise and turtles. We have been so long familiar with their shape, and their coating of bone and horn, that we have long ago ceased even to wonder at them. There are usually two shells, one covering the upper part of the body and one the lower, and n many species of tortoise the head and legs can be entirely withdrawn within shelter of the shelly covering. In such cases, just as in that of the armadillo, the gaps in the armor are neatly filled up, for the exposed parts are cov-

Perhaps the most marvellous, however, of

ered on purpose with horny masks or aprons, which thus complete and round off the entire defensive mechanism. Crocodiles have their backs, tails, and the under side of their bodies amply defended by square horny shields, which move freely against one another at the countries where food is scarce and hunger edges. In the more vulnerable parts, such as

trust to the strength of these horny plates alone he has developed beneath them a similar series of stout bony plaques, each of which is neatly and deftly jointed at the edge with the ones beside it. Sportsmen will tell you that the only sure way to kill a crocodile is to hit him in the eye. Everywhere else a bullet glides off him harmlessly. He lolls in the water unconcerned and winks at his assailant.

Visitors to the Alps in early spring know well by sight the dainty little nodding bells of the alpine soldanella. Its twin flowers on one stalk will push their heads boldly through the ice and form a border of blue blossoms on the edge of the snow shet. This adventurous little plant does not wait like its neighbors for the melting of the snow, but more daring than they are beings to grow under the surface of the ice-sheet, and melts a way up for itself by internal heat, like a vegetable furnace. It burns itself up in order to melt the loe above it. Opening its fringed and pensile blue blossoms in the very midst of the snow it fearsoms in the very midst of the snow, it fearlessly displays its two sister bells among the frozen sheet which still surrounds its bed in the mot incredible manner. The buds begin to grow on the frozen soil before the ground is bare, under the hard and compressed snow, which at its edge is always ice-like in texture. Then they bore their way up by internal heat through the sheet that covers them; and they often expand their delicate blue or white blossoms, with the scalloped edges, in a cupshaped hollow, while a sheet of re-frozen ice, through which they have warmed a tunnel for themselves, still surrounds their stems and hides their roots and their flattened foilage. The large, leathery, tough, and evergreen winter leaves hibernate under the snow, and it is by using up the nutriment contained and stored up by these at the proper period that the sol-danclla manages to melt its way out of the wintry ice-sheet, and so steal a march upon its competing species. It is a low-growing type, which must flower early, or else it would soon

through the ice the nutriment previously storted in the leaves is used up, and nothing but skeletons remain. By doing this the plant attracts the early spring becs and honey-seeking files to its blossoms, which carry pollen from head to head, and so tertilize its seeds for it, and thus early provides for a future generation. That little beastic, the common sea-horse, the horizontally outstretched branches were so

which is a well-known denizen of aquariums, is a deceiver ever. In general shape he bears a striking resemblance to the knight in a set of chessmen. But instead of a round stand he has a prehensile tail like a monkey's, by means of which he securely moors himself to pieces of seaweed or other small objects. Though armed with a rather knobby and prickly coat the sea-horse is exposed by the mere slowness of his gait to the attacks of more active and energetic enemies. Our European seahorse makes no pretence at concealment; he moves about undisguised like an honest gentleman. But there is an Australian relative of his, the leaf-like seahorse (phyllopteryx), which is much softer and more palatable in the body, and therfore stands in greater need of protection from predatory fishes. This curious ragged creature has its tail and fins provided with irregular long waving appendages, exactly resembling in form and color the seaweed in which it lurks. So much so that when it is lying hid in a knotted mass of such seaweed among the overgrown rocks at the bottom of the sea it must be very difficult for even the sharpesteyed enemy to pick it out from the fronds it so closely resembles. The tint in particular is absolutely identical. This particular sea-horse is a simple case of what is now known as pro-

tective resemblance. A very similar instance is that of the socalled skeleton shrimp, which also moors itself to bits of seaweed, and looks just like the plant it clings to. A large number of butterflies have their under-wings so colored that ous Bethencourts, the conquerors of the Can-when they are at rest they form a perfectly aries, found hardly less colossal and cavernous natural part of their surroundings, and it needs careful search to distinguish them. In the stick insects, allies of the grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts, the resemblance to leaves and twigs is carried further than in any other insect. Even people who move amongst them habitually are constantly deceived. It has happened more than once to such persons, for hem to stand gazing for some minutes into a be overshadowed by its taller rivals. Growth is very rapid in the Alps once the snow has melted. When the flower has forced its way through the ice the nutriment previously stortion would get up and walk away in the most discount for the search of these insects and multiplication. bush in search of these insects and find none: which they had been gazing with rapt attent-tion would get up and walk away in the most leisurely and lordly fashion.

large that the negroes could comfortably sleep upon them. The Venetian traveller Cadamosto found near the mouths of the Senegal baobabs measuring more than a hundred feet in circumference. As these vegetable giants are generally holow they are frequently made use of as dwellings or stables; and Dr. Livingstone mentions one in which twenty or thirty men could lie down and sleep in a hut. In the village o Grand Galarques, in Senegambia, the negroes have decorated the entrance into the cavity a monstrous baobab with rude sculptures cu into the living wood, and make use of the interior as a kind of assembly room, where they meet to deliberate on the interests of their small community. As it is of very rapid growth it acquires a diameter of three or four feet, and its full altitude in about thirty years. and then continues to grow in circumference. The oval fruits, which are of the size of large cucumbers, and brownish yellow when ripe, hang from long twisted stalks, and contain a white substance, agreeable to the taste. They are the favorite food of the monkeys, whence the tree has derived one of its names.

Dracaenas, or dragon-trees, are found growing on the West Coast of Africa and in Cape Colony, but it is only in the Canary Islands, in Madeira, and Porto Santo that they attain such gigantic dimensions as to entitle them to rank among the vegetable wonders of the world, The venerable dragon-tree of Orotava, in Teneriffe, reverenced for its age by the extinct nation of the Guanches, and which the adventuraries, found hardly less colossal and cavernous in 1402 than did Humboldt, who visited it in

1799, was destroyed by a severe storm in 1871. The Hindoos are peculiarly fond of the stately banyan. They consider its long duration, its outstretching arms, and over-shadowing beneficence as emblems of the Deity; they plant it near their temples; and in those villages where there is no structure for public worship they place an image under a banyan, and there perform a morning and evening sacrifice. Many of these trees have acquired an historic celebrity; and the famous cubbeerburr, on the banks of the Nerbuddah, thus called by the Hindoos in memory of a favorite saint, is suposed to be the same as that described by Nerchuus, the admiral of Alexander the Great, as being able to shelter an army nder its far-spreading shade. Space does not permit of the enumeration of many other marvels of animal and vegetable life, the subject being an inexhaustible one. Belfast Whig.

Midshipman to Professor

essayed the art have a tale to tell marked by such varied experiences or abounding in such piquant contrasts as the career of the late Professor Burrows. A man who began life as a midshipman in the navy of 1834, and ended it in 1905 as a professor of All Souls' College, Oxford, has seen changes worth recording, and in the early part of his life at least, if Burrows did not make history, he was an instrument in the hands of those who did. At an age when most boys are still in the schoolroom he was chasing Malayan pirates, and filling his journal with incidents like this:

"Having got a great deal of way on our boat, and not being able to back at once, we found ourselves closer to the prahu than we intended. . . . Before we touched her we received the fire of a 'lela,' or jinghal, which wounded our bowman severely, and O'Callaghan, as well as our two marines, slightly. But we had no sooner got entangled with the spars of our enemy than a shower of spears from behind the cadjans or bulwarks on the stern came rattling in. . . One of these wounded a seaman, who was trying to shove the boats clear, mortally, two others severely. One of these got a spear right through the upper part of his leg as he was in his place as coxswain sitting on the sternsheets. I was standing just inside of him, and was saved by his receiving the thrust. However, we got clear, and fired gunshot and musketry into her till all was dead silence."

The navy at that time was still a fine fightingorganization, but its tone, as far as young men were concerned, was vicious and debased. though Burrows managed to escape contagion, and in his first lieutenant found a mentor who gave him these golden rules of the service: "Never taste grog; never smoke; always touch your cap to a superior officer on duty; always run when you are called by a superior officer." One had need of such rules, for the first entry in his journal about his second ship, the Edinburgh, runs: "The mass of my messmates are exceedingly depraved. They drink, swear, and gamble all day long; their language is dreadful." A not unnatural sequel to that pithy sentence is the description of how the ship, rounding Cape Corrientes, owing to the slovenly practice of the master in taking observations two nights running from the planet Jupiter, ran ashore, los-ing some of her false keel, and in the crisis the youthful critic notes that there was great confusion and "want of presence of mind amongst the superior officers."

EVIEWING the "Autobiography of Montagu Burrows," edited by Stephen in 1840, which settled England's position in the Policet White save the Reliest White save th spout of many colors reaching the clouds with an umbrella-shaped cone, out of which flew millions of detached substances, and lasting for what seemed to us some minutes." Like many others in the fleet, he was deaf for three weeks afterwards, and he attributed to the explosion the deafness which afflicted him in later years. He helped to transport to Durban in 1843 the troops sent to turn back the Boer "voor trekamongst whom was Paul Kruger, and boasts that in a certain sense he was entitled to he called one of the "Founders of Natal."

His last piece of active service is of special interest to Irish readers, for he accompanied the fleet under Sir Charles Napier which was sent to pacify and overawe the South of Ireland during Smith O'Brien's ill-fated insurrection of '48. He saw no actual fighting, but had some exciting adventures in the hunt after the four rebel leaders, Meagher, Doheny, Dillon and O'Gorman. On one occasion they had them cornered inside a ring of soldiers drawn across the isthmus between Kilrush and Kilkee, but owing to the action of a magistrate, who withdrew a part of the cordon, the quarry slipped through their fingers and escaped to West Galway. Burrows has left a vivid picture of an Irish hedge-school, where in a barn open to wind and weather he discovered about fifty children being taught by a "tattered schoolmaster with uncombed hair and a most unwash-

"We asked what he taught them, scarcely upposing that he exceeded the limits of the alphabet, or perhaps a little reading and writing-for he told us that he was not one of the National Society's masters, but just taught for one shilling a quarter what he could, and this was enough to live upon. To our surprise, however, he began to enumerate so many branches of knowledge that I thought he would never stop-algebra, euclid, astronomy, geography, etc. Hardly believing this, we called out boy that we might examine him. We gave him the 47th proposition in the 1st Book of Euclid; the boy took up his slate, drew the figure correctly, repeated the enunciation and proved the theorem in masterly style. The master told us that he was the son of a

poor farmer, and would probably be a priest. All his children were from the very lowest classes, and he believed their parents would rather go without dinner than neglect to send them to school. I thought what a pattern they were to our English children, but it must be remembered that the Irish do not recognize that they ought to be tillers of the ground; they

Burrows, the Belfast Whig says:

Levant, and saw the tremendous explosion of cation always had a fascination for him, and as

This is an age of autobiographical the great central magazine, like "a great water- a midshipman his spare time was spent in the study of subjects like Italian and algebra, and the hours not a few of his messmates gave to perfecting themselves in the art of drinking grog and playing cards were devoted by him to books like Milner's "Church History," Butler's 'Analogy," Herschel's "Astronomy," and scores. of others not usually looked on with favor by boys outside or inside a man-o-war.

He married in 1849, was appointed commander three years later, and almost immediately afterwards left the navy to become a student at Oxford. It was an astounding decision, but Burrows rarely made a mistake about his own capabilities, and the experiment turned out a brilliant success. After a distinguished undergraduate course he became a popular tutor, "making £600 a year by my pupils," as he tells us, and in 1862 was unaninously elected Chichele Professor of Modern History, though Freeman was one of the candidates for the chair. That post he held for forty years, and, though at first hostile critics raged loud and long, he points out that "it was notorious that neither Stubbs nor Freeman, who successfully became Regius Professors, could ever keep a class together," while "I at least kept up an average attendance of twenty men during many years, and published books or articles in leading reviews every year."

The volume gives interesting glimpses of his work at Oxford, notably on its religious side, but also touching on his political activities. He was throughout life a strong Conservative, and it was largely through his efforts that the Conservative party was reorganized and made a power in Oxford life. In all that he took up he displayed the same determination and fixity of purpose, and the resolution that had enabled him to enter as an undergraduate at thirtythree led him to begin golf at seventy-two, and learn the art of bicycling a year afterwards. Some of the breeziness of the sailor always clung to him, and, though he championed many unpopular causes and struck shrewd blows in the heat of battle, his personality had its effect on his opponents, and when Gladstone visited Oxford in 1890 and stayed for a week at All Souls' it was Burrows, who had fought against him first and last, whom he selected for close conversation and graceful compliment. A chapter added by his son to the "Autobiography" describes the end of his career:

"His death (July 10, 1905,) was such as he would perhaps have chosen for himself, sudden and painless, with his natural force but little abated by the weight of eighty-six years or the hardships of his early youth.

have the tastes of gentlemen and include them; their idea is to live without working with both hands, and to enjoy as far as they can the pleasures of the intellect." Reformed Diet Advantages

phlet giving reasons for food reform, are simultaneous incidents. A man like Sir James is extremely useful to the public, for he can be depended upon to check tendencies which, proper enough in themselves, shows a disposition to reach ex-tremes. There is also much useful work to be done by the National Food Reform Association, and for such gatherings as that which resulted in the publication of the pamphlet just

There may be a few people in danger from too zealously obeying the instructions of Prof. Chittenden, of Yale, and other reformers; but more are suffering from over-eating than from under-eating. At this time of year, especially, too much heating food is devoured, and the evil effect of a roast beef dinner is not corrected by gulps of iced water through the meal and a dish of ice cream at the end of it. For one man who undermines his constitution through abstemiousness, a hundred injure themselves through gluttony. It is rather unfortunate that the general public when urged to eat less is instantly suspicious that you wish to make it a vegetarian public. The suspicion is not unfounded, for nearly all food reformers are vegetarians, just as nearly all Socialists are Single Taxers. The trouble is that the public declines to experiment with itself and find a happy medium, such, for instance, as being vegetarion in June, July and August and resum, ing a meat diet again when the cool weather

The hope of the ladies and gentlemen who have published the "Reasons for Food Reform" is that people in high places may adopt what they call a more "refined diet," and that the public, learning of the fashion, will blindly follow it. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Eustace Miles, who is one of the greatest tennis players of modern times and a fine allround man, said that if the King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales would only change their diet for one year, at the end of that time half of England would have followed their example. Mr. Miles discussed vegetarianism, pointing out that vegetarians were not necessarily persons who eschewed meat but as the general public thought they were, the usefulness of that body was limited. It appealed to those who were already convinced. Mr. Miles' ambition was to be associated with some new society that would not definitely commit itself to any single food theory, but would advocate the best features of the several that are now offered to the pub-

The Hon. Neville Lytton spoke as one whom food reform had rescued from ill-health, and who was full of the evangelizing spirit. He was on the engine." for Alberta System to

N attack upon the "underfeeding fad," able to name some distinguished vegetarians, by Sir James Crichton Brown, and the arrival from England of a pamthose of such athletes as Mr. Miles showed that meat was not necessary for either mental or physical vigor. He warned his hearers that food reform was not a pretext to get them to live "the higher and purer life," by starving the flesh into submission to the spirit. On the contrary, the races that ate no meat, like the Japanese, the Goorkhas and the Arabs, were amous for their warlike qualities. He wished the people to understand that if they reformed their diet they would be better able to knock down anyone who assaulted them on the

Hon. Rollo Russell spoke of the flesh-abstaining nations and told of Chinese coolies carrying 170 pounds 40 miles a day over rough country. Rickets, gout, feebleness and nervousness are rare among them. They are healthy and happy. The Burmese are the happiest people on earth, according to Mr. O'Connor. Mexican laborers eat little meat, but perform prodigies of endurance, though they are lazy. In parts of Finland, where the cold is intense, the natives eat mainly rye, potatoes and barley. This speaker also cited a representative of the High Commission of Canada in praise of the vegetarian Doukhobors. They are "remarkably energetic, contented and joyous." He does not add that many of them are demented.-Toronto Mail and Empire.

CONTROL OF AUTOS IN GERMANY

A bill dealing with automobile traffic has been laid before the German Federal Council and will become law for the empire in a short time. Under the bill the owner of the machine is responsible for compensation in case of accident unless he can show that the accident was not the fault of himself or his driver, or that it was the result of a defect in the machine.

The maximum compensation payable on account of an accident shall not exceed \$12,500, or a yearly payment of \$750. In case of injury to another vehicle the maximum compensation shall not exceed \$1,250. Where several persons are killed or injured in an accident the maximum compensation payable is not to be more than \$37,500, or a yearly payment of \$2,-250. Penalties of from \$38 to \$125 or three months imprisonment await the driver who transgresses local regulations, refuses to show his license, or fails to carry or alters or conceals his car number.

A woman on the train asked the conductor how long the cars stopped at the station. He replied: "Madam, we stop just four minutes, from two to two to two.

The woman turned to her companion and said: "I wonder if he thinks he's the whistle







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A party of fri we started chug-our cruise, the day

The "Gaviota" foot beam, stron and Weiss coal c with a big sail of readily fitted or t small space. It i ing the craft in l

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At Courtenay ery, a flourishing operative concern outfit, attending cream and butter ping the delicious sue paper you fi from your grocer.

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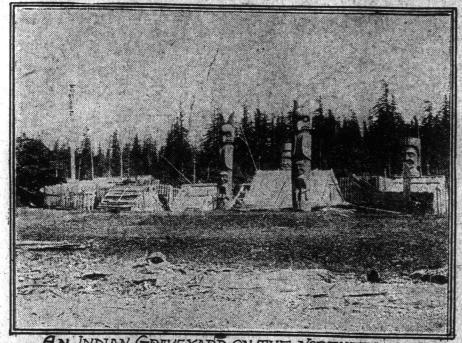
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RUSE IN APAUN ALONG The EAST COAST



AN INDIAN GRAVEYARD ON THE NORTHERN COAST



WILLIAM CHRISTIE, local manager of the C.P.R. Telegraphs, who is at present enjoying a launch excursion to points along the east coast of Vancouver Island, has kindly forwarded to The Colonist the following description of his trip:

It was the 10th June at 3.30 p.m. that we sailed from the J.B.A.A. club house for a cruise to the northward, I being in search of health, which an extended period of office work had impaired, and my companion, Fred Elworthy, a lad of 17 being in search of adven-

A party of friends bade us good bye, and we started chug-chugging on the first leg of our cruise, the day being bright and clear, with

The "Gaviota" is a 25-foot launch with 61/2 foot beam, strongly built with 7 h.p. Meitz and Weiss coal oil engine. She is also fitted with a big sail of 125 square feet, which is readily fitted or taken in and stowed away in small space. It is of great assistance, steadying the craft in heavy seas, and assisting the engine where the wind is favorable.

The craft has no house, being fitted with a canvas hood with which she can be completely covered in at night, when sie aboard, and when the spray is flying, she can be partially covered-enough to shed the water.

We were pretty deeply laden with our outfit, and it took some planning to stow things

We made Sidney at 8 p.m., where we anchored for the night. At 10.30 a.m. of the 11th we got under weigh again in bright sunshine with a light

southeast wind and carried our sail to Nanaimo at which point we arrived at 6 p.m. Lay at anchor the 12th, sailing on the 13th at 7 a.m., arriving at Union Bay at 5 p.m.

We then entered the Courtenay River for a few days fishing, and camped just below the Courtenay bridge where we stopped until the

There were no fish to be had, the water being very high and cold, and a great many saw logs coming down. It is a fine stream and in August the fishing (trout, steel heads, and salmon) must be something grand. There is a good hotel (The Riverside) and a number of first rate stores. At a neat little butcher shop I got the finest mutton I have eaten in British Columbia; locally raised, fat and sweet as the delicious green grass covering the beautiful valley, its taste yet lingers in my mouth.

At Courtenay is located the Comox Creamery, a flourishing, economically managed, cooperative concern. One man runs the whole outfit, attending the engine and handling the cream and butter, his young daughter wrapping the delicious one pound blocks in the tissue paper you find around it when getting it

from your grocer. The day I inspected the creamery, the man in charge had just turned out 538 lbs. of butter and had started another churning of 650 lbs. A great vat of thick, slightly soured cream emptying itself into the great circular churn, a veritable cream river. The machinery was started and in due course over 600 lbs, of beautiful butter was down in the small stone lined cellar being packed away in boxes, the entire output going to Victoria and Vanconver. Everything from start to finish was an object lesson of simplicity and absolute cleanliness. The man in charge told me that six years ago, when he took hold the output was 28,000 lbs. and every farmer in the valley was in debt. This year, he expects the output to be 100,000 lbs., all the farmers are out of debt, are prosperous and happy. That is an instance of what one small co-operative industry has done for one community. On the 20th of each month, each farmer receives his cheque for the amount of cream he has sent in, the amount being governed by the price

manufacture, transportation and commission. It is not a case of selling to the store and taking the amount out in trade,

INDIAN VILLAGE AT PRINCE DUPERT

ON THE NIMPKISH RIVER 2000

I do not think I have ever seen anything quite so lovely and desirable as this valley of the Courtenay river, in the midst of which the village of Courtenay is located, situated between Comox, Cumberland and Union Bay, it is something really good to look upon, square mile upon square mile of the very richest kind of agricultural land with a beautiful river cutting through, it makes a charming picture-Land, I was told, is not to be bought at any reasonable price.

While I was there, a party of C.P.R. engineers was camped in the valley engaged running a line to Campbell river, so the Courtenayites have vivid visions of the puff puff

wagons going right through their town.
Good roads lead in all directions to Campbell river, to Comox, to Cumberland and to Union Bay. For visitors, on pleasure bent, a landing can be made at Comox, and a drive of about six miles brings you to Courtenay, or, you can land at Union Bay, take train to Cumberland, a mining community of 2,500 inhabitants with a seven or eight mile drive to Courtenay. In August the fly fishing will be really fine. Good camping places are easily found and good stores at which to obtain supplies, everything required being at reasonable prices.

Union Bay is also a delightful little spot. For scenery and location it is hard to find its equal. There are a couple of good hotels, a lot of good fellows earning their livelihood, principally in the Wellington Colliery company's extensive machine shops, and a few

the butter has sold at, less the expense of days can be put in here very pleasantly. I spent over three weeks around the vicinity.

Very few people know the extent of the machine shops of the Wellington Colliery company. They turn out all their own coal cars. Manufacture every part, wheels brasses and all, repair all their own locomotives (of which there are eight), and could build a locomotive complete. Here I saw a machine which "bores a square hole." I was told there are only two of them in British Columbia.

Twelve miles of railway connect Cumberland where the mines are located with Union Bay, where the steamers take the black diamds into their holds or bunkers.

One evening, while lying at Union Bay, a man galloped in from Doane's logging camp, an American outfit about four miles down the bay, with word that Ralph Doane had been drowned. A launch was wanted to go down and assist in recovering his body. I started at 6 p.m. Gathering up what boats we could we all worked almost steadily until 9.30 a.m. when we found the poor young fellow. He was dreadfully disfigured by dog fish, was 22 years old and left a young widow and a three months' old infant. I brought the body up to Union Bay with my flag half mast, whence it was shipped to Bellingham. It was very sad and I do not want such a job again in a hurry.

All things come to an end and on the 14th July we started north again, Passing Cape Lazo at 7 a.m. with a fresh southeast wind. I had been warned to look out for Cape Mudge, but it had to be passed anyway, and probably an account of my experience might be of benefit to others coming north in small craft. My "crew" was feeling indisposed all day. It was A TYPICAL BIT OF SCENERY ALONG THE EAST COAST.

again. I now got the sail on her, but we still were being driven back. The only thing to do was a choice of two, turn about and head. through the maelstrom and try to make the sea, or put her broadside on and head for the Vancouver Island shore. I chose the latter and with power and sail, fought my way across, finding the water bad, but a millpond in comparison to what I had been in. I risked the kelp and hugged the shore as closely as possible, running up in the eddy to Campbell River, where I anchored at 1.15 p.m.

During the following morning we ran up with the ebb tide to Duncan Bay, a beautifully located spot, three miles to the northward of Campbell River and about four miles south of Seymour Narrows. We have pitched tent pretty spot where iresh water is to be had. The fishing right here appears to be about the best to be had at the present time. The big run of spring salmon starts on August 15th ap the Campbell River, but right now any amount of large springs up to 30 or 35 pounds are to be had. Every evening we go out for an hour or so, catch three or four, lose 10 or 12 and put a number back. They are very fat and make delicious eating. When the Indians are around we give our surplus to them and they sell them to a cannery located at Quathiska Cove across Discovery Channel from Campbell River.

These Indians appear to be a very prosperous, happy and rather superior lot. They appear to understand English, indeed they converse with one another to a considerable extent in that language, or at least I have noticed a number of them doing so. It appears that their remoteness from civilization and the white man's firewater has a good effect upon their material welfare.

There is a good deal of logging, a certain amount of fishing and a little farming industries progressing along this vast coast line, but there is room for the investment of a very large amount of capital. A railway to the north end of the island I can see is of the greatest importance and would open up a vast unknown, almost unexplored district.

The Vancouver yacht "Golden Rod" with Dr. Hewlett, R. N., (retired) anchored in the bay a few days ago. He has been out since March on an extended cruise and desires to be remembered to all friends. He will be at Campbell River until after August 15th.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE.

The city has now invested nearly \$100,000 in exhibition buildings, race track and athletic grounds about two miles from the post office. The annual agricultural and industrial exhibition is held on September 24th to 28th inclusive, and is one of the best shows of its kind in the West. The parade of stock is exceptionally good and cannot be equalled in any city twice its size. The City Council is engaged in putting the race track in fine condi-tion and in improving the horse boxes and stalls on acount of the great reputation this city has got as a centre for the training of thoroughbred horses for running and trotting. This is undoubtedly owing to the mildness of our winter temperature, which enables horses to be worked at all seasons of the year. Breeders and trainers in other parts of Canada who have not thought of Victoria in this respect should investigate the advantages to be derived from having their horses trained here. There is scarcely a day in the year when it is not a pleasure to drive a horse in Victoria.



GRVES - TEXADA ISLAND

raining heavily, blowing and very hazy. The shore was only dimly visible on the Vancouver Island side. I got the hood over the "Gaviota" and sent my "crew" forward where he was soon asleep. At about 11 a.m. I could dimly make out Cape Mudge on the starboard bow. I was running along the Vancouver Island hore and presently found myself in the kelp of the shoal off Willow Point. I swung over to the Cape Mudge side and followed a large steamer in

Cape Mudge is the point at which the tides change, that is the flood tide flows up from the south and down from the North, both meeting at Mudge. The ebb flows to the south

When the flood tide from the north meets the flood from the south and there is a southeaster blowing, it just raises Cain. That is what I suddenly found myself into and when I woke Freddy I was towing my dinghy, which made it worse as the waves would catch it, haul it to one side and then to the other, then drive it at the launch. For a while I made a little headway. We were very close to the lighthouse and I could see some men on the shore watching us. Presently I saw we were being driven steadily, though slowly backward into a perfect maelstrom of leaping, sharp, breaking waves, which appeared to get worse The further out I looked. I did not look back

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VALUE

PRODIGAL world is beginning to discover that it cannot indefinitely continue to despoil the stores Nature without taking thought for the morrow," writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., in the Daily News. "Forest, mine and prairie have been ravaged until in respect of many different commodities world scarcity has made itself felt at a very early period in the age of machinery. Fifty years of wanton waste are beginning to tell; fifty years more would mean

world famine. "Of the problems of reparation which have arisen, none is more important than the nitroarisen, none is more important than the nitrogen problem. Without nitrogen man is impossible. With the preservation and rapid multiplication of men the call for nitrogenous foods has led to the rapid exhaustion of soils and manure beds. The soils of the old world demand payment in nitrogen before they yield a crop. America has got rid of the available nitrogen in great tracts of her lately virgin soil. The world's mucho beds are practically soil. The world's guano beds are practically exhausted. The nitrate deposits will be in the same condition within the lifetime of many now living. This while the world's mouths to be fed are always increasing in number.

"Fortunately for mankind, science is proving equal to the occasion. The daily loaf, endangered by the arts of business, is to be pre-served for us by the arts of the laboratory.

"Several scientific processes claim our attention in this connection. First let us note that Prof. Ostwald and Dr. Brauer, two of the brilliant chemists whom Germany produces so prolifically, have made it possible to produce nitric acid from the ammoniacal liquor of gas and coke works. It is impossible here to detail the technical process, but it consists essentially in the decomposition of ammonia vapour by platinum. It is a beautiful method, which depends upon the exposure of the ammonia to the platinum for one-five-hundredth part of a second of time. If the exposure were longer than this unfixed nitrogen would be created, and, of course, lost. The ammonia created, and, of course, lost. The ammonia vapour has to pass like a gale of wind, so that decomposition goes far enough to produce intric acid and not free nitrogen. The area of the decomposer used is but that of a teacup, but it produces 200lb of nitric acid in a day. The production of nitric acid from ammonia has been known as a classroom experiment for sixty years, but the Ostwald-Brauer process is sconomical, and gives cheap nitric acid.

"Not thus alone is the scientist proving himself master of the situation. Even more fascinating are the methods employed for

after the scientist has shown him the way. Before the scientist finds out the way, however, your 'practical man' will make certain caustic references to 'dreamers,' 'faddists.' and 'cranks' if you talk of turning air into quartern loaves.

"In Norway, at this moment, with the aid of French and German capital, the power of great waterfalls is being used to produce nitrogenous manure from air at prices low enough for commerce.

"The process used in Norway is that of Birkland and Eyde, which employs the elec-tric furnace. The air is led into the furnace and submitted to an electric disc flame with a diameter of about seventy inches. Sweeping this terrific flame on both sides, the air is momentarily heated to a point at which the nitrogen is oxidised. Immediately the gas coming from the furnace is cooled down to avoid loss of nitrogen, and led over limestone sprinkled with water, with the result that cal-cium nitrate, or lime saltpetre, is obtained. It is a scientific triumph which looks prosaic enough when the stuff leaves the factory in wooden barrels.

"In another direction also science operating in order to utilize the boundless atmospheric nitrogen, 75,000,000 tons of which are suspended over every acre of land.

"About twenty years ago Hellreigel showed that leguminous plants (known from ancient times to fertilize the soil in which they grow, and always therefore grown in rotation pefore corn) obtain their nitrogen from the air, and that bacteria, living in nodules or tubercles on the roots of the plants, are the media by which the nitrogen is obtained.

"This line of investigation was continued, until a culture of the root organism was obtained by Beyerinck, and named the Bacillus Radiciola. Prof. Nobbe, of Germany, failed in an endeavor to prepare the infective cul-ture on a large scale, but in 1901 the United States Department of Agriculture took up the work, and by 1903-1904 the State Department was sending out tens of thousands of packages of prepared microbes, at first dried on cotton wool, but now issued in liquid form. In 1905 the reports showed that 74 per cent. of the trials were successful.

"In the same year our own Board of Ag-"In the same year out distriction they got riculture took up the matter. They got tributed them, and as a result reported that the matter was still in an 'experimental stage.' And there, unfortunately, they dropped it. Fortunately Prof. Bottomley, the Botanical Professor of King's College, London, has continued the work which our Board of Agri-

culture did so badly and laid down so quickly. During 1906 and 1907 a thousand packages were distributed here for testing purposes and so far most of the results have been suc-

"It should be clearly understood that the bacteria culture is not a manure. What it does is to add to the soil organisms which breed and multiply on the roots of a leguminous crop and enable it to grow in a soil which contains little or no nitrogen. After the leguminous crop, of course, the succeeding crops benefit. After the doctored clover the wheat flourishes. The poorer the soil the wheat flourishes. The poorer the soil the more marked the effect. With the aid of the culture peas have been grown luxuriantly

culture peas have been grown luxuriantly even in cinders.

"The scientist appeals to the government to take up the tools of science. The United States Agricultural Department is distributing bacterial culture free, and cannot cope with the demands for it. Our own department, after tinkering with a few imported and, in some cases, dead cultures, is doing nothing. It is little money that is needed, but poverty is the excuse pleaded, I understand, by the department. Prof. Bottomley tells us that waste land can be reclaimed and made tertile for sixpence an acre, and, as he puts it 'can for sixpence an acre, and, as he puts it, 'can we afford to neglect such possibilities of national wealth?"

THE TURMOIL IN PERSIA

"The first thought which comes into the mind on reading the daily reports of the political chaos in Persia is a profound thankfulness for the existence of the Anglo-Russian Convention." says the Spectator. "To appreciate the value of the Convention at this moment we must picture what would be happening without it.

"The fact that the British public is not moved fearfully by what is happening in Persia need not harden our hearts to the tragedy. A brilliant and likeable people is in rapid decline, and no one can foresee what the end will be. The forty millions which once popu-ated Persia have dwindled to six or seven mil-lions, and neither the character of the Mon-archy nor the forcible-feeble efforts of the peo-ple towards self-government, which is scarcely understood as such, gives a glimmer of hope that either of these influences will end the opssion of the satraps under whom the country has withered.

The Coup d'Eat

"Last week we recorded the furious coup
d'etat by which the Shah brought the Mejliss
and the Nationalists to their knees in Teherhimself master of the situation. Even more fascinating are the methods employed for utilizing the mitrogen of the air.

"Air is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, twenty-three pounds of the former and seventy seven pounds of the latter making one hundred pounds of air. We have, then but to manure the soil with air and the thing is done. The farmer can do it quite easily—after the scientist has shown him the way. has been successful. The Shah has produced various brands and flavors.

a solitude in certain quarters of Teheran, and nporarily, at all events, calls it peace.

"The people, never famous for physical

courage, are cowed. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the Shah has really the means of enforcing his ruthless will if the popular party should take heart again. His triumph in the capital is, after all, only local. Teheran is not Persia, and the voice of the provinces has scarcely been beard yet. If the provinces has scarcely been heard yet. If the Persian people are not heroic in revolution, neither is the palace party. All are of the same blood, and cruelty and ruthlessness do not necessarily mean either heroism or resolution. The conflicting motives which underlie the turmoil are of the same value in Persia as in countries where the people are made sia as in countries where the people are made of different stuff, and it is as necessary to un-derstand the political issue there as it was in Cromwell's England or Robespierre's France. The Civil List

"Last December the Mejliss fell foul of the Shah on the question of his Civil List, which is fixed at the high figure of £100,000 a year but which he assumed was his pocket money, and need not be spent in any degree on meeting the usual charges on the Royal purse. He arrested the heads of the government, and the life of the prime minister would not have been safe but for the ready and humane action of the British Legation. The parliament almost in a manner of the old English House of Commons, standing on its rights and flouting the Sovereign, sent what was practically an attention Sovereign, sent what was practically an ulti-matum to the Shah, and the Shah yielded and swore fresh fidelity to the constitution. That oath saved him time, and he fostered his resources meanwhile against the second trial of

Self-Government "The quarrel about the civil list was only a pretext for the first trial. The issue was far deeper than that; it was, and is, the aspiration of a people, however ill suited for it, to self-government. The fame of the Russian Duma had spread over the border, and history shows that waves of political ambition (take the extraordinary wave of democracy which beyond traordinary wave of democracy which spread, over Europe in 1848, for instance) are not confined to one country. They are communicable, even contagious, and may travel round the whole world before their force is expended.

"The experience of last December bad the

unhappy effect of making the Mejliss overestimate its power, and even arrogate to itself rights which did not belong to it under the most fanciful interpretation of the constitution. What we have called the second trial of strength between the Shah and his people began on May 28."

CONSUMPTION OF HORSE FLESH IN VIENN

Owing to the steady increase in the consumption of horseflesh in Vienna, the municipal aethornies have erected new staughter houses for horses. They comprise a fine block of brick buildings, covering an area of 3,300 square yards. Land and buildings together have cost over \$200,000. There is stabling for 200 horses. The principal building is the great slaughter hall, more than 300 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and equipped with the most modern machinery. There are stalls the most modern machinery. There are stalls for killing fifty-nine animals, each fitted with of the principal mosque was extended to the private houses of Nationalists, one house being bombarded and pillaged by command eventually the meat to the cooling house. Last year 20,ery day. For the moment the policy of the 225 horses were slaughtered in Vienna for whif of grape-shot, magnified a thousandfold, food. Most of it is converted into sausages of

T seems a pity that so much good life should be wasted in meeting trouble instead of enjoying all the enjoyable things, like breathing and looked round and liking one's fellows. One questions whether this conviction of the hostility of life is well grounded, and whether the attitude of worry, of preparing for the worst is really necessary. If one could only accept the reverses as a sort of poison, kerosene emulsion, or Bordeaux mixture, administered to the plant to destroy the devouring worm and make the blossoms more perfect, one would perhaps meet them with less wearing anxiety and a more pliant attitude. Life is too beautiful and, so far as we are assured, too rare an occurrence to spend it all, tensely drawn up, facing out sorrows and our deprivations. And, as Epictetus said, "It is a shame for the soul to give out, before the

Great men, the saints, and the geniuses somehow always escape worry. They fling the private burdens on the shoulders of Destiny with an inward conviction of Destiny's ultimately beneficent intents; and perhaps, too, they are born with an innate realization of how small a dot a life is in a soul's career. One thing is certain, that the great interests and the nobler pursuits are the surest relief from fretting, care and nerve-wracking anx-

After all, such is our weakness, and our impuissance in all the major matters of life that the very beginning of wisdom is the flinging aside of the burden and living the moment through for what it is worth in itself, eaving the future to a more capable hand. Planning occasionally helps us to seize an opportunity, but worry never does anything but eat up vitality and power. Some training in faith is required to take tomorrow's dinner on trust, and yet how slight a turn in the screw can change a destiny, and how little our own hand has to do with the turning.

A depressed and industrious gardener, grubbing for a bed of killing worms amongst some clove-pink roots, was startled by a low voice close to his elbow: "Any work I can get to do?" And out of his depression and faint-heartedness, from a consciousness where there seemed to be no work for anybody to do or room in the world for anyone to live he answered, harshly: "No, nothing at all." And, glancing up, he saw a strange, muscular twitch around the mouth of the beggar who turned off; and, noting it, he became aware of a tattered, sick-looking boy, with the look of endurance at last ebb, and the helpless childnature near to the birth again. So the gard-ener jumped up and called the boy back and listened again to the old story of works unexpectedly shut down in a distant manufacturing town, of a week's tramp accompanied by ever possible deprivation—worst of all, the deprivation of the poet's mind that can turn vagabondage into paradise—a mission cot free for three nights while a job was hunted, the time up and neither job nor money forthcoming. "When did you eat last?" the gardener asked, staring. "Day before yesterday." And self-pity won the day, and the mouth twitched

again, and tears made muddy streaks down the boy's brown cheeks. The gardener had his own worries; not matters of dinners, exactly, but things as vital; and as he sat, later talking to and watching the friendless creature, clean and clothed and rested, fed and encouraged, it suddenly came over him that the whole change wrought in the face of the lad's universe came not from his powers of persuasion, nor yet his abilities, nor the gardener's sympathies and good intentions, but merely from an uncontrolled muscle round the boy's mouth—a muscle that twitch d when he could no longer speak.

Then there flashed into his mind the analogous incident of David Copperfield's presentation of himself to his aunt, Betsy Trotwood—surely, surely a chapter taken out of real life! David was gifted with a vocabulary and a fluency rare in a masculine creature of ten years, and a readiness of affectionate address strangely antiquated to the mind, of an up-to-date liftle boy who would scorn indeed to address an elderly female relative, of whose intentions he was unassured, so glibly as "dear aunt." But it just chanced that "dear aunt" was in the habit of turning to Mr. Dick for advice, and, the obvious being ever uppermost in his mind, he responded promptly to her question, "What shall we do with him?" by "Give him a bath." And, later, when the question was reiterated, by, "Measure him for a suite of clothes." So David, too, found his destiny delivered into safe hands not through his precocious eloquence, nor through the natural charity of his aunt's emotion, but by a weakminded old gentleman's habitual pre-occupation with the immediate and the obvious,

Perhaps, with our destiny ever dancing on so fine a thread, there is something in letting life take care of itself, living out the moment for all it is worth, doing our best at the im-mediate juncture, and flinging the burden of the distant tomorrows upon more capable

He would be a temerarious thinker, at any rate, who would want to deny the uses of adversity, and a dullard who cannot see that the spirit grows most swiftly when the blows of fate fall fastest.

"What, my pretty fellow! so comfortable? near asleep?" Fate would seem to say before he takes the most pointed dagger to "stab our spirit broad awake."

And in every life when one falls as each one must who makes a glorious ending into the miry slough whither the scum and filth of limitation perpetually pour, it is well to remember that the pilgrimage is long and varied, and that Help has a way of wandering on the edges of such sloughs.—Harper's Weekly.

THE BUSINESS MORALS OF JAPAN

The important inquiry with regard to Japan in a large way is as to the direction in which the nation is now moving," writes Prof. Ladd in the Century Magazine. "And in answer to this inquiry I am able to give a most unequivocal and quite satisfactory answer. Never before in the history of the counvalent purpose to do away with the nation's reproach and to rise in the scale of national business morality. In saying this I speak what

"I have seldom listened to more grateful words than those which were spoken at a banquet given on the evening of February II, 1907, in the city of Osaka by the Ashai Shimbun (a daily paper) to some one hundred and fifty guests. After an exchange of compliments between the representative of the hosts and the chief guest, an elderly gentleman, one of the leading physicians of the city, rose, and spoke as follows: He had been much impressed by what had been said that afternoon as to the necessity of morality for a true national prosperity. 'But this is what our great Oriental teacher, Confucius, taught us centuries ago. Now, in these modern times, comes a teacher of morals from the Western World, and tells us the same thing. Why do the ancient Oriental teacher and the modern Western teacher say the same thing—that nations must be righteous, if they would have and keep a true prosperity? They say this because it is true. And it is time for us, here in Osaka, whose reputation for business morals has hitherto been so low, to recognize this truth and to govern our conduct accord-

"Then followed a younger man, the Vice-Mayor of the city, and he, after confirming the truth of what the previous speaker had said, added this: "There are enough of us, leading citizens of Osaka, about this table to change the moral conditions of the whole city of

"It is barely possible that our own moral development as a nation may be tending downward along some such lines of argument as the following: The great merchant, banker, manufacturer, railroad magnate, is the truly great man; to be great in this way is the most desirable success; to attain this success cer-tain virtues are indispensable; therefore, these are the supremely noble and desirable of the virtues. After which comes, it may be, the practical conclusion: To be esteemed a virtuous, while at the same time actually to become a successful business man, it is necessary somehow to combine getting rich with a character truthful, honest, and prudent enough at least to keep out of gaol!"

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try, and at the present time in the history of no other country, do we find the same intelligent, deliberate, and widely-pre-I know to be true.

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From Fort Churchill to Winnipeg

ANY marvellous feats have been performed by travelers in the northern regions of America. Explorers have suffered hardships and performed great deeds of daring and endurance, in try-

ing to solve the mysteries of the North. Most of these daring adventurers have been white men, and it was not until last year that any white woman braved the perils of the north white woman braved the perils of the north and made a considerable journey through the trackless wilderness. Last winter two women crossed from Hudson Bay to Winnipeg, a distance of some seven hundred miles. Mrs. Ray and her three children, accompanied by a corps of guides and half a dozen dog trails, crossed from York Factory to Lake Winnipeg. A much greater performance was that of Mrs. Beech, who, accompanied only by her husband and who, accompanied only by her husband and son, with two dog trains, crossed from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg. Fort Churchill is farther north, the distance to Winnipeg greater, and there was no corps of trained guides to insure the party's safety. This ninety day trip made by the Beech family must ever be memorable in the annals of Canadian travel.

This performance, by the first white family to travel by dog train from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg through eleven hundred miles of wilderness, is made all the more remarkable when the ages of two members are considered. Mrs. Beech is fifty-five years of age, and her husband is sixty. For a couple so far advanced in years to attempt so great a journey was certainly a hazardous experiment. The Hudson Bay officials believed that the successful accomplishment of the enterprise was exceedingly doubtful, and could provide them with guides only as far as the Nelson River.

The Beech family left their home on the east side of the Churchill river on December 10, 1907. It took them seven days to accomplish the journey along the coast from the mouth of the Churchill to the mouth of the Nelson. When they arrived at the latter river they found it free of ice, and as no boats were available they were forced to wait until ice had formed. The Nelson river is a wonderful river, draining as it does almost the whole of

the vast district between Hudson Bay and the Rocky Mountains. Its current is strong and the volume of water passing down is enormous. At its mouth it is fourteen miles wide.

During this wait at the Nelson river, which lasted twenty-three days, the Beech family were located in a rough shanty on the bank of the river, which they shared with five Indian families. They had only such provisions as they brought with them and the food for the dogs had become exhausted. During the whole of this tedious three weeks the dogs had not a bite to eat. When at last the river froze and a crossing was effected, the dogs were scarcely able to draw the loads over the ice. After the crossing, an Indian chanced along with scant provisions and relieved the situation for a few days. He and Mr. Beech started off on a hunting trip which lasted nine days, but not a deer, rabbit or game of any kind was sighted. Eventually, however, the party managed to reach York Factory. Here they fared a little better, but it was not possible to obtain a candle, a can of condensed milk or a bit of butter. All supplies at Fort Churchill and York Factory are controlled by the Hudson's Bay company, and it is not the policy of that great company to encourage the invasion of its territory by independent persons. In an interview Mr. Beech gave the follow-

"We had good weather all the way, but found many waters open. The Steele and Hill rivers and part of Knee lake were open and forced tedious detours. We went almost into God's lake, where we met Rev. Mr. Stevens, the Methodist missionary. One of the finest missionaries on the road is Mr. Ferris at York Factory, who was of invaluable assistance to myself and Mrs. Beech, and had it not been for him he would never have got out of the country in safety.

"The four dogs that brought Mrs. Beech out are four of the finest dogs in the country, and three of them started travelling on September 23, from Repulse Bay, 200 miles on the other side of Fort Fullerton. They are the first dogs to come to Winnipeg from the

Arctic Circle, and Mrs. Beech would not part with them under any circumstances. The people at Norway House were anxious to buy the animals on account of their exceptional strength and wility, but Mrs. Beech was obdurate and brought them home as a re-

minder of her long and remarkable journey.

"At Gimli we met J. B. Tyrrell, who has been on a survey in the north, and he came along to Winnipeg ahead of us. We first came across him at Duncan Point. We made forty miles per day, and owing to the snow had to use snow-shoes for long distances. For forty-five days we were continuously on snow-shoes and had to wear them even to feed the dogs. For the ice we had to shoe the dogs, and for this purpose carried forty pairs of dog moccasins. Oxford lake was like a sheet glass, but we made the distance from Oxford House to Norway House in four days.
The summer of 1907 was very cold in the north and the Churchill river did not open until June 22, while it closed on November The coldest weather we experienced on our trip was from January 24 to 27, while we were crossing the Chimetawa river. The mercury went below sixty and my thermometer froze. In trying to thaw it over a candle it broke and I could not record the temperature further, but this was far the coldest day we struck. Game and dog feed were scarce on the road, and we had no easy time of it, but Mrs. Beech and my son stood it well and bore up bravely. The biggest bag of the season was reported from a post 175 miles on the other side of Oxford House where seven hundred moose were killed. There were no caribou at Churchill this winter, and we had to go into the interior for them, where we spent two weeks. Usually these can be obtained on our own homestead. The polar bears were very thick, coming down on the drift ice, and in November I shot a bear from the house at 12.15 midnight. We took snapshots of it and Mrs. Beech went out and sat on the monster as soon as it was obtained. It measured aight feet for tip to tip and the skin brought eight feet fom tip to tip and the skin brought thirty dollars at Churchill. I brought the head with me."—Canadian Courier.

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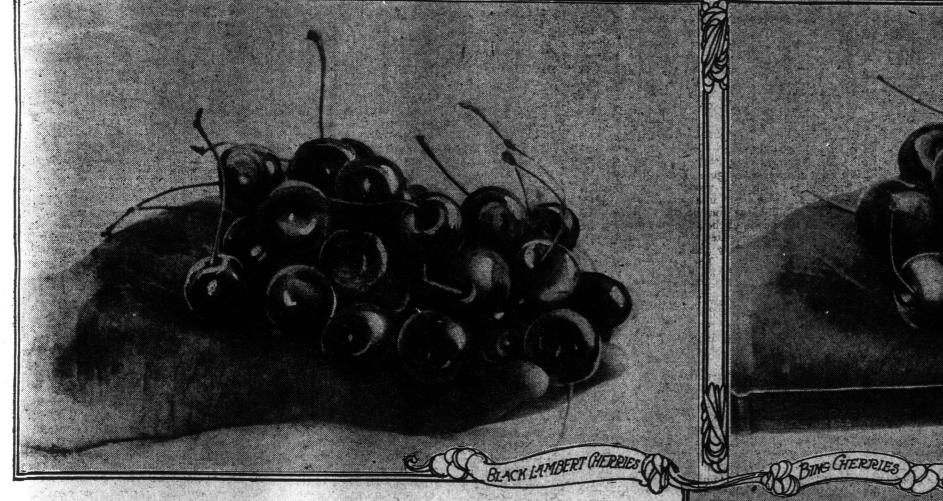
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Friday, August 7, 1908

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST





WITH THE POULTRYMAN

VALUE OF THE HOUDAN.



REAT differences of opinion exist in regard to the Houdan for stock breeding purposes. The experienced breeder, who produces breeding stock for sale rates his birds sufficiently high to give him a margin of profit that will pay him for his outlay of time, skill and

money and enables him to continue in business. Plain good sense shows that the value of a Houdan to the sellor depends upon what he can get for it; while its value to the buyer depends on what he will get out of it. Personal ability, situation and opportunity enable the Houdan fancier to so utilize the potential breeding qualities of a good Houdan that it may be worth much money to him. Such ability, situation and opportunity may be wholly lacking in another case, yet that does not change the inherent potential and intrinsic value of the

I breed Houdans because they are the most poultry family. Their eggs are very large and fertile. The Houdan chick is rugged and hardy from the very start. At six months the pullets will be laying and average six pounds each right through the flock.

Once started there is no let-up to their laying. The coldest weather has no effect upon Houdan egg-production, for these fow's are as heavily feathered as the Cochin, as heavy bodied as Rocks or Wyandottes, as active as the Leghorns, and best of all, with absolutely no comb or gill to freeze. They bear confinement well, are non-setters, and are are greatest winter layers known.

As a fancier's fowl they breed true. No breed excels them in beauty. I breed them dark and still preserve the mottle.

The value of a Houdan is far more than one for the sole and exclusive purpose of producing market eggs and meat with no desire for superior breeding blood and no thought or care for the breeding results. Such birds are yery valuable, when it comes to purchasing a blood foundation for future high quality and profit. One pair of potentially good Houdans is worth more money than any conceivable number of ordinary ones, and let me assure you that the potential good qualities that make up a Houdan's actual breeding value are not externally visible.—Amos E. Fulk in "The Feath-

KILLED LICE AND CHICKS.

A few years ago a neighbor had about 80 young chickens that were lousy and in order to be sure of killing the lice a mixture of sulphur, lard and kerosene oil was prepared and applied to the young chickens' heads with the result that the preparation killed both chickens and lice. A few days ago another neighbor put sulphur in lard for chicken lice. She was afraid to apply it direct to the young chicks but greased the hens under the wings that brooded 40 young chicks. Result, the preparation killed both the lice and the young chickens. An occasional light greasing with lard only on the heads of the young chicks will keep the head lice in check and a light greasing under the hens' wings will usually hold the lice that infest the bodies of the chickens in check. A too heavy application of lard will sometimes kill the young chicks.

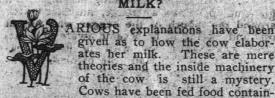
GAPES

To treat cases of gapes, says V. M. Cauch, in Commercial Poultry, take large or coarse feathers from adult fowls, strip off the web except at the tip end, dip into sweet oil which has been mixed a drop of turpentine to each

teaspoonful of the oil; hold the chicken firmly and push the oiled feather into the windpipe two inches or more, depending upon the size of the chicken. Twist the feather around a couple times, pinching the windpipe slightly, then draw it out. Repeat the operation in two or three days if necessary. The evening is a good time to do this, when you can have a strong light to throw on the work

AROUND THE FARM

WHERE DOES THE COW GET THE MILK?



given as to how the cow elaborates her milk. These are mere theories and the inside machinery of the cow is still a mystery. Cows have been fed food containing no fat elements, yet the cow goes on producing milk of the same quality as before. Then, again, some have fed food rich in fat to increase the percentage of fat in the milk, and no increase in fat production has followed.

Nature has given the cow a little "system" of her own and, after all, we are not much concerned as to how the milk comes as to the fact that it does come. Therefore, we will say the milk comes by the cow devoting her "energy" to working this little "system" that nature has implanted in her. A better understanding of the great amount of energy a cow devotes to the production of milk and the great tax it must be upon her system should give the dairyman more light upon the importance of the care and feeding of the cow.

We have become so used to the cow producing milk that we take it as a matter of We do not stop to consider what a wonderful, great producer of food the milk cow is, and what a marvellous amount of energy she devotes for the benefit of mankind. We have begun to call a cow that produces only 3,000 lbs. of milk yearly a "robber cow." Judging her in comparison with others her production seems low. But why is it low? Simply because she may have no more energy to devote to the production of milk. A cow must have energy as well as ability to devote that energy to milk production. Do we stop to consider how much it taxes a cow's system to produce even 3,000 lbs. yearly? No; we figure that if the milk is worth \$1.00 per 100 lbs., and her feed will cost that, to say nothing of the labor, etc., then there is no profit. But, suppose we don't ask her to work in a "sweatshop," but figure her milk at \$2.00 a cwt., then she shows a good profit. But you say \$2.00 a cwt. is too much for her milk, the producer

cannot get that price. .Why should not the cow be credited with the food value of her milk? Scientists tell us that a quart of milk is of equal food value to a bound of beef. Then, if beef is worth 6c a lb. by the quarter, surely milk should be valued at

Granting that milk weighs to pounds to the gallon, which is sufficiently close for our purpose in this article, a cow giving 3,000 lbs. milk yearly, or 1,200 quarts, produces as much food as a fat ox that produces 1,200 lbs of beef: and she would do, it on a great deal less feed. It will be seen that if we allow the 3,000 lbs. a year cow the true value for the food she produces, she is no longer a "robber cow." to put it another way, she is being robbed by the public, made to work in a sweat shop, as it were. Such cows need a labor union to go on strike and get, a living wage for what they

It is far from our purpose in this article to defend the 3,000 a year cow, but to try to show what a great tax a milk cow really has to put upon her system, and what a great amount of energy she must have to devote to the work.

energy, as will be shown more clearly by considering the work of the milk producers. Cows have produced roo lbs. of milk a day, or 40 quarts. It be a mighty good steer that could produce 40 lbs. of beef a day. A cow has produced over 27, 000 lbs. milk in one year, 2,700 gallons or 10,-800 quarts. Think of a steer producing 10,-800 lbs. of beef

yearly. Do we stop to realize what we are taking

from the cows: 7,000 lbs. of milk yearly, 2,800 quarts of milk of equal food value to 2,800 lbs. of beef? Just realize what an unselfish, hard working animal the modern milk cow is. Do not such figures show clearly the importance of giving her the very best feed?

Under no possible conditions could we feed her anything like the amount of food she produces for mankind. She takes a small quantity of coarse food and turns it into a finer quality of food, suitable for the stomach of the most delicate child. Why, the man who says he has discovered the secret of turning the baser metals into gold is not in it in comparison with the humble, unassuming cow, who chews her cud placidly, whilst food that goes into her mouth is turning and turning, revolving and twisting, furnishing herself with susten-ance and finally giving up to the dairyman or dairymaid (or calf) the very finest of food.

We talk of feeding a cow for milk, but when we consider what a great increase in value the milk is over the food consumed we must look further for an explanation of the large milk flow. Could we expect a cow to turn the food she eats daily into milk when the cow is producing, say, 80 lbs. of milk a day, 32 quarts, equal in food value to 32 lbs. of beef, or into 12 or 15 times the same units of food as the beef animal could produce from about the same feed? Even granted that the cow is a more economical producer of food for the human race, we must look a little further and deeper for the reason why a cow is able to pro-

duce so greatly. It would be more correct, therefore, to say that the milk is derived from the energy possessed by the cow, and from her ability to devote her energy to milk production. We might say it is the feed she is given that produces this energy. But the feed a cow is given at the time the milk is taken has very little more influence upon her production than the feed she is given a considerable time previous. A cow would go on producing milk after freshening, or, even while milking if we fed her nothing at all for some days. This is made possible owing to the motherly instinct implanted in her which induces her to give milk for her young while life lasts.-Canadian

DAIRY NOTES

Some folks object to coloring butter, but if the average butter were sent to market without a little coloring, it would not find a sale at half If we want cows to do greater work, we must its value, no matter how perfect it might be in

other respects. Butter should be colored to suit the person, or the market, for which it is intended. In no case, however, should it be given a deeper color than is given it when the cow is on grass, supplemented with enough grains and concentrates to properly balance the

1 PANCY

Never use coarse salt in salting butter intended for market. It will be impossible to properly distribute the salt through the butter, and if the distribution is not perfect the butter can never command anything like a respectable price on the market. Most dairy experts advise salting the butter in the churn when it is in the granular form; however, excellent results are obtained by salting when the working is

A dairyman has this to say in regard to salting butter: "Take the butter from out of the churn, drain and press out a part of the water on the worker, then weigh and salt one ounce to the pound and work enough to get the salt evenly incorporated. Some more water or brine will run off in the working and leave the butter salted about right. In this way it will be found that one churning will be salted very nearly like every other churning."

PRICKS IN SHOEING.

This form of injury to the horse's foot is of fairly common occurrence, and the shoes cannot always be blamed for it. The predispos-ing causes, writes a noted English veterinarian, are very thin walls, irregularity in the thickness of the wall, rolled-in heels, old nails left in the hoof, coarsely-punched and badly-directed nail holes. The symptoms vary considerably, the animal may show lameness im-mediately after the accident and stand holding up the injured foot, or show signs of un-easiness by pawing, but, on the contrary, a fortnight or three weeks may elapse before lameness appears, often quite suddenly. In these cases the nail has probably only been driven close to the sensitive laminae, causing pressure, followed by inflammation and sup-puration. In bad cases when suppuration is established there is marked lameness, the animal hardly touching the ground with its foot. When the puncture is on the inside wall, the horse tries to go on the outside of his foot, and

Treatment.—If an animal is known to be

pricked at time of shoeing, and the smith runs some antiseptic into the nail hole—creosote, carbolic, or any other dressing—nine times out of ten no trouble follows. The first thing to do is to remove the shoe and test the foot with the object of locating the injury. In doing this one sometimes finds that if there is a strong wall and sole the animal will not wince when pressed with the pincers, unless a deep grip of the hoof is taken, especially with a deep nail. At other times it is difficult to locate the seat of suppuration, as the whole foot seems to share in the tenderness. The nail holes on either side of the foot and at the toe must be cleaned out, and their depth observed, and any evidence of moisture. The best searchers are these where the handle is as straight as possible and the point fine; double-edged searchers of various widths are extremely useful for running up the side of a wall when following nails for diagnostic pur-poses. Once the nail is discovered, it should be followed and thoroughly bottomed, and any discharges that may have formed liberated. In paring a foot we must look carefully for evidence of what is called a drawn nail. The shoer drives the nall so far and finds that he has jagged the horse, or "beefed" him, as he calls it, and then he withdraws the nail. On examining the holes in the foot one finds probably that none of them are very high, but on paring out we find the mark of a deep-drawn nail, inside the driven nail, or where a nail has been left out altogether, and this is often the cause of the trouble. Hot antiseptic baths and poultices complete all the treatment that is necessary in the great majority of cases, and once the inflammation and accompanying tenderness have passed off, the shoe is put on with an antiseptic dressing and leather sole.

TABLE CHERRES

PACKED READY FOR MARKET

FRUIT GROWING NEAR VICTORIA.

That Victoria is the centre of a magnificent fruit growing district is well demonstrated by the accompanying illustrations. The Black Lamberts were grown by E. B. Shaw, South Saanich. They were not subjected to any special method of cultivation, and produced on a tree of medium size, grown in the sod, with-out irrigation, which produced over one hundred pounds of first class dessert cherries this

The Bing cherries were grown on the farm of Mr. Haigh, Royal Oak. They are of exceptionally large size, which is due to the fact that the clusters were thinned out before the



Responsibility and Privileges of Citizenship

OR a quarter of a century past the members of Whitby Grange have met together annually for the purpose of enjoying a pleasant outing in the form of a picnic or garden party. The event of this year took place on Wednesday last on the lake shore, says the Toronto Weekly Sun in a recent issue. In addition to the members of the local grange, there were present visitors from Kinsale and Columbus Grange and a number of others not identified with the

The principal feature of the afternoon was an address by E. C. Drury, lecturer of the Dominion Grange, on the privileges of Canadian citizenship and the responsibilities going therewith. The main points made by Mr. Drury may be thus summarized:

within the last fifty years the first perfect system of democracy has been established. For the first time man, because he is a man, has been given a share in the governing of his country. In no country has this privilege been so fully accorded as in Canada. Each man in this country has a share in governing the state -each citizen is a sovereign. Natural conditions add to the advantages going with citizen-ship. We have a population hand-picked from Europe, made up of those who possessed the courage and endurance necessary to enable our forefathers to overcome the physical difficulties inseparable from creating homes in a virgin forest. We have in forest, field and mine resources without parallel. We also have as a they have in the United States, a race question

The privileges so conferred convey with them duties and obligations which cannot be escaped. If these duties and responsibilities are appreciated to the full there will be realized in this country the dream of the best minds of humanity. If we fail in realization, the blessings which have been secured for us by those who have gone, will be lost and the last state will be worse than the first.

If we are to make the most of the opportunities open to us several things must be guarded against. The first of these is materialism. Wealth alone has never made a nation great and wealth, unless assisted by moral qualities, cannot make a great nation of this

Corruption and self-seeking in public affairs must also be guarded against. No matter to which party we belong, or whether we stand independent of the two great parties, it is the bounden duty of each good citizen to guard against corruption and the disposition to use the machinery of government for personal gain. Let those who belong to one party begin work by cleansing at home. This is a duty which devolves in a special sense upon farmers, because, drawing their sustenance from the soil as they do, they are attached to the land in which they live as no other class is.

The greatest evil of all against which we must be on guard is indifference. Too many men take their opinions ready made, because they are too lazy to think clearly for themselves. With a reading, thinking citizenship, our councountry youth on our side, and we have not, as try would be safe; it will never be safe until we have such. It is said that in the United States one per cent of the people own one-half the

wealth of the country. A few men own more than is good either for themselves or the na-tion, while many have too little. How has this state of affairs been brought about? Largely through the indifference of the masses, which has resulted in allowing a few to exploit the national resources for personal benefit. We have lately been developing a millionaire class in this country as well. How has this class been created? By the giving of bounties, bonuses, and railway subs

Another means by which we are creating an extremely wealthy class is through the tariff. Politicians tell us that the tariff is out of politics, and it is well this is so, because we are more likely to look at that question through clear seeing eyes under such conditions than if we were blinded by party prejudice. From a sys-tem of protection farmers have absolutely nothing to gain. We are in the one remaining country in which are vast unexploited agricultural resources. We will produce a surplus of foodstuffs for export longer than any other country. That being so, no matter what tariff may be imposed against agricultural imports coming into Canada, it cannot increase the price of that which the farmer has to sell. It is different in the case of the manufacturer. In addition to the goods manufactured at home, we import very largely from abroad, and the duty upon imported goods not only adds to the price at which the imports are sold, but enables the home manufacturer to bring his price up to a corresponding level. Few realize the extent of the burden protection imposes upon consumers, and more particularly upon farmers. We protest against the increasing expenditures

by government, and justly so, but we are pay- than ever before, and still the rural population ing in excess profits, owing to the existence of a protective tariff, one hundred and seventy million dollars a year (\$28 per head), or a good deal more than the cost of carrying on the Dominion government. Farmers pay not only their share of this, but in many cases they pay that of professional men as well; and, in addition to all this, they are forced to pay their hired help wages made unduly high by reason of competition created by bounty-aided and tariff-fed industries.

Take the woollen industry as a case in point. In 1906 there were 129 woollen factories in this country; the capital invested amounted to \$6,938,683; the value of product was \$5,764,600, of which \$67,968 worth was exported, leaving \$5,696,632 for home consumption. Our imports of woollens were largely in excess of the total amount manufactured in Canada. Thus the tariff of thirty per cent on imported woollen goods enabled the home manufacturer to charge that amount in excess of fair market value for nearly five and three-quarter million dollars worth of woollens sold by him to the Canadian consumer. The excess of price on home-made woollens, due to the existence of this thirty per cent tariff, amounted to \$1,708,089, while the wage bill was only \$1,190,000. The excess of profit, due to the tariff, was \$518,000 more than the wages paid. And still woollen manufac-turers demand an increase to fifty per cent in the tariff enjoyed by them.

What is the result of this policy? There are two results. Despite the application of machinery to farm labor, farmers could employ more men on a given number of acres today

of Canada has decreased by 50,000 in ten years That is one result of protection. Another is that we are, in this country, as in the United States, creating a class of people who have more wealth than is good for them, a class such as in Pennsylvania produced a Thaw.

I have a different ideal for this country from that set up by those responsible for the policy of protection. My ideal is a country in which the agricultural resources are properly utilized and in which urban industries, suited to our conditions, develop as a natural consequence. Canada is at the crossroads. Along which line is our national course to be directed?

DEPRESSION IN IRELAND.

Joseph Tatlow, railway manager, at a sitting of the Viceregal Commission on Irish Railways in Dublin, painted an exceedingly gloomy picture of declining Ireland. He referred to the dearth of great industries and to the declining population.

He said that in the fifteen years from 1891 to 1906 the population had decreased to the extent of 292,370, or 6.25 per cent, while during the same period the population of England and Wales had increased by 5,461,197, or 18.17 per cent, and Scotland had increased by 689,825 or 17.09 per cent.

But with reference to industries Mr. Tatlow was able to hold out the hope that they were likely to improve. The milling trade was increasing in a marked degree and there were great possibilities also in the Irish timber

Civilization In Danger

Very remarkable and thought-provok-ing article, entitled "Civilization in Danger," appears in the July issue of the always-interesting "Hibbert Journal." It is by M. Rene-L. Gerard an "avocat a la Cour d'Appel, Liege."

If Liege has many more philosophers of the same kind she is fortunate.

His object is to point out what he calls "the gradual disappearance of human in-equalities," and the possible consequences. These consequences are indicated in the title of his article, "Civilization in Danger," or, as he puts it elsewhere, "There is reason to fear that the process of social levelling may have for its result a state of universal mediocrity; and this would mean the ruin of our civiliza-

M. Gerard first points out how striking have been the changes in Social Uniformity. "Hardly fifty years ago civilized humanity," he says, "was composed of a certain number of groups that were easily recognized and possessed strongly-marked characteristics. Within the limits of every community the various social classes, sharply differentiated from one another and clearly subordinated in their ranks, mingled but little, and were kept apart by their mode of life, education, and even

Today, however, "a stranger arriving in Europe for the first time would surely be unable to distinguish among the crowds which throng our streets on Sunday, masters from servants, rulers from ruled. classes of society are clothed indiscriminately in garments of one type, and even in the remoter country districts, where until recently the costumes of the past still survived, the uniform dress of the modern man has reduced originality and diversity to the rank of a souvenir."

"In another direction the low price of manufactures makes it possible to introduce even into poor homes almost all the articles of furniture formerly reserved for the houses of the privileged classes." So with amuse-ments. "Man has become impersonal. The man whom we are going to meet round the next turning is no longer soldier, magistrate, artisan, but quite simply the man of today."

So in the Intellectual Sphere: "Go back a century and a half, and you find that instruction was reserved for a select few. The possession of knowlege is no longer a mark of superiority. Henceforth it is the possession, if not of all, at least of most. Education, having ceased to be mark of superiority, has ceased also to be a weapon in the daily struggle for existence. The state of not being ignorant, or even that of possessing a moderate endowment of general knowledge, is a minor advantage in the gaining of a livelihood. It avails no longer to be acquainted with many things; it is more advantageous to know only one, but to know it thoroughly, and to concentrate upon it. In other words, specialization is necessary.

"Specialization arises on the one hand from the new extension of human knowledge and on the other from the needs of the economic struggle. Not only are our brains hopelessly apable of absorbing the accumulated gains of science, but the necessity of remunerative work prevents even those who desire to do so from paying attention to that which lies outside the particular business by which they live. Specialization, therefore, will increase in exact proportion to the further growth of human knowledge."

"As instruction spreads culture diminishes The cultivated man is disappearing. In plutocracy.

oportion as the individual develops along the path he has chosen as the means to his end the level of general knowledge descends through sheer want of opportunity. Henceforth culture is like a luxury.

"Even the graduates of universities outside their own subject are often deficient in intellectual curiosity and the power of com-prehension. And for this reason they, like their servants and the neighboring shop-keepers, are slaves to their daily paper."

So M. Gerard concludes that, "alongside of the levelling process in things material, our age is producing an intellectual uniformity by substituting an instruction freely distributed among all in place of the culture reserved for

The most serious contention the writer makes is his third-that there is a moral uniformity, and that a low one. The others, perhaps, are not serious by themselves, but accompanied by a low morality the situation is greatly altered.

"It is good indeed to love life and the whole of life. . . For the crowd the idea of happiness never extends beyond a limited circle of immediate and tangible satisfactions which can be bought with money. . .. Success under its most brutal form, which is monetary success, has almost become the exclusive object of universal deavor. . . It is the first time in history that utilitarianism has transformed itself into a dogma and become dominant everywhere. Utilitarian interests rule even the olitics of nations.

"Utilitarian interests are on the eve of causing all that lies beyond them to be forgotten. In the collective life the principal elements which comprise the greatness of a people, which uphold the level of its civilizan, and confer value on its intellectual and artistic work are being neglected. In the individual life nobody troubles to ask himself whether, in a civilization turned exclusively n the direction of wealth, there remains any longer a place for art or beauty, or even for iness. Men deliberately forget that the gratification of material wants does not achieve the happiness of a being who is really civilized, and that the Greeks, who held the first place among the peoples for intelli-gence and for the art, were probably also the happiest of them all."

M. Gerard declares that while "the levelling of society is especially evident in the slow ascent of the masses to better conditions in moral and intellectual respects; the contrary, it is being realized by the lowering of the elite to a level with all the rest."

"To offer resistance to the general tendency would be, indeed, the task of an aristocracy, since disinterested thought is a luxury, and because, further, the leisure and freedom of mind which material independence confers are almost indispensable for its cultivation. Under the influence of this levelling process the so-called governing classes have ceased to be higher classes. They seem to have re-nounced the speech which becomes an elite in order that they may follow the example of the crowd. Since the crowd has become the dominant social power, the attitude of these classes towards it may be summed up in two words—Abdication and Toadyism.

"If the social uniformity towards which we are advancing with even swifter steps should one day be fully aftained, it will owe its realization to the suicide of the old aristocracies. The highest class today is a mere

The consequence of all this, says M. Gerard, is "the possible disappearance, after a relatively short interval, of every kind of social superiority. Indeed, a governing class never abuses itself with impunity: an aristocracy whose sole superiority to the masses which it professes to lead is that of money is doom-

In discussing "means of defence" against a hurtful uniformity, M. Gerard insists that "it is essential to preserve an aristocracy. But in order to survive the aristocracy of the future must support its claims on superiority of talent and of character rather than on the privilege of birth or on money. It must deliberately endeavor to be, before all else, an aristocracy of the intellect."

"The aristocracy of the intellect exists already, but it lacks cohesion and is unconscious of the necessity of fighting to avoid being submerged by the democratic flood. It fails to see that the prerogatives of talent and merit, being left undefended, are slowly approaching the verge of extinction. It is not too late to establish a strong combination of forces in opposition to universal mediocrity. In this endeavor the help of writers and artists would be essential, but upon one condition—they must be men of culture rather than specialists. . . The aristocracy of the future, if it would survive, must be an

aristocracy of feeling and of manners as much as, and more than, an aristocracy of intellect. "The aristocracy of the intellect, artists, women-such are the forces which may combine for the defence of the menaced culture of mankind. The time has not yet come to despair of the future of civilization. Art and beauty, which constitute its essence, have still too many lovers to be regarded as the objects of a fatal threat. None the less, we need to be on our guard, for the perils here indicated are very real, and they increase from

day to day. 'Public Opinion" would be delighted to act as the journal of such an aristocracy as M. Gerard foreshadows.

AS BAD AS OUR DOUKHOBORS

Every man's hand is against a band Macedonian gypsies who have unfortunately become wedged in between three countries, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, in that curious neutral territory named Moresnet, a corner which was forgotten in the general European rearrangement after Napoleon's down-

Frontier guards of three nationalities sur-round the place, with orders to prevent the party at any cost from passing on to other ground. The gypsies' case has become the subect of diplomatic negotiations between Germany and Turkey, but as anything connected with Macedonia spells delay, the unhappy wanderers would have been long ago starved to death had not some charitable souls provided them with bread.

Officially no one may give them sustenance, and their condition last week was pitable. They speak nothing but their native language and are believed to be intending emigrants to America, but were deceived by unulous agents and are now trying to make their way back to their native country.

WHY SHE MOURNED.

Mr. Browne—"I regret to say, dear, that—er—concerning that birthday gift I promised you—er—diamonds are up in price now, higher than I can afford."

Mrs. Browne—"I'm so sorry, dear."
Mr. Browne—"Yes, it is disappointing—"
Mrs. Browne—"Yes, it's too bad that you'll have to pay more than you can afford."

Japan's Eye Is on China

HE Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows: A member of the French military commission now in Japan has just written an interesting letter to-his friend, M. Stephin Lausanne, editor in chief of the Matin concerning the possibility, or rather what he choses to believe the imp bility of a war between that country and the United States. The letter was written in response to a statement by Mr. Lausanne that there are still many well-informed people in Europe who think that such a conflict is im-

The officer in question points out that in the first place the Japanese are the least impulsive people in the world, and that such a thing as public opinion does not exist. in the Mikado's Empire. War would only be decided upon by the thinkers at the head of the govment, and as they have everything to lose to gain by an American war, it is incredible that they should ever undertake such an adventure. After pointing out the impossibility of Japan's carrying on a successful naval campaign against the Pacific littoral of the United States, the officer goes on to show that the highest success the Japanese could hope for would be the acquisition of the Phil-

He continues: "I can affirm absolutely that the Japanese at this jupneture are giving no more thought to the Philippines than they are to our own colony of Indo-China. I say 'at this juncture,' because it is absolutely sure that if nothing hinders the development of Japan, Europeans will be driven completely from Asiatic territory, where, following America's example a new Monroe Doctrine will be en-

"But all that is for the very distant future, and the Japanese, like the yellow race in general, disdain the question of time, and are not inclined to rush at things headlong. The Japanese do not want the Philippines for several reasons. In the first place, they are engaged in the colonization of Formosa, which is far from being completed. Formosa is still making heavy draughts on men and money. Japan is also working hard at the colonization of Corea and Manchuria, a work of vital interest, likewise requiring men and money. The Philippines would be a harder proposition still. The apanese would not know what to do with them, and they are willing to let rich Americans go ahead spending their millions in improvements.

No, Japan's zone of action is China. in Japan are convinced that there alone lie her ambitions. The Japanese wish at any price to be the leaders of Asia. To achieve this end, one thing is obviously necessary, the mastery of China. This being so, the most dangerous enemy of Japan today is Russia. The Japanese are perfectly aware that so vast a country as Russia is not seriously stricken, not even by such a war as the last one. The Japanese know that Russia develops automatically in the direction of Asia, and that her invasion of China is inevitable.

That is why, while we speak of the "yellow peril," Japanese orators speak of the "white peril." That is why they are arming China, helping to train her growing army. They count on China to help them some day to repulse the Russian invaders, knowing that for an indefinite period China, herself, will never, single-handed, be a serious military rival. All this being so, you can count upon it that Japan is much more concerned in the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian than she is in the arrival of the American fleet.

And then you should never forget that a war with the United States would mean Japan's ruin. There would be no indemnity. that is obvious. The cost of operations in such a war would be terrific. Commerce with the United States would be at the same time be annihilated. This commerce is Japan's most important branch of trade. The United States both for exports and imports, is at the head of the list. Japan is still in her economic

As for the immigration question, the Japanese government asks nothing better than to deter its surplus population from going to America and to send it into Korea, Manchuria and China instead. To conclude, Japan wants no war just now with any one. But when she does fight, the battlefield will once again be in Asia."

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA A CENTURY AGO.

Peter the Great pulled up traditional Russian society by the roots, dug out all her timehonored institutions, and so shook up his subjects that on his death, his vast and much expanded empire was left in considerable confusion. He did not leave it, however, without a fixed system of government. On the contrary, he created and handed down to posterity the "Tchinovnik" and the bureaucratic system. Having taken care to make anything like a reaction impossible, Peter I. bequeathed to his people an alien system of administration ill adapted to their circumstances. The inherited religion of his country, the marriage customs, and the national morality he undermined if he did not destroy. The native aristocracy, never very powerful, he reduced to a state of impotence, and he entrusted all power to the officials he had himself appointed, who were

for the most part foreigners. Thus it came to pass that for more than a generation after the death of Peter the Great the country was governed by foreign adventurers, who pandered to the passions and vices of their sovereigns and enriched themselves at the expense of the unfortunate people. These adventures, who were real rulers of the conntry, perfected the bureaucratic system which Peter I. had introduced and forged it into a chain with which to keep the nation in bondage. While a few rich nobles and high officials led lives of self-indulgence in St. Petersburg and Moscow and squandered money right and left, the bulk of the population were in a state of abject poverty. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants were seris of so-called country gentlemen, whose own condition was scarcely more enviable than that of the peasant; moreover, famine and pestilence stalked through the land. The life of the country gentleman himself left, as we have intimated, much to be desired. His position had become anomalous. Unless he formed part of the bureaucratic system and had his place in some link in the of-ficial chain he had neither rank nor influence, neither duties nor rights. Even his person was not sacred; his only safeguard against extortion and persecution was his distance from the supreme government. His life was empty in the extreme; and interests were denied him. No feudal traditions assigned to him his proper duties and priveleges; no local assemblies were tolerated nor was his economic position brilliant, although his power over his serfs was practically unlimited, and in the majority of cases his estates formed a self-contained kingdom,-from which he derived nearly all his requirements without the aid of the extraneous world. These requirements, however, were on the average extremely primitive and limited.

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know of no place to mention right bour. Possibly my very best day been spent in th some of the best and gun. After of a few years I my going down get any shooting, tically extermina ate and rather rumors concernir ties of any count the scenes of my must assert that I the deer were the haps quite so plen the willow grous plentiful as before the wing and as c from a thicket of the side of a stee dog from their re or rocks or under roots drawing a s narrow crack in th

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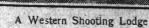
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SOOKE HARBOR, B.C. AGOODPLACE FOR ALLROUND SPORT





been spent in that district and I have had

some of the best of sport there with both rod and gun. After an absence from the country

of a few years I was told that it was no good

my going down there any longer expecting to

get any shooting, as the game had been prac-

tically exterminated; being however, obstinate and rather inclined to disbelieve general

rumors concerning the game-bearing possibili-

ties of any country, I persisted in re-visiting

the scenes of my former triumphs, and really

must assert that I found very little difference;

the deer were there, the fish were there, the

grouse were there, the blue grouse not per-

haps quite so plentiful as in former years, but

the willow grouse at the right time just as

plentiful as before, and also just as quick on

the wing and as difficult to hit, as they darted

from a thicket or dropped like bullets down the side of a steep bluff when started by the

dog from their resting place on a little ledge

or rocks or under some stunted fir with its

roots drawing a scanty nourishment, from a

sport to a man with plenty of physical en-

durance to enable him to get through a long

ever and anon, unless he knows the country

very well, and can pick his way with great

accuracy he will have to fight his way through

a patch of salal and cedar scrub that will be

apt to try the patience of a tenderfoot. The

value of the quail to the sportsmen of the

island is apt, I think to be underestimated: I

consider them to be a most valuable asset in-

deed to the sport-loving public of the coast. The man who can show a big bag of quail has

a good deal more to be proud of than the man

who comes back to town after the opening

days of the season loaded down with a num-

ber of young blue grouse. The skill required

to make a bag of blues in a country where they

are fairly plentiful is not by any means the highest known to users of the shotgun,

though the most sporting bird to shoot that

we have hereabouts in my opinion, and that

of a good many other sportsmen that I know.

is the willow grouse, to use the name by which

this bird is best known among local sportsmen;

that is of course, in country where they can

be fairly got at to shoot on the wing; there

are districts in British Columbia where it is

practically impossible to get any wing shoot-

ing at these birds at all in spite of the fact

that they are fairly numerous, but here their

habits seem different to what they are in

other districts and the country is more suited

to allow of shooting them on the wing, and also

they do not seem to be quite so apt to tree at

the slightest provocation, as I have generally

found them to do on the mainland coast and

in the Kootenays. Sooke harbor is one of the best districts I have ever been in for willow

grouse in the right season, mark well, in the right season, as I have generally made my

best bag of these birds when the majority of

hunters have seemed to have transferred their

attention entirely from the grouse tribe to

the pheasants and the waterfowl in November

and December. Early in the shooting season

the bag will contain many more blues than

willows, which stick closely to the deep

thickets that the hot perspiring sportsman

tries to steer clear of, but wait a bit till the

leaves have fallen and there is a bite of win-

ter in the air; then climb up above the lower-

lying land and keep a close lookout as you

come to the little mossy knolls and rocky

hills, and, if you have a quick eye and as quick

a hand, you will make a good bag of these birds, the best to shoot and almost the best

to eat of any of our game birds. I say almost,

as to my way of thinking the mountain quail

carries off first honors for delicacy of flavor

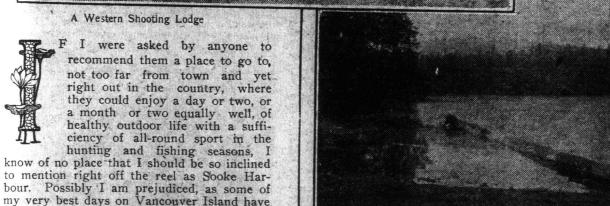
and general toothsomeness, though it has to

yield first place to the willow grouse for sport.

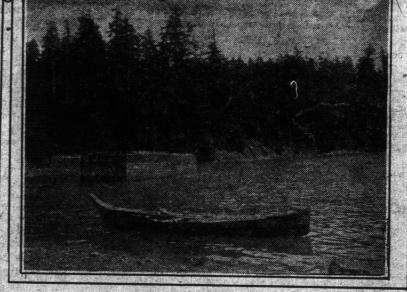
The man who goes to the hills round the sides

and upper end of Sooke harbor in the late fall

narrow crack in the solid rock.



A Bay at Sooke



Lobster Cages at Sooke Harbor

empty-handed can blame his dog or his gun or his own poor skill, but cannot blame the country for the lack of birds, and can always rely on seeing a good number of quail of both varieties, and, if he cares for the hard labor inseparable from deer-shooting, he should be able to indulge in this peculiarity to his heart's content. The first three days that I hunted in this district last year, I could have shot a deer each time, but as I did so the first time, my thirst for this kind of blood was assuaged long before, I had brought the meat to the larder, and on subsequent occasions I was quite content to let the chance of slaugh-

So much for the sort of sport that can be had on land, except to mention that there is always a chance, though not a very frequent one, of running across a black bear or an occasional panther, though down towards Otter The quail are as numerous as ever, indeed point and the sheep ranches is a more likely think more so, and afford the very best of country for these latter.

For the "wet-bobs" there is plenty of sport both on and in the water; about December, or day in a fairly stiff country, where the hills are apt to be steep and the rocks hard, and where earlier if there is any rough weather, the ducks begin to come in, and when they come it is not by twos and threes by any means. Sooke spit is famous for the sport it affords with ducks and it is one of the best places on the southern end of the island for brant. There are three little bays along the shore of the harbor separated from the main sheet of water each by a narrow neck. By landing at the entrance of any one of these bays and sending the boat inside to "scare up" the fowl, there will be ample opportunity to heat the barrels, and there will be no tedious waiting. On a rough day all that is necessary is to land and take up one's position at the entrance of the bay and fire one shot, and then you can blaze away until your ammunition is exhausted, and, if some of the birds killed are fishy, they need not be wasted, as the Indians of the vicinity rather prefer a fish flavor to their wild fowl course; as they say the white man likes to eat fish and the white man likes to eat ducks, so does the Indian, but the white man does not like his ducks to taste of fish, which is very inconsistent of him, the Indian is more sensible; he likes the flavor of salmon at any time even when he is eating duck.

As for trout, the Sooke river is famous for the size of the sea trout that run up it, but like all the other rivers of the coast it depends for its stock of fish on the runs from the sea, so that the angler who may be so unfortunate as to just miss a run must not put down all the residents of the district as disciples of Ananias when they tell him of the numerous monsters that have been caught just before his arrival; unless his luck is very bad indeed he will probably make the acquaintance of some of them with a little perseverance,

The creek at the head of the harbor yields hundreds of succulent little trout every year, while, as to salmon-trolling, the water just outside the entrance to the harbor can hardly be beaten anywhere on the coast. Fishing with a handline for the purpose of providing a farmer friend with a supply of fish to salt for the winter, I have caught as many as twenty-two salmon in an hour-and-a-half, fish that would average about nine pounds in

Being some miles from the railroad the country round the head of Sooke harbor does not come in for such a severe raking-over as some of the other districts further from town by the army of Sunday sportsmen, and, as stated above, still holds a very fair amount of all kinds of small game, and, even without this recommendation, would always be a most charming resort for the Nature-lover with a week or two to spare in the woods and on the water.

The distance to the head of Sooke harbor in search of willow grouse and returns by road from Victoria is about sixteen miles, many years to come.

and the roads are good, though a trifle hilly in places; it is a trip that can be made on a bicycle in about two hours and a half without undue scorching, and affords a delightful drive behind a good horse or in an automobile.

By sea to the mouth of the harbor is about twenty miles, more or less, but it is well to study the tide-table before starting, as the tidal current from Race rocks on is a swift one and the set of the tide will make a very considerable difference in one's rate of progression. All the way after reaching the Race is excellent trolling water, and, if a sharp lookout is kept the deer can often be spotted feeding close to the water's edge.

Sooke harbor itself is a magnificent sheet of enclosed water and will afford encless delight to the man who loves to leaf a light to the

light to the man who loves to loaf a little in a boat or canoe.

The scenery is relieved from monotonous majesty by the green fields of the farms dotted along its shores, and take it all in all, Sooke harbor is about as nice a place as one could wish for to spend a holiday away from city life and yet within easy call of home.

IN NEAR-BY WOODS AND WATERS

I have not heard of very much doing lately local sportsmen, the weather has been little too warm for very successful fly-fishing in the day time, though some good fish have been taken, notably in Sooke river, by anglers who were able to fish in the late evening. The grasshopper season is in full swing now, which it is whispered accounts for the recent demise of some beauties from

Two sportsmen, who gave the fish a rest for a while and took out their shotguns, are reported to have made great bags of wild pigeon at Koksilah and to have found the birds give good sporting shots. Fifty-six to two guns should be good enough.

Everyone that I have spoken to is pleased that the government has closed the grouse season until October, and most seem confident that it will have a good effect in staying the too rapid extermination of the much-prized "blue." It may be advisable to open the deer season as usual in September in the interests of the farmers, who are entitled to the utmost consideration from all sportsmen, seeing the cheerful and hospitable way in which as a rule they treat any sportsman visiting their dis-tricts, and, if they want deer to be shot in September there should be no objection; but it would be an excellent thing if they could see their way to make it illegal to hunt with shotguns during September. Deer are easy enough to shoot with a rifle in all conscience, and the boys and youths who will probably go in search of them with shotguns would then be spared the temptation of letting fly at one of those shots that one always sees when one has not got a shotgun or the birds are out of season. It would also tend to diminish the number of poor brutes which get away with a more or less heavy percentage of a twelve-bore's charge of shot buried in their flesh. It is positively revolting to hear sometimes the accounts of "sports" who have "let him have it with both barrels" but have come home with nothing to show, and with no remorse for the most unsportsmanlike act of wounding with only a very meagre chance of killing.

After seeing the army of hunters which swept the country between Goldstream and Shawnigan last season in search of grouse, it is simply marvelous to see how many birds there are in this district again this year. It goes to show that, if only the blues are given a fair show, there will be good shooting for

This would be an excellent district in which to make a game sanctuary if it could be done. The grouse breed there in great numbers and a stretch of a mile or two bounded by the railway on one side and the shore of Saanich Arm on the other could be very easily watched and patrolled by a game warden and would serve as an excellent preserve and breeding ground to serve the surrounding neighborhood.

There has been some discussion going on lately among those interested more than a fittle in seeing our trout protected to the ut-most by allegations that the salmon traps are responsible for the destruction of large numbers of these fish. Sea trout attain a size fully equal to the average sockeye, and when a small mesh is used in the purse or net which is used to lift the catch of the trap it inevitably follows that large numbers of under-sized fish must be destroyed, particularly when, as is stated, on the lift being made, there is no chance of returning any fish to the water alive, they being invariably killed by their own struggles in the crush. The question has been brought into prominence by the action of professional fishermen, who allege that the trap-owners honor the law of a weekly close season more in the breach than the observance; in making their complaint the question of the destruction of trout came up, and it certainly does seem a great shame, if what is alleged is true, that there is no way of preventing these up-to-date commercial methods of salmon capture from wreaking havoc among the trout, which should by all means possible be preserved for purposes of sport. It is up to the government which licenses traps to do all in their power to see that the laws relating to the use of them should be rigidly adhered to, in every particular.

To bring fish home in good condition in the hot weather try wrapping them up singly in wet flannel, this is a wrinkle worth knowing. When distributing them among your friends the straw envelopes used for covering bottles will be found a neat and satisfactory way of packing them, to every fish an envelope and to the big ones two each.

"Rod and Gun" for August will be found to contain quite a lot of special interest to the British Columbia sportsmen, there being several good articles dealing with sport in this part of the Dominion. An enthusiastic cyclist tells of a tour awheel through British Columbia, not the mountainous districts be it well understood. A typical little sample of British understood. A typical little sample of British Columbia scenery is described and illustrated in a short article entitled "A Fine British ish Columbia Falls," to wit Wilson creek falls near New Denver; while "The Delights of Fishing in the Kootenay, B. C." recalls many an excellent day spent on these most delightful and well-stocked waters. The writer is anonymous, but he has done his work well, and given an excellent and truthful account of the sport that can be obtained among the glorious Kootenay as I can vouch for from personal experience. All hunters who know these animals will

be interested in reading the account of the birth of the first Rocky Mountain goat ever bred in captivity. This animal is one of great interest to naturalists, and, although very common in parts of B. C. has always been found difficult to keep alive in captivity. The London Zoo had only one of the species when last I was there, and I remember a hunter friend of the Squamish valley making great efforts to procure one of the opposite sex to sell the Zoo; he succeeded in capturing several, but they all died except one up to the time that I last saw him; what happened to that one I never heard.

SHOOTING SEASON WILL OPEN OCTOBER 1

Appended is a copy of the proclamation in the Gazette by which the opening of the shoot-ing season is postponed until October I. Sportsmen should note that not only grouse are included in its provisions, but also ducks of all kinds and geese:

[L.S.] GORDON HUNTER,

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. EDWARD the SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To all to whom these presents shall come .-

Greeting. A PROCLAMATION.

W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General.

Whereas by section 6 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," as re-enacted by section 19 of the "Game Protection Act Amendment Act, 1905," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by Proclamation to be published in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, to declare a close season for the birds mentioned in Schedule B to the "Game Protection Act, 1898," or any amendment thereof, and also geese, in any portion of the Province, and for any period of time; and

Whereas Our Administrator, by and with the advice of His Executive Council, has been pleased to direct, by an Order in Council in that behalf, a close season on Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto for duck of all kinds, grouse of all kinds, and geese, between the 31st day of August, 1898, and the 30th day

of September, 1908, inclusive. Now Know Ye, therefore, that in pursuance thereof, We do hereby proclaim a close season on Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto for duck of all kinds, grouse of all kinds, and geese, between the 31st day of August, 1908, and the 30th day of September, 1908, in-

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed:

Witness the Honourable Gordon Hunter, Administrator of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this 23rd day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and in the eighth year of Our Reign. By Command.

HENRY ESSON YOUNG, Provincial Secretary.

AFTER BIG HORN IN THE ROCKIES

I was certainly anxious and excited, especially when they halted three hundred and fifty vards distant, and I saw they were all rams. I counted twenty of them. They were led by a kingly old monster who sprang upon a large rock, sniffed the air uneasily and looked behind

I was in a quandary, I had a beautiful muzzle rest on a limb, was seated with an elbow resting upon each knee, and was pretty certain I could hit that ram, but if I missed a standing shot it was certain I could not make a running shot afterward at that distance. I decided to wait and was rewarded by seeing the leader spring down and come directly toward me at a trot, followed pell mell by the rest of the band.
My heart fairly leaped into my throat as I shifted the rifle from the limb and waited for the time to fire. Nearer and nearer they came. gradually slackening their pace to a walk. Now was my time, and just as I shifted my rifle toward them a puff of wind wafted the scent of the Indians below to the leader, who sprang into the air as though shot and started off at a gallop. My first shot, fired hastily, kicked up the dust under him, and followed by the entire band he disappeared in the thick pines before I could even eject the empty shell. I sprang up and rushed around the pines to where the open slope stretched below me, just in time to see the band stop three hundred and fifty yards displant their allume into the tant and look back before their plunge into the gulch below. My last chance had come. Steadying myself as best I could, I held the gold bead on the shoulder of the leader and pressed the trigger. Instantly the sheep disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened up and swallowed them. Half dazed by the suddenness of it all, I ran forward to the ledge half blinded by the wind in my face, and there lay the grand old leader on his side, his eyes already glazed with death, his magnificent horns, fourteen and one-half inches, and more than a full circle, making me realize my hunt for the finest troph our country has to offer was over, and I was satisfied.—Forest and Stream.

MAMMOTH AND BISON IN ALASKA

A colecting expedition despatched last year by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington to Alaska has resulted in the discovery of some very fine remains of the mammoth and of the gigantic extinct bison, several of which have been placed in the U. S. National Museum. The largest bison head obtained, which belongs to the species (or race) known as Bos crassi-cornis, has a maximum horn span of 46in. (exclusive of the sheaths), while in a second head, referred to as B. alleni, in which the horn sheaths are retained, the span is 45in. As the horns are more curved in the second than in the first of these specimens, it is probable that those of the former are really the longer. The maximum horn width in the modern American bison is only 35in., or about three-quarters that of its extinct forerunners.—The Field.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

THE UNPUNCTUAL ONE



OUSEHOLD management is one thing on paper, another in practice, as every young house-mistress finds out; and who can regret that it is so? If there were any infallible formula for homemaking; what would the industrious gain, where would be the reward of ingenuity? It is in meeting her own special difficulties as they crop up in adapting fixed principles to individual needs, that the woman enters into her kingdom. It all seems so simple at first. The rules of the game are there in black and white for anyone who cares to buy a

of the game are there in black and white for anyone who cares to buy a book of rules set forth for household management. There are also rules for the conduct of servants, the up-bringing of babies; the keeping of accounts, but somehow the inevitable difficulty that is outside all rules will crop up and for it there is no provision in any available "vade mecum." There are many newly married couples, not perhaps more than a mile away from us. Can we not imagine each household with its own peculiar difficulty, incapable of solution by reference to manuals and mothers-in-law alike, beyond the fussy kindness of experienced friends defying even the combined light and leading of the Local-Club!

Mrs.*No. 1, let us say, can't find a suitable Chinaman, who will agree to inhabit that pokey little room off the wood shed. They have no better to offer on account of Mr. No. 1's mother, living with them, and the result is an irregular and straggling procession.

the result is an irregular and straggling procession of incompetents, the dregs of their calling who flit across the domestic horizon in the house, yet not of it—like slides in a magic-lantern.

Mrs. No. 2 is afflicted with a dyspeptic family. Nothing they can afford to pay for, agrees with any of them, and the poor woman in addition to exceeding her estimates for provisions week by week, runs up fearful bills at the chemists for tonics, and what not which have in the end to come out of her own dress allowance. dress allowance.

dress allowance.

At No. 3 the servant difficulty appears in yet another form. All friends and advisers agree that there is no more to be done than a healthy, willing young Chinaman could easily manage; but somehow the twenty-six, healthy, willing young Chinaman who have filled the responsible post of cook and house-boy to the establishment, in as many months, seem inclined to estimate their own powers more modestly. Mrs. No. 4 has perhaps the hardest lot of all. She is afflicted with an unpunctual husband. To what purpose does she sketch out elaborate time tables, when Mr. No. 4 instead of finishing breakfast at 8.30 as he is supposed to do obstinately refuses to begin shaving until half an hour after that time. How is it possible to keep the various tradesmen's books within the estimate when three dinners a week on an averpossible to keep the various tradesmen's books within the estimate when three dinners a week on an average are spoilt by being kept waiting, and have to be supplemented, or entirely re-constructed from the reserve cupboard? It is advisable from motives of economy to let out the kitchen fire on the two evenings a week when our Chinaman leaves early, but Mr. No. 4 never will remember to come home early to supper on these occasions, so the economy goes by the board. Nor are their outings more numerous or pleasant by reason of the too frequent alternatives of taking a cab, or missing the car, that is forced on them by this same unpunctuality. The poor wife spends hours every week waiting, losing a few minutes here, half an hour there, not caring to begin any serious task for fear of interruption and getting at the same time into that state of hervous irritability that unpunctuality invariably causes.

Mr. No. 4 is the best of men, and husbands, and withal the most tiresome. The servant is constantly out of temper by being kept late on afternoons out; visitors who have been pressed to wait a few minutes "as George cannot be kept much longer now" have in the end to be invited to a meal and Mrs. No. 4, herself the soul of punctuality, is fretted to a fiddle string and unless she takes the greatest care, runs the risk of getting wrinkled before the year is out. They had seats near us for the last concert of the season; the overture was well began before they ap-They had seats near us for the data to the season; the overture was well began before they appeared in the doorway, and between it and the next middle of the well filled row, leaving apologies, crushed toes, and forn lace behind them.

I felt sorry for Mrs. No. 4!

that unpunctuality invariably causes.

FASHION'S FANCIES

The difficulties of modern life with respect to rlothes are not to be lightly disregarded, and it certainly is no easy matter to have a frock which is entirely suitable to each, and every occasion. Of course, if one were to carry suitability and faddiness too far we should all have to take about as much lugage as the Ark would have held, and we should never be invited to the same house twice! Mercifully there is a medium to all things, and it always seems to me that we contribute most to the galety of things in general, when we wear clothes that are suitable and not easily spoilt, and which are no more costly than our purses can comfortably buy. can comfortably buy.

can comfortably buy.

I once went to a picnic, where a very well-to-do young woman showed fierce tantrums because the rain descended, and the floods came and spoilt a very lovely blue muslin frock elaborately inlet with rose, colored embroidery. It was very charming, but much too smart for the picnic among the ruins, to which everybody had driven over for miles round. The cotton frock contingent, who looked as smart as they could, were unharmed by the rain, and were quite resigned, knowing that the washtub would remove all blemishes from their practical toilets.

It is almost too late in the day to extol shantung

signed, knowing that the washth would remove all blemishes from their practical tollets.

It is almost too late in the day to extol shantung as a reliable friend for the summer frock. It is true that there are some cheap and common makes exploited here and there, which should be avoided at all hazards; for they are not made of pure silk, and they consequently crumple and look tawdry very soon, but the good qualities are absolutely to be trusted, and this silk looks quite as nice when used as a plain coat, and skirt as it does for an elaborate lace inlet afternoon gown. The summer sales which are now in full swing are generally associated in our minds with remnants and wonderful reductions in the way of clothes, and hats, but it should never be overlooked that this pleasant period of sales offers a grand opportunity for buying new portmanteaux and so on, at a low sum, and disreputable luggage is a very ugly thing. To have a brown hat box and a green hold-all, and dress baskets of various hues is quite unnecessary in these days when we can purchase everything to match, including the hold all and umbrella case. Compressed cane trunks are, of course, a luxury, but they certainly outlast all their cheaper rivals in an extraordinary manner.

ury, but they certainly outlast all their cheaper rivals in an extraordinary manner.

Everyone ought to enjoy themselves when they go about, but I must say, that I do wish all Englishwomen would be careful to let the world see what a nice looking personage an English lady may be. Even amongst those who ought to know better, there is alas! too often a tendency to think that anything will do for a journey, and dirty white tweed coats, and hats which only look fit for the rummage sale are considered quite smart enough in which to cross the channel, and thus we give people one more wrong impression of the daughters of perfidious Albion. For my part I think that suitable travelling clothes are quite as essential a possession as a ball gown or a theatre wrap, and even from the point of view of comfort it is wisdom to have a really smart coat and skirt of some suitable material, a pretty, crisp and comfortable hat and light well made chaussure, in which to perform the journey, no matter in what direction the paradise to which we are travelling may be. Anything dust-colored, or grey stands a journey better than a dark suit could possibly do, for the dust on a railway, or motor journey is really something astonishing, and seems to do far more harm to a dark garment than a light one. Pleated, and gored skirts are worn alike, for the former are so beautifully made now-a-days, and so well stitched down that they do not get out of position; while as to the coat, I think the cut away shape is perhaps the nicest, since it is cool, and shows either a smart little waistcoat, or the in an extraordinary manner.

front of a frilly blouse. Those who feel the heat prefer to wear a thin alpace, or shantung skirt, and a blouse with a smart shantung travel-coat over. Linen again is chosen by others, but I prefer a very thin tweed and a blouse sufficiently attractive to allow one to feel smart enough for luncheon in a certifier train. A year or two ago, the hat for journeys was short at the back, and was of the toque description, and I still think that a small comfortable hat is preferable to a big one, coming back from abroad not long since I noticed there was not a single woman amongst us, with a sensible hat, and it was quite amusing to see the various devices with which people endeavor to prop themselves up, and maintain a comfortable angle without damaging their smart hats. A well polsed straw can look extremely well and some women arrange a vell over a toque to perfection. A large vell hung over a hat keeps the neck band or cravat free from dust, begides affording a protection to one's skin, a very important matter when travelling on a hot day across Europe. It is quite as possible to be too cold on a journey as too warm, and no matter how scorching the sun may be at midday, it is a good thing to be provided with a light woollen wrap in the evening. I discountenance the heavy tweed coat, or cloak, and much prefer a light warm homespun to any other.

FOR THE GIFT GIVER

The art of choosing presents is a thing apart; it requires taste, imagination, discrimination, sympathy, and a host of other qualities whose very enumeration

The art of choosing presents is a thing apart; it requires taste, imagination, discrimination, sympathy, and a host of other qualities whose very enumeration might well terrify us.

Certain it is that a fair percentage of presents sent fail to please as entirely as their givers intend and the reason is not far to seek. To know what to give, we must know not only the taste but the requirements of the recipient. And barring such ephemeral articles as flowers or sweets, this is no easy matter. Who can venture to offer a book to a book lover? To a person who looks on a book as part of the furniture of a room, or on a pretty blinding as a first essential, nothing of course comes amias. But how some of us have grieved over good money wasted when some well meaning friend has mistaken margin for matter and has burdened us with the fruit of her error! We need not go as far as Charles Lamb's "Biblia-a-biblia things in books clothing" to find an illustration; two volume blographies of persons in whose career we have only the very slightest interest, are a veritable weight on our book shelves. But, if the giving of books be a grave consideration—so much more is the giving of music. Phyllis was as nearly cross as she can be when some one sent her three silly modern sangs (in the wrong key too) when she so much wanted to complete her set of Schumann. It is not enough to know your friend's tastes, but you must take the trouble to find out what she lacks. Wedding presents too, are so often selected haphazard on the principle that to young married folk nothing comes amiss. But even young married folk nothing comes amiss. But even young married folk nothing comes amiss. But even young married people have likes, and dislikes and it would seem that persons with no means of discovering them might well be excused from giving presents. Every one complains that rich brides receive too much, the brides themselves often leading the chorus of lamentation, but no one makes a stand. Could there not be some such rule as that persons whose d

once, the giver, the recipient and the occasion. A possible it should represent a taste in common. A new tennis racquet from one who does not play leaves a want, no matter how well strung it may be.

In the case of gifts from elders to young persons there is always the delightful possibility of opening up fresh ground, of giving not only a book or picture but an interest, of introducing the young mind to a life long source of pleasure.

The money value of a present should be the last thing apparent. It is quite possible to give costly things without attracting attention to their cost, and equally possible for an inexpensive gift if carefully selected to bear comparison to the richest.

Right selection really means taking trouble; trouble to find out what the recipient likes, or might like, and has not; then trouble to find the right thing; and, lastly, trouble to give in as gracious a manner as may be, and with words that will be more treasured than the gift.

We frequently hear foreigners criticise our rather vulgar habit of giving cheques as wedding presents. It seems certainly, a rather obvious way of avoiding the trouble of selection, but, on the whole, it may not be such a bad substitute for the perfunctory kind of selection which it has succeeded.

A DAINTY DINNER FOR SUMMER

MENU June Soup
Mayonaisse Salmon
Fillets of Tongue
Rolled Veal and Macaroni
Lendon Pudding
Chocolate Custard
Tomato and Onion Savory

June Soup Required: A bunch of young carrots, one ounce of butter, one ounce of ham, a few olives, one ounce of stock, sugar, pepper and salt, pounded taploca, one ounce of macaroni, and parsiey.

Method: Scrape the carrots and cut them into silces, and fry in a stewpan with butter, some chopped ham and a few olives. Cover with pale colored stock and when quite tender rub through a sieve, and season carefully with a little sugar, pepper and salt. Make very hot and when quite boiling stir in a little pounded taploca, cook for ten minutes and serve. Garnish the soup with small pieces of macaroni and chopped parsley.

Mayonaisse of Salmon

Required: Cold botled salmon, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, two eggs, lettuce and radishes.

Method: Take the cold botled salmon and cut it into nice neat pieces, removing all skin and bone. Arrange a nice salad on a dish with the fish laid on the top. Make some sauce as follows: Break a fresh egg into a basin and stir quickly, one way only, with a weoden spoon, while you mix in, drop by drop, this salad oil. When this is mixed the sauce should be as thick as butter. Thin this down, by degrees, with vinegar, flavoring with pepper, salt and a dash of sugar. Just before sending to table coat each piece of fish with the sauce, and garnish the dish with slices of hard boiled egg, radishes, and chopped parsley. Send the sauce with it in a small jug. Mayonaisse of Salmon

Fillets of Tongue

Required: Remains of a cold boiled tongue, a little meat glaze, a little tomato sauce, mashed potato, one gill of stock.

Method: Take the remains of a cold boiled tongue and cut it into neat thick slices as far as possible of the same size. Dissolve some glaze in a teacup, adding to it a little tomato sauce. Dip each piece of tongue into this, and arrange on a hot dish in a circle, each fillet overlapping the last. Have ready some mashed potato pressed into a plain mold, turn this out in the centre of the tongue, and set the dish in the oven. Just before serving, add a gill of very clear stock to the glaze and tomato. Make this very

het and pour round the tongue. Serve very het in a fireproof dish.

Required: Cutlets from the neck, one egg, bread-crumbs, one-and-a-half pounds of spinach, a shalot, a young carrot, a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, half an ounce of butter, half a pint of thick brown gravy, some

Method: Trim the cutlets, leaving a rim of fat on Method: Trim the cutlets, leaving a rim of fat on each, fasten them into shape with small wooden skewers, brush over with egg, shake in breadcrumbs, pressing them in lightly with the hand or a broad knife, and fry in a saute pan. Dish daintily on boiled and finely chopped spinach, and pour the following sauce round: Chop the shalot, young carrot, and mushrooms very finely. "adding the fresh sweet herbs. Fry all in butter, then stir in the brown gravy and bring to the boil. Serve very hot, with string beans and plain boiled new potatoes.

Rolled Veal and Macaroni Required: Two to three pounds of veal cutlets, two ounces of chopped bacon, three ounces of bread-crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, sweet herbs, pepper and salt, one egg, two ounces of butter, four ounces of macaroni, half a pint of thick

ter, four ounces of macaroni, half a pint of thick gravy.

Method: Remove all bone from the veal, place on a board and press flat. Mix the bacon, breadcrumbs, parsley, sweet herbs, pepper and salt together, and bind with the beaten egg. Then spread the mixture over the veal, bind firmly with tape and sew the edge down. Put the butter in a stewpan, dredge the veal thickly with flour, and set it to cook. When the meat is browned all round, add a teacupful of water and stew it very slowly for two hours. Cook the macaroni in beiling salted water, drain well, and then stew in half a pint of thick brown gravy. Place the veal on a bot dish, slightly thicken the gravy, arrange the macaroni round the veal, and serve the gravy on a separate tureen.

London Pudding Required: A quarter of a pound of puff paste, some apricot jam, a few Savoy biscults, one ounce of butter, half an ounce of flour, half a pint of milk, two eggs, sugar and lemon julce.

Method: Line a pudding dish with puff paste and ornament the edges nicely, spread a layer of apricot jam on the bottom, and then a layer of Savoy biscults. Dissolve the butter in a small saucepan and stir the four into it, add the milk, and stir till it boils and is the thickness of rich cream. Allow the mixture to cool a little, add vanilla essence to taste, with the yolks of two eggs. Pour this custard slewly over the Savoy biscults. Bake rather over half an hour in a moderate oven. Whip the whites of eggs till very stiff, pile on the pudding, and return to the oven just to brewn lightly.

Chocolate Custard

Required: Three ounces of chocolate three eggs, one pint of milk vanilla essence, sugar to taste, and a little cream. This should be served in custard cups, with a little whipped cream on the top.

Method: Grate the chocolate and place it in an enamel saucepan and stir over the fire till dissolved. Then add a few teaspoontais of milk and watch very carefully, as chocolate is pit to burn. When the chocolate is quite dissolved sir in the custard, which has previously been prepared with three eggs and milk. Directly all is mixed sweeten, and flavor with vanilla, stir the custard at intervals fill it is quite cold, and then place on the passes for serving, garnishing as directed.

Tomato and Onion Savory Method: Take slices of tomatoes, quarter of an inch thick, and set on brown bread and butter cut to exactly the same size, and on the centre of each put a satispoonful of chopped onton, mixed with finely chopped parsiey, and seasoned with pepper and sait.

Such a menu as the foregoing is very suitable for a small dinner-party during the summer months.

While dainty and appetizing, it will be found perfectly simple to prepare, seasonable and integersive.

The tomate and onlow savories are really delicitive. The tomate and onion savories are really delicious. It is well to observe, however, that many people cannot take raw onions, and it would be better, unless one is sure of their guests, to provide a savory that you are certain of having appreciated.

Light wines or ale could be served with such a menu; and altogether it is one suited especially to the "small" couple who desire to entertain in a simple way. ple way.

"OUR GIRLS" EXHIBITION.

"OUR GIRLS" EXHIBITION.

Mr. Charles Muller never has organised a more charming or helpful show than the "What to do with our Gir's" Exhibition now open at Prince's Skating Club, Knightsbridge, London.

The scheme is held in connection with the Girls' Realm Guild of service and Good-Fellowship, and a feature of the exhibition is the various demonstrations that are given daily by the stall holders of their own particular handicraft or speciality. It must be admitted that the always difficult solution of the question of "What to do with our girls" has been made much easier by the exhibition for an enumeration of only a few of the exhibits will suffice to show the extent of the field open to them. For instance, at one stall is to be found a lady demonstrating to an interested crowd of girls the possibilities of motor-driving for ladies, whilst at another nurses explain the curative properties of electrical therapeutics and the X-Ray treatment. An specially attractive stall is that of Miss Mary Moncrief, whose painted china articles are most artistic and original, and include sets of buttons, umbrella-handles, etc. Mrs. Muller shows her beautiful enamelled jewellery and demonstrates its manufacture, whilst dainty laundresses are busily engaged in froning at another stall. From Lady Molesworth comes a tempting assortment of jams, jelliss and marmalade, and Miss Edwards of Coaley poultry-farm exhibits an incubator-brooder with live chicks, etc. The Misses Chambers find many admirers of their handsome carved wood articles and very prettily painted fans, whilst a crowd always surrounds Mrs. Wimble as she demonstrates the possibilities of her window cleaning invention, which cleans the window cleaning invention, and grafting, and near by this is a stall which is attended by kennelmaids in charge of Persi

"YE HOUSEWIFE" OF THE XVIITH

The last few years have witnessed a welcome revival of interest in "housewifery," and also in "garden love" among refined women, but few modern devotees to either, or both, of these gentle arts could challenge comparison with "The English Housewife" of the seventeenth century, as she is revealed in the quaint volume published by the Grosvenor Library, containing extracts selected by Constance Countess de la Warr. From a voluminous work printed in 1648. From the first few pages we gather that gardening was a most important item in the complete housewife's edu-

cation—at least so far as herbs and flowers were concerned. It was especially necessary that she should "know the time of year, month and moon in which all herbs are to be sown, and when they are in their best flourishing, that gathering of all hearbs in the height of their goodness, she may have the prime use of the same."

Follows a long list of "hearbs" and "sallets" (salads), including many that are either practically unknown or used for other purposes in these days, such as, buglose, pursian, larkes (larkspur), harts-horn, rocket, origan (?) holy thistle, samphirs, and white poppy. It is interesting also to note, that on the instructions as to the proper times and seasons for planting and plucking these "hearbs" much stress is laid on the importance of observing duly the new, full, and wane of the moon, which is still practiced by the few wise old "herb wives," who survive in re-

full, and wane of the moon, which is still practiced by the few wise old "herb wives," who survive in remote country districts, chiefly in the extreme east or west of England.

Then for cookery "our housewife must be cleanly both in body and garments; she must have a quick eye, a curious nose, a perfect taste, and heady ear (she must not be butter-fingered, sweet-toothed, nor faint hearted, for the first will let everything fall, the second will consume what it should increase, and the last will lose time with too much nicenesse."

If the poor woman was not "sweet-toothed" however, she would certainly have been unable to appreciate most of the dishes she might make from the many recipes given in full and quaint detail, for sugar

clate most of the dishes she might make from the many recipes given in full and quaint detail, for sugar is nearly always enjoined as a seasoning where we would use sait, for fish, flesh, and fowl—while curtants, prunes, raisins, and spices, chiefly "synamon," mace, and cloves, figure largely as ingredients of "broths," "baked meats," and dishes of game, and eyen fish! The recipes for "conserves of fruits," however differ from those for modern jam and jelly only inasmuch that "claret-wine or white wine, according to the color of the fruit," is used instead of water; while those for conserve and candy of flowers "roses, violets, jelly flowers and the like," sound delicious and include directions for producing highly decorative color schemes. An amazing section is that devoted to the consideration of "Great and Humble Feasts"—one reads it with an almost aghast admira-

devoted to the consideration of "Great and Humble Feasts"—one reads it with an almost aghast admiration of our ancestors' Gargantuan appetites!

For "a humble feast which any good man may keep in his family," thirty-two dishes are recommended for each of the three courses, being sixteen "of substance," and a like number, more or less, "for show." A full list is given of the dishes "of substance," which really deserves to be quoted, it is so astounding.

tance," which really deserves to be quoted, it is so astounding.

"First a shield of brawn with mustard; secondly a boyled capon; thirdly a boyled piece of beef; rosted; fifthly a meats tongue, rosted; sixthly a pigge, rosted; seventhly chewets, baked; eighthly a goose, rosted; ninthly a swan, rosted; tenthly a turkey, rosted; the eleventh, a haunch of venison, rosted; the twelfth, a pasty of venison; the thirteenth, a kid with a pudding in the belly; the fourteenth, an olive pie; the fifteenth, a couple of capons; the sixteenth, a custard or doucet. Now to these full dishes may be added sallets, fricases, quelquechoses, and devised pastes, as many dishes more, which make the full service no less than two-and-thirty dishes, which is as much as can conveniently stand on one table, and in one mess, and after this manner you may proportion both your second and third course."

And this is "Humble Feast!" Think of it—and—read the Menu for a "Great Feast" that proceeds it! What appetites! What digestions!

The marvel is, that history recalls so few deaths from a surfait? such as beful a Saxon king seven centuries before this English "Housewife? laid down the law, as to the proper dispensing of nospitality.

The last section devoted to "still-room" lore, contains recipes for perfumed and medicinal "waters" that will interest the increasing number of women, who are practicing the delightful process of distilling fragrant flowers and herbs, with the excellent domestic stills that can now be obtained at quite reasonable prices. In fact the modern housewife endowed with a taste for experiment, and to the conscientious student of bygone manners, customs, philogy and liferature, for Lady de la Warr, has most wisely given the extracts in the original spelling and phraseology.

It is a book which, as the editor asserts in her brief preface "seems to carry us back to the peaceful gardens and restful home life of Old England, when

brief preface "seems to carry us back to the peaceful gardens and restful home life of Old England, when housewives and chatelaines of however high degree were able to devote their time to domestic arts and

pursuits." How well it would be if many more did so now-a-days—would it not?

SMALL TALK.

"The Spectator" has very wisely arrived at the conclusion that it would be untrue to say that cold hearted women are always unattractive. They are often far more fascinating than the warm-hearted ones. A heart to begin with is an enemy to beauty. A heart to end with means all giving and no taking. A heart in social life is not at all a useful asset! It is a strange, but true thing that great love is nearly always given to the cold-hearted, to those who are externally unworthy. It is the cold hearted woman, the "marble tyrant," who gives the poet themes for his verses and makes love a tragedy. No one can explain the extraordinary attraction that cold hearted people are able to exercise over warm-hearted and impulsive ones. "It would be untrue to say that cold-hearted women are unattractive!" That way of putting it does not err on the side of exaggeration, as many people have discovered to their cost.

There is nothing like optimism, if only it isn't carried too far. One of these people who make it their business to ascertain the opinions of the distinguished on different subjects has been asking the distinguished leaders of the church to what causes they attribute the improvement in the manners of the nation "which has attracted so much attention of late." Having no wish to be pessimistic, I was not however aware that English manners had improved to such a startling extent. In rural districts there is no disputing the sad fact that manners have dis-improved through dread of being considered servile, the villager has become increasingly discourteous. The old men and women are still polite, but the younger generation are "Independent."

A few years ago the woman who wore a "picture" hat was the subject of much interest and comment. She was admired, or ridiculed, according to taste. Now she has disappeared, been swallowed up in the general fashion, which has put the seal of its approval upon the type of millinery described as the "Mammoth" hat. The bulletins, issued concerning these hats are by the way as picturesque as the mammoth hats themselves. We are told of a lady of fashion who bought fourteen such hats in a single season, not one of which cost less than forty pounds! The alliterative quality of the figures would almost make one suspect their veracity, and we can only hope that all women would avoid such wanton extravagance. Fourteen hats at such a price in a single season! It is this sort of thing that makes one feel inclined to turn socialist—nay—anarchist—to match the exaggeration of the hats of the wealthy!

A French doctor recently wrote in the pages of a scientific review "One can drown sorrow in tears better than in alcohol, we should never restrain our tears." The advice is translated and paragraphed in England. Faise consternation is worked up. "A recommendation of this sort can only have one possible effect to encourage the spread of hysteria and the loss of self control." One begs leave to differ from the English critic of the French doctor's advice to express an opinion that weeping is not necessarily an hysterical act. The English critic thinks that if we all gave way to tears when we had any trouble life would be unerdurable. One should cheer up this critic. One should explain to him that few people are capable of tears. "It is a dreadful thing to see a man cry" we often hear people say. Is it worse than to see a man give way to frequent petty irritation, or to cold brutality, or to insensate and unsympathetic laughter? I wonder!

BEAUTY HINTS

The question as to whether or not toilet powder is a good thing for the face, is continually cropping up. The answer is that everything depends upon the quality of the powder. Bismuth powders are not advisable, but a pure vegetable, substance, such as rice, visable, but a pure vegetable substance, such as rice, or starch powder cannot injure the most delicate skin. On the contrary it is a protection to it, preventing the dust, and dirt of the streets from lodging in the pores. A really good face powder is free from all substances, is very fine and soft to the touch, and is imperceptible when applied to the face. For this reason it is not a wise plan to economise by buying a cheap face powder. The common powders have not been subjected to sufficient sifting processes. The really good face powders have been sifted over and over again, until all hardness has disappeared from them, and they feel soft, and velvety when applied to n, and they feel soft, and velvety when applied to

In choosing a face powder be careful to select a color which matches the shade of the complexion. Nearly all good powders are supplied in at least three shades; while for the blonde of very fair skin, pale pink or flesh colored for the medium complexion, and a yellowish, or "Rachel" shade for brunettes. Those who have very dark skins make a fatal mistake in using white, or pale pink powders. However smooth the skin may be, the powder will show, and the dark skin beneath looks much worse than if no powder at all were used. For faces which are inclined to be greasy, a good face powder is the greatest boon. To continually wash the face in order to remedy greasiness in a fatal mistake. The natural oil exuding from the pores, helps to keep the skin in good condition: ness in a fatal mistake. The natural oil exuding from the pores, helps to keep the skin in good condition; and if the face is washed too often, the skin becomes dry, and harsh, and has a tendency to premature wrinkles. Those skins which have rather a greasy tendency are likely to last longer than those which are of a dry nature, provided of course, that the greasiness is not too excessive. A little good face powder judiciously used, conceals the greasy look, and does away with the shiny appearance which some skins have. skins have.

There is quite an art in properly applying face powder. After the face has been washed in the morning and every trace of dirt has been removed from the pores by the use of a good emollient soap and distilled water, dry the skin thoroughly with a soft towel.

Then take a little tilet cream on the tips of your

Then take a little tilet cream on the tips of your fingers and very gently rub it into the skin. Only a very little cream should be used, just a sensation, for you are not using it on this occasion as a massage cream, but simply as a basis for the powder, that it may adhere more readily.

Now apply the powder in a good light, before the mirror with a swansdown puff, or, if preferred, with a piece of soft chamois leather. It should be applied evenly all over the skin, and well rubbed in with the puff. This is the secret of a good appearance. If simply lightly dusted or puffed on to the skin it falls in its purpose. Now take a handglass in one hand, and a soft handkerchief in the other and carefully remove any excess of powder round the nostrils, under the eyes, or at the sides of the face.

Indigestion is one of the greatest enemies of a good complexion. For this reason if you would retain a healthy looking skin be careful what you eat! Pastry, rich dishes, pickles, malt liquors, sweet meats, strong tea, and hot buttered toast, are things to be rigidly avoided, if there is, any weakness of the digestive tract. A red nose is often frequently due to digestive tract. It may, however, be caused by tight lacing, or by imperfect circulation. The cause must first be ascertained—then the remedy applied to remove the effect. Remove the cause—and the effect will cease—local applications are very little use in such cases.

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

Language of the Farm Opening and shutting—You are cruel. Closing fan slowly—I wish to speak to you Opening and snutting—rou are cruel.

Closing fan slowly—I wish to speak to you.

Open wide—Wait for me.

Dropping it—We will be friends.

Carrying in right hand in front of face—Follow me,
Carrying in left hand in front of face—I wish to
nake your acquaintance.

Drawing across forehead—You have changed.

Drawing across cheek—I love you.

Drawing through hand—I hate you,
Fanning slowly—I am married.
Fanning duckly—I am engaged.

Placing on left ear—I wish to get rid of you,
Placing on right ear—Have you forgotten me?

Twirling in right hand—I love another.

Twirling in left hand—We are watched.

Presented shut—Do you love me?

Drawing across eyes—I am sorry,
Resting fan on right cheek—Yes.

Resting fan on left cheek—No.

Carrying in left hand—I have a message fol' yd
Swinging in right hand—Think of me.

Swinging in left hand—I will think of you,

Rhyming Hint for Beating Eggs Beat with a knife Will cause sorrow and strife; Beat with a spoon
Will make heavy soon;
Beat with a fork
Will make light as a cork.

One foot high,
And one foot low,
Not too fast,
And not too slow,
That's the way
The Babies go.

Childhood Listen! I can hear them singing On yonder distant hill, Shouting, laughing, romping, playing, For they are children still.

-Nursery Rhyme.

Life to them is full of gladness, Naught yet they know of care, Little hearts that bring the sunshine To every home they share.

Little heed they of the sadness
That doth around them dwell;
Little can they know the meaning
Of Death's last long farewell. Oh! surely we, now looking back, Who've trodden sorrow's ways, Know well the happiest hours of life. Were those of childhood's days.

Could we have kept that childish faith, That simple trust in all, Still dreamt that round us while we sleep The angel's shadows fall.

Could we have kept our hearts untouched By passion's reckless sway. Ne'er found that love is but a flower That blooms, then dies away.

Now with each day we older grow;
Fresh trials lie before:
Ah! I for one would fain go back
And be a child once more.

One ship drives east, and another drives west.
With the selfsame winds that blow;
'Tis the set of their salls,
And not the gales,
Which tell us the way they go.

Like the winds of the sea are the ways of Fate,
As we voyage along through life;
'Tis the set of a soul
That decides its goal.

The French presi Russia met on July the harbor of Reval. they had to say to doubt that the mee

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At Gettysburg. storm killed three of camp there. The ten and other damage excused for bein less as the thunder

The pictures in more about the des than a whole newsp terrible storms which watery grave are witnessed them to 1

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On Tuesday ther bound C. P. R. train man was killed, thou marvellous that no gine went through a a train could run in afternoon is not eas There have been

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On Friday, the 24 Quebec were handed the Governor General tion. There was gree his speech. The page will, as long as Cana brave men who laid believed to be the rig French descent work. French descent work the nation, laying as Canada will prosper

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Across from Vanco Grey is to be laid eut. will become the home couver. An attempt is couver. An attempt is after persons who figu province. It is to be h cillors will, some day toric names for other In Victoria, Cook and covery, Chatham and Blanchard, as well as a of explorers or their sigured in the history of more suitable than even more suitable than suc of which no one know

The government of large sum \$30,000, wife to the sanitarium for quille. Everyone will quille. Everyone will is a terrible disease a lowed to spread in ou people of British Columan, woman or child, losis where they will than to allow one suc uncared for at the risk him. Every boy and g that their lungs will b to act should they cor spread the infection. spread the infection how to wait on other Fear always increases fection. The doctors will, in the future, beco-but this can only hap about its prevention ar about its prevention a have learned.

In England, in the Canada we are accust For one reason or of working. Very often disorderly and the sole prevent their doing ha tories or to the men we the works. Men of E strike whenever their is to be surprised or alarm mill hands in the great work and that it has out the soldiers to me. out the soldiers to pretruck, not because of but because one of the but because one of the paper editor, had been people to take part againdia. The Hindus she by attacking them withem in the streets. To state of affairs. It is \$5000 pass away and the \$5000 pass away and the streets. state of affairs. It is soon pass away and the come to understand e clime the British gover make India prosperous. built and in times of spared to help the peoratesmen are anxious ladia. It is hard for the latter than the company of the company o

The summer is weamuet make the most of days that remain. To tion results are out. have not a longer time that the time that

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-A. M. W.

must make the most of the three weeks of their holidays that remain. Today the High School examination results are out. It is a pity that the students have not a longer time to enjoy themselves. To many of them the time that has passed since the examina-

GE FOR THE YOUNG F

CURRENT TOPICS

Friday, August 7, 1908

The French president, Fallieres, and the Czar of Russia met on July 27th on board their warships in the harbor of Reval. The world will not be told what they had to say to one another though there is little goubt that the meeting was a very important one.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a terrible thunderstorm killed three of the 10,000 soldiers who were in camp there. The tents were blown down by the storm and other damage done. The bravest of men might be excused for being terrified by an enemy so resistless as the thunder-bolt.

The pictures in Thursday morning's paper tell more about the destruction wrought by a typhoon than a whole newspaper full of description. These terrible storms which send thousands of Chinamen to a watery grave are too terrible for one who has not witnessed them to realize.

In the House of Commons in England a few days ago Lord Grey declared that it was no part of England's plan to leave Germany without friends. English statesmen tell the truth. Yet it is known that there is much unfriendly feeling between people in England and, some of their German neighbors.

President Castro of Venezuela seems to be in a very quarrelsome mood. He has badly offended Holland. His latest order was to close the ports of the country against the products of the West India Islands. It is said that the people of Trinidad and the other islands near are very angry at the interruption to their trade and expect England to interfere.

American laborers have attacked their Italian fel-American laborers have attacked their Italian fellow workmen in Louisiana. An empty house belonging to an Italian was blown up by dynamite, both Americans and Italians used knives and pistois and at last the foreigners fied to New Orleans for safety and appealed to the Italian consul. Here, too, the soldiers have been ordered to see that peace is kept.

On Tuesday there was a collision on the Westbound C. P. R. train not far from North Bay. Only one man was killed, though several were injured. It was marvellous that no more harm was done as the engine went through a tourist car. How one section of a train could run into the other at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is not easy to understand. afternoon is not easy to understand.

There have been many reports this week which show that the mines in Kootenay are in a more prosperous condition than they have been for a long time. This is good news. In some of the valleys in West Kootenay there are now fine farms and good orchards, although it was formerly thought that this was only a miner's country. This means much for the future prosperity of Kootenay.

What could have induced a young man of twenty-five, who seems to be in his right senses and does not look like a criminal to turn highwayman in a country where there is honest work to do is a puzzling question. The man who calls himself Charles White, will probably spend many years of his life in a penitentiary in punishment for the crimes which were as fruitless as they were wicked.

On Friday, the 24th of June, the Battlefields of Quebec were handed over by the Prince of Wales to the Governor General, to be held in trust for the nation. There was great cheering as the Prince closed his speech. The pageants are over but the great park will, as long as Canada lasts, be a memorial of the brave men who laid down their lives for what they believed to be the right cause. If men of British and French descent work loyally together for the good of the nation, laying aside all jealousies and prejudices, Canada will prosper as she has never done before.

The Sultan of Turkey has restored to the Christian province of Macedonia the power to govern itself. There is to be an election very soon. Whether the people who have been persecuted for so many years are fitted to manage their own affairs remains to be seen. It is not likely that even the small part of the peninsula which yet remains will much longer obey the orders of one man. The map of Turkey has been gradually growing smaller. gradually growing smaller. One by one Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia Herzegovina have gained their liberty and Macedonia has now become partially independent. Many of these small countries are more or less under the protection of the great nations of

Across from Vancouver the new townsite of Point Grey is to be laid out. It is expected that this suburb will become the home of the wealthy citizens of Vancouver. An attempt is being made to name the streets after persons who figured in the early history of this province. It is to be hoped that none of the city councillors will, some day in the future, change these historic names for others which mean little or nothing. In Victoria, Cook and Vancouver, Quadra and Discovery, Chatham and Pandora, Kane, Douglas and Blanchard, as well as a few others preserve the names of explorers or their sinps, or important persons who figured in the history of the province. They are much more suitable than such names as Elizabeth or Henry, of which no one knows the origin.

The government of this province has given a large sum \$30,000, with the promise of \$20,000 more to the sanitarium for tuberculosis patients at Tranquille. Everyone will be glad of this. Consumption is a terrible disease and one which must not be allowed to spread in our province. It would pay the people of British Columbia far better to place every man, woman or child, who is suffering from tuberculosis where they will have a chance of getting well than to allow one such patient to die neglected and uncared for at the risk of spreading the disease around him. Every boy and girl should learn how to live so that their lungs will be strong and healthy and how to act should they contract the disease so as not to spread the infection. It is not less important to know how to wait on others at once bravely and safely. Fear always increases the danger of any form of infection. The doctors are hopeful that tuberculosis will, in the future, become as rare as smallpox is now, but this can only happen by learning what we can about its prevention and cure and practicing what we have learned.

In England, in the United States and even

In England, in the United States and even in Canada we are accustomed to hear of great strikes. For one reason or other large bodies of men 'stop working. Very often these discontented people are disorderly and the soldiers have to be called out to prevent their doing harm to the owners of the factorles or to the men who have taken their places in the works. Men of British birth who are ready to strike whenever their leaders give the word ought not to be surprised or alarmed when they hear that 20,000 mill hands in the great city of Bombay have left their work and that it has been found necessary to call out the soldiers to prevent disorder.

But this is not a common strike. The men have struck, not because one of their fellow countrymen, a newspaper editor, had been punished for stirring up the people to take part against the British government in India. The Hindus showed their hatred of foreigners by attacking them with stones and by jeering at them in the streets. This is a very sad and dangerous state of affairs. It is to be hoped the discontent will soon pass away and that Hindus and Englishmen will soon pass away and that Hindus and Englishmen will soon pass away and that Hindus and Englishmen will some to understand each other better. For a long time the British government has done its utmost to make India prosperous. Great public works have been built and in times of famine no trouble has been spared to help the people. Yet the wisest of British reatesmen are anxious about the state of affairs in Lidia. It is hard for the people of the East and West to understand each other. understand each other.

The summer is wearing away and the children

tions has been an anxious one and their real holiday only begins when the lists are published.

Thousands of young men are coming from eastern Canada and from the United States to help to gather in the harvest of the prairies. Some of these are common laborers but more are young farmers who leave their own homes in order to make some ready money and to see the country. A great many of the homesteaders in Manitoba and Saskatchewan first came out to the country as harvesters. Fine reliable fellows they are. They are doing splendid work in building up the Canadian nation.

Those boys and girls who take an interest in sports will have learned long before this of the success of Hayes and the failure of Dorando, and they will have seen that the Canadian, Kerr, won the 200 metre race. Although the American won the Marathon race the sympathy of the world, as well as of the crowd, will be with the Italian, whose powers of mind and body alike gave way when he had almost reached the goal. The long race of twenty-three miles was a terrible test of endurance and it is to be doubted if men ought to try their strength to its utmost limit except to save life. Those boys and girls who take an interest in sports

save life.

It is said there is jealousy between the American losers and their British victors. This is unfortunate and it is to be hoped the feeling will soon give way to respect. The sportsman who does not know how to behave when he is beaten does not deserve to succeed. It is a matter of surprise that the athletes from

store and of the skill and industry of the men who have built up the business. The Weller brothers are men who afford a splendid example to all the boys in Victoria. They have done their work quietly and honestly and they have succeeded. Many people besides his own family will miss Mr. George Weller who died last week. He was one of those who loved to do a kind act or say a kind word. The world is the better for his life and his place will not be easily filled.

It they can take thee home, and then mother will wreath the quite well."

"Come, poor soldier," Polly echoed. "Dear mother will make thee quite well."

"A smile crossed the officer's pain-drawn face. "Bless your dear heart, pretty one," ha said. Limping painfully with the stiffened leg dragging, he made his way to the beach, Charity just

Lord Roberts is not coming to British Columbia. There are very few who will not regret that they have not had a chance of seeing the brave old general who will not, in all probability, again visit Cahada. The story that comes from Quebec of the refusal of the soldiers to let Lord Roberts pass through their lines is very amusing. The general had been at a garden party at the residence of the governor of Quebec. As he drove back his carriage was stopped by the lines of troops who were stationed along the route as a guard to the Prince of Wales, who was about to take leave of the city. Lord Roberts told who he was but the soldiers did not recognize him and would not let his carriage pass through. At fast Bobs got out and began to toll up the steep ascent. He was, however overtaken by two detectives in an automobile, who knew him and asked him to take a ride with them. Lord Roberts is said to have been much amused with the incident. This shows that perhaps, after all, there are many of us who would not have known the famous general if he had come to Victoria.

care for thee."

"Come, poor soldier," Polly echoed. "Dear mother will make thee quite well."

"A smile crossed the officer's pain-drawn face.

"Bless your dear heart, pretty one." ha said.

Limping painfully with the stiffened leg dragging, he made his way to the beach, Charity just behind him, supporting him when he stopped to rest, and Polly by his side patting his red sleeve when she felt he needed encouragement. The man's breath came in gasps, but he smiled at his resucers.

"Good little Samaritans," he wispered.

Suddenly Polly cried out, "Oh Charity! Look, there 's a storm coming!"

Sure enough. Over the high shoulder of Pru-

there 's a storm coming!"

Sure enough, Over the high shoulder of Prudence Island, great masses of purple cloud were rolling heavily eastward. The wind was increasing almost to a gale, too. One of the sudden, violent storms of the region was approaching.

"We must get home before it breaks." Charity spoke calmly, but for a moment her heartbeats quickened. "Taerc is no shelter hereabouts."

Making a last, supreme effort the soldier rolled into the boat and fainted.

"Never mind him, Polly," Charity commanded. "Thee must take the other pair of oars and pull for dear life."

A low growl of thunder in the west served to

A ldw growl of thunder in the west served to turn Polly's attention from their wounded passeng-er. She caught up her oars and rowed like the brave little woman she was.

and then sheets of rain began to fall. Through the storm the young mariners rowed bravely on toward the home shore, and, after a half hour of hard work, pulled into the calm water inside the point.

When the storm clouds had all rolled over, leaving the western sky aflame with gold, and a rainbow spanned the bay, promising a beautiful tomorrow, Charity and Polly, once more in spotless caps and kerchiefs were sitting on the old door-stone hand in hand.

row, Charity and Polly, once more in spotless caps and kerchiefs were sitting on the old door-stone hand in hand.

"I'm glad we saved the young man," Polly remarked happily, "and I think his red coat is very preity, even though 't is wicked."

"Dear little Poll," Charity answered with a half smile. "'T is not wicked for him to wear a red coat. He wears red, the color of his kind just as we wear the gray of the Friends."

"I wish Friends wore red then, if 't is not wicked. I like it," Polly said decisively.

"For shame, Polly," her sister admonished. "It Elder White should hear thee, he would say again that mother is not strict enough with us."

Up stairs the British officer, his injury having been found to be only a bad strain, lay in Mother May's lavender-scented best-room bed. He was now fairly comfortable and had told his story.

When the French ships had been lured from Newport harbor by the appearance of Admiral Howe's fleet, the British froops had marched out of the city, and succeeded in driving the Americans from the island, though not without severe loss. In the battle on the downs, he, Sir Hugh Grantham, major of his Majesty's Sixty-third Foot Regiment, met with an accident. His horse was shet, and fell instantly, pinning him beneath its body, and injuring his right leg. He with difficulty crawled away, from the scene of the combat, and, when the British retreated to the city, was left unnoticed in his place of refuge under the bushes. Next day, he succeeded in dragging himself nearer the shore and hoisting a signal of distress, a bit of his shirt-sleeve tied to a stick.

The young soldier improved steadily under the kindly care of the Quakers, and soon was able to

a stick.

The young soldier improved steadily under the kindly care of the Quakers, and soon was able to limp down-stairs, and often joined the children in their favorite work-place on the old door-stone. He proved a merry companion, telling many stories of his home across the sea, the old red manor house among the great oak trees, where his mother lived with his little sister Marjory, whom he declared Charity strongly resembled. Polly rejoiced greatly when he once more donned the beautiful red and gold coat.

when he once more donned the beautiful red and gold coat.

"It is so gay," she said, patting it often. "I delike it."

"Dear heart!" its wearer cried one day, catching her up, "I believe you are a little turncoat. I think you would really change your peaceful gray for warlike red. It is not so?"

"Yes," and Polly struggled to be free. "I would. Does thee not think I could be as good a girl in a red roat as in a gray one?"

"Perhaps," he answered gravely: "but certainly you could not be a braver little maid."

At last the day came for Father May to take Major-Grantham over to Newport, whence he was to sail for England with his regiment, and two very sorrowful little lasses in white caps and kerchiefs watched their father's boat out of sight.

They missed their friend sadly and they had not forgotten him, when, in the early spring, a boat came up from Newport bringing letters and a large box which had just afrived from over the sea. The letters were from the major and his mother, thanking the Mays once more for their kindness to the wounded "redcost" praising the hravery of the little girls, and begging that the family accept the contents of the box with the heartfelt gratifude of the Granthams. Marjory sent many loving messages o Charity.

When the great box was opened wonderful harity.

Charity.

When the great box was opened, wonderful treasures were disclosed, beautiful things such as the simple New England Friends had seldom seen. Books for Father May and the boys, fine linen and delicate china for the mother, some heavy silver spoons for Charity's dower chest, "just like Marjory's" the letters said, and, down in the verry bottom something red. As Mother May drew it out, Polly began to dance.

"For me!" she cried, "is the part mother dear". "For me!" she cried, "is it not, mother dear?"

Her mother looked at the label a little doubtfully, and then suddenly smiled, as she say be-

little girl's shining face. In another moment Polly was shaking out before the admiring eyes of the family a beautiful, long, scarlet cloak.

"May I wear it, mother? Will thee not say I may?" she begged. And Mother May, wise woman that she was, still smiling answered gently, "Thee may wear it sometimes, my dear."

And Polly did wear it until the Friends in Providence City heard of the frivolous red cloak down on Prudence Island, and sent a stern letter of remonstrance to Mother May. Then it was laid carefully away and has been kept safely through many, many years, and Polly's great, grandchildren treasure it still as a memento of their little Revolutionary ancestress.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

See-saw Sa-car-a-down,
Which is the way to Lon-don town?
One foot up, the o-ther foot down,
That is the way to Lon-don town!

"Can't I trav-el a new-er way?" "Well, there's a mo-tor goes each day:
Or to take the Air-ship paint-ed brown:
That may ar-rive in Lon-don town!"

"But mo-tors of-ten de-cline to go, And air-ships out to sea may blow: So one foot up, and one foot down, Is the saf-est way to Lon-don town!"

All Be-cause of a Crab Dai-sy will you come to the sta-tion with me, to meet Aunt-ie," call-ed Mo-ther, "we must hur-ry, for she does not know our new house." Dal-sy had been play-ing on the sands, but ran up

Dal-sy had been play-ing on the sands, but ran up at once.

"Just pop on your sand-shoes," said Mo-ther, and hur-ri-ed up to the Pa-rade. Dal-sy soon fol-low-ed. On their way they met a lit-tle girl, who said:

"What a pit-y we can't take it home!"

Then she care-ful-ly pick-ed a lit-tle crab out of her pail, and, plac-ing it on the road, ran quick-ly after her mo-ther.

ter her mo-ther.

"Oh! poor lit-tle thing, it will get run ov-er!"

cri-ed Dal-sy. "May I just take it down to the beach,

"Oh! poor lit-tle thing, it will get run ov-er!" cri-ed Dai-sy. "May I just take it down to the beach, Mo-ther?"

"There is-n't time, dear, un-less you would ra-ther not meet Aunt-ie. I will ex-plain to her if you like."

"Please do!" said Dai-sy, and she ran to pick up the crab, which was just scut-tling to-wards a cart.

"What a shame to take it from the sea if they did not want. it!" ex-claim-ed the lif-tle girl. She carri-ed it down to the beach and put it in a dear lif-tle rock pool, watch-ing it as it scut-tled hap-pi-ly a-way un-der the stones.

"Sud-den-ly a voice cri-ed. "Dai-sy!" and she saw a la-dy beck-on-ing to her from the Pa-rade.

"Why it's Aunt-ie," she cri-ed in a-maze-ment as she rac-ed up the beach.

"Yes, it is," and Aunt-ie laugh-ed, and she kiss-ed the lit-tle, hot face. "I came by an ear-ly train and have been look-ing for your house for such a long time. I don't know what I should have done if I had not seen you. Where is Mo-ther?"

Daisy then ex-plain-ed.

"We must meet her, in-stead of us meet-ing you," laugh-ed Dai-sy. "How sur-pris-ed she will be!" And she was.

"Good gra-cl-ous!" she exclaimed. "I won-der Aunt-ie was not lost al-to-geth-er!"

"I should have been if I had not seen Dai-sy," repli-ed Aunt-ie.

"And Dai-sy would not have been there but for the crab," said Mo-ther.

"So it's all be-cause of a crab," cri-ed Dai-sy joyous-ly, but Aunt-ie said."

"I think it is all be-cause of a kind lit-tle girl."

What do you think?—Little Folks.



eat Britain and the United States took so many

of the prizes.

The victors received their trophies from the hands of Queen Alexandra, and no doubt that gracious lady had something suitable to say to each of the gallant fellows who had striven so hard to fit themselves for the contest. Though almost an old woman the Queen of England has a young heart in her bosom.

The following account of Kerr, the Canadian athlete, taken from the Montreal Star, shows that he is a young man of whom Canada may well be proud: a young man of whom Canada may well be proud:

"Robert Kerr, the young Canadian who won the principal Olympic race of today, the popular Bobby, the idol of the path, has spent almost all his days in Hamilton. His father is George Kerr, who, for the past 18 years has been in Hamilton's service as board of works foreman for No. 2 ward. Bobby was educated there, is in the early 20's in age, and occupies a position of responsibility in the employment of the International Harvester Co., with which he has been almost ever since it established its Canadian branch here. He has been running several years, first coming into prominence as the crack sprinter of the Harvester company's fire brigade. He is running under the auspices of the Canadian Amaseur Athletic Union, and volunteered to look after the Hamilton team in the Montreal Star's King's Birthday race last November. He is a fine type of young man, clean in life and character, well educated, intelligent and trustworthy. He is a member of the First Methodist Church where he is to be seen at every service when in the city, and of which church his father is a leader and member of the guarterly board."

Every one in Victoria is proud of Weller's splendid

THE RESCUE OF A RED-COAT

Continued From Last Week

Continued From Last Week

Suddenly she stumbled and almost fell over something, and stopped with an exclamation. There, in the shelter of a thicket of bayberry, lay a man in the uniform of a British officer.

Polly clung to her sister and began to cry loudly. At the sound of her weeping the man moved slightly and opened his eyes.

"Hush, little one," Charity whispered. "He cannot harm thee. He is badly hured. 'His leg is broken, I think."

At her sister's assurance, Polly took courage and stopped crying. Coming closer, she examined admiringly the scarlet coat with its trappings of gold. To the little Quaker lass, who had never before seen anything but sober garments, it seemed wonderful indeed.

But it was Charity's turn to look distressed.

"We must get him into the boat and take him home at once," she said.

"But how, Charity? He looks heavy," and Polly

home at once," she said.

"But how, Charity? He looks heavy," and Polly surveyed the prostrate man doubtfully.

"I don't know," answered her sister, "but we must find a way," and she gently touched the gold-braided sleeve. Again the soldler opened his eyes. Suddenly he made a weak effort to rise:

"Can thee not move a little now, if we help thee?" Charity asked, looking out a bit anxiously across the wide strip of water to Prudence Island. A fresh westerly wind hed sprung up, and Polly's "white rufles" of an hour ago had become whole caps now.

Once more the soldier endeavored to rise, and this

"What time does thee think it is, Charity?" she

inquired once.

"After three a good bit," her sister answered.

"Mother will be worrying" the little girl said, with

"Mother will be worrying" the little girl said, with a slight shiver.

"Yes mother will be worrying," her sister repeated, looking over her shoulder at the approaching clouds. She fully realized what Polly only felt, that they were in a perilous position.

Wind and tide were both against them, but they made good progress for some little time. The young man at their feet moaned now and then and moved uneasily, but the two rowers pulled steadily on.

"Mother will care for him, once we reach home," Charity said, looking back again at the clouds, which had now rolled over the sun. had now rolled over the sun.

It grew suddenly dark on the bay, the wind died away slowly and the sea became oily. In the full the rowers paused to rest. Suddenly a vivid flash of lightning rent the darkened sky, followed by a crashing peal of thunder. The girls in the boat sat motionless, petrified with terror. For a blinding, deafening moment sea and sky seemed to to meet. Then the squall shrieked down upon them in all its fury.

Then the squall shricked down upon them in all its fury.

Charity's cap blew off, and her dark hair waved wildly about her face, but she flung the whole weight of her slender body upon the oars, pulling valiantly, and shouting through the din for Polly to do the same. One moment of hesitation on the part of either would have caused disaster, but guided by the two pairs of oars, the little craft kept har nose pointed to the seas, and rode out the gale. The worst of the blow was over in a few minutes,

Special Bargain Inducements for Friday Shoppers

Friday offers fine chances for savings on various lines of goods. The furniture sale is now in full swing, many have taken advantage of the opportunity

this sale affords of furnishing a home or a room at great savings. Even if it is only an odd piece of furniture you want, you can save money by

buying now. Some of the values offered are indeed wonderful, and the lines on sale are all new, fresh stock, many of which were bought away

under value for this sale expressly. We also offer many special bargains in the main store at values which are bound to be appreciated.

Clean-UpSale of Laces for Friday

25c and 35c Laces for 5c. 5oc and 65c Laces for 15c

Instead of re-carding and taking time to put the lace stock into shape for regular selling after the rush last month, we will sell out the remaining stock at these two prices. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that some fine bargains await anybody taking advantage of this sale.

LACES AND INSERTIONS, fine and hear ferent widths, in white, cream and	
ferent widths, in white, cream and ecru. Regular 25c and 35c. Friday	50
INSERTIONS AND LACES, all widths, cream, white and ecru. Regular	
roe to 6re Friday	15c

Glove Department Bargains

Line of LACE MITTS, in white and cream, short lengths, good quality silk, regular 20c to 35c. Friday 10¢

WOMEN'S LISLE GLOVES, short lengths, in tan, black, white and grey, good bargains at this price. Regular 50c to 75c. Friday :.... 25¢

SILK GLOVES, fine quality Silk Gloves, short lengths, in red and green only, regular 50c and

Children's Bathing Suits Reduced

Regular \$2.50 Suits for \$1.10.

Clearing out of the balance of our Children's Bathing Suits, different sizes, made of navy lustre trimmed with white braid, regular value \$2.50. Special at \$1.10

FURNITURE SALE Extra Specials for Friday

In addition to the splendid values that this sale offers we have some clearing lines that we offer for Friday that are exceptionally good bargains. If you have any use for any of these articles you will find that these lines are indeed wonderful values. The sayings are well worth making.

\$50 and \$60 Brass Bedsteads on Sale Friday at \$38

TEN ONLY BRASS BEDSTEADS, ten different designs, rich handsome patterns, in the best quality non-tarnishing brass, size 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. These are bedsteads that sell regularly from \$50.00 to \$60.00.

Three Suites Dining Room Chairs That Were \$24, Friday \$18.75

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, just three suites in this offer, made in the golden oak. These chairs match the special Dining Table mentioned, making a good suite at a small price. Suite of chairs, regular price \$24.00. \$18.75

\$11.25 and \$13 Rockers. Friday \$8.75 GOLDEN OAK ROCKERS, finished in pantasote, only

twelve to be sold. Regular prices \$11.25 and \$13.00. Friday

Bureau and Stand to Match, were \$32.00 Friday \$19.50

Seven Couches, were \$8.50. Friday \$6.75 COUCHES, made of good quality tapestry, with plain edge.

Nicely upholstered, very well made and comfortable. Regular price \$8.50. Friday \$6.75 Twelve Bookcases, were \$5.50. Friday \$2.90

GOLDEN ELM BOOKCASES, open style, size 2 feet 6 inches by 5 feet. Regular value \$5.50. Friday

Seven Extension Tables, were \$13.50. Friday

EXTENSION TABLES, size 8 ft. x 40 in., made of golden oak, only seven to be sold. This table matches the special suite of dining room chairs mentioned. While suite of dining room chairs mentioned. While these tables last, reg. price \$13.50. Friday \$8.75

Regular \$5.75 Rockers, Friday \$3.90 BIRCH MAHOGANY ROCKERS, also golden oak, made

with roll front seat, regular price \$5.75.
Friday

Students' Chairs, were \$11.00. Friday \$5.90

STUDENTS' CHAIRS, the Sleepy Hollow style, upholstered in green tapestry of good quality, very comfortable. Regular prices \$0.50 to \$11.00. Friday .. \$5.90

Princess Bureaux, were \$24. Friday \$14.75 PRINCESS DRESSING BUREAU, made in golden oak, mirror 36 in. x 16 in., regular price \$24.00.

Clearing Lines in the Clothing Section

Men's Fancy Vests for Clearance

A lot of MEN'S FANCY SUMMER VESTS, odd lines and odd sizes, all sizes in the lot and all kinds of washing materials, regular \$1.50 to \$2.50 vests. Friday \$1.00

Two Lines of Men's Pants

MEN'S PANTS in dark grey tweeds, qualities that sold at \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50. On sale Friday at MEN'S PANTS, fancy tweeds, different shades. good strong qualities, regularly sell at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Friday . . . \$1.25

Boys' Blouses Reduced to Clear BOYS' WASHING BLOUSES, qualities BOYS' WASHING BLOUSES, qualities

Good Savings on Refrigerators

No. 73—REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$23.75 August Sale \$18.00 No. 84-REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$23.00. No. 64-REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$16.00. No. 54-REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$14.00. August Sale \$11.25 No. 1-REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$11.75.

Bargains in Odd Pieces of Furniture for Drawing Room, Den or Library

SOLID MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, of Colonial type, upholstered in silk tapestry. Reg. value \$60.00. Aug. Sale \$48.00 "FIRESIDE" EASY CHAIR, upholstered in silk brocade. Reg. value \$60.00. Aug. sale \$48.00 "CHIPPENDALE" MAHOGANY SETTEE, in "Arras" Tapestry. Regular value \$120.00. August Sale \$96.00 PIANO BOX DIVAN, upholstered in green silk. Regular value \$67.50. August sale \$54.00 MAHOGANY ROCKER, in Red English Tapestry. Reg. value \$32.50. August Sale \$26.00 SOLID MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in Red English Tapestry. Reg. value \$32.50. August Sale \$26.00 SOLID MAHOGANY RECEPTION CHAIR, upholstered seat and back, in Silk Brocade. Reg. value \$30.00. August Sale \$24.00 MAHOGANY ROMAN CHAIR, in silk brocade. Reg. value \$28.00. August sale \$22.50 SOLID MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in Red English Tapes try. Reg. value \$27.50. August sale \$22.00 BIRCH MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in Green Tapestry any frames. Reg. value \$24.00. August sale \$19.00 BIRCH MAHOGANY ARM CHAIRS, in Green Silk. Reg. value \$22.50. August Sale \$18.00 ARM CHAIR, in Birch Mahogany, with tapestry-covered seat. Reg. value \$22.50. August sale \$18.00 RECEPTION CHAIR, in Silk Tapestry, with birch mahogany frame. Reg. value \$21.00. August Sale \$16.50 "COLONIAL" ARM CHAIR, in mahogany, with tapestrycovered seat. Reg. value \$21.00. August Sale \$16.75 CRESCENT" EASY CHAIRS, upholstered in fine brocade. Reg. value \$35.00. August Sale \$28.00 BIRCH MAHOGANY ARM CHAIRS, with tapestry-covered seats. Reg. value \$20.00. August Sale. \$16.00 MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in red tapestry. Reg. value

GREAT REDUCTIONS ON CARPETS CARPET SQUARES AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Special Lot of Men's Shirts of All Kinds, Worth to \$1.75 for 75c

\$1.50 to \$1.75 Outing Shirts for 75c

\$1.75 Cotton Taffeta Shirts for 75c

A Splendid Lot of MEN'S SOFT OUTING and COTTON TAFFETA SHIRTS, soft finish with TENNIS SHIRTS, with collars attached, that collar attached, sizes 16½, 17, 17½, white,

MEN'S CREAM CASHMERE SHIRTS, with blue silk stripes, collar attached, size

\$1.50 Cashmere Shirts for | \$1.25 White Outing Shirts

FINE OUTING SHIRTS, in white mesh for outing and tennis, collars attached, size 15, \$5½, 16, regular \$1.25. Special on \$1.25 Flannel Shirts for

MEN'S CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS, reversible collar, neat patterns on white grounds, sizes 14, 141/2, 151/2, 16, 16½, 17, regular 75C

Big Lot of \$1.25 and \$1.50 Colored Shirts for 75c

An exceptionally superior lot of colored Print and percale Shirts, some of the very best lines that we carry and the very newest styles. Made with plain and pleated bosoms, soft finish, with collar bands and some cuffs attached, some with separate cuffs. A splendid assortment of patterns in checks, stripes, dots and fancy patterns to choose from. This is the best lot of shirts for this price that we have offered for a long time. All sizes 14 to 17½, regular \$1.25 and

Underwear Oddments Reduced

ODD LINES in fine imported underwear in natural wool, lisle and merino, all sizes and kinds. Some were \$2.00. Special at

Men's Fancy Socks Reduced

MEN'S FANCY SOCKS, in fine lisle and cotton, black embroidered, with silk and pretty fancy designs, all worth 50c. Some more, special at

Special Prices on Rocking Chairs

EARLY ENGLISH OAK ROCKER, in olive Spanish leather. Reg. value \$32.00. August Sale \$25.50 GOLDEN QUARTERED OAK ROCKER, in olive Spanish leather. Reg. value \$32.00. August Sale \$25.50 No. 216-GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in dark green leather. Reg. value \$21.00. August Sale \$16.75 No. 3205-GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in red Spanish leather. Reg. value \$20.00. August Sale \$16.00 No. 3205-EARLY ENGLISH OAK ROCKER, in red Spanish leather. Reg. value \$20.00. August Sale \$16.00 No. 5204-EARLY ENGLISH CHAIR, in red Spanish leather, Reg. value \$19.00. August Sale \$15.00 No. 5204-GOLDEN OAK CHAIR, in red Spanish leather. leather. Reg. value \$13.50. August Sale \$10.75 No. 7015-EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$13.00. August Sale \$10.25 No. 8105—EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$13.00. August Sale \$10.25 No. 6005-EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$10.00. August Sale \$8.00 No. 7005-EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$10.00. August Sale\$8.00

STRONG HOTEL ROCKERS

No. 351-GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in dark green leather. Reg. value \$16.00. August Sale \$12.50 No. 435-GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in dark green leather.

Quiet Afternoon Tea at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

VOL L. NO. 171

HARD

Wilbur Wright Ma

MACHINE WEL

Capt. Baldwin's ed Upon By

Le Mans, France, Wright, of Dayton, C variously computed a kilometres with hi five seconds. Through

No attempt was tance record, the or flight being to try while flying through master of the airs then shooting down ounting again at after completing two down easily to earth ber of people invit periment. Wright gratulated by all th cluding a few Frence Russian army officer of other experts, w nderful exhibition without a cloud, an west breeze was bl

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TOLSTOI'S

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London, Aug. 8.—
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