

# SIDNEY ISLANDS REVIEW

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## ROYAL CANADIAN MILITIA WILL MAKE THEIR CAMP IN SIDNEY

Four Regiments, Comprising One Thousand Men, Will Hold Their Annual Outing on the Property of Mr. John Brethour, Close to the Town.

Last Friday Col. Roy commanding the B.C. military district, accompanied by Lieutenant Col. Hall came to Sidney and selected a site for the summer camp of the Royal Canadian Militia.

The spot chosen is the open grass land lying between Mr. John Brethour's house and the English Church. This is a most admirable locality for the purpose it is flat with a gentle slope to the sea which admits of a perfect natural drainage and it is sufficiently large to afford space for the manoeuvres of a large body of troops, it is close to the town yet not in it and the existing water service can

be readily laid into it.

The following regiments will be present numbering in all about 1,000 men; the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles under Lt. Col. Duff Stewart; the 72 Seaforth Highlanders, a kilted regiment, under Lt. Col. Leekie; the 104th Regiment from New Westminster, under Lt. Col. Johnson and the 88th Regiment Victoria Fusiliers, under Lt. Col. Hall.

Col. Roy M.V.O. will be in supreme command and he will be assisted by a large Headquarters Staff. The camp will be opened on 26 June and will last one week.

### THE MILITIA CAMP.

#### Public Entertainment of Officers, Men and Visitors.

In connection with the summer camp of the Royal Canadian Militia to be held in Sidney on the 26th of June next and for the six succeeding days, an idea prevails that Sidney should not let such an opportunity pass without making some endeavor to show that its inhabitants still hold those ideas of hospitality which have rendered their immediate ancestors and the locality so famous, and that they appreciate the honour done to their district by its selection as the site for the camp.

An organization is therefore being formed to see what can be done for the entertainment of the officers and men, and also of the numerous visitors who will be attracted to Sidney. To discuss this matter a public meeting will be held on Saturday next in Berquist's small hall at 4 p.m. Dr. Gordon Cumming, who is both a resident of Sidney and a militia officer, will be in the chair, and it is hoped that the heads of every household in Sidney will be present, as well as any others who may desire to attest their interest in the scheme. Notices have been sent out, but in the absence of any directory of Sidney it is quite possible that some names may have been omitted. If this is so the omission is quite accidental and not intentional as a great deal of trouble has been taken to make the list complete.

#### Sidney Board of Trade.

A lengthy meeting of this board was held on Tuesday last at which much business was transacted. It was reported that the attention of the Provincial Department of Health had been drawn to the insanitary condition of certain places in Sidney, and a letter was read from Dr. Fagan, the health officer, saying that he would very shortly pay a personal visit to Sidney and look into these matters.

In the matter of the wharf, it was decided to send a letter to Mr. Sheppard drawing his attention to the proposal of the Canadian Militia to hold its summer camp here, and pointing out that the landing at the wharf of large bodies of troops with their baggage would submit the structure to a strain which it was unfitted to stand, and that the necessary

repairs should be carried out at once in order to put it into condition to withstand this strain.

A letter was read from Mr. Sheppard, M.P., saying amongst other things that he would endeavor to obtain an appropriation of \$5,000 for a post office at Sidney.

Several letters were read from intending purchasers asking for information as to climate, price of land, etc.

The letter from the Provincial Secretary stating that the application for incorporation was refused was read and a discussion ensued. It was decided not to hold a public meeting on the subject because on a previous occasion when this was done the meeting had been packed with people who had no legal standing in the matter and they had used language of a most insulting nature and had generally created such a disturbance that it was not desirable to repeat the experiment. The president was asked to appoint a committee to wait upon the Premier and ask him to send a commission out to Sidney to go into the whole matter.

A draft of the By-laws was read and with several verbal amendments, was adopted and it was ordered that 100 copies be printed.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

#### Californian Land Bill

The anti alien land bill introduced to the State Legislature of California is causing the liveliest interest in Japan, so much so that the federal authorities in Washington are using all their influence in the direction of its modification. W. J. Bryan the U.S. Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Governor of California as follows:

"Being anxious to preserve and strengthen the long-standing and friendly relations existing between this country and the nations of the Orient, we very respectfully but most earnestly advise against the use of the words 'ineligible to citizenship'."

"He asks that you bring this view to the attention of the legislature. He believes the senate bill as telegraphed to the department of state, is greatly to be preferred. That bill limited ownership to citizens and to those who had declared their intention to become citizens."

This telegram was immediately communicated to the Senate in the form of a message by the governor. No further action is expected for some days.

### NEWS OF THE WORLD.

#### FOREIGN.

The breech blocks of the cannon and all the ammunition of the federal garrison at Turaz, Mexico, have been stolen.

Heavy investments in real estate at Port Angeles, Wash., on the part of the President of the Milwaukee Road are reviving the hopes of prosperity in that town.

A great Tong war is raging in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, until at last the authorities have had to declare a state of siege by which no white man may enter Chinatown and no Celestial may leave it.

A large delegation of the Suffragettes has waited upon the Senate Committee at Washington to protest against any change in the law giving votes to women.

Trouble has arisen between the Greeks and Bulgarians over the possession of Salonika and a resort to arms is feared.

No less than 185 wharves have been driven ashore on the coast of Japan by a hurricane that raged there during last March.

The strike in Belgium is estimated to be costing the country two million dollars a day.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, the celebrated authoress, has allowed her personal property to be sold in default of paying the income tax as a protest against the deception practised by the government upon the suffragettes, which had led them to militancy, and as a protest against forcible feeding and the "cat and mouse" bill.

The bye-election at Shrewsbury, England, has resulted in the election of the Unionist candidate by a majority of 685 over his Liberal opponent.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been robbed at Cannes of \$2,500 in cash, and a pocketbook containing valuable naval confidential papers.

Colonel Goethals, the chief engineer in charge of the Panama canal works, reports that he hopes to pass a vessel through the canal during the current year.

An aviator named Glenn Martin has established an aerial ferry across Coos Bay at Balboa Beach near Los Angeles. He succeeded in remaining in the air for fifteen minutes with three passengers.

### GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM ACCEDED TO SOCIALISTS

The strike in Belgium still continues and it is estimated that there are now upwards of 450,000 men out of work. Cases of disorder are rare. Belgium is the most densely populated of all European countries and a short stoppage of all transport which is imminent will therefore have the most disastrous results.

The latest news is to the effect that the Government has decided to accede to the demands of the Socialists with regard to the equalisation of the suffrage and the strike is therefore regarded as having accomplished its object and will speedily come to an end.

A serious prairie fire has been raging near Snowy Springs eight miles south west of Moose Jaw. Some homesteaders have lost everything and there are rumours of loss of life but owing to the destruction of all means of communication it is impossible to get details.

### THE ANNIVERSARY OF DISCOVERY OF CANADA

Jacques Cartier, in command of two ships and 240 men, sailed from St. Malo, France, 279 years ago on April 20, 1534, and, after a prosperous voyage of twenty days sighted the bleak coast of Newfoundland.

Landing on the coast of Labrador he took possession of the country in the name of his monarch, Francis I, of France. Turning southward he explored the Bay of Chaleurs, landed in Gaspé bay and held friendly intercourse with the natives.

Sailing thence northeast across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, he entered the branch of the St. Lawrence north of Anticosti Island. All unconscious of having discovered a great river, he returned to France, taking with him two Indians.

On his next voyage Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence to the site of Quebec, where he was given a kindly reception by Donnacona, "King of Canada." Later he visited a Huron village on the site of Montreal, and called the mountain back of it Mont. Real. On returning to France he treacherously took with him King Donnacona and eight chiefs, who soon died of grief.

Cartier made a third voyage to Canada in 1541, and died in 1555.

#### Suffragist Outrages

The latest outrage reported from the suffragist agitation in England is an attempt to blow up the Smeaton Tower on the Hoe at Plymouth. This tower is the remains of the first Eddystone lighthouse which after its partial demolition in a storm was removed and re-erected on the Hoe as a memorial to the great engineer and has since been regarded with respect not only by the people of South Devon but by all Britishers who are proud of their countryman's achievements.

#### Expelled for Kissing.

Munich.—Great indignation has been caused by the action of the authorities in censoring dancing at the carnival balls, which were being held last week. Four policemen who were stationed in dancing pavilions during the most important ball of the series, frequently interfered with couples on the floor, and arrested several of them for alleged improper dancing. Other guests were ejected from the hall because they kissed each other in public.

### SOME STATISTICS OF THE CANADIAN RELIGIOUS SECTS

One favorite form of innuendo offered the United States by foreign writers is the mention of the large number of adherents of different religions that it harbors. Put in the form of a Frenchman's paradox, we are "the land of forty religions and one sauce." The Dominion Government has lately issued a bulletin enumerating the religions to be found in Canada, and we discover that there are no fewer than 81 heads. Some of these are "rather non-informative," observes The Christian Guardian, Toronto, 290 adherents being dubbed "Undenominationalists," 640 classed as belonging to "various sects, and and 32,490 "Unspecified." For all this, it is said, "there are nearly 80 different kinds or varieties of religion, or lack of it, to be found in Canada." The figures, we are informed, do not relate to membership in churches, but indicate the ecclesiastical preference of the people, as stated by themselves to the government enumerators. The Presbyterian, Toronto, gives the figures of the principal denominations with certain statements of percentages and increases:

"Anglicans, 1,043,017; Baptists, 328,666; Congregationalists, 34,054; Jews, 74,564; Lutheran, 229,846; Methodists, 1,079,892; Presbyterians, 1,115,324; Catholics, 2,833,041; Unitarians, 3,224; Salvation Army, 18,834; Deukhobors, 10,493; Evangelicals, 10,595. Comparing these figures with the total population of Canada it appears that the Roman Catholics are now 39.31 per cent. of the total population; Anglicans, 14.47 per cent.; Methodists 14.98 per cent.; Presbyterians, 15.48 per cent.; Lutherans, 3.19 per cent. and Baptists, 5.31 per cent.

#### Fire in Vancouver

On Tuesday last a serious fire broke out on Shaughnessy Heights in Vancouver. The residence of A. E. Millington was completely destroyed and the high wind spread the flames to the residence of O.D. Lampman which was seriously damaged. All over the neighbourhood other incipient fires were started and all the inhabitants were busy removing their furniture and making endeavours to save their property.

#### Pope Pius X

After hanging for days on the point of death His Holiness has rallied and has been able to see his brother and sisters.



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## THE INCORPORATION OF SIDNEY IS STILL A VERY LIVE TOPIC

Further Efforts to Bring About the Desirable Result Will  
Probably Succeed—Many Improvements Needed  
in the Town of Sidney.

The proposal to incorporate Sidney is not an abandoned wreck. The good ship is still afloat and though she is in troubled waters she is as sound as on the day she was launched. Her timbers are good solid reasons which will yet suffice to bring her safely into the harbor of success. To drop metaphor, the business men with whom the idea of incorporation originated were not actuated by any secret or underhand motive in doing so, but acted from a clear sighted appreciation of the position of the town and its existing defects and of the only means of rectifying them and setting the place fairly out on the high road to modern prosperity. On the other hand the opposition to the scheme as it developed plainly disclosed the fact that it was the last despairing clutch by a man drowning in a political sea at the straw of his personal power. This man has for long, as the accredited agent of a political party which at present controls the power (and finances) of the province, been able to so control the little streams of that power (and finance) which trickle in this direction that they have inured to his own personal advantage. But the day of such individual control over the destinies of this community has passed. Sidney is now old enough and strong enough to run alone and it is absolutely necessary for her future welfare that certain things should be done which she can only do for herself. She cannot, for instance, look to the government to provide her with a system of sewerage, which is one great absolute necessity. This she can do herself when she is in a position to do so, and this is only one of the many things she requires.

To those who were present in Victoria when the executive council sat to hear the petitions for and against incorporation it was pitiable to listen to the feeble wall that did duty for argument on the part of the opposition. One of the opposers tried to make out that the petition was a family affair emanating almost wholly from one of Sidney's earliest founders. The other opponent who disclosed his hand by observing that he had no objection to the incorporation of Sidney as long as it did not touch him, was shown to be almost beyond the reach of any good or evil result that might ensue by the fact that he was selling his property as fast as he could and had so little left as hardly to afford him a locus standi.

Under these circumstances it became at once apparent that in refusing the petition the government was actuated by political reasons alone. And here it was very evident that the head and front of the opposition, their own trusted lieutenant and organizer, had fatally misled them. He had overlooked the fact or carelessly ignored it that the great majority of the petitioners in favor of incorporation were actually supporters of the present government.

His action and the resulting action of the government will, however, if persisted in, have the effect of turning all these at present good Conservatives into very formidable Liberals. They have no intention of sitting down quietly under such a careless shelving of their best interests or of being subject to the dominion of one man who does not represent them and who is a clear obstacle in the progress of their town.

The refusal of the executive council of the Provincial Government to ad-

verse the grant of letters patent incorporating Sidney has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people here. In the letter received by the Board of Trade last Thursday, no reason was given for their action save that they do not consider "the time is opportune." We do not know the reasons which influenced the council in arriving at this conclusion. The people here are almost of the one mind that the time is very opportune indeed. A short time ago, only last spring, Mr. McPhillips, the member for the district, met the local Board of Trade, and when the necessity of a system of sewerage, among other matters, was pointed out to him, observed that it was impossible for the government to do this in one only of the many unorganized districts, and that if such things were required the way to accomplish them was to incorporate. Before we can, however, hope to develop, as our situation and natural facilities warrant, many matters must be attended to. Probably the most important of these is the question of sanitation. A walk through our principal streets, where the sewage empties on to our thoroughfares, would soon convince one that something must be immediately done to remedy this. The Chinese quarter is in a disgraceful condition. We have no building restrictions, neither is there any restriction for cattle running at large. No proper disposal is made for the garbage, which is now dumped out and left to breed disease; neither have we a proper police protection. These and many others should be ample to prove the time is very opportune to have these matters remedied.

At present we are not part or parcel of any municipality, simply one of the unorganized districts. With the vast number of these unorganized districts in the province we cannot expect to have our affairs attended to in a way necessary to a thriving community. If we expect progress we must attend to these matters ourselves. We are progressing and expect to continue doing so, and the time is ripe for accomplishing these improvements.

Under the Municipalities Incorporation Act it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to incorporate into a city a locality not exceeding 2,000 acres, on receiving a petition of the owners of more than one-half in value of the land to be included within the limits, providing there are resident at least one hundred male British subjects of 21 years. This provision of the Act has been fully complied with in every detail. The provincial assessor's office shows a total assessed value of the 1,203 acres proposed to be included in Sidney to be \$487,000. Of this total assessed value owners representing \$361,000 signed in favor of incorporation (a great many owners reside out of the province and were not easily available, so their signatures were not obtained), representing approximately 75 per cent. of the total value. Why then was not our petition granted? A counter petition, gotten up by Mr. James Critchley, our miniature Tammany Hall man, was forwarded to the Provincial Secretary's office. In substance it alleged that incorporation was the scheme of real estate men at Victoria and Sidney—that we would not have water for the proposed city—that the people were satisfied to let matters remain as they were. In answer to its being a real estate man's scheme, a petition signed by the business men of Sidney was presented to the council. The Sidney Water and

Power Company is laying pipes even to the sanatorium—the utmost limits of the town. That the people are not satisfied is shown by their indignation over the treatment of their petition received. No doubt Mr. Critchley is perfectly satisfied to have things remain as they are. He has been for the past few years acting in the unique position of mayor, alderman, road boss, pound-keeper and sundry other positions—in fact has been the little Tzar of Sidney. He apparently sees in incorporation his power being diminished, his throne overturned, his perquisites lost. It is not Sidney Mr. Critchley cares about, it is merely James Critchley and what James Critchley can get out of it.

A stranger might well ask who is this Mr. Critchley that he should attempt to thwart the wishes of the people. He is the leader of a club called "the Conservative Club," and whose duty it seems is to alienate good Conservatives from their party. Many far better Conservatives than Mr. Critchley would join an anarchist club as being associated with this travesty of conservative organizations. But his connection with this club is the reason for the council refusing to grant the petition? If that were so there is high time this state of affairs was remedied. No reason for the refusal except "the time is not opportune" has as yet been given. It would seem that if the people want it, and have complied with the Act, the government should grant it.

In view of the feeling this has aroused perhaps the government will, after making an investigation, review its decision, and it is to be hoped that this is what will happen.

## NOTICE Re Shell Islands

As the undersigned, the owner of "Shell Islands," now resides in Sidney and wishes to use the islands for his own purposes, parties without permission are respectfully requested to keep off the islands.

So long as the privilege is not abused, as it has been in some cases in the past, the owner will be pleased to give permission to the people of Sidney to land on the islands for picnics, etc., ON APPLYING TO HIM.

The owner finds it necessary to give this notice now, as certain parties have in the past defaced the fine Arbutus trees by carving their illustrious names on the trunks thereof, scattering papers, tins and bottles over the islands, and otherwise abused these beauty spots. And also to inform newcomers as to the ownership of the islands.

Last summer the owner found that the islands had been staked by some gentleman who had evidently got lost and imagined he was making a discovery.

Trespassing on the islands is forbidden and hereafter action will be taken against those who continue to trespass in defiance of the right of the owner to keep the property private for the use of himself and friends.

L. Lindsay Adamson,  
"Sea Point," Sidney

## THE SIDNEY AND ISLANDS REVIEW

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## CORRESPONDENCE FROM SALT SPRING ISLAND

Events of Interest From Around  
Ganges Harbor.

The day of days for one of our ambitious young bachelors dawned on Tuesday, the 22nd, when the wedding march, orange blossoms and congratulations will be in evidence, when Miss Daisy Laing and Mr. Basil Cartwright will be made one in St. Marks church, Centre Settlement, at 10.30 of the clock. All good wishes go to them.

An important step in the athletic department of our island life has been taken in the formation of a baseball club at Ganges last week when a full team was organized, with Gilbert Mowat as president, and S. W. Dean as captain. A group of enthusiasts of the great American game went to Fulford to assist in the formation of another team at that point.

The agricultural commission has come and gone, and the only regret is that more of our real farmers were not on hand to give evidence. Burgoyne valley has a number of that class who could have given some light on how to do it.

Transportation got a hearing before the commission, we are glad to say, and hope for good results. These Gulf Islands will never reach the prosperity they are capable of until regular communication is established with Vancouver and Victoria, so that it will be as easy to reach one city as the other.

We appear to be on the verge of better days here. W. Taylor has got his hotel licence and begun building operations and hopes to have his \$15,000 house in full going order before the summer holidays. It is on the sea front looking down the harbor and should attract lots of visitors who having seen the district will naturally become residents.

Motor cars are 'en evidence' now, and the fight for and against seems over and petitions to the Attorney-General against them are things of the past. Messrs. Mowat have obtained the agency for Ford cars and are building a garage for their accommodation.

The Salt Spring Dramatic Association are giving an entertainment at the Mahon hall on the 23rd and 24th inst. The bill includes "The Money Spinner" followed by the farce "The Area Belle" The caste is a very strong one and includes such well known amateur artistes as Mrs. A. J. Smith, Misses Lieu and Lang, and Messrs. Gilbert Wilkes, K. G. Holley, Robinson, Williams and Morris, and a powerful orchestra. The known ability of the performers and the fact that the proceeds are to go towards the erection of a hospital, for the Island should ensure success.

## Shipping News

The tug Earl with barge Sidney No 2 in tow arrived from New Westminster on April 16 and cleared on her return trip to New Westminster.

The S.S. Joan made her usual calls on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Monday. On the latter day she landed 11 tons of freight for Sidney.

The S.S. Prince Albert called at Sidney on Saturday last and took away the machinery of the old saw mill which had been brought from Keating, and proceeded with it to Hardy Bay.

## Her 250 Words.

The girls of the fifth form were asked to write a 250 word essay on a motorcar. The bright hope of the form duly weighed in with this:

"My uncle bought a motorcar. He was riding to the country, and it broke down going up a hill. My uncle tried to make it go, but couldn't, although he spoilt a new suit in trying. I reckon that is about forty words. The other 210 words is what uncle said as he was walking back to town, but they are not fit to write down."—Philadelphia Record.

MacIaine of Lochbuie, a Highland Chief, and lately an officer in the Scots Guards, has gone into vaudeville in the United States. His godfather, the Duke of Argyll, saw him off at Liverpool, and the pipe band of his regiment was in attendance to play him off.



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## DECLINE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

The "Stagnancy of American agriculture" will strike many as a strange expression. We have heard so much of the wealth of the American farmer that the world has been inclined to think it the pillar of Western prosperity. We have read of the farmer's automobile, telephone, Oriental rugs, and pleasure-trips to Chicago or New York, until we have looked upon the American agriculturist as one of the most successful and prosperous members of the Republic. Yet in spite of the splendid educational work of the Department of Agriculture at Washington and in the various state governments and universities, we learn from the London Times correspondent at Washington that agriculture is languishing in the United States just as it began to languish more than a generation ago in Great Britain. The majority of the population in the country turn to the town for advancement, while the adventurous who wish to remain farmers, we are told, sell their acres, pack their goods, and go to Canada. The ground of this serious condition is accounted for in this way:

"The trouble is that there is no business system at all in farming. The farmer has no ambitions. If he has ambitions, they are apt to be of the 'get-rich-quick' variety. Having made his money, he is apt to retire and spend it or allow his children to spend it in the cities. Thus labor is driven, the land is exhausted and mortgaged to buy more land or luxuries, or to find the price of a trip to Europe."

One of the greatest obstacles to commercial prosperity and success in the United States, says the correspondent, is the fact that there is no co-operation among the farmers, and that most of the profit of farming is devoured by the middlemen, practically through the agency of bankers. Wherever co-operation among farmers has been established, prosperity has been the result:

"Already the fruit-growers of the West have prospered hugely as co-operative sellers. In the irrigated districts of the arid zones enforced co-operation has produced marked social effects, and throughout the country there are examples of successful collective enterprises."

In its editorial comment on the statements of this correspondent The Times emphasizes the point that the vast farming areas in the United States are being neglected and do not contribute as they should to the national wealth:

"The American people are becoming aware that the soil, which is the greatest of their natural assets, is failing to play its proper part in the national economy, and that its development is not keeping pace with the population. That is so far from being the case that the time seems to be within measurable distance when the United States will cease to export foodstuffs and will be unable to support their own population. The vast change that has been in progress of late years is brought out in statistical form by the results of the 1910 census, which has recently been published. The urban population has been overtaking the rural more rapidly during the last decade than in any previous one; and the two, which were in the ratio of three to seven in 1880, are now approaching equality. The rate of increase of the one was thrice that of the other in the last decade; and, whereas the urban population has never shown so large an expansion before, the rural has never undergone so little in recent decades."

American business ability is declared lacking in this department of our national life. "With all the attention paid to agricultural science and education, there ought also to be an increase in productivity." The contrary is, however, the case. The cause, this editor thinks, is "the lack of business methods" among farmers, and he continues:

"It is a piquant charge to bring against the greatest industry and the largest class of men in the land where business methods reign supreme, and are popularly believed to be carried to a pitch of perfection unknown elsewhere. Nor is it easily reconciled with

the great and growing prosperity of agriculture. The value of farm property has exactly doubled in the decade, and the valuation of crops issued by the Bureau of Census for the year 1909 shows an increase of 83 per cent. over 1899. This is mainly due to the rise in prices. The grain crops, for instance, which are the largest item, increased in quantity by only 1.6 per cent., but in value by 80 per cent.; cotton and cottonseed, which form the next largest item, increased in quantity by 11.7 per cent. and in value by 122.5 per cent."

This "lack of business methods" is aggravated by a much more serious effect in American life, we are warned. It is the growing love of luxury and exemption from toil that is taking away the spirit, strength, and profit from our rural life, and at the very time when rising prices of foodstuffs promise wealth to the farmer, he turns to the city to join the complaining class who have to pay the fancy prices that fill the farmer's pocket. People are becoming disgusted with the life praised by Virgil when he said that the husbandman was thrice happy if only he knew it. To quote further:

In introducing the budget to the British House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George estimates that the total revenue on the existing basis of taxation would be \$979,125,000, leaving a margin of \$925,000 over the estimated expenditure. He also stated that the consumption of spirits had decreased by many million gallons in the last four years.

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## THE SYDNEY AND ISLANDS REVIEW

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CHARLES ST. BARBE,  
EDITOR.

### SIDNEY PUBLIC HALL.

A short time ago a letter appeared in this paper calling attention to the condition of the exits in Sidney's public hall. The proprietor of the hall in question has taken the letter seriously to heart, and while he has read into it a personal application which it was not intended to convey, he has applied himself vigorously to rectifying the defects alluded to. So the writer of the letter may be congratulated on having performed a public service of great benefit to Sidney, and the inhabitants of the town may attend meetings of all kinds in this hall without fear of what might happen in case of an alarm of fire. A new outside staircase has been constructed from the stage end of the hall by means of which a large audience could soon find its way out, and a light is always kept burning over the main entrance stairs, the details of which are being much improved. The door referred to in "Yendis" letter is kept barred because it leads nowhere, but it will presently lead out onto an emergency fire escape which has yet to be constructed. The proprietor of the hall is imbued with the proper quality of public spirit and is anxious to do, and will do all he can to ensure the safety and comfort of the audiences who fill his property.

While we are on this subject it may be as well to mention that there are other buildings of a semi-public nature in Sidney which are veritable fire traps, and in case of a conflagration would seriously endanger the lives of the many people who occupy them. The proprietors of these places do not seem to have provided any means of egress which might be used by the inmates in the event of the ordinary avenues being useless.

It is not intended at present to refer more particularly to these individuals, because as soon as their notice is directed to the matter they will probably see fit to remedy the defects that now exist.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

Incorporation or no incorporation, one thing absolutely must be attended to at once and that is public sanitation. There are places in Sidney to properly describe which would involve the use of language universally regarded as unprintable. If Sidney is incorporated this will at once be put into good order. If the Government still persists in its insane refusal to allow incorporation, it is surely up to the government to remedy the evil under which Sidney now is suffering.

In this connection it is well to note that one of the largest property owners who signed the opposition petition has voluntarily assured us that he did so under a misrepresentation of the facts. It was alleged as an inducement to him to sign, that the Government would at once put in a system of sewerage and therefore there was no necessity for incorporation, and this was stated with full cognisance of the fact that the Provincial Department of Health has actually turned a deaf ear to the repeated protests of the Board of Trade and has sat in its office in Victoria like a bump on a log, a clear demonstration of what the Provincial Government will do in cases of this kind for unorganised districts.

Many complaints are coming in of damage done by wandering cattle and horses along the roads and paths of Sidney. As far as this particular nuisance is concerned, we, as an unorganised district, are entirely in the hands of the Government which does absolutely nothing in the way of protecting our property from the ravages of these animals, and we are in the same position as if we were living in the wilds of the Cariboo or the rocky fastnesses of the mountains. The wandering cattle are not only a source of perpetual fear to all women folk who use the roads, but are in some cases in actual

danger as there are bulls among them who are never to be trusted. These animals tread down the side of the ditches thus interfering with the drainage of the land by interrupting the flow of the water and by reaching over fences to get at the juicy morsels of herbage enclosed within destroy all but the most solid structures. It is not sufficient to point out that it is the duty of landowners under the existing law to erect such fences as will withstand the onslaught of the cattle for such fences are both costly and unsightly. Modern civilisation demands that there shall be a pound in which stray cattle can be kept until redeemed by the owners, but no such institution exists near Sidney. North Saanich is rapidly becoming a residential district and its roads which are the best in the Province and probably in all North America are supposed to be safe from such dangers to vehicular traffic as are presented by a herd of cattle grazing and wandering at large. If the Government refuses us the means of dealing with these nuisances ourselves it at least thereby incurs the responsibility of relieving us from them.

At its meeting on Tuesday night the Board of Trade decided to urge upon the authorities the necessity of effecting the repairs to the wharf before the arrival of the troops for the summer camp in June next. It is most desirable that this should be done, as the marching of a body of men in step is the severest strain to which a structure of this kind can be subjected. Several of the piers in the neighborhood of Portsmouth, notably the well known one at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, although always kept in good condition, are unable to stand this strain, and it is the rule when marching men along them to make the men break step.

The question of incorporation is at present engrossing public attention in Sidney and everyone has something to say on the matter. The columns of the Review are at all times open to the public for the discussion of the various aspects of this or any other question of importance, and it does not follow that publication will be refused to views that do not actually coincide with our own. We shall be glad to print those of the opposition if they will confine themselves to facts, but romances and personalities will not be permitted.

From time to time rumours have been heard of improvements about to be carried out on the V. & S. Railway and only lately it was stated that the Provincial Government had called on the Railroad Co. to make certain definite betterments in its service. No sign of any of these much hoped for things is as yet visible, and probably the public will have to wait for them until it has learnt the convenience of travelling to Victoria by the electric cars which will soon be running.

### Jersey Cattle at Home.

Undoubtedly the little island of Jersey has been enriched by the profits of its cows. In modern days potato raising and fruit culture have helped, but it is the solid, continual profit of the cattle that has made the island rich.

So carefully do they tend them there and so frugal are they of waste in trodden pastures, says Our Dumb Animals, that they actually tether their animals, and the children or indoor servants shift them at morn, noon and night.

Gentleness is their cue in handling the calf, which, after a dose of mother's milk has to be content with skim-milk, or skillegalee. She is haltered and fed by hand and becomes gentle and docile, and when two years old yields indoors or out her bountiful bucketful of frothy, rich milk to the quiet women folk who milk her.

The Jersey breed is kept pure by stringent laws against the importation of foreign stock. The summer pasturage is very rich, and cattle remain out from May till October, but during the winter they are always comfortably housed.

The milk is used almost exclusively in making butter. A good Jersey will make an average of a pound of butter every day in the year. The Jersey is beautiful in form, and her abounding dairy products make her a favorite with the household, an ornament to any farm or estate and a source of great profit to the owner.

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FORM NO. 11

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT  
DISTRICT OF NORTH  
SAANICH

Take notice that The Converse Brown Shingle Co., Limited, of Sidney B.C., occupation shingle manufacturers, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore lands covered at high water;—

Commencing at a post planted at High Water Mark on Bazan Bay and being S. 36°, 22 'W., and at a distance of eleven hundred and eighty-two (1182) feet from the northeast corner of Section 9, Range 4, E.; District of North Saanich; thence S. 53°, 00 'E. for a distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet; thence S. 37°, 00 'W. for a distance of five hundred (500) feet; thence N. 53°, 00 'W. for a distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet to a post marked "S. W. Cor." at High Water Mark; thence N. 37°, 00 'E. following High Water Mark for a distance of five hundred (500) feet, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing four acres, more or less.

CONVERSE BROWN SHINGLE CO.  
T. J. CONVERSE, President.  
J. H. BROWN, Sec.-Treas.  
Dated at Sidney, March 18, 1913.

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SIDNEY**

## LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Capt. T. Thomson spent the end of last week in Sidney on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Sam Brethour.

The meeting on Saturday next to organize some form of public entertainment, during the camp of the Royal Canadian Militia promises to be a large one and will be held in Berquist's large hall and not in the small one as previously announced.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Sidney on Tuesday 22nd. Inst. Thoma, Ernest Mc. Murtrie of Victoria was married to Violet Caroline Glover of Union Bay, near Comox. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kemper. The newly married couple left for Victoria where they will reside.

An Alberta farmer has carried off the world's prize for the best oats grown last summer. The interesting thing about it is the farmer was, a few years ago, an English immigrant who knew nothing whatever about farming. This is the sort of immigrants Canada wants, the motherland cannot send us too many of these.—Montreal Herald.

Last week a fine property of 13 acres being part of Shoal Harbour Subdivision was sold for \$1750 to a gentleman who intends to build a house on the property for himself and family. The sale was effected by the Western Dominion Land and Investment Company Limited of Sidney and Victoria.

The Sidney Athletic Association is getting busy in preparation for the coming season. The following gentlemen have been elected a baseball committee: T. Converse manager; F. J. Pfister captain, and A. McConnell vice captain and arrangements will soon be made to play matches with Victoria teams. The playing field is being rolled and levelled and lacrosse and baseball practice will start very soon.

## AMATEUR THEATRICALS

"The Private Secretary" Will be Presented  
By Sidney Amateurs.

The Sidney Amateur Dramatic Club will present on May 9th, in Berquist's hall, the well known three-act comedy, "The Private Secretary," by Chas. Hawtrey. Mr. Berquist is going the limit in arranging the hall in a manner that will no doubt, be greatly appreciated by the spectators. Besides taking into consideration the stage necessities, he is improving the conditions regarding fire escapes.

Mrs. Tester, who is managing the affair, has arranged to have about 150 reserved seats, which will be an addition to the comfort of those attending. Tickets will soon be on sale at the following prices: Reserved seats 75c, general admission 50c, children 25c.

The North Saanich orchestra, under the leadership of H. Musgrave, has kindly consented to entertain between acts.

## The Good Workman.

If I shod geese or peeled potatoes, or herded snakes and alligators, I'd have one settled plan. I'd say: "Though lowly be my labor, I'll do it better than my neighbor, or any other man. I'll shoe my geese and peel my 'taters and herd my dog-gone snakes and 'gators, so well that passers-by will watch my curves, exclaiming: 'Kenol! He surely is a peacherino! He's here to do or die.

I know a man whose work is humble, he merely teaches geese to bumble, and setting hens to swing, so well he does his task appointed that folks keep passing double-jointed big compliments on him. He works till tired and then works harder, and always has a growing larder, and coal when blizzards roar; then to his fire he sits up closer; he's paid the coal man and the grocer—no wolf is at his door.

I know some fellows largely gifted, by dreams of easy graft uplifted, who never shed their coats; they want a job fit for a seraph, and some fine day the whiskered sheriff will come and get their goats. They loaf around, for soft snaps yearning, while other men are busy earning the good old scads that knock; in their vain way they vaguely hanker to supersede the village banker or wind an eight day clock. A hundred jobs a day go by 'em, and they are jarred when they decry 'em—at toil they've always scoffed; they have a rooted detestation for all the brands of perspiration—they sigh for something soft. And so at last when they grow older, and heads are grey and feet are colder, the poorhouse hears their wail, or else they creak in some dark alley or toddle down the sombre valley while locked up in a jail.

The man who does his best, whatever may be the field of his endeavor, will find life full and sweet; and when he leaves this haunt of mortals with face toward the shining portals, he'll get there with both feet.

WALT MASON.

## Formal Opening and Social

The social and formal opening of the new School house at Deep Cove took place Wednesday night at 8.30 p.m. On motion of C. Moses seconded by F. Smith P. N. Tester was elected to the chair. Those contributing to the program were the Misses Middleton, Buss, and Simister all singing solos which were heartily enjoyed, a violin and piano duet Mr. Musgrave and Miss Simister. Rev. Mr. Hicks sang very acceptably "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and as an encore contributed an impromptu speech which was very well received. Messrs. Fralick and Simister added recitations as their share of the entertainment both gentlemen receiving unstinted applause. Messrs. North, J. J. White, and C. Moses, each made a few remarks indicating their pleasure at being present and satisfaction with the new school house. On motion of Mr. Simister seconded by Mr. Munro the chairman was tendered a vote of thanks for his services to which Mr. Tester responded in a little speech of thanks. After the audience had sung "God Save the King," the ladies of Deep Cove District supplied refreshments to those present after which the audience turned to dancing. Thanks are due to the following for making this an enjoyable event. Mr. Rufus Horth and family Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe and Messrs F. North, H. A. McKillican, O. G. Clark and P. N. Tester also all the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the program, and Mr. H. Musgrave, Miss Simister and Mrs. P. N. Tester for playing for the dance.

## Snake Tricks

The Egyptian cobra is not unlike its Asiatic cousin except in the absence of the curious, spectacle-like mark which distinguishes the latter. Although it is the most poisonous reptile known to inhabit northern Africa it is the favorite among snake charmers. These conjurers know how to render this serpent rigidly unconscious by pressing the nape of the neck with a finger. This appears to throw the reptile into catalepsy in which it is as stiff as an iron rod. Traces of something similar having been practiced in olden times may be found in the Bible, where Aaron, made a serpent from his rod or staff.

## LOST.

Lost, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

A serious prairie fire has been raging near Snowy Springs eight miles south west of Moose Jaw. Some homesteaders have lost everything and there are rumours of loss of life but owing to the destruction of all means of communication it is impossible to get details.



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## Some Historical and Economic Notes On Saanich and the Islands in the Gulf

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's R. M. S. S. Joan travels every day, according to the published timetables, between the ports of Vancouver, Victoria and Sidney, and the harbors of the beautiful neighboring islands which can thus be comfortably visited, scattered (though adjacent to each other) they are in that highway of the seas known officially as "Haro Strait."

A glance at the Admiralty chart entitled "Haro and Rosario Straits," No. 2689, shows the interested reader that the latitude of the Saanich peninsula and the Gulf Islands is from 48.25 to 49, and this for climatic purposes compares with the south of France.

The peaceful beauty and fertility of these islands is of such a restful and inducive nature that only a learned poet could give an adequate pen-picture of them.

As the visitor wanders down the well kept forest roads, the lights and shadows thrown by the sun shining through the boughs of the indigenous trees and shrubs (many of them already in blossom) are enhanced in beauty by the chorus of strange song-birds, the "booming" of the grouse, the flitting of butterflies, the colors and scents of numerous wild flowers and cultivated orchards, mingled with that of the generous re-awakened earth, the pine trees and the salt water.

A peep through an avenue of trees of the everlasting snow-capped hills, across the sea on the mainland of the Pacific Coast, carries the mind of the average man away from the world as understood in cities, until the exultant chuckle of the pure-bred rooster whilst listening to the announcement

by his lady wife of yet another safe delivery of an addition to his family, causes him to remember that there is practical work to do.

What a pity it is that these islands cannot be kept as national parks and undisturbed breeding grounds, as they are to-day and have been for centuries, for fish, flesh, fowl and fur, beloved by the naturalist and sportsman.

But ever since the United States of America had the honor to teach an able Canadian not only how to grow wheat in the middle northwest provinces of Canada, but also how to bring the selected men and the job together for the purpose, Canada has been more than busy filling up her manless miles of territory with hard-working, practical agriculturists.

The transportation companies are taxed to their utmost carrying capacity to serve the needs of their country and now must have more harbor accommodation to serve as outlets for the national harvests and industrial products.

So the railways are building west towards the all-year-round-warm-water. Ports of British Columbia, and the resultant influx of population must be fed and housed.

The importation of food into the province of British Columbia to-day equals the substantial figure of some \$15,000,000 a year. A Royal Commission on agriculture is now touring the province to ask the farmers why farming does not develop more quickly and supply the growing home markets. The Saanich peninsula and Gulf Islands are so climatically, strategically and commercially placed that their trees are needed to build houses, docks, wharves and other works of construction.

tion, and their land is needed to produce the necessary food to feed the people of Victoria, Vancouver and other Coast cities, and thus help to reduce the present cost of living.

Transportation is one of the main difficulties. The fortunate dwellers upon the peaceful island of Mayne have had a special vantage point from which to observe the wonderful and rapid developments in transport facilities which have taken place in recent years to serve the Pacific Coast trade.

Another glance at the Admiralty chart will show that the islands of Mayne and Galliano provide the sides of a seaway, known as Plumper's Pass, through which all the great luxurious ships now pass in a continuous procession day and night. The shape of Plumper's Pass is somewhat like an exaggerated model of an American boot. All vessels have to sound their whistles upon entering and leaving this narrow seaway. The northeast entrance, known as "Active Pass" is guarded by a lighthouse and foghorn station.

Just behind this lighthouse lives a gentleman who owns a beautiful garden wherein it is said he is able to ripen tomatoes in the open. A spot like this should be of special interest to those who live in the Channel Islands.

Owing to the rapid multiplication of shipping, the tortuous nature of the Pass, plus the fact that it is sometimes enveloped in dense fog for days, it has been suggested that it would be as well to construct and maintain a life-saving raft, made of material which could not be destroyed by the teredo worm, to be used in case of a collision. As many of the residents own their own sea-going motor launches there would be many willing hands to help tow the raft in such an emergency. The Island hotel is situated in the bight of land which forms the heel of the boot and here steamers can tie up

at all stages of the tide.

Viewed from the leafy, shaded veranda of the hotel, the enclosed water of Plumper's Pass looks oval in shape and placid in nature. But although the winds do not disturb both ends of the Pass at the same time, it is as well for the stranger to study and understand the currents and tides, as these can be made to help the rower instead of proving a danger.

The hotel is well kept and managed. It has twenty bedrooms, can seat and serve seventy-five guests in the diningroom and has a private sittingroom for ladies, overlooking the water. Here in the summertime the jaded city man brings his family for the annual holiday. The children paddle in the water on the shore, whilst the heads of the families once more get close to nature and abrown neck, amusing themselves catching salmon, cod and other fish, or holding gypsy picnics in the woods. Here also all the year round come the Japanese fishermen with their motor launches.

It is freely admitted that these active little brown men have easily beaten both the native Indian and the white man in the skilful art of catching fish. The waters swarm with herring which are good to eat, but also very useful as live bait for catching salmon, cod and other large edible fish. The Indian has been in the habit of catching the herring only when running close to the surface of the water. The Jap, not being content to await the pleasure of the herring to be caught, goes after the fish with a deep sea line, weighted at the bottom end, on which he has tied a string of hooks, one above the other. By the simple method of dragging and jerking this line of hooks among the fish, which are swimming deep and out of sight, sufficient are taken to replenish the live bait tank. The white men would like to know by what method do the Japs keep their bait-fish alive, healthy and active.

The big fish when caught are sold to householders living in the Coast seaport towns, and the Japs make as clear profit from \$100 to \$150 a month. The mind of the visitor goes back to the east coast of the United Kingdom, still peopled with the descendants of that fine fisherman and character "Mr. Peggotty." Surely here white men are to be found who know all there is to know about salt water fishing. Is there not an opportunity here to bring the trained man and his job together upon the sound lines of business brotherhood and not the present day cruel lines of "Business is business."

If the Japanese can work out the question of transport and equipment finance for their brother the fisherman, surely the hard-headed but kind-hearted trained in business Britisher could do so, too, and at the same time do something useful towards the establishment of the Imperial Navy.

If the mind of the business man at home is still clouded with the idea that his record in life's history is to be that he trained his brother citizens to act as a standardized cog-wheel in his economic system, so that when the human wheel is slightly worn out with work it can be thrown out on the scrap-heap and easily replaced, then let some Christian-minded philanthropist visit Japan, taking with him a man who understands business figures, and let them together learn from the Japanese financiers how to finance emigration without loss of self-respect to either party, and apply the knowledge, even as the native has done already, to the question of how to catch herrings.

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From our pens of R. C.  
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## MANY MEN HAVE TRIED TO USE THE FLOW OF THE TIDE

Plenty of plans have been made to  
utilize the flow of the tides for gener-  
ating power on a large scale, but all  
have stopped short before they were  
realized. The old-fashioned tide-mill  
illustrates what can be done, but its  
modern big brother has never yet ma-  
terialized, although he has always  
looked well on paper. His latest por-  
trait is drawn in The Electrical Re-  
view (London, February 21), in the  
description of a proposed tidal power-  
plant at Husum, on the Schleswig-  
Holstein coast of the North Sea,  
where, between the Isle of Nordstrand  
and the mainland, a reservoir of 4000  
acres is to be created by means of em-  
bankments. This reservoir will be di-  
vided into an upper and a lower tank,  
communicating by sluices with the  
shallow inland sea on one hand and the  
turbine plant on the other. This is as-  
serted by The Review to be "the first  
serious attempt to use (the tides) for  
the production of energy." It may be  
remarked that the tides have plenty  
of energy already; they do not have  
to "produce" it; the only trouble is to  
utilize it. How the German engineers  
are planning to accomplish this is told  
in the following words:

"The scheme is based on the as-  
sumption of a uniform tidal amplitude  
of ten feet, the lowest ebb and highest  
flood each time reaching the same  
level, and their difference of level al-  
ways being ten feet. Under this as-  
sumption the working of the plant will  
be as follows: When the water in the  
sea is higher than in the upper reser-  
voir, this will be filled through the  
sluices; if, on the other hand, the wa-  
ter in the upper reservoir be at a  
higher level, this will flow off through  
the turbines, thus actuating the latter.  
This would commence some time after  
the beginning of low tide, and cease  
shortly after the beginning of high tide.  
An opposite process is to take place  
in the lower tank; when the water in  
the sea is higher than in the tank, it  
will flow in through the turbines, thus  
starting these some time after the be-  
ginning of high tide, and "stopping  
them some time after the beginning of  
low tide. If the water in the sea be  
lower than in the tank, water will flow  
from the latter through the sluices into  
the sea.

"The promoters of this scheme, on  
the hypothesis of a regular return of  
tidal amplitudes, presume that the op-  
eration of the turbines from one of the  
tanks may begin at the very moment  
the operation from the other tank  
ceases, thus ensuring a continuous  
service; they are reckoning on a level  
difference of five or six feet between  
the sea and the tank actually in op-  
eration, the water in both tanks rising  
and falling about three feet during  
each tide.

"The turbines are to yield 5000 horse-  
power, driving dynamos which will  
work without any accumulators, thus  
communicating their output directly  
to the supply system. The cost of con-  
struction is estimated at \$1,250,000, of  
which about \$875,000 is allowed for the  
embankments and about \$125,000 each  
for the turbines and sluices, the build-  
ings and the electrical part of the plant.  
The cost of the kilowatt hour, as pro-  
duced in the tidal electricity works,  
has been calculated in the first in-  
stance at 2½ cents, but in the event of  
a larger consumption it will be reduced  
considerably (down to half a cent and  
less). Even should the electrical en-  
terprise fail, the promoters would in  
any case recover the value of the land  
reclaimed from the sea."

This plan, we are told, has not es-  
caped criticism. In the Hamburger  
Korrespondent it is asserted that the  
fluctuations of tidal level are often un-  
expected and abrupt; that the dyna-  
mos would be at least two hours be-  
tween periods of operation, instead of  
working continuously; that enormous-  
ly long transmission lines will be re-  
quired to take the current to places  
where it may be used; that the figures  
for cost are at least doubtful; that the

machinery has not been well planned,  
and finally, that the foundations are in  
the mud and would cost a fortune.  
Whether the projectors or the critics  
are right, of course, time alone will tell,  
but engineers would surely love to see  
a tidal power-plant in operation, after  
contemplating so many pictures of  
abortive projects.—Literary Digest.

## WATER WILL BEAR YOU UP

Always Remember This and Learning  
to Swim Will Be Easy.

You can teach yourself to swim, and  
you can do it in an hour or less. I  
know plenty of people who have done  
it by following carefully these direc-  
tions:

First and foremost, fix this thought  
clearly in your mind—the water will  
bear you up. It is fear and struggle  
that invariably send a person to the  
bottom. The best way to acquire con-  
fidence that makes for courage and fun  
is, go squarely and reasonably at it.  
Begin in still water; the old swimming  
pool on the farm is just the place.  
Wade out until your shoulders are cov-  
ered, squat a little and get yourself  
wet all over.

Don't be the least atom afraid, even  
if a little water does get into your nose  
and ears; wade out a little farther un-  
til you are up to your chin, and now  
your toes will begin to leave the bot-  
tom of the pool. Do not be alarmed.  
This shows you that you are a little  
lighter than the water. Now lift your  
chest and with the muscles of your  
stomach breathe deep, stretch your  
arms out to form the letter T of your-  
self, stiffen your backbone and hollow  
your back as though suddenly you  
were a very important and dignified  
person. Your toes have come up to  
the surface now. Lean your head back  
freely as far as you can, keeping your  
mouth shut.

Lie back with absolute confidence  
and there you are floating. Keep your  
backbone stiff, gently paddle with your  
hands, and you are swimming. Make  
toward the shore, of course. Then  
try it all over again. This time kick  
with your feet gently; strong strokes  
might turn you over and frighten you.  
Keep your balance and practice two or  
three times in straight succession.

The next thing that you will be  
learning is the "V" stroke. Kick out  
until both legs are like the letter V,  
shut them together like the blades of a  
pair of scissors (which give a strong  
drive ahead), then draw them up side-  
wise like a frog and kick persistently  
out again. Then try making your legs  
go as if you were climbing up stairs.  
Always remember the water will bear  
you up, and the great and only diffi-  
culty about swimming will be out of  
your way.—Christian Herald.

## REFUSES TO PAY

Up in the Porcupine country in the  
northern part of Ontario, a tax levy  
of thirteen mills on the dollar was  
made and the tax collector sent out  
the usual notices to those liable for  
taxes. The following letter was re-  
ceived from a property holder named  
Joe La France:

Mechanix Mines, Nov. 12, 1912.  
C. O. Weston—  
Dear Sir: I have received from you  
to-day a letter which say I have to  
pay \$8 for tax. I do not pay tax like  
this. You say I have thirteen mill,  
but there is only one mill at mine  
where I work, and it is not ready to  
run. Anyway I have got no dog, and  
if I have I kill him soon I pay \$2. I  
have no child to send to school and I  
am insult for I am not a man marrie  
yet.

I have tare up your bill and you can  
go to h— before I pay for.  
P. S.—What you do this money  
what you got?

Mr. Bryan, U. S. Secretary of State,  
has been at work for some time upon a  
crystalization of his ideas for interna-  
tional peace, and it is understood that he is  
now prepared to recommend a series of  
world wide treaties for the submission of  
all disputes to arbitration and limitation  
upon armaments.

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Continual Attendance at Boat House.  
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H. W. LEES



## CHURCH NEWS

## ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

April 27th Fifth Sunday after Easter  
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Holy Trinity.

7.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer—St. Andrew's.

May 1st, Ascension Day

8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion—St. Andrew's.

8.00 p.m.—Evening Prayer—St. Andrew's.

## METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday Services:—

11 a.m. Berquist's small hall.

3 p.m. South Saanich church.

7.30 p.m. North Saanich church.

Sunday School:—

10.15 a.m. Berquist's small hall

2 p.m. South Saanich church.

2.30 p.m. North Saanich church.

Wednesday 8 p.m. Prayer meeting

in parsonage.

Ladies' aid meeting 2nd Thursday

in each month.

Jas. Hicks, Pastor.

## WOMEN'S TITLES

London, April 22.—The Standard says: According to a recent message from New York, Miss Bella Squire, of the Chicago No Vote, No Tax League, has risen in protest against the old custom which insists that a woman shall inform the general public as to her single or married state, and has resolved to become a "Mrs." by the simple ceremony of having visiting cards thus engraved. The title "Mrs." however, is not liked by single women generally.

About a year ago Viennese feminists deplored the fact that an unmarried woman's title was an undesirable label, and as a result, a league called the League of Madame was organized under the presidency of Baroness de Rosenwerth, a Polish woman of note (now formally known as Madame Rosenwerth), with the object of bringing the title "madame" into general use for women of all ranks, married and unmarried. The league exacts a pledge from its members to style themselves "Madame" and also address their feminine associates by this title.

The adoption of the word into English and American social life would be a simple step, for already it is in common use for commercial and business purposes. The "What is your pleasure, madame," of the saute shop-walker, the "Thank you, Madam," of the shop girl, the formal "Dear Madam" of our business correspondence, and even the "Yes'm" of the small servant maid have long since accustomed the ears of women to its daily usage, so that its more universal adoption would not only be a very easy matter, but would become general in an incredibly short space of time.

Also the inability to differentiate upon first acquaintance, between bachelors and benedicts, who by their democratic use of the title "Mr." defy detection, would be met by the equally democratic use of the title "madame" by spinsters and matrons, while it should kindle (if it is possible to kindle) a finer spirit of comradeship than at present infuses womanhood.

Another benefit which would doubtless follow in its train, would be the extension of many privileges, at present only accorded to married women, to the unmarried, while it would place men and women in ordinary daily life on a more equal footing.

## CULTIVATION OF RASPBERRIES

One of the most popular of all small fruits and one for which the nurserymen of British Columbia are beginning to experience a firm demand is the raspberry. The raspberry begins to ripen just about the end of the strawberry season, and keeps up a supply of delicious fruit during the hottest four or five weeks of summer. The plant is a native of Canada, and can be found growing wild, and yielding delicious berries in Eastern Canada, and from Southern Manitoba to Peace river, and through the Rockies to the coast. The red or more common variety of this plant grows well

on deep, loamy soil, and will stand all the cultivation and barn manure you have time to give it. On light soil, although the plant does well, the canes are lighter and the fruit is smaller. The black raspberry, another variety, does well on light soils, and is not unlike the Old Country bramble, both in shape, taste and color. This variety likes a warm soil, and does well if planted a short distance from and sheltered by a good high wind-break. The raspberry grows from the same root year by year, although on different canes.

The canes which grow one year bear fruit the next, and then die and the new ones take their place. In the case of red raspberries the best plants for a new plantation are the suckers which spring up around or near the old plants in the spring. Plants should be cut back to within six or eight inches of the ground at the time of transplanting. The black-cap and most of the purple can raspberries do not make suckers as do the red, but multiply by tips. Long slender growths are thrown out shortly after the fruiting season is over. In nature where they are more or less protected, these take root, but in the open field, where they are exposed to wind, it is necessary to hold the tips down with a little soil, when they will soon root. The plants are left till late fall or early spring, when they are dug up. If ordered from a distance, tips which have a year's growth are the best for planting. Care should be taken not to plant black caps too deep. If the roots are covered with more than two inches of soil they are liable to rot.

Before planting raspberries the soil should be well cultivated and manured as the roots penetrate the soil to a good depth and spread out, therefore cultivation is essential to supply the necessary moisture required by the plant. About four or five feet apart, both ways, is a good distance to plant, and if a couple of suckers are planted together the roots will soon spread and join, and a good thick bush is the result. All varieties may be planted in this manner, and at the end of the second season, the canes should be cut down to about half a dozen of the strongest, the suckers around the roots should be pulled out, and the plants will last from ten to fifteen years. Every fall the bushes require pruning and cutting back. There will be quite a number of dried-out stalks in the bushes which will break off easily, while the remaining stalks should be reduced to about eight of the strongest. In winter these stalks are gathered together, in one hand, bent over and completely covered over with three or four inches of soil. This protects the stalks on which the berries will grow next year. In the spring this soil is thrown off the plants and the stalks can then be pruned back a little. A good application of manure should be given either late in the fall or when the soil is removed from the canes in the spring.

"The land fails to attract, not because of its poverty or of foreign competition, but because of greater attractions elsewhere. Our correspondent points out that the best of the countryside turns to the towns, while the enterprising who wish to remain farmers betake themselves to Canada. Most of the latter are probably men from the north of Europe or their sons. Farm life is no longer good enough for Americans. Agricultural development has for many years depended mainly on immigrants, and the counter-attraction of Canada is now making a great difference. Business and the town draw the native-born, and that is a disease very difficult to cure. In Europe the 'land fight,' which is causing so much anxiety now in Germany, is different. The land is being denuded of laborers, not of farmers. All the conditions are, in fact, different, and, though the American commission (of agriculture recently sent to Europe to investigate the practical methods in vogue there) may learn much of improved methods of production and marketing, that does not touch the heart of the problem, unless they can revive interest in agriculture and restore its status."

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room and kitchen furniture, chickens,  
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