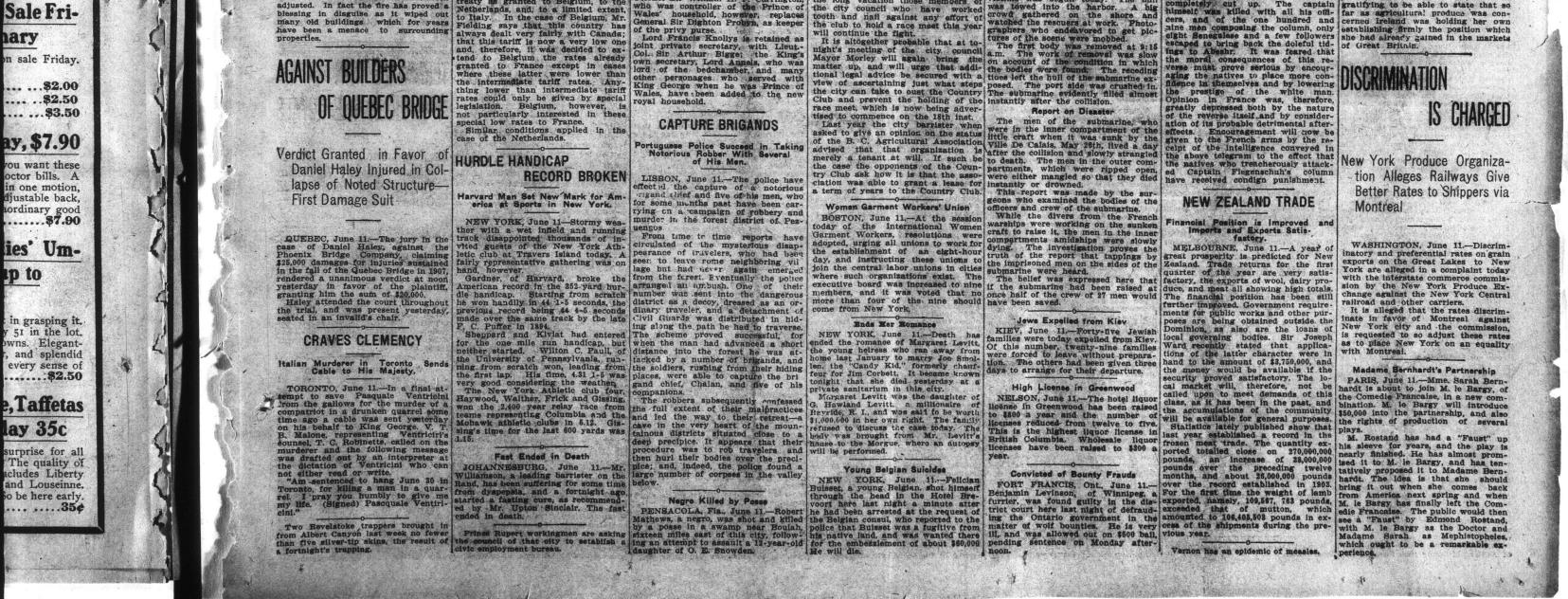


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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

IRISH IN THE

Curriculum

NEW UNIVERSITY

The Ultra-Nationalists Protest

Against Its Being Made

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Tuesday, June 14, 1910

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Cantaloupes, each Peaches, 11b. boxes, each Cherries, Royal Ann, 1b. Pineapples, ripe, each. Cucumbers, hot house, each ...

IN NORTH SAANICH IN SOUTH SAANICH

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BOR



AND ON SOOKE HAR-With a nice beach preferred.



the withdrawal of martial troops engaged in the hous search are conjured to tre habitants with all gentler the civil functionaries a armament of each househ week's grace is allowed for render of arms. At the of that period non-compliar punished with the torch, holes in the keep towers opened up as windows unli metre square, otherwise to will be razed. They have a wer thirty on the dapits The Minister of War, howe laving the execution of the Concentrating Troo Concentrating Tro Turkish Governme The Turkish Governmen ready concentrated 35,000 High Albania. It is now that this is not the full ext mobilization that is conside sary to deal with the rebellit taineers. Eight more-bat the active army are to b over from the Adrianople Ay and a further large mobil over from the Adrianople A. and a further large mobil Asiatic reserve battalions gress. By the time these lat have reached the base of Turkey will have nearly 5 under arms in Albania. their relations with their s the Kossova Vilayet have ju great military undertaking ish Government alone can thing but the utmost urge warrant the monetary that these operations must the present state of the Oti ances. Over and above the consideration there is the

ty that must always attach.

sues of a civil war. It would seem, however, Turks do not hold the estim Albanian tribesman that prevails in Europe. They quality as a guerilla fighter, do not believe that he poss-cient energy of purpose to in a prolonged struggle with ernment

in a prolonged struggle with ernment. The staff say they are English methods to repress-lion. They declare: "We how the English conduct the tions. In India, the Sudan a Africa. When they are those countries, the people their small detachments and success that rouses the whole side in revolt. The English distely throw an overpower into the district and harry try-side with mobile column

into the district and harry try-side with mobile colum method of punishment is n condign, and it is supported mensoration of actual stre-convinces the rebels of the resistance against it. The tion as a whole submits, and measures against the irrec-then become simple." It is one thing, however, to homestends of, people with y propose to have, no dealing have evacuated their country other to destroy the villages whom you propose to cherisl minister. South Africa to British something of this. The tions in Albania are altoget erable.

Scarcity of Farm Har

Searcity of Farm Har WINNIPEG. Man., June Walker states that he dema for conviction of J. Bruce the chief immigration age Walker states that he could thousand farm hands tomor fine fears when harvesting Crives there will be a scarcit which may cause grief to s mers.

uesday, June 14

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CAMPAIGNS IN

Turks Mobilizing T

Operations Again

fected Mountaineer

PROCLAMATION ISS

Guns Must Be Su During Operation Law—Towers Are Razed

CONSTANTINOPLE, J There is a tail in the Turi tions in Albania in order a a further concentration as in the distribution of the i a view to combined simult erations in the interior of bania.

erations in the interior on bania. The movements indicate Adrianople Division will (rectly against the Jpek r Mitrovitza, while the Sti Mitrovitza, while the Sti

Third Corps Divisions, both ed by Redifs, and based o will move simultaneously Djakova and Lyuma tr Trebizong Redif Division in bark at Alessio for Skutari erations are planaed

Dark at Alessio for Skutari, erations are planned so as an Albanian concentration against the Turkish divisio the main plans are matu will be a minor punitive against the villagers of River Mountains, whose rising against Prishtina 1 to have upset the co-ordin for a more general and si

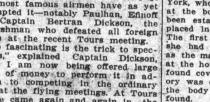
or a more general and si Albanian revolt. Disarmament Proclar The disarmament proclan juires the Albanians to su arms and sporting guns, w

emain under Government he withdrawal of martial

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ORDERS DISARI

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Advocates Public Dance ROCHESTER. June 10 dance halls for working girls dance halls for working girls t ducted under proper supervis advocated at the night sessic playgrounds Association of by Mrs. Charles Henry Israels York city, chairman of the c of Amusement and Vacation F of Working Girls. The new of the association, Joseph Lee ton, spoke on play in its re Sunday.

mers.

Sunday. Rev. Dr. George William Union Theological Seminary, other speaker at the night set



PROCLAMATION ISSUED



day, June 14, 1910

estions

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e Have uvers Large d Small creage

of the following localities:

TO CITY LIMITS

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OUTH SAANICH

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DN SOOKE HAR-BOR nice beach preferred.

us full particulars west price and best



rt Street, Victoria

GAMPAGNS IN ct, being "Recreation and High HIGH ALBANIA Wolgast dropped, his left arm an the rest of the round did not u After going to his corner he sal left forearm was broken. The however, continued. Turks Mobilizing Troops to Conduct Three Simultaneous American Killed Operations Against Disaffected Mountaineers

MILWAUKEE, Wis, June 10.-Charles E. Rosenthal, of this city, has received confirmation from the United States consulate at Bluefields that his ion Louis F. Bororthol States consultate at Bluefields that his son Louis E. Rosenthal, had been fliled in a battle in Nicaragua be-tween insurgents and government forces at Fort La Cieba. In a letter to his father, dated April 30, he said he had been appointed first adjutant to General Corrales. ORDERS DISARMAMENT

Guns Must Be Surrendered

to General Corrales. MILAN, June 10.—According to a MILAN, J

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10 — There is a tail in the Turkish opera-tions in Abania in order to admit of a further, competition and changes in the distribution of the forces with a view to combined simultaneous op-erations in the interior of High Al-bania. MR. ROOSEVELT SAILS

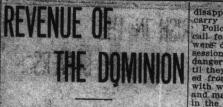
Ex: President Left Southampton Yes-terday Due in New York on Saturday. SOUTHAMPTON, June 10-After

Sturday. Saturday. Saturday. Saturday. Source of nearly fifteen months, adsence of nearly fifteen months, alseven of which he spent in the Afri-tour through northern Africa and vari-our parts of Europe, Theodore Roose-vir abound for New York. Accom-paring him are Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Miss Ethel adsent New York on Saturday morn-ing, June 18th. **ECORGANIZATION OF** WESTERN LINES

WESTERN LINES

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For Last Fiscal Year it Am-











"Gozzard"

Lace in Front

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"CAMPBELL'S" HOSIERY

Ladies' Cotton Hose, with silk finish, in black and tan. Regular 25c.

Special price on Ladies' Fine Gauze Lisle Hose, in black, tan, sky, pink, helio and white. Regular, 35c per pair. Special Price .. 25c

We are showing an excellent range of Lisle Hose, in black and colors, with embroidered lace fronts. "Campbell's" Price, pair, 500

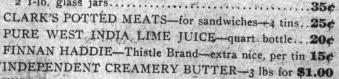
Fresh Groceries And one reason why you get them at Copas & Young's Is that they are Direct Importers

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TRAVER'S ENGLISH PICKLES-large 18-oz. bottle 15¢ TRAVER'S WORCESTER SAUCE-3 bottles for ... 25¢ FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR-20-16. sack \$1.15 ST, CHARLES CREAM-large 20-oz, can 10¢ CHIVER'S LEMONADE POWDER-per packet 15¢ ANTI-COMBINE TEA-The best Tea ever offered at the price-3 lbs. for\$1.00

CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE-1b. glass jar 15¢ CHIVER'S ENGLISH JAMS-all kinds-



LS WIN OM THE ROYALS

Lacrosse League Goes to Vancouver -Fast and Clean

CR. June 11.—The Termi-puver, defeated New West-or amateurs in a cham-ch today by a score of 7 In today by a score of 7 Ancouver's home displayed combination being brilliant while the defence was he first quarter the teams ach, but Vancouver draw succeeding quarter and lead in subsequent pe-fnight refereed but had both teams playing clean

ime from Antwerp

Was sprung on local yesterday when the an-was made by Mr. Luke firm of Pither & Leiser; ignment of goods from reached the city in the of 22 days. The usual by freight in the same bout 45 or 59 days.

Retreat Contracts Let

for the erection of the and engineer's residence fittam Retreat has just the Provincial Minister Vorks to the Westholme at \$4,800. The contract school at Larkin has ed to W. A. Blair, at

orge board of trade is al-publicity information.

NICE JUICY ORANGES-per dozen, 40c, 30c and 15¢ FRUIT AND VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

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Will Accomplish in Thirty Seconds What Under the Present Methods Takes Five Men Thirty Minutes For Use on Farms, Ranches, Railroads and Wherever Wire Fences Are In Service Write for Illustrated Catalogue

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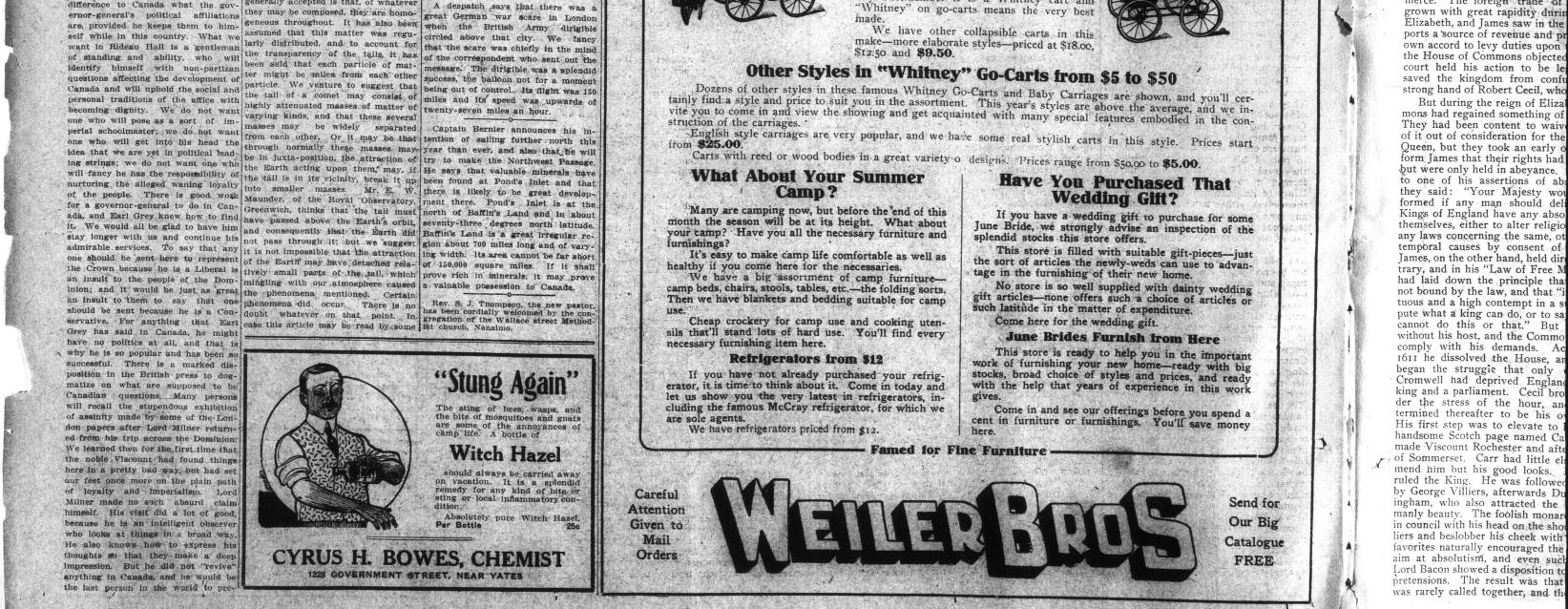
Our Hobby Again Froud of our fine All-Wool Eng-inh Shawi Rugs; a large consign-ment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD

566 TATES STREET.



The measurement of the series the terms in Rideau Hall is a gentleman the mask will be the terms in Rideau Hall is a gentleman the transparency of the tails of account for the transparency of the tails the terms in terms in terms in the terms in the

"Whitney" on go-carts means the very best made.



Queen, but they took an early form James that their rights had but were only held in abeyance. to one of his assertions of ab they said: "Your Majesty wo formed if any man should del Kings of England have any abso themselves, either to alter religio any laws concerning the same, o temporal causes by consent of James, on the other hand, held dir trary, and in his "Law of Free N had laid down the principle that not bound by the law, and that "i tuous and a high contempt in a s pute what a king can do, or to sa cannot do this or that." But without his host, and the Commo comply with his demands. Ad 1611 he dissolved the House, an began the struggie that only Cromwell had deprived England king and a parliament. Cecil bro der the stress of the hour, an termined thereafter to be his o His first step was to elevate to handsome Scotch page named C made Viscount Rochester and after of Sommerset. Carr had little e mend him but his good looks. ruled the King. He was followed by George Villiers, afterwards Di ingham, who also attracted the manly beauty. The foolish monar in council with his head on the sho liers and beslobber his cheek with favorites naturally encouraged the aim at absolutism, and even such Lord Bacon showed a disposition to pretensions. The result was that

But during the reign of Eliza

June 14, 1910

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Although in this and the succeeding articles we shall deal with monarchs who were sovereigns of Great Britain, the title of the series will not be altered.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

or less forced; another was the assertion of the most extreme feudal claims in the shape of "fines," which corresponded in a way to what When Mary Stuart became a prisoner in the hands of Elizabeth, her son James, then an we call nowadays an inheritance tax, and to infant in his cradle, was proclaimed king of Scotland by the title of James VI. The strife between the Scottish nobles as to which of them should rule the kingdom in his name, forms no part of this narrative. It is sufficient 19 note that in the end James became master of his kingdom, and before the death of Elizabeth, had come to be regarded as the heir to the English crown. Elizabeth would not formally admit this, but she promised not to place any obstacles in his way, and therefore when she died, and James went south to receive his new kingdom, there was no serious opposition. Although his mother had been an ardent Roman Catholic, James was reared as a Calvinist, and Puritanism being at that time dominant in England, he was received, if not with a very cordial welcome, at least with tolerance by the people. There were claimants to the throne. One of them was a daughter of Philip of Spain, who asserted her right under a will made by Queen Mary; the other was Lord Beauchamp, of the noble house of Suffolk, who claimed under the will of Henry VIII. But neither of these claims were seriously pressed, the Protestants being unwilling to accept a Catholic sovereign, and the Catholics being satisfied that the son of Mary Stuart could be trusted to deal justly by them. Therefore the Royal Council without a dissenting voice proclaimed James as King, and he at once set out from Edinburgh to London. He was everything else but a royal figure. Green, in his history of the English people, says of him: "His big head, his slobbering tongue, his quilted clothes, his rickety legs stood out in as grotesque a contrast with all that men recalled of Henry or Elizabeth as his gabble and rhodomontade, his want of personal dignity, his buffoon ry, his coarseness of speech, his pedantry, his per-sonal cowwardine." Yet he was a man of ability. Although Melville, the Presbyter, would pluck him by the sleeve in council and tell him that he was "God's silly vassal," and remind him that there were two kings in Scotland, one of whom, Jesus Christ, was chief, he had a subtle cleverness backed with a store of knowledge that men of greater intellectual

others payable on the marriage of the daughters of the nobility or other persons of wealth, who by any possible construction could be called wards of the crown. These things steadily alienated from him the respect of the people, and when he died, after a reign of twenty-two years, he left a legacy to his son Charles that might have broken down an abler

man. This legacy may be thus summed up: A discontented people, who felt that they were being robbed of their ancient liberties; an old aristocracy that saw itself being pushed aside by new peers; a House of Commons that had seen its powers flouted and being subjected to insults; a Protestant kingdom that believed itself in danger of being subjected to papal con-trol; a nation that had been reduced from the first place in Europe to the position of a mere echo of Spain. To render the case even more difficult, he had destroyed by his foolish habits a respect, amounting almost to reverence, which the English people had felt for the mon-archy; he had brought the courts of the land into contempt; he had driven home to men's minds the conviction that the powers of the sovereign should be curtailed at all cost. His reign was exceedingly important in its bearing upon the development of British institutions, for it led ultimately to parliamentary su-

driven to all manner of expedients to raise a revenue. One of these was the sale of peer-ages; another was the exaction of loans more

premacy In the popular mind the reign of James is associated chiefly with two things. The Gunpowder Plot and the translation of the Bible by royal sanction. The Gunpowder Plot was brought about by the disappointment of the Catholic nobles at the non-fulfilment of the King's pledges to permit them to enjoyment of freedom of worship. Its fiasco was turned by Cecil to the great advantage of the King. The translation of the Bible appears to have been suggested by the bishops, but it found ready acceptance with a king who prided himself upon his scholarship. It was entrusted to fifty scholars. The work was completed in 1611, and as its effects upon the English people and the English language have been incalculable, it may be regarded as an epoch-making event. James, by his careless manner of living, unfitted himself even for such government as he favored, and for some years before his death affairs were virtually in the hands of his son Charles, who thus, before he came to the throne, had learned the ways of absolutism.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

his presence. He had very exalted ideas of his own office, claiming to be absolute in the ex-tremist sense of the word. "Cannot I take the property of my subjects when I choose, with-It is impossible to say with any degree of out all this formality of asking Parliament?" he demanded of the Archbishop of Canterbury, certainty which of the nations of mankind has had most influence in forming the character who evaded a direct reply, and when Lord Coke refused to sanction his arbitrary proceedof the people of Europe, but possibly if we place the Romans in the first place we shall not ings, he was promptly dismissed from the Chancellorship. James indeed sought to make the courts of the land the instruments of his be far wrong. But who were the Romans? Were they a distinct race, as the Celts, the Teutons, the Huns, the Goths and others were? oppression, and in this way he paved the way They were not a distinct people, that is disfor the final breach between the people and his son. He forbade the House of Commons to discuss his acts. Indeed, he declined to recogtinct from those who surrounded them; they, appear to have been the result of the amalgamation of a number of tribes, who, previous nize Parliament as possessed of any powers to 500 B.C., lived in Italy. About three thou-sand years ago there lived in the region drained whatever, and endeavored to substitute proclamations for statutes, and sought to raise a by the Tiber a people who have gone into hisrevenue by arbitrary impositions upon com-merce. The foreign trade of England had tory by the name of Latins, their country being called Latium. When they came we cannot grown with great rapidity during the reign of tell. Their legends suggest that they may have Elizabeth, and James saw in the expanding imattained a period of considerable civilization, ports a source of revenue and proceeded of his and it is believed that the Roman gods known own accord to levy duties upon them. To this as Saturn, Janus, and so on, were only the deified kings of Latium. It may, therefore, be ossible that the Latins were the survivors of an ancient race which in prehistoric times occupied the couptries around the Mediterranean. Tradition says that Rome took its name from Romulus, but the probability is that Rome gave its name to its alleged founder. In other words, the Romans, preserving the myth of the building of the city, gave its builder a of other folk at a banquet, and then we sit name that seemed suitable for its founder. The around a table, and, with what elegance we are word Rome is a corruption of Ramnian, and Ramnian means woodsman, whence we may infer that the early Romans were dwellers in the forest. It is now known that much of what used to be taught as veritable Roman history, including all the story of the kings and how the commonwealth came to be established, is little else than fable, and that the putative date of the founding of the city, 753 B.C., is little more than a guess. Throughout Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and the islands of the Mediterranean are remains of structures built up with huge stones on the outside and filled with smaller stones, no mortar being used. They are found in various stages of perfection, in what appear to be the later examples the stones being shaped into regular forms and carefully fitted together. This kind of building is called cyclopedean, and the Greeks called the builders Cyclopes, alleging that they were giants. There has been a disposition in recent times to hold that these structures were the work of the people known as the Pelasgians, a prehistoric race, which inhabited western Asia and southern Europe, and attained a very considerable degree of civilization. Indeed, if we may believe the Greek myths, they were skilled in many arts. To this period Hercules belonged, or what is more probably the correct way to state the case, it was in this period that there existed that type of civilization which after ages typified in the person of Hercules. "There were giants in those d vs, mighty men of old, men of re-nown," he Book of Genesis tells us., and the same authority says that this race was de-stroyed in a deluge. We have in previous arti-cles referred to the evidence of an ancient civil-

Purilly the Edil sand years ago, a date which corresponds approximately to great climatic changes on the North American Continent, as indicated by the geology of the Middle West. But to return to the point from which we have digressed, there seems to be reason for believing that the inhabitants of Italy, from which the Romans were descended, were derived from a union of this cyclopean people and another race, which found its way westward from Asia, at a date long before that assigned to the seige of Troy, or more, and we do not know how much more, than three thousand years ago.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

But whatever their origin, it seems fairly certain that the founders of the Roman nation were a people who for many generations had lived in rude conditions. Later they were oined by other tribes, and their advance in all departments of human effort, as it was understood in those days, was exceedingly rapid. They developed a language that was unlike any other in many respects, although partaking somewhat of the Greek and possessing some features of the Celtic. But most of all they developed a faculty of government, and today the civilized world lives under institutions which this remarkable people originated, as far as we know, and certainly transmitted those who came after them. In later days the influence of Rome in matters of religion became all important. It was in the city on the Tiber that Christianity was shaped, so to speak, into the form in which it finds expression today. The Roman Catholic Church has for fifteen centuries been a factor of dominant importance in the development of what we call civilization, meaning thereby the progress of the so-called Western nations. Roman laws form the basis of systems of jurisprudence in all parts of the civilized world. The Roman iguage is spoken with local variations in at la least three of the great European nations, and it has exerted a powerful influence, in part directly, but chiefly indirectly, in the formation of English, which seems destined to become the language of the world. We are not able to say with any degree of certainty to what extent the future of Britain was influenced by the Roman occupation, for we do not know to what extent the country was colonized by Romans. There is some divergence of opinion among writers on this point, but there is no doubt that very considerable colonies were established and that during the four centuries of Roman occupation the people of the southern part of the island became fully Romanized in their customs. They seem even to have partaken of the growth of effeminancy which characterized Rome itself during that period, and while instances can be cited to show that they had not wholly lost the vigor with which they success-fully resisted the invaders under Julius Caesar and his immediate successors, the blending of the Celtic and Roman stock does not appear on the whole to have been productive of good results. They were easy victims to the Celts of purer blood, who inhabited the highlands in the north, and the Saxon invaders found them an easy prey.

that about the dawn of history there were in western Europe two races, the Celtic and the Roman, differing in many respects and apparently different in origin. These races supplied the foundation upon which the various peoples of Europe have been built up, and we shall endeavor in subsequent articles to show some of the various influences of a racial character that have operated to produce the broad distinctions now characterizing the inhabitants of the European countries.

AS TO EATING

"gourmandise." There are some people to whom quantity is the chief consideration. To them a delicate brown, clear soup, for example, has few attractions, and the delicious meat that one picks out of the wing of a chicken has no charms to repay the trouble of extracting it. Eating regarded from the point of view of Brillat-Savarin is both a fine art and an economic factor in the history of nations. He tells us that when the enemies of France have forced her to pay heavy indemnities, she has been able to do so without embarrassment, because, when the invaders had once tasted her delicacies, they invariably returned and spent more than the indemnities in her cafes. Speaking of these forced contributions, and how the coffers of France were fuller after they had been emptied than they were before, he discourses in this charming fashion :

What is the power that came to our assistance? Who is the divinity that worked this miracle? The love of good living.

"When the Britons, Germans, Teutons, Cimmerians and Scythians made their irruption into France, they brought a rare voracity and stomachs of no ordinary capacity. They did not long remain satisfied with the official cheer, which a forced hospitality had to supply them with. They aspired to enjoyments of greater refinement; and soon the queen city was nothing but a huge refectory. Everywhere they were seen eating-these intru-ders-in the restaurants, the eating houses, the inns, the stalls, and even in the streets. They gorged themselves with flesh, fish, game, trufles, pastry, and especially with fruit. They drank with an avidity equal to their appetite, and always ordered the most expensive wines, in the hope of finding in them some enjoyment hitherto unknown, and seemed quite astonished when they were disappointed. Superficial observers did not know what to think of this menagerie without bounds or limits, but your genuine Parisian laughed and rubbed his hands. 'We have them now,' said he; 'and tonight they will have paid us back more money. than was counted out to them this morning from the public treasury.

The reference is to the occupation of Paris by the Allies after Waterloo, but even in this respect history has repeated itself, though oubtless with some variations.

As becomes a Frenchman, Brillat-Savarin thinks eating is more becoming to women than to men. He tells us that "there is no more pleasant sight than a pretty gourmande under arms." It is in the act of eating, he says, that woman is the most irresistible; and in this he sees an example of the eternal fitness of things, for he says that dainty eating tends to produce beauty, making the eyes brighter, the skin smoother and the muscles firmer, so that wrinkles do not form.

But consideration of this interesting theme cannot be prolonged. What has been said may not be wholly without value. There is no doubt that it is the table that gives tone to the family. A carefully laid table with food daintily served, even though it be of the plainest, This necessarily incomplete review as like the study of the gentle arts, softens man-iven in this and the preceding articles, shows ners and tends to refinement. The centre of social civilization is the dining-room

> Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces (N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

SOME FAMOUS DRAMATISTS AND

terposition. From Gunkee's "Poetics" we quote the following in regard to this class of drama

Each play was called a "pageant," such was the name of the vehicle on which the play was, exhibited. In Roger's account of the Chester Plays, written about the end of the Sixteenth Century, we are fold that "Every company had its pageant, which pageants were a high scaffold with two rooms, a higher and a lower, upon four wheels. In the lower they apparelled themselves, and in the higher room they played, being all open on the top, that the beholders might hear and see them. The places where they played was (sic) in every street. They began first at the Abbey Gates, and when the first pageant was played, it was wheeled to the high cross before the Mayor, and so to every street. "As to cos-tumes, the good souls wore white, the con-demned, black ('Black is the badge of hell,' says the king in 'Love's Labor L'st'); and the angels wore gold-skins and wings. The sacred personages had golden beards and hair. Hell-torments were represented with considerable effect; and mechanical devices were known-as when the cherry-tree bends miraculously down its branches at the command of Mary.

Most of the stories thus dramatized were taken direct from the Bible, that of Cain and Abel for instance, and the narrative of the Deluge.

The Moralties or Morality Plays were a step higher in the dramatic scale, and made their appearance some centuries after the "Misteri." In these plays we have a strong attempt to portray character and to enforce a moral. One of the earliest and best known in this class is the Morality called "Everyman." Here the chief actor is a sort of abstract character and the play itself is purely didactic.

In the first scene "Everyman" is summoned by "Dethe," at the command of God, and told to bring with him his record of what good and evil he has done. Everyman is afraid to obey. He calls on Fellowship to aid him, but the latter refuses. Kindred does likewise. Goddes cannot be of any assistance, as he lies in bags and boxes incapable of moving. On account of Everyman's sins "Good-deeds," who might have helped, lies "cold in the grounde"; but Good-deeds' sister, Knowledge, accompanies the traveller to "Confession," who hears Everyman confess, sees that he does penance and cheers him on his journey. The Five wits and Beauty, Discretion and Strenth aid Everyman for a time, but as old age begins to arrive, these all leave him and only Gooddeeds remains and Knowledge. Everyman dies on the stage after commending his soul

During the reign of Henry VIII, there was a revival of learning. Latin plays were in-troduced and the tragedies of Seneca. General history was widely studied and all of this had a marked effect upon the drama, which reached its next stage in the Interlude.

The Interlude was a play performed in "the intervals of feasts or other entertainments." Some of the Interludes were styled Masks, and the greatest English Mask is Milton's Comus. John Heywood was the most famous of the early writers of Interludes.

The character of the drama underwent a complete change. It became as it-were humanized. History and tradition took the place of Biblical stories. Events were permitted to take place upon the stage which were within the range of possibility, and songs and dances were introduced as a further attraction to the public.

the House of Commons objected, but a servile court held his action to be legal. All that saved the kingdom from confusion was the strong hand of Robert Cecil, who was minister.

powers found hard to overcome. His personal habits were bad, his principle vice being hard

drinking, and it was not uncommon to see his

courtiers rolling intoxicated upon the floor in

But during the reign of Elizabeth the Commons had regained something of its old power. They had been content to waive the exercise of it out of consideration for the ability of the Queen, but they took an early occasion to inform James that their rights had not been lost, but were only held in abeyance. Thus in reply to one of his assertions of absolute power they said: "Your Majesty would be misinformed if any man should deliver that the Kings of England have any absolute power in themselves, either to alter religion or to make any laws concerning the same, otherwise as in temporal causes by consent of Parliament." James, on the other hand, held directly the contrary, and in his "Law of Free Monarchy," he had laid down the principle that kings were not bound by the law, and that "it is presumptuous and a high contempt in a subject to dispute what a king can do, or to say that a king cannot do this or that." But he reckoned without his host, and the Commons refused to comply with his demands. Accordingly in 1611 he dissolved the House, and thereupon began the struggie that only ended when Cromwell had deprived England both of a king and a parliament. Cecil broke down under the stress of the hour, and James de-termined thereafter to be his own minister. His first step was to elevate to high office a handsome Scotch page named Carr, whom he made Viscount Rochester and afterwards Earl of Sommerset. Carr had little else to recommend him but his good looks. He virtually ruled the King. He was followed as favorite by George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, who also attracted the king by his manly beauty. The foolish monarch would sit in council with his head on the shoulder of Villiers and beslobber his cheek with kisses. The favorites naturally encouraged the King in his aim at absolutism, and even such a man Lord Bacon showed a disposition to favor these pretensions. The result was that Parliament

When you come to think about it closely, the spectacle of a number of people sitting around a table and putting things into their mouths ought not to be a specially edifying one; yet the acme of courtesy is to ask a person to dinner. When we wish to show some able to command, proceed to put divers and sundry things into our mouths and masticate them, unless, indeed, they are such things as can be swallowed without mastication. A number of men and ladies, dressed comme il faut, feeding at a table, is the consummation of social progress. Now perhaps it never occurred to you, but there is a philosophy about eating, which explains these seeming anomaies. Brillat-Savarin has suggested some of its aspects, and it is highly proper that such suggestions should come from a member of the race which can take an old shoe and an onion and prepare a delicious dish out of them. He draws our attention to the following interesting considerations: Eating is a pleasure that, taken in moderation, is the only one not followed by fatigue; it is a pleasure common to every age, clime and condition; the desire for it returning every day, and it may be en-joyed several times in each day; it can be combined with other pleasures and atones for their absence; its sensations are lasting and can be varied to suit our will; it is a pleasure that carries with it, a feeling of satisfaction, because it makes good our physical losses and prolongs our existence. Of all sources of physical pleasure eating and drinking form the only one of which this can be said. Therefore the French writer thinks we should put the sense of taste before all the others, and that "Frenchmen, of all others, ought to erect statues to 'Gourmandise.'" Gourmandise, as Brillat-Savarin uses the term, does not mean what is usually implied in the English word "gourmandize." It means not gluttony, but

Early Drama

A wise playwright should act like the man who gives

A wise playwright should act like the man who gives a magnificent feast; He should seek to delight the spectator, that each on departing may feel He has eaten and drunk just the things he would chiefly have chosen himself. Not set one dish for all palates, one writing for all sorts of tastes. —From the Greek of Astydamus, Junior.

A craving for the dramatic is born in every one of us, a desire to see events or series of events, which in themselves are counterparts of our own lives to a certain extent, portrayed before our eyes. We have all experienced from time to time that sensation of being only observers of our own daily doings, that sensation of standing outside the body, as it were, and viewing acts performed, and listening to words spoken almost as if we were for the moment aliens to the outer, active semblance of ourselves. This inexplicable state of mind, which comes usually without the volition, has been used by scientists and philosophers to prove the truth of many theories; but we will all doubtless agree that it shows for one thing the existence within us of the appreciation of and more, the necessity for, the drama. The craving for music is scarcely more deeply ingrained within us, and the one art is almost as old as the other.

In common with all poetry the drama orig-inated with religious rites. With the Greeks, for instance, it had its beginning in the Dionysian feasts, with us in the rites of the early Christian church. Before the Norman Conquest the only dramas we know anything about were of a decidedly barbaric character, and represented only the Seasons in dialogue, or similar fanci-ful conceptions. German folksongs have preserved some of these old heathen dramas for us, and they are not without a rude sort of beauty. When sacred drama was introduced by the church, secular drama sprang up as a matter of course. The highest form of the drama is the

tragedy, and under this heading may be class-ed the early "Misteries" or Miracle Plays, which brought in both essential elements of was rarely called together, and the King was ization that was overthrown some seven thou-was rarely called together, and the King was ization that was overthrown some seven thou-merely eats and the man who is an adept at tragedy, human will and divine power or in-

Thus from being an uncouth barbaric representation the drama began to assume beautiful and attractive proportions. Shakespeare, Marlowe, Fletcher and Johnson brought about a further metamorphose, weeding out all that was superfluous, remoulding what was left, and making wonderful additions, until they were able to bequeath to us what we may style our National Drama.

Cool

One night Smith looked out of his window and discovered a man stealing his wood. "Hello, there !" cried Smith ; "carrying off ny wood, are you?"

"Yes," replied the thief, "and I suppose you'd see me break my back before you'd help

She Was Thoughtful

On a day when a rise in the price of bread took effect in London, a little girl entered a baker's shop, and placing twopence halfpenny on the counter ,asked fo a loaf.

"Another halfpenny, my dear, please," said the baker.

"Has it rose, then?" asked the little girl. "Yes, my dear; bread went up this morning," said the baker.

"Well, then, give me one of yesterday's" was the reply.

No Joke for Whistler

It is related that Whistler asked Mark Twain to his studio to see some of his pictures, and the humorist, having been previously told that the painter was a confirmed joker, determined to beat him at his own game. Pretending to be very dense, he walked up to a painting and began to criticize it.

"Not bad," said Mark, "but," moving his hand dangerously near the canvas, "if I were you, I'd do away with that cloud." The artist was in agonies. "Take care," he cried, "don't touch that, the paint's not dry yet." "Oh, that's all right;" said Mark Twain, genially, "don't you worry, I've got my gloves on."





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Tuesday, June 14, 1910

June 14, Triu

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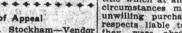
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by ane of the jobbers here, and was handed me to read: Peaches 200 carloads Frunes 200 carloads Frunes 200 carloads He reported prospects for a very heavy crop. Idaho also reports the same. Allowing for over estimation from present reperts the indications are for a good crop. and it will be necessary

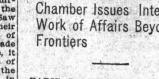


THE VICTORIA COLONIST

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WITCHLIGHT TOW
WANCOUVER, B.C., June 10.-F. X. Martin who has been a patient in St. Pau's hospital suffering from droppy died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He had been anoonactous since isst night. For the last three days he had been sradually sinking. It was only two months ago that Mr. Martin who is one of the best known officials in the lower mainland was superannuat-de after a service in the land registry office of more than twenty years, first at New Westimister and then in Yan-couver when the office was trans-cured here. The deceased is surviv-of by Madame Martin, two sons, Al-bert of Ottawa and Milton of Edimon-ton and by two daughters. The elder is Louise, better known by her stage name of Madame Edwards, brother of Lord Ken-sington. Lita is the second daughter and with her mother is a resident in Vancouver.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST WINNIPEG CREW ****************

CANADIAN CRUISERS PRINCE RUPERT

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ROLLER SUCCUMBS

Tuesday, June 14, 1910

TO GIANT POLE NINE MONTHS OF



We have been accustome look upon egg production in as the most important feature ness, but now the high price of increasing demand for the sam turn our attention to other peri

Egg production throughout be plotted in a curve. It star November and December, rises March and April, in the natura son, and falls off gradually th and August, until it practically latter part of September and only way to overcome the defici seems to be by the hatching of lets. This is not practical for t

can, however, improve producti mer, and in the following line deavor to show how: First-the Stock Of course, we desire to stock. There is no excuse for a

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a mongrel flock at the prese question of stock is not quite so summer work as it is for winter important. For the latter it is cessary that we have early hatch tured stock, but for the former stock that was not mature enoug work will be available for summ does not as a rule keep it over much of it in the country.

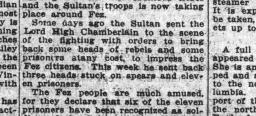
Second-the House In the early days the hens re in the trees and laid when and pleased. We must provide the airy, clean, well ventilated quarte tain front house does this if pro In the south it is often the custo the roosts from the back to the the warm weather comes in, or a ble roosts may be provided allow to choose for themselves.

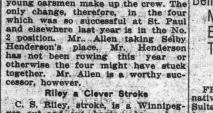
The most important feature in production is cleanliness. In ma stances it is the presence of filth disease that drives the hens out o nouses must be kept clean and droppings must be cleaned out r the litter must not be allowed to I and sour. Dropping boards should unless they can be cleaned off Where no dropping board is us twice a week will do, but often better. It is a good plan to s

fresh soil around where the droppi for soil is an excellent deodeizer a ant. When allowed to remain too cumulated droppings dry out and cellent breeding places for lice an The litter on the floor is of

Straw or marsh hay may be used be used if it can be readily proc becomes dirty quickly. Some use soil, but these are not very satisfa-intended that the grain be fed i house should be whitewashed. It house much brighter, and light is best disinfectants we have. Som the dust, but the dust is what is wa and mites breath through pores in and the most effectual way to com to clog up those pores with dust, or is why whitewash is used on the w oily disinfectants on the roosts and

The drinking utensils, the trough pers, the nests should all be kept of nests must be cleaned from time plenty of clean, fresh hay or str Much profit is lost to the farmer dirty nests. The hens refuse to la the eggs are lost Wit no litte many eggs are cracked or broken, tents smeared over other eggs, and material made foul and dirty. the eggs every time and load them teria which cause early decay.





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Third-the Feed

The question of the feed is important amount of corn in the ration should be in warmer weather. More wheat an be used, preferably a little of both prices will allow. The hard grain fed on a clean piece of ground outsi continue to feed in the litter in the which is good if the hens are closely A dry mash should also be play them. It may be hopper fed and go obtained. It may consist of varying of several ingredients, but one cor the following will give very fair t parts bran, i part corn meal, i part i 1/2 to I part linseed meal, and I of h It is well also to supplement the with an occasional wet mash, say to three times a week. A meat m thus: Boil some cheap meat till broken up; take an ordinary 12 q place in it about 2 guarts of corn n the boiling liquid slowly over it. St meal has taken up all the moisture in add about 3 quarts of bran and stir, take more, in which case add bran whole has a consistency of brittle d the birds have free range-and it is that they should, for no one can get sults from a bare yard-the use of t Ad green food will not be so nece the birds are yarded some provision made for green food. Rape is very this. If handled carefully and only leaves removed, it will stay green an lent for a considerable length of tim rule it is wise to supply birds with sor forming material and grit even throug ummer months. If they do not need

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vill not eat it. The birds must have water. te in every two or three days will The must be watered daily with go way placed in clean dishes. The di

THE MERINA STREET AND ALLES

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

RURAL SUBURBAN~ SUMMER EGG PRODUCTION

We have been accustomed in the past to look upon egg production in the winter time, as the most important feature of the egg business, but now the high price of eggs and the increasing demand for the same causes us to turn our attention to other periods of the year. Egg production throughout the year might be plotted in a curve. It starts low down in

I, D.C., June, 10.-der the operations of law for the nine April 30, was valued of which 49.9 per cent. duties he duties collected ie total imports was

June 14, 1910

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DTICE

Court of British Cothe Estate of Edith

and the Official Adminisreby given that under by the Honorable Mr dated the 30th day of I, the undersigned nistrator of the es deceased. All parties anist the said estate send particulars of r before the 30th day all persons indebted are required to pay to me, forthwith. ia, B. C., this 8th day

M. MONTEITH,

TICE

i hereby give notice om date hereof, I will tendent of Provincial B. C., for a renewal selling intoxicating mises known as the tuated at Telegraph e district of Atlih, to y of July, 1910. A. E. BELFRY.

GISTRY ACT an application for

ficates of Title to and 5, Block 5 (Mar given that it is my expiraton of one late of the first puble to said lands is atson Meldram October, 1890, and 1893, and numbered (a) and 16431 (a). J. P. McLEOD. Registran

ice, Victoria, B. C. May, 1910. IXTRA-PROVINCIAL

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apt to become slimy and ill-smelling. They should be scalded and rinsed out from time be placed in a cool, shady place.

ovember and December, rises to its height in March and April, in the natural hatching season, and falls off gradually throughout July and August, until it practically ceases in the latter part of September and October. The only way to overcome the deficiency in the fall seems to be by the hatching of very early pul-lets. This is not practical for the farmer. The can, however, improve production in the sum-mer, and in the following lines we will endeavor to show how:

The state the second with the second

First-the Stock

Of course, we desire to have purebred. stock. There is no excuse for anyone keeping a mongrel flock at the present time. The question of stock is not quite so important for summer work as it is for winter work, yet it is important. For the latter it is absolutely necessary that we have early hatched, fully matured stock, but for the former much of that stock that was not mature enough for winter work will be available for summer work. It does not as a rule keep it over, yet there is much of it in the country.

Second-the Houses

In the early days the hens roosted outside the trees and laid when and where they pleased. We must provide them with light, airy, clean, well ventilated quarters. The curtain front house does this if properly tended. In the south it is often the custom to remove the roosts from the back to the front when the warm weather comes in, or a series of double roosts may be provided allowing the hens to choose for themselves. The most important feature-in summer egg

production is cleanliness. In many, many instances it is the presence of filth, insects, and disease that drives the hens out of doors. The houses must be kept clean and cool. The droppings must be cleaned out regularly and the litter must not be allowed to become damp and sour. Dropping boards should not be used unless they can be cleaned off every day. Where no dropping board is used, cleaning twice a week will do, but oftener would be better. It is a good plan to scatter clean, fresh soil around where the droppings will fall, for soil is an excellent deodeizer and disinfect-

ant. When allowed to remain too long the ac-cumulated droppings dry out and become excellent breeding places for lice and mites. The litter on the floor is of importance. Straw or marsh hay may be used and should be used if it can be readily procured, but it-becomes dirty quickly. Some use shavings of soil, but these are not very satisfactory if it is intended that the grain be fed inside. The house should be whitewashed. It makes the house much brighter, and light is one of the best disinfectants we have. Some object to the dust, but the dust is what is wanted. Lice

to time." The place where the water pail is set is important. . It should not be set in a house where all sorts of dirt will fall in. It should not be placed in the sun where the water will become hot The birds like a cool, refreshing drink as well as a man, and the water should Fourth-Shade

Birds do enjoy a shady place in summer un-der the trees, in a raspberry patch, in an as-paragus patch, or in the corn. They seem to enjoy a low thick shade the best, and if it is convenient either their house should be moved to the shade or the shade should be brought to them by planting the above mentioned crops. Some one will say, yes, if we do this our birds will lay in such a place. They will not lay any quantity there if one provides proper cool house, well ventilated, free from lice and mites, darkened nests with clean fresh litter in them, broody hens removed and shut up (nothing breeds lice so fast as a bunch of broody

stuff, fresh water in clean dishes, and hens continually sitting on the nests), plenty of cooling food, range and green, a nice cool, convenient shady nook in which to spend the hot parts of the day. If people will but do this, take pains and have a sympathetic interest in those fowls, gather the eggs regularly, discard the cracked and dirty ones, keep the eggs in a cool, sweet place and market them often, they will get more eggs, they will get better prices, their eggs will become known in the com-

munity as pure, fresh and as germless as it is possible for them to be .-- Professor W. A. Brown, University of Maine.

FEEDING THE CHICKS

Feeding now claims attention. I do not know of any other subject connected with poultry that has, from time to time, been more criticised or written about than that of the feeding of chickens. Every breeder has his own particular feed or system, and many are very careful lest any word they may let drop reveals any of their knowledge. Each thinks his own system the best, but whether this is so or not, it is hard to tell. Some believe in the dry feed system, whilst others would not have it at any price. Some believe in the no water

heory, and other are dead against it. Both systems have their advantages and disadvantages, as I know from experience, hav-ing tried both systems. I do not think I shall try the dry feed systems. I do not think I shart try the dry feed system again, though I am rather a believer in the no water theory for the first five or six weeks of the chicken's ex-istence; provided they can be put on a grass run when they are turned out of doors. not think the feeding need vary much for the first ten or twelve weeks, for either hard or soft-feathered Bantams. Practically the same food will do for one or the other.

The first feed, which need not be given for the first twenty-four, or even thirty-six hours, must be composed of hard-boiled eggs, and here the clear eggs taken from under the hen at the time of testing the same comes in use-ful. They must be chopped up fine and mixed with bread crumbs. I find the machines used by canary fanciers for grinding eggs useful. Some fanciers I know do not altogether approve of giving hard-boiled eggs, but prefer the

bread being soaked in the raw eggs. However, either system will do, and this should form the staple diet for the first few The drinking utensils, the troughs, the hoppers, the nests should all be kept clean. The nests must be cleaned from time to time and days, varied with plain biscuit soaked in milk. plenty of clean, fresh hay or straw added. At the end of four or five days good quality broken rice, dried off with thirds or any of Much profit is lost to the farmer by having dirty nests. The hens refuse to lay in them, the advertised chicken meals can be given. the eggs are lost. With no litter in the nest Rice will, to a big extent, counteract any signs a, rather a troublesome ailment among chickens. The way to cook rice is to put it either in a pan or earthenware jar, and cover with milk or water. Cook slowly about three-quarters of an hour, and see that it does not clog together, but remains in single pellets. The meal then easily adheres to it. Cook only sufficient for one day, and it is then more sweet and wholesome.

insect powder, and at the same time examine the chickens for ticks, etc. These pests will be found on the head, under the wings, and floor. near the vent, and prevent the chickens from thriving. There are many remedies for the keeping down of these insects, a few of them being vegetable oil of tar, sweet oil, weak solu-tion of paraffin, etc. The places infested should be touched with any of the remedies mentioned.—H. Inman, in Feathered World.

HINTS ON HATCHING FOR BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPERS

Love for experimenting prompts one to try one's luck at hatching and rearing chicks; and few hobbies provide so much pleasure for so small an outlay. Having decided upon the breed you intend to keep, do not hatch more chicks than you have convenience for. Some fanciers make a practices of hatching two broods, although they have only accommoda-tion for one lot. They are, they say, then on the safe side if they should be very unfortunate with the hatches, or if the quality out of one be not up to expectations, or if they get a rge percentage of cocks.

Never put all the eggs in a special sitting under one hen; put them under two broodies and make up the full sittings with some from your own pen or of a cheaper quality, because you are unfortunate with one half-sitting you still have the other half to fall back on.

Have the nest in readiness before the hen or eggs, so that you do not have to fit up a makeshift nest in a hurry. A suitable nest can be made in a box 18 inches square with a strip of wood nailed across the front to keep the nest in position inside; or you may make a loose nest in some dark corner or secluded spot, as the hens prefer semi-darkness for their maternal duties. The nest itself should be made of soil, and the centre scooped out, but neither deep nor shallow. The soil should be covered with litter-hay, straw or chaff-and such a nest should throw off sufficient moisture for shells of average thickness. Place some dummy eggs-in the nest and put the hen near at night-time. If she is a stranger the nest will be strange to her, so be patient. She will then, if very broody, glide on the eggs to settle down. Cover her up and leave her for twentyfour hours. ...

Some people let the broody hen come off the nest at pleasure, but personally I prefer to know when it is off, and on. Remove her next day (but night for preference), and substitute for the dummy eggs those you intend stitute for the dummy eggs those you intend her to sit on. See that she is provided with heat-giving food (Indiancorn is suitable), and that she comes off daily for about fifteen min-utes for exercise, food⁵ and water.² Sprinkle a little insect powder on both hen and nest, as this will check vermin, which thrive during

the hot weather. The eggs should be tested about the tenth day, and all clear ones removed, instead of wasting the hen's time and energy on eggs that would never hatch! When the time has expired you may reasonably expect some chicks, which should be hatched out dry and strong, and which should be removed in a lined backet near the fire, as the part-hatched and weakly ones will have a better chance. Remove broken shells, and feed the hen by herself when the hatch is complete, or she may be off searching for food for the chickens, which they do not require for at least twenty-four hours. Stale bread crumbs and hard-boiled egg chopped fine should be the first meal, after which they can be fed on any previously proved successful system. Feed a little at a time, but often, gradually increasing the quantity of food and the time between meals .-Hidlander, in Poultry.

floor. Not being required for use, the tubers ber until about the time when the outdoor were left in that position for the best part of grown supply is available. a year, and it was not until the autumn following that they were examined with the idea of throwing them away, it being concluded that after the long interval they could not be of any use. A few spadefuls were shoveled into the light, and it was then seen that the tubers had started to do a very remarkable thing. Every specimen was crowded with little potatoes, quite white and about the size of the tip of the little finger. More out of curiosity than anything else, a number of the old tubers were placed on a darkened shelf and left there for a few weeks. At the end of that time it was found that the small tubers had increased very much in size, being as large as walnuts. A number of the finest were gathered and cooked, and were found to be excellent. Indeed they were pronounced by experts to be superior to the ordinary run of new notatoes, in that the consistency of the tuber was firm, not less inclined than usual to waxiness. Soon after the discovery, an exhibit of the novel mode of growing the potatoes was made at the Horticultural Show, London, and this caused a great deal of speculation as to how the new tubers were produced. Latterly a full explanation of the method has come to light, and further experiments have shown that the discovery is one which should rank as of firstclass importance in gardening circles. It will doubtless be of interest to outline the chief points in the treatment, which is peculiarly at-

tractive to the country house owner. Almost any kind of potato usually grown for keeping purposes is well suited for the novel culture. It is better to produce tubers of a good size, and when making the selection the biggest examples should be picked out. Freedom from blemish or disease is of the utmost importance, as any rotten patches on the tubers might easily spread and endanger the whole crop. The potatoes employed must be those which are technically known as "twoyear-olds"; that is they are products of the previous season's yield. On this account to get the necessary stock the tubers will have to be selected a season ahead. To those who wish to save trouble it may be mentioned that it is always easy to buy "old" potatoes in the month of July, and these will be ready for starting the following September.

It is necessary to find a perfectly dark place in which the potatoes may be stored. The absence of light is an important feature, of the culture, as a very little illumination, if it is regularly experienced, will make the tubers expend their energies in sending out shoots rather than in the budding of small tubers. Very good crops might be produced in a cellar or the corner of a basement; on the other hand, it would be quite a simple matter to fix up a cupboard suitable for the purpose, some rough shelves on which the potatoes may be placed. These should be arranged with a bordering which projects an inch or so above the level

Now obtain a quantity of fine dry mould and spread this evenly over the shelves to the depth of about an inch. The material should be clean and sweet and free from any stones.

The early fall is about the best time to start the culture of the potatoes. Even if the tubers have already been sorted, go through them have anealy ocen sorted, go through them again, making quite sure that none is in any way diseased. As a precautionary measure, wipe each with a slightly moistened sponge, thus removing the germs of any fungoid growths which are so destructive of vegetable

If any of the potatoes have started to shoot from the eyes or growing points, the buds must be cut off, care being taken not to bruise

As has already been indicated, the chief points about the potatoes produced in the manner described above are that they are of excellent flavor and consistency. Moreover, they have a skin which is so thin that there is no need of scraping or peeling.

Owing to the manner in which they are produced, very little cleaning is required.

For those who are interested in the culinary side of the question, it may be useful to add a word as to the cooking of the potatoes. It is declared to be a desirable feature of the preparing that the little potatoes should be put into cold water, and then kept boiling briskly for about ten minutes. Not more of the potatoes should be gathered than can be used at one time, as they are rather likely to shrivel by keeping.

IT PAYS TO PAINT FARM BUILDINGS

The prosperity of the farmer is generally reflected in his farm buildings. These can and should be attractive to the eye. It must be confessed, however, that in most cases barns and outbuildings are a bløt on the landscape. This is not as it should be. Paint would right matters. Farm buildings neatly painted are a source of pride to their owner. And this extra touch adds substantially to the value of the farm

All agree that buildings look much better when painted. The question we want answered is "Does it pay?"

It may not pay, directly, to paint our barns. In fact, its preservative effect on ordinary rough siding would scarcely pay for the paint. On new, smooth siding it would pay. Indirectly it does pay, however, no matter what the siding. Well painted buildings add to the value of the farm, a sum far in excess of the cost of a coat of paint.

Let us look at it in this way: Consider two communities in close proximity to each other. They are equal in every respect, save that in one community the buildings are all painted, while in the other they are not. Farms in the former instance will invariably command more money. Prospective buyers cannot but be attracted to such a section. The business man knows the value of attractive surroundings.

There are several brands of ready-mixed aints on the market which are satisfactory. These should be used by those who have had no experience in mixing paints. Those who plan to mix their own paints should heed the following suggestions: Avoid cheap oil. Use good pale-boiled oil even if it costs a few cents a gallon more. If raw oil is used, dryer must be added.

When we have decided to paint, the question arises, "How shall we apply it?" The ordinary method of hand application is familiar to all. In recent years, the spray pump has been recommended as a cheap and efficient means of painting outbuildings. It proves quite satisfactory. The spray covers the sur-face well, though somewhat unevenly, and it is necessary to brush it if a good job is desired. This brushing is easily accomplished by means of an ordinary whitewash brush to the side of which a long handle has been attached.

The advantages of the pump as a means of painting are that the paint is applied quickly and cheaply. This practice has its disadvantages in that fully one-half more paint is necessary and one does not get the fine gloss possible when the paint is applied by hand and well rubbed in.

Where a pump is to be used for applying the paint, the cheap, cold water paints are probably preferable on account of waste. For purposes of whitewashing, the pump is always ahead of the brush.

ve authority of the sh Columbia extends. f the Company is sit-f Hamilton, in the

e capital of the Com-dollars, divided into es of One hundred

f the Company in this at Vancouver, and Agent, whose adaforesaid, is the atipany. Hand and Seal of Ofth day of April, one ired and ten. S. Y. WOOTTON, which this Company ed and licensed are: f carrying on of a usiness and the man-ne of clothing of all ying on of branch blothing at any place Canada and the carry-dry goods business in and to acquire, lease real estate as may be or any of the above ell, lease, convey or f any or all of said d and licer

INSE ACT, 1900

hereby give notice date hereof, I will intendent of Provin-bria, B. C., for a reon the 1st day of nse to sell intoxi e premises known as el, situated at Por ct of Esqu J. W. WILLIAMS. ay of May, 1910. ULLING.

TENT STUMP PUL-ur sizes. Our smailest p 346 tons pressure r sale or hire. This is hat these not capsize. C. industry made for es. Our pleasure is to We also mänufacture te tools for hand clear-rticulars and terms ap-d. Victoria. E C. D LIVE STOCK

ered Jersey bull, 2½ ood, and cheap. Geo. Harbor, Salt Spring

many eggs are cracked or broken, their conover other eggs, and the nest material made foul and dirty. Such will taint the eggs every time and load them with bacteria which cause early decay.

and mites breath through pores in their skin,

and the most effectual way to combat them is

to clog up those pores with dust, oil, etc. This

is why whitewash is used on the walls and the

oily disinfectants on the roosts and nests.

Third-the Feed

The question of the feed is important. The amount of corn in the ration should be reduced in warmer weather. More wheat and oats may be used, preferably a little of both if market prices will allow. The hard grains may be fed on a clean piece of ground outside. Some continue to feed in the litter in the summer, which is good if the hens are closely yarded. Ardry mash should also be placed before them. It may be hopper fed and good results obtained. It may consist of varying amounts of several ingredients, but one composed of the following will give very fair results: 2 parts bran, I part corn meal, 1 part middlings, 2 to I part linseed meal, and I of beef scrap, It is well also to supplement the dry mash with an occasional wet mash, say from two to three times a week. A meat mash made thus: Boil some cheap meat till it is well broken up; take an ordinary 12 quart pail, place in it about 2 guarts of corn meal, pour the boiling liquid slowly over it. Stir till the meal has taken up all the moisture it can, then add about 3 quarts of bran and stir. It may take more, in which case add bran until the has a consistency of brittle dough. If the birds have free range-and it is preferable that they should, for no one can get the best results from a bare vard-the use of beef scrap and green food will not be so necessary. If the birds are yarded some provision must be made for green food. Rape is very useful for this. If handled carefully and only the outer leaves removed, it will stay green and succulent for a considerable length of time. As a rule it is wise to supply birds with some shell-forming material and grit even throughout the summer months. If they do not need it, they vill not eat it.

The birds must have water. Watering The must be watered days will not do. y must be watered daily with good fresh placed in clean dishes. The dishes are

For the evening feed, canary seed or some of the dry chick foods can now be introduced, and as the chickens increase in age, dari, groats, wheat, millet and a little hempseed meals during the day, bread and milk can, with advantage, be given, this being a very good pick-me-up, especially when the chickens are making a lot of feather.

For the first fortnight the chickens should be ied every two or three hours. Little and often is a motto that should be obeyed in chicken rearing. One cannot feed too early as soon as daylight appears, and many are the fanciers who late, and very late, go round with lamp and corn bucket to give their pets the last feed of the day. It certainly pays to attend well to the growing stock.

After the first fortnight a certain amount of weaning can take place, so that at the age of three months, four or five meals a day will suffice; and this number should continue for another couple of months, when the normal number of three will be found sufficient.

Green food should be given from the very first, and a small amount of finely chopped meat may occasionally be given. Fine flint or sand grit must always be within reach, this being a very important matter, and it is wonderful to see the amount the little creatures will devour. Flowers of sulphur or a little linseed may now and then be judiciously added to the food to help the chickens in their feathering. I prefer the linseed to be boiled or allowed to steep in water for twenty-four hours before being given.

Keep the coops and runs in clean condition. If the floor of the coop is of wood keep it well sanded or covered with chop or peat moss. Dust the hen at least once a week with

PORTABLE POULTRY FENCE

I have made a substantial, convenient and useful portable fence from 48-inch poultry wire netting. Anything that will make a sufficiently strong stake will hold it up. With an iron bar I make holes about 7 feet apart around the lot where I want my new poultry yard to be. Stakes are driven firmly into these holes. Then a fourpenny nail is driven into the stakes for the wire to hang on.

In hanging the fence, I start at one corner and unroll the netting until I arrive at the starting point. If there is more wire than I feet, I leave it on the roll. Then I begin to hang the netting on the hails, which are only partly driven in, stretching the wire as I hang Plastering laths I then nail over the netting to the stakes with two or three fourpenny nails, whose heads are allowed to protrude just enough so they can be drawn with a hammer when I want to move the fence again. If one roll of wire is not enough, I overlay a second roll and proceed as described. The unused part is wired or tied with string to prevent it falling down and becoming unrolled.

When the season closes, and I wish to put the poultry in permanent quarters, the nails are drawn, the wire rolled up, the stakes pulled and all laid away for another year. I never cut a roll of netting except for a permanent fence.—S. X. A., in New England Homestead.

A NOVEL METHOD OF GROWING PO-TATOES

B. S. Leonard Bastin.

In the gardening world another instance has been found of many most valued discoveries coming to light through chance happenings. This is an entirely new method of growing potatoes for the early markets, one which is so simple and effective that it cannot fail to be universally adopted, and is certainly curious enough to be placed on record. A few years since, on a large private estate in Eng-land, a quantity of potatoes had been placed aside in a dark shed, stacked in a heap on the

Now take each potato separately and place it on the shelf, so that it is half buried in the mould. Do not allow the tubers to touch one another, and settle them all well down into the soil. There is nothing more to be done now save to give an occasional glance at the potatoes to see that none is rotting. After a short while it will be observed that the old tubers are beginning to be govered with tiny white points, which a few days later resolve themselves into little potatoes, increasing very rapidly in size until they are large enough to handle, when the first instalment of the crop is ready for gathering. 'When all the sizable potatoes have been picked off, the old tubers may be placed in their former position, which they will go on producing. In a few weeks it will be possible to gather another crop, and this will go on through a rgular succession of gatherings.

Now and again it will be found that the old potatoes will endeavor to start outgrowths, and these should at once be removed.

The trouble in this direction will not be great if the apartment is really dark, the light only being let in on the few occasions when it is necessary to examine the tubers. Even then it is better, if possible, to make use of an artificial illuminant, as very little daylight seems to excite the tubers to send out shoots. It will be found that the building off process will go on until there is nothing left of the old potatoes but dry skin. Indeed, it has been stated that the tubers will send off more than their own weight in little potatoes, though how this can be so it does not seem easy to explain.

Up to the present time the only way in which new potatoes out of season could be secured was by the costly and difficult method of forcing the plants in frames. This has never been a satisfactory matter, as many gardeners can bear witness, the crops thus secured not being of particularly good quality or large in amount. Moreover, the season for the forced articles is comparatively restricted. Under the new system it is possible to have a succession of crops of new potatoes from Septem-

When selecting a color it is well to remember that red will look well longer than any other shade. A coat of paint every eight or ten years will keep the buildings looking well. -Farm & Dairy.

CONCRETE TANKS

Not only on the farm, but in the creamery as well, there are indisputable advantages in a water tank which is both easily cleaned and durable. In both these respects, and in many more concrete tanks seem to fill the bill perfectly: A bulletin has been issued as No. 23 by the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa., which fully describes the uses of concrete tanks and gives full details for their construction. The advantages of concrete for tank construction are summarized as follows in the bulletin:

Materials necessary for construction are easily obtained.

Concrete tanks are easily built. They can be built anywhere. They need no repairs. They will not rot and are practically everlasting.

They do not dry out if left unfilled. They do not crack owing to extreme changes of temperature. -They will fit any space desired. They are vermin-proof. They are sanitary. They are artistic.

There are many breeds and all have their merits. He has the best breed who gives it the best care and aims to secure the most good out of it. Feed, in this particular, has a great deal to do with success.

The poultry house should be frequently The dropping boards should be sancleaned. itary and the hay or straw used to line the nests should be frequently changed.

1. J. S. Martin and

ちちょうしていていているというないのであるとなっているとなっているとなっているとなっているというないであるというないであるというないであるとなるのであるとなっているというないであるとなっているというない COLONIST VICTORIA CHARLES CLIEBISC Our Chocolates Are Made Fresh Daily. Pure and DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED. Tea Daintily Served in Our Tea Rooms, Third Wholesome Floor. **Our Millinery Departm'nt Offers** VOL. L. NO. 362. UNDREDS DROWN Some Very Special Values at \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50 Parts of Europe and Asia Suffer From Disastrous Inundations-Heavy Toll of Human A Hat to Suit Every Face and for Every Purpose. Lives Taken Some of the Values Run as High as \$20.00 Our showing of beautiful millinery at these prices reflects great credit on the skill of the designers as well as the exceptional close figures for which our buyer procured them. In this assortment will be found a splendid variety of model hats to choose from. Many of these if bought in the ordinary way would sell at prices up to \$20.00. Some are very prettily trimmed with flowers and fruit -mostly bright or light colors. Many people who visited the store during the last week wondered how it was that we were able to offer such wonderfully good bargains. Well, the fact is light colored hats are not in demand in England, owing to the mourning period. Our buyer happened to be there just when it started, and was able to get them at his own price. These were sent to us by parcel post, we, in turn, giving our patrons the advantage of this close buying. Round, Self-Basting Roast Pans, Large You Can Save 50c per Dozen on Table \$1.15 Will Purchase a Fine Pair of House Size, Usually Sold at 65c, Monday, 40c Napkins Here, Monday

These are made of wrought iron, seamless, smooth and strong. Food cooked in these pans needs no attention ,and tastes much better than when cooked in ordinary way. All natural flavor in pre-served, and even tough joints are made tender and succulent.

The last time we offered a line of this description all were sold before noon-wherefore come early.

FINE NICKEL PLATED WARE

This ware is made of copper and is nickel-plated. It presents a handsome appearance, is cleanly in use and is very durable.

heating milk or other food.

Well and heavily made, and easy to keep clean. Coffee can be made perfectly and without trouble. Prices, \$4.00, \$3.00. **\$2.50**

GLASS ROSE BOWLS

Glass Rose Bowls, two sizes, 35c and20¢ Preserve your rose petals and have a fragrant "pot pourri" all

winter. Glass Vases, many kinds, several colors, various sizes. From. . 10¢ Glass Mirrors, good quality mirrors in neat frames, size 15 in. x

Table Linens at decisive savings here for your choosing Monday. A better opportun-ity could not be wished for. Fifty cents on every dozen is an item which everybody will strive to save.

Damask Table Napkins, Reg. \$1.75 per Doz., Monday, \$1.25, Damask Table Napkins, size 22 x 22, fleur

Damask Table Cloths, Reg. \$1.50, Monday, each, \$1.00

Breakfast Cloths, 60 x 60, Monday, Special, 60c

Our Corset Dept. Is Fully Equipped With **Every Known Requisite**

This season our Corset Department is in a better position than ever before to fulfil the wants of every lady. High-grade corsets at medium prices is a feature which is indeed noticeable. These include the famous Bon Ton Models, Royal Worcester, C-c a la Grace, D. & A. and Crompton, also a splendid assortment of Children's Waists.

Slippers for Women, Monday

Every woman needs a good pair of House Slippers. Monday we are offering Common Sense Strap Slippers, Dongola kid, solid com-fort Buckskin Slippers, with elastic instep, also a fine assortment of Dongola kid, elastic side Boots. All to clear Monday at **\$1.15**

Writing Tablets, Usual 25c, Special,

Monday, at 15c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear at 50c

Summerweight Underwear, of exceptional qaulity, priced at, per gar-ment, 50c, is what we are offering for Monday. It is two thread high grade, in a nice variety of shades, such as light blue and tan, also very fine quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Per gar-

Men's Outing Shirts, Special, Mon., 75c

Outing Shirts always come in handy during Summer weather. The assortment we are showing for Monday's selling at 75c consists of a fine quality shirt with turndown collars in white and cream grounds, with colored stripes. Sizes 14 to 18. Priced ,each, Mon-

Boys' Straw Hats, Reg. 25c, Monday, 15c

LOSS OF PROPERTY WILL BE IMMENSE Torrential Rains Visit Nearly

All Countries of Europe-Many People Drowned in Armenian City

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—Des-patches received here say that terrible floods have swept over the province of Erzerum, Turkish Armenia. Half the town of Hassankaleh has been wrecked, hundreds of persons being drowned. The flood resulted from heavy rains.

MUNICH, Bavaria, June 15 .- Ober-MUNICH, Bavaria, June 15.—Ober-ammergau, the scene of the passion play, is today cut off from railway communication with outside points by the floods. Of the six hundred stran-gers in the place, 300 are Americans. It is believed that these are in no dan-ger, as the hotels are on high ground. The lower streets are filled with water, The meteorological observatory in the high Alps announces that the snow is melting rapidly and that greater floods are expected. are expected.

CONSTANCE, Baden, June 15.— Lake Constance has risen rapidly since yesterday, flooding the lower streets of the towns along its banks. The rail-way tracks have been submerged, and on several lines traffic has been sus-pended,

VIENNA, June - Floods caused by the rain haven one serious durage in many of the towns. The morthern Tyrol railway has suffered greatly, and all tradic over this road in Vornfl-berg, in the western part of Austria-Hungary has been suspended owing to the destruction of bridges and embank-ments. Many lives have been lost.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 15,-Floods following torrential rains have caused havoc in the valley of the Mor-avia River. Thirty-five lives have been lost. The towns of Chaupria, Jagodina and Svilianaba have been in-undated. Water to the depth of from seven to ten feet has filled the streets. Many houses, undermined, have col-lapsed. King Peter and the Minister of Public Works have gone to the scene today.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—Heavy rains throughout Belgium have been followed in the lower lying districts by flood conditions, creating heavy losses. Bridges have been carried away and stock drowned. The village of Moos has been devastated by the vagrant waters.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 15.-In-undations in the eastern and central

GARDEN HOSE

We have made heavy purchases of reliable Garden Hose, and can supply any quantity at very low prices.

We guarantee all our Garden Hose and confidently recommend it to those requiring a serviceable article. The "Arcade" Garden Hose, 50 feet, complete with couplings Repair Bands, Hose Splices, Rubber Washers, etc., etc.



Boys' Wash Suits, Mon., \$1.00 to \$2.50

ALL SEV

No matter how exacting you may be, you will find that this store offers you unlimited choice in Boys' Wash Suits. In fact this department has become one of the most popular shopping places in town for parents who wish to get good clothes for the little fellow at most moderate prices. A splendid line is now being shown in Buster and Russian Blouse styles, in fancy ducks and galateas, at \$1.00

Girls' Hosiery Special for Monday at 250

Misses' Lisle Thread Hose, with lace ankles, spliced heels and toes. Colors are black and tan, the sizes are 6, 6½, 7 and 7½. Special Monday morning, per pair25¢

We Intend That Mon. Will Be a Busy Day in Our Silk Dept. \$1.50 Values for 75c Monday should certainly prove interesting both to our patrons and ourselves, for we are offering some very exceptionly values indeed in fine silks. These consist of Shepherd's Check, Foulards, New Paisleys, Shot Silk, Plain and A truly special chance indeed for home furnishers. In our Broad Fancy Surah's Paillette, Lousienne, and 36 inch Natural Pongee. These are all being displayed in our Government Street windows. Regular price, per

A. S. S. S. S.

A good Straw Hat, boater style, for the boy, at a price you'll be glad to pay, is the leading feature of our Boys' Department Monday. They are splendid quality, is really a line which we sell for 25c. Special Monday 15¢

Early English Mission Chairs and Rockers on Sale, Monday, at \$4.50

Street windows we are showing a handsome line of Arm Chairs Street windows we are showing a nanosonic line of Ann Chains and Rockers at extra special prices. These are in Mission style, Early English style, frames are made of hard wood, seat uphol-stered in leatherette, worth at least \$6.00. Arm Rockers to match.

Women's Waists-Charm- Men's Fit-Rite Suits, ing Styles, Modest Prices Special, Mon., at \$15 Our stock of Ladies' Blouses is without No matter what kind of a suit you doubt the largest and most assorted in may wish we can suit you. No the whole West. The progressive policy matter what price you wish to of this establishment enables its patrons pay, we can meet you-for we carry not only the largest, but in getting the best value and latest styles also the most up-to-date stock in that the market affords. This feature is town of fine Tailored Suits. Spefully exemplified in this great gathering. cially noteworthy is the fine as-There are waists here to meet every persortment of Fit Rite Suits, which we are offering for Monday. As son's most exacting desire. Better drop for tailoring, style and quality of in and allow us the pleasure of showing materials, we are satisfied that then to you. Priced from 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, their value cannot be equalled in \$1.75 and \$2.00 the city. Monday \$15.00



PRETORIA, June 15-In declaring mice of United South Africa, said there was no other way possible than to form a government from the gov-ernments already existing. Other steps would have been most fatal to South Africa, as investigation had clearly proved that the majority did not wish for a coalition ministry. The time had come, he said, for starting with a clean sheet, and he hoped that the old party organiza-tions, especially his own, would be dissolved and amalgamated into a great party with broad and wide principles and named the South Afri-can National party. The varied questions confronting the

General Botha read a manifesto on the varied guestions confronting the government, foremost among which is the task of welding the different races into a great people by applying sym-pathetic treatment to natives and colored people. It should also aim at the encouragement of the white-population, he said, and the preven-tion of Aslatic immigration. It should have a broad educational policy as to the needs of the country workers, its duty to the Empire in regard to de-fence, development of its industries, mining, land settlement, encourage-ment of foreign markets.

German Capital for Canada

German Capital for Canada CALGARY, June 15.-J. J. Blakel-lee, manager of the Canadian house established in Berlin, Germany, to promote interest in Canada and its investments, interviewed here today said: "Financial interests now evince in marked interest in Canada. In fact a large amount of German capital is now available for investment in the Canadian west, mines, timber limits and agricultural lands being in de-mand. Syndicates desiring timber limits will introduce a new system of lumbering into Canada. They will follow the methods adopted in Ger-many, whereby forests are preserved for all time. Great care will be taken all to cut only trees that have reached their prime."

Some and and