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<page-header><page-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> THE VICTORIA COLONIST Tuesday, November 22, 1910. Tuesday, November 22, 1910. ablished a second in-WOULD DISPOSE OF YATES STREET SITE Alderman Sargison Has a Schamp to Addon Has a 10,000, and are expected to be dolined y 1912. It is stated that 19,000 dif-erent kinds of alls will be used in the RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTE Convention of Conservatives a Nelson Pronounces on Var ious Public Questions-En thusiastic for Government WHITE COLONIZATION PLANK SUPPORTED Amendments Suggested to the Liquor Act for Protection o Vendors-Next Convention at New Westminster NELSON, B. C., Nov. 18. - The NELSON, B. C., Nov. 18. — The fourth annual convention of the pro-vincial Conservative Association ter-minated with a single session today, at which New Westminster, Premier Mc-Bride's birthplace, was selected, upon the eloquent invitation of Mayor Lee, as the 1911 meeting place, and a ser-les of interesting machatime les of interesting resolutions were adopted, the majority of which were offered virtually as suggestions to the government, in the hope that the pre-mier and his colleagues may (with their broader opportunities of investi-sating related conditions and approxi-mate results) derive assistance there-from in the formulation of a sound and same provincial development pol-tey. And in consideration of the res-olutions it is a major invitent the defirst, and thus necessarily affecting its successors, was adopted with unre-strained enthusiasm and unanimity, to effect: "That this convention affirms its un-abated confidence in the administra-tion and policy of the McBride gov-ernment, and views with especial sat-isfection the development of the new railway policy and the government's the incompromising attitude upon the ition of a 'white British Colum-A resolution reiterating, confidence in Mr. R. L. Borden, as the party's federal leader, was next in order. For Colonization. The incorporation of a white color in mization plank in the policy of the party in British Columbia was pro-posed by William Blakemore in a res-olution which in several particulars takes rank as the most important con-sidered by this convention, it found a ready seconder in Captain Arm-strong, and read:

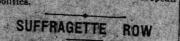
"Whereas the development of the agricultural industry of the province is the net keeping pace with the increase of fa booution and the growth in other in-dustries, and dustries, and "Whereas, the permanent prosperity of any country depends upon the cul-tivation of the soil, and the local pro-ductions of the necessaries of life, and "Whereas, the present tendency in British Columbia is to flock to the cities, which may in the near future present a serious problem, as affecting the rost of living and the providing of bar

"Be it resolved, that the time has for arrived when it is desirable to take

some steps to assure the placing of a larger number of permanent settlers upon the land, and the government is Mr

equested to take this matter under la ts serious consideration and to un-lertake the work of colonization with ir

RECORD WEEK'S



is serious consideration and to un-dettake the work of colonization with the people of our own arce." Mr. Blakemore emphasized the reso-the influence if would exercise in shap-ing the future of this province, and because its adoption might very pos-sibly involve the acceptance of a new principle. While there was delay in province there was a simultaneous waste in importation of food products. Which should be home-produced. This bale areas awaiting occupation. By which should be home-produced. This bale areas awaiting occupation. By which should be home-produced. This bale areas awaiting occupation. By might be ascribed to inadequate fgell-tites of transportation, or of systemat-tion. There would be no denial of the supstantial nation-building, and in this connection, France might be look-or do with advantage, with its thrifty of to with advantage, with its thrifty or waste in the hand of the small growers, its minor hand hold and. "Nt. Blakemore referred to the men-

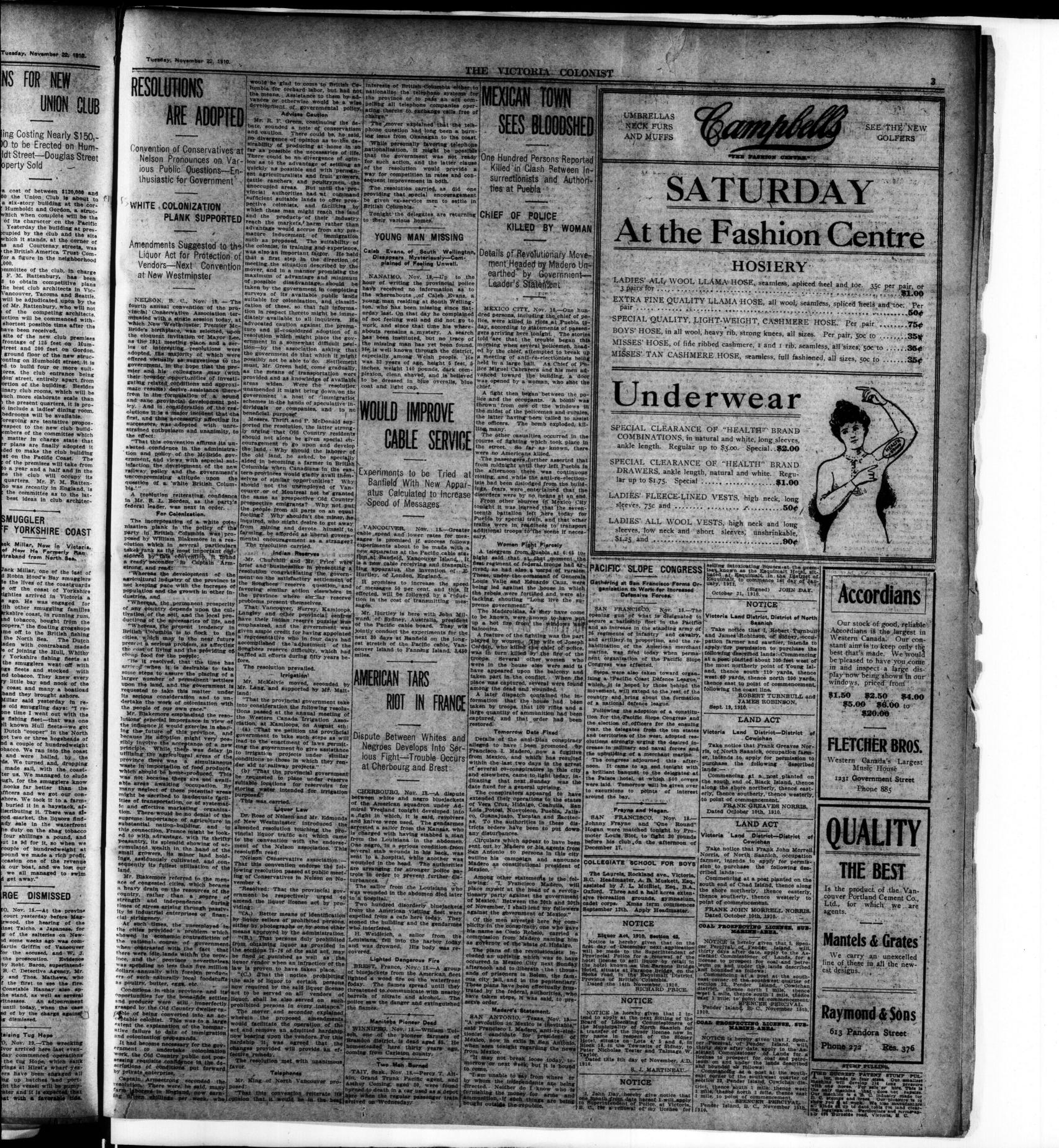
Mr. Blakemore referred to the mening o vemt "R ernm ace of congested cities, which became a heavy drain on the resources of the country, rather than a source of strength and independence during times of stress arising through passiv-ity in industrial enterprises or finan-cial stringency.

ity in industrial enterprises or finan-clai stringency. At such times, the unemployed in eithe the cities provided a problem which showed in economic contradiction of "(I the rational course of government when contrasted with the fact that there were idle lands within the prov-ince, and the province nevertheless, liquol was spending no less than five million collars annually with foreign produe. ers of such naturally local foodstuffs as pouliry, butter, eggs, etc. ers of such naturally local foodstuffs as poultry, butter, eggs, etc. Conditions in this province and its opportunities for the bona-fide settler and producer were still imperfectly trapped by the Old Country dweller ca-be of being converted into an ac-ceptable colonist. This was to a large would would be the compar-

ent the explanation of the compar-re failure to date of immigration act a hards

and colonization propaganda. It had become necessary for the gov-rument to undertake colonization work, the Old Country public not pos-criptions of conditions put forward by private anterprise. chang The favor.

ptain Armsetrong seconded the Mr. nution. There were, he said, many boorers in England, now earn-"The boorers in England, now earn-mattern shillings per weck, who opinio Mr.



iss fleets and stocked with nd tobacco. They knew every y little bay and nook of the coast and many a boatload band they brought ashore. Millar said yesterday in reold smuggling days: "I re-ne time I went out with the fishing fleet—that was one fishing fleet—that was one il known Hull fleets—we got Dutch "cooper" in the North Dutch "cooper" in the North oot two or three hogsheads of id a couple of hundredweight cco. We ran into the coast bbacco. We ran into the coast and were halled by the ds. We turned and, dropping made sail, with the coast-ter us. We managed to elude ugh, for the smugglers know nooks far better than the officers and we got our conshore. We took it to a farm-shore. We took it to a farm-buried it in a haystack, af-istributing it. There was al-bod market, the liquors find-ady sale in the waterfront he duty on the shag tobacco four shillings a pound, and ut 1s 9d for it, so when we couple of hundredweight at pound we made a rich profit. ccasion one of the revenue k our boat, and we lost our we all managed to swi get away."

RGE DISMISSED

), Nov. 18 .- At the provin court yesterday before Mag-wood, the hearing of the nst Taicho, a Japanese, for inst Taicho, a Japanese, for g of the salteries on New-d some weeks ago was com-fartin Griffin of Vancouver for the accused, and W. J. the prosecution. Evidence by Robt. Baron, superintend-B. C. Detective Agency, Mr. y and Thos. Mathews, who I the first to see the fire. Constable Hannay also ap-the stand, as well as several fitnesses. An adjournment until today, when the case ed of by the charge against g dismissed. dismissed.

ising Tug Hope

O, Nov. 19.—The wrecking loor arrived here last even-day commenced operations the tug Hope, which sank rings at Hirst's wharf yes-ers have been angaged all ng up hatches had port-th the vessel will be pump-nter and it is expected that bat with a favorable tide.



The Colonist. uch a state of welfare would naturally Saska He places the blame for this upon he Liberals, who he says, ever since 885 have labored to segregate the navig

paid to Canada and the

matter + of real, a distance ei from Montreal to Fort Wil

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WELL SUSTAINED

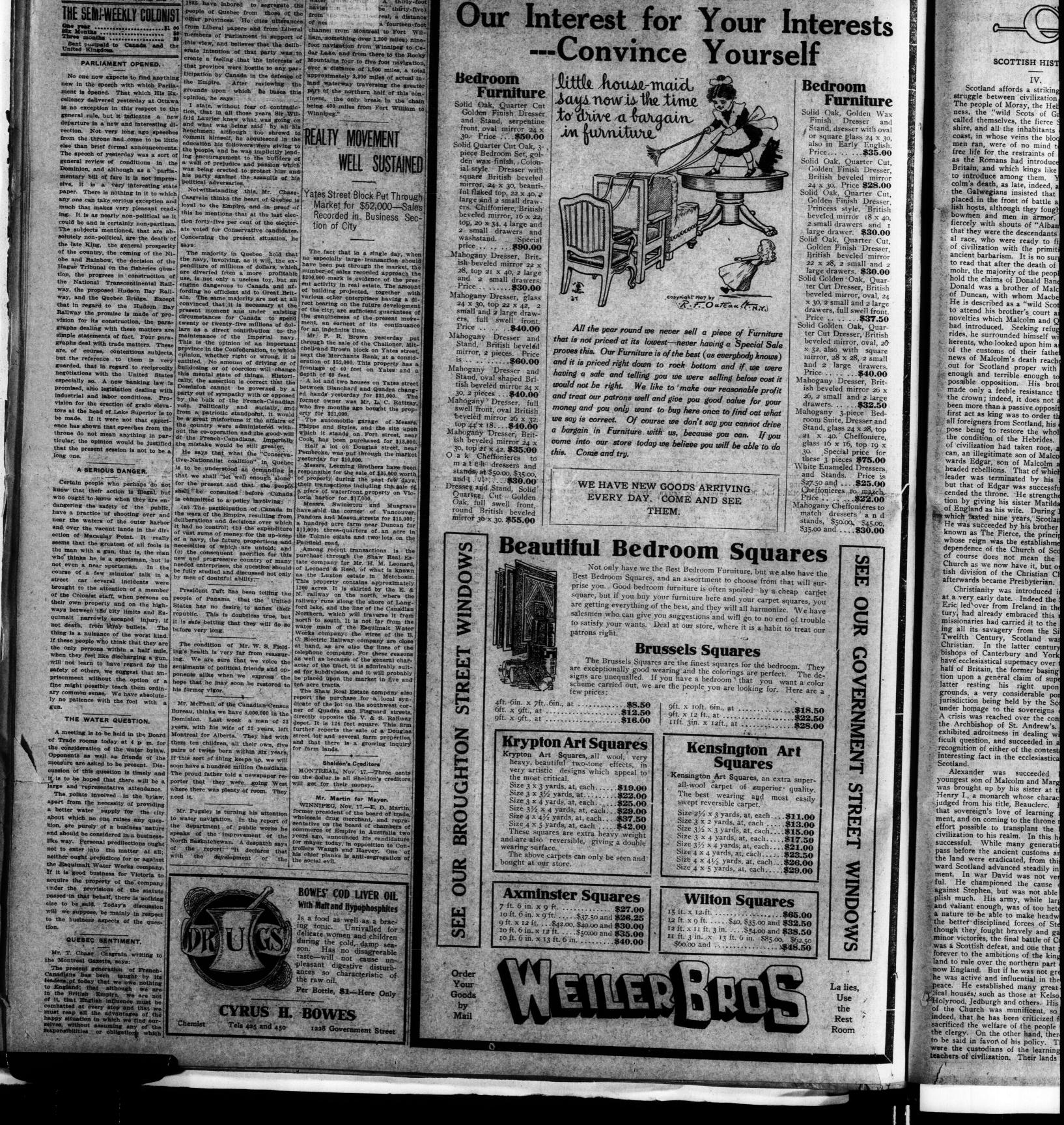
beveled mirror 26 x 32, top 44'x 18....**\$40.00** Mahogany Dresser, Brit-ish beveled mirror 24 x 30, top 21 x 42. \$35.00 O a k Cheffonieres to m a t'ethe dressers and

THE VICTORIA COLONIST



Tuesday, November 22, 1910.

Finish Dresser and Golden Finish Dresser, British beveled mirror Princess style, British beveled mirror 18 x 40, 2 small drawers and British beveled mirror 22 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers. \$30.00 Solid Golden Oak, Quarter Cut Dresser, British beveled mirror, oval, 24 x 30, 2 small and 2 large drawers, full swell from ter Cut Dresser, British beveled mirror, oval, 20 x 32, also with square mirror, 28 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers 26, 2 small and 2 large drawers. \$32.50 Mahogany 3-piece Bed-room Suite, Dresser and Stand, glass 24 x 28, top



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esday, November 22, 1910.

droom Furniture

Oak, Golden Wax ish Dresser and nd, dresser with oval quare glass 24 x 30, in Early English. Oak, Quarter Cut, den Finish Dresser, tish beveled mirror x 30. Price \$28.00 Oak, Quarter Cut, den Finish Dresser, cess style. British eled mirror 18 x 40, all drawers and drawer. \$30.00 Oak, Quarter Cut, len Finish Dresser. ish beveled mirror 28, 2 small and 2 drawers. \$30.00 olden Oak, Quarut Dresser, British led mirror, oval, 24 2 small and 2 large ers, full swell front e**\$37.50** Golden Oak, Quarut Dresser, British led mirror, oval, 20 also with square or, 28 x 28, 2 small 2 large drawers. any Dresser, Briteveled mirror 26 x any 3-piece Bed-Suite, Dresser and l, glass 24 x 28, top 40. Cheffoniere, 16 x 16, top 19 x Special price for 3 pieces **\$75.00** Enameled Dressers Stands. Price is o and \$25.00 nieres to matel\$22.00 any Cheffonieres to dressers and ls, \$50.00, \$45.00, o and**\$30.00**

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IV. Scotland affords a striking example of the struggle between civilization and barbarism. The people of Moray, the Hebrides and Caith-ness, the "wild Scots of Galway," as they

SCOTTISH HISTORY

called themselves, the fierce Scots of Argyle-shire, and all the inhabitants of the northeast coast, in whose veins the blood of the Norsemen ran, were of no mind to abandon their free life for the restraints of such civilization as the Romans had introduced into southern Britain, and which kings like Malcolm aimed to introduce among them. Years after Mal-colm's death, as late, indeed, as the year 1138, the Galwegians insisted that they should be placed in the front of battle against the Eng-lish hosts, although they fought naked against bowmen and men in armor. They charged fiercely with shouts of "Albanigh," to signify that they were the descendants of the aboriginal race, who were ready to fight the armies of civilization with the primitive weapons of ancient barbarism. It is no surprise, therefore, to read that after the death of Malcolm Ceanmohr, the majority of the people rallied to up-hold the claims of Donald Bane to the throne. Donald was a brother of Malcolm and a son of Duncan, with whom Macbeth had fought. He is described as a "wild Scot." He refused to attend his brother's court and scorned the novelties which Malcolm and Queen Margaret had introduced. Seeking refuge in the Heb-rides, he surrounded himself with devoted adherents, who looked upon him as the champion of the customs of their fathers, and when news of Malcolm's death reached him, he set out for Scotland proper with a force large enough and terrible enough to overcome all possible opposition. His brother's children made only a feeble resistance to his claim to the crown; indeed, it does not appear to have been more than a passive opposition. Donald's first act as king was to order the exclusion of all foreigners from Scotland, his deliberate pur-pose being to restore the whole kingdom to the condition of the Hebrides. But the seed of civilization had taken root, and first Dun-can, an illegitimate son of Malcolm, and after-wards Edgar, son of Malcolm and Margaret, headed rebellions. That of which Duncan was leader was terminated by his assassination; but that of Edgar was successful, and he ascended the throne. He strengthened his posi-tion by giving his sister Matilda to Henry I. of England as his wife. During Edgar's reign, which fasted nine years, Scotland had peace. He was succeeded by his brother Alexander I. known as The Fierce, the principal feature of whose reign was the establishment of the independence of the Church of Scotland. This of course does not mean the Presbyterian Church as we now have it, but only the Scot-tish division of the Christian Church, which afterwards became Presbyterian.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland at a very early date. Indeed the Scots, whom Eric led'over from Ireland in the Sixth Century, had already embraced this religion, and missionaries had carried it to the Picts. DurTHE VICTORIA COLONIST

SANJERS with the Editor

their influence served to promote the advance-ment of civilization in his kingdom. David set up his capital in Edinburgh, having been the first Scottish monarch to do so. His reason for this was to keep himself closely in touch with the southern part of his own do-minions, where his title was the least secure, as well as to enjoy the benefit of proximity to the centres of education and refinement that even then were being established in England. He died in 1153, being found by his attendants on his knees in an attitude of devotion. The historian' Buchanan says of him: "If men were to set themselves to draw the image of a good king, they would fall short of what David showed himself throughout the whole course of his life." This sovereign is often referred to as St. David, but he never was regularly canonized by the Church. His name was inserted in the Calendar of Saints in King Charles' prayer-book for Scotland.

OVERCOMING EVIL

Paul the Apostle was a very practical per-Paul the Apostle was a very practical per-son. He was not a theorist, nor yet a senti-mentalist. He called a spade a spade, and said what he thought in language that left small room for misconstruction. Thus when he wrote to the Romans he advised them as far as possible to live peaceably with all men. He realized that it was not the least use to expect anybody to retrain always from acts that anybody to retrain always from acts that could not be classed as peaceful. Hence when, after giving this red-blooded advice, he went on to say, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," he cannot be charged with taking the position of a mollycoddle. He was a believer in the right of men to resist force with force when necessary, but he also believed in the efficacy of good in the struggle with evil. . It is never wise to take an isolated expression used by any one and deduce prin-ciples from it, although very many of the vari-

from the ravages of war, and it seems to have been an act of the greatest statesmanship on the part of David to establish great abbys everywhere throughout the borderland where the English and Scots met so often in battle. He thereby brought into existence not only many places of refuge, but provided great areas of illage land where food could be raised in tranquility no matter how firerely battle might rage around them. Of David's charac-ter as a man and king, it is not easy to speak too highly. He was manly, courageons and yet kind-hearted and generous to his obligations as king was very high. There was no occasion in which he was not accessible to the humblest of his people who might seek justice at his of his people who might seek justice at his of his people who might seek justice at his nands. He was rung for war's sake, and aimed by every means in his power to bring his pation by Stephen of the English throne, and their influence served to promote the advance ment of civilization in his kingdom. David set up his capital in Editorem the advance ment of civilization in his kingdom. David laws fail. The moral sense of communities ought to make itself felt in respect to the enforcement of law instead of leaving this, as is pathy with moral reform, or who look upon evil as a matter of course. Until the spirit of righteousness is expressed in the enforcement of law as well as in its enactment, the beneficial effect of legislation for the promotion of morality will fall short of its object. In this sphere of action we are too often overcome of evil. Take the very common instance of local prohibition of the liquof traffic. A great moral wave will sweep over a community and the decision of the people will be that thereafter no liquor shall be sold. Then the wave of enthusiasm recedes; the enforcement of the law is not insisted upon; evil overcomes the good, and the last state of the community is worse than the first. Instances of this kind can be counted by scores. The law is good, but the good is overcome by evil, and not so much by active evil as by the passive evil of negligence on the part of those who are too respectable or too cowardly or too something else to identify themselves with the enforcement of the law.

Speaking generally, what Christendom wants today more than anything else is the ap-plication of the principles of Christianity to its public life in all its aspects. Herein will be found the only useful protection from social revolution, in which wrong will be at least temporarily triumphant. temporarily triumphant?

> THE EARTH IX.

The valley of the Colorado is one of the most important in America, for it largely determines the character of the climate over a large part of the Continent. The air that is heated over the tropical waters of the Pacific stretching away to the north series of lakes second only in magnitude to Ocean finds its way inland by way of this valley, and is carried northward without losing much of its burden of moisture, the latter being precipitated in the great interior drainage basin. This explains in part the existence of the arid region in the southwestern part of the United States and the greatness of the Mismuch the greater part of the fresh water. Not only are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Great Slave and Great Bear lakes without rivals in sissippi river system. Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., one of the greatest meteorologists of his time, suggested that this northerly flowing point of size, but if they and the smaller lakes of this remarkable series were empty, there is not enough fresh water in all the lakes and all atmospheric stream from the Pacific encounters a northerly flowing stream from the South the rivers elsewhere to fill them. The part the rivers elsewhere to hit them. The part that these great bodies of water, much the larger part of which are Canadian, will play in the future development of the country can-not easily be estimated. They entitle North America to be called the Continent, and Can-Atlantic, which would be a prolongation of the Southeast Trades, which we saw in a previous article sweep across the last named ocean, and the two follow the great Central Plain to an indefinite distance towards the North, dropping their burden of moisture as ada the Country of Great Lakes. they become cooled in higher altitudes and more northerly latitudes. All the waters of these Pacific Coast rivers have their origin over the tropical area of the Pacific Ocean, whence they are carried towards Some Famous Dramatists the northeast by the southwest winds. These atmospheric currents impinge upon the conand Their Master Pieces tinental coast-line, carrying an enormous bur-den of water. When they encounter elevated (N. de Bertrand Lagran) land near the coast they drop a part of their burden upon its sides and summits, and pass on TERENCE comparatively dry. Where breaks in the line of coast elevations occur the winds are able to carry their burdens further inland, and herein B.C. 185-159 In the first place Terence was a slave and came from Carthage in bondage when he was very young, to enter the service of a Roman, we find the explanation of the varying pre-cipitation at different points along the coast not far distant from each other. The great-range, which we call the Cascades in some one Terentius Lucanus, from whom he took his name. But in those days slavery meant laces, the Coast Range in others, and which no such degradation as it means now. is in need of some general descriptive term, The gentlest-born, in the course of war, were liable gentlest-born, in the course of war, were liable to be taken prisoners, and reduced to servi-tude. Many of the brilliant men of old Rome were emancipated slaves, who had grown to love the country and the people of their en-forced adoption, and very often the friendship between the freed slaves and their erstwhile masters was as close as a tie of blood. No impediment was put in the way of a slaves' intellectual advancement, and consequently Terence was given the benefit of a good edur cation. is too great an elevation for the air currents to surmount without parting with very much of their burden, and so they are comparatively dry to the eastward of this range, and thus them to set to work and purify them by intro-ducing into them the influence of righteous-ness. If Christianity could be introduced into public life, the solution of the problems that so greatly vex humanity would be greatly sin-plified. Legislation is generally of the "thou-shalt-not" variety. It prohibits far more than it enjoins. It amplifies the prohibitive pro-visions of the Ten Commandments, bût rarely attempts to give effect to the New Command-ment, "that ye love one another" For cen-turies civilization was built up upon "thou shalt-nots." Of recent ycais we have had more of the "thou shalts." We have begun to tell the mine-owner that he shall take sufficient

America, while they have played a very im-portant part in the history of that part of the Continent, are none of them of the first class. They are so numerous that their names would form a considerable catalogue. The principal one of the Canadian rivers in this series is the St. John. (The St. Lawrence is in another series.) 'It is 450 miles long and is navigable for about 300 miles, with a single interruption at Grand Falls, where there is one of the most picturesque of cataracts and canons. The Connecticut is of about the same length, but is not navigable to the same extent. The Hudson havigable to the same extent. The Hudson has a length of 350 miles; the tide flows up for 166 miles, to which point it is navigable by large vessels. The Hudson has played an ex-ceedingly important part in the political and commercial history of the United States. The Delaware is about the same length as the Hud-son, and in its lower stretches is navigable for son, and in its lower stretches is navigable for large vessels. The Chesapeake is an important river, although its length is not more than 200 miles. The Susquehanna is next in order to-wards the south, and the main river, with its two principal branches, combine to form a waterway of more or less importance about 750 miles long. The Potomac is 400 miles long, and in its lower part a very important stream. These are the chief rivers of the Atlantic slope, and they are much inferior in magnitude to those of the Pacific slope, although in the case of many of them their wide estuaries give them much commercial value. They all with the scores of smaller rivers have their sources in the Appallachian Range, which arrests the moisture-laden winds that blow from the southeast across the Atlantic. On the western slope of this range other rivers take their origin, but these will be mentioned in considering the water systems of the Great Central Plain. The rivers in the Central Plain are in three

groups, those that flow northward into the Arctic, those that flow southward into the Gulf of Mexico, and those that flow eastward into the Atlantic or Hudson Bay. In each of these groups there is one great river system which overshadows all the others in import-ance. In the northern group this place is held by the Mackenzie; in the southern group it is the Mississippi, and in the central group by the St. Lawrence with the Great Lakes. Before speaking of these rivers, attention may be directed to one of the most remarkable features of the North American Continent. What is about to be said can be better apprewhat is about to be said can be better appre-ciated if read with inspection of the map, but it is so very important that those who desire to understand the physical conditions of the country, and the knowledge is important in connection especially with the development of Canada, should take the trouble to inform themselves on the subject.

If we begin at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and go up to the head of the Great Lakes in a general southwestern direction, we pass through what is by far the greatest body of freshwater in the world. Then we find series of lakes second only in magnitude to those which send their surplus waters to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence. This series of lakes, beginning at Great Bear Lake and terminating in Lake Ontario, contain by very

embarrassed Terence. Caecilus eyed with dis-favor the shabby youth, who had interrupted his entertainment, but, thinking to afford some amusement to his guests, he commanded Terence to sit upon a stool at the foot of his couch, and read aloud from his play. Blushing and stammering, the lad obeyed, while the others prepared to laugh. But as Terence read on, no smiles greeted his words beyond smiles of approbation. Caecilus, quick to rec-ognize talent, interrupted the reading to bid the young author take a seat beside him at the table, and when Terence had finished reading, he was congratulated by all present. Later, with Caecilus' assistance, the play was produced and met with instant success.

Terence had the arvantage of coming into contact with the greatest minds of Rome, and while the accusations against him of plagiarizing may or may not be true, it is certain that. he was greatly impresser by the influence of such men as Scipio Aemilianus, Laslius, and Furius Philo.

He was a deep student of human nature, and he benefited by the very fact that he was an alien born, for he was able to study the men and women about him from a safe perspective. The best quality his comedies pos-sess is their intense humanness. The characters say and do things, not as one man or woman in a thousand, but just as ordinary people would say and do them. The characters of Terence are neither Greek uor Roman, but men and women. It was because of this that they appealed to such a large, audience. More than that, Terence could guage to a nicety the strength of the prevailing sentiment of the people, and he made his characters voice his own convictions in this respect with never-failing happy results. For instance, in the play "The Self-Torment-or," Menedemus, the father, in order to do his duty by his state, almost breaks his heart in punishing his son. When Chremes, his neigh-bor, attempts to expostulate, and asks him why he should concern himself about the example he sets to other men. Menedemus gives the he sets to other men, Menedemus gives the famous reply:

"Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum poto" (I am a man: all that concerns my fellow man is my concern).

At which the whole vast audience arose and cheered to the echo.

The diction of Terence, says an authority, was the model of his successors. He marks was the model of his successors. He marks indeed no less an epoch in the development of the language of the Romans than in the prog-ress of their views of life; and in both, the changes, the permanence of which his power assured, were similar. In language, as in life, Terence stands for sweet reasonableness, for moderation, for sympathetic kindliness, for ele-gance, for art-for classicism. His work brought into Latin literature that element of brought into Latin literature that element of perfect style which it retained in Cicero and in Horace; which it lost in the later empire in the hands of Seneca and Fronto; which reappeared in France of life and manners, he finds a follower in Horace, a stern opponent in Juvenal—and an ap-preciative audience in modern Paris. It is, indeed, the philosophy of compromise, not that of strong and enthusiastic conviction. Ter-ence, like Horace, has always been a favorite author with men of wide experience. If we may attribute a distinct purpose to Terence, it was this: to introduce a finer tone into both the life and language of his countrymen by picturing for them in the purity of their own diom the gentler and more human life of Greece. Not only the critics, but the subsequent history of Roman life and Roman literature, assure us that he did not fail.

R Ω 0 VERNMENT STREET WINDOWS

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ing all its savagery from the Sixth to the Twelfth Century, Scotland was nominally Christian. In the latter century the Arch-bishops of Canterbury and York claimed to bishops of Canterbury and York claimed to have ecclesiastical supemacy over the northern half of Britain, the former basing his conten-tion upon a general claim of superiority; the latter resting his right upon territorial grounds, a very considerable portion of his jurisdiction being held by the Scottish kings under homage to the sovereigns of England. A crisis was reached over the concentration of A crisis was reached over the consecration of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's. Alexander exhibited adroitness in dealing with this dif-ficult question, and succeeded in avoiding the recognition of either of the contestants, a very interesting fact in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland

Alexander was succeeded by David, sungest son of Malcolm and Margaret. David brought up by his sister at the court of. Henry I., a monarch whose character may be judged from his title, Beauclerc. He imbibed that sovereign's love of learning and refine-ment, and on coming to the throne made every effort possible to transplant the benefits of civilization to his realm. In this he was very successful. While many generations had to pass before the ancient customs and ideas of the land were eradicated, from this time for-ward Scotland advanced steadily in enlightenment. In war David was not very su ful. He championed the cause of Matilda against Stephen, but was not able to accomagainst Stephen, but was not able to accom-plish much. His army, while large enough and valiant enough, was of too heterogeneous a nature to be able to make headway against the better disciplined forces of Stephen, and though they fought bravely and gained some minor victories, the final battle of Cuton Moor was a Scottish defeat, and one that put an end forever to the ambitions of the kings of Scotforever to the ambitions of the kings of Scot-land to rule over the northern part of what is now England. But if he was not great in war, he was active and influential in the works of peace. He established many great ecclesias-lical houses, such as those at Kelso, Melrose, Holyrood, Jedburgh and others. His treatment of the Church was munificent, so much so indeed, that he has been criticized for having sacrificed the welfare of the people to that of the clergy. On the other hand, there is much to be said in favor of his policy. The monks were the custodians of the leapning and the teachers of civilization. Their lands were free

ts of Christendom build up their peculiar tenets in that manner. Paul was not writliar tenets in that manner. Paul was not writ-ing a work on philosophy in his Epistle to the Romans. He was simply telling them some things that they would find useful in every-day life, and one of these things was the over-coming power of good. What we hear gen-erally talked about is the overcoming power of evil. Countless men and women have feared to take their Christianity out into the world lest it should be overwhelmed by evil. We are told over and over again that public life is corrupt, and that the state is steadily being is corrupt, and that the state is steadily being overcome of evil. This may or may not be the case, but if it is the case, how much are they, who profess to live righteous lives, doing to prevent it? This reference is not to ministers of the Gospel, for there is abroad an idea, for

which there is no valid excuse, that because a man devotes his life to the Church, there is no place for him in the political life of the community, that his interference in such things is an impertinence to be resented. Of course this an impertmenter to be resented. Or course this is not right. A man does not lose his ctizen-ship by devoting his life to the promotion of the Christian religion. On the contrary, he ought to be all the better fitted to discharge the duties of citizenship. But custom closes the door of the political convention to ministers of the Gospel, and, however desirable it may be that the opposite rule should prevail, we must take things as they are, if we are going to endeavor to improve them. But there are thousands of other men who hold aloof from participation in political life because of from participation in political life because of its alleged iniquities, and yet they are the first to cry out against its evils. Why do not they try the process upon which Paul relied? It is safe to say that if the vigorous Apostle were living today, and men came to him complaining that politics were corrupt, he would tell them to set to work and purify them by intro-ducing into them the influence of righteous-

a dent

Andria

Glycerium, the heroine of this play, came to Athens from the island of Ardros, where she and her uncle Phania had been shipwrecked. Shortly after their arrival in Athens, the uncle died, and Glycerium was adopted by an Andrian and brought up with Chrysis, the Andrian's daughter, in ignorance of her real parentage. When the father died the two girls went to Athens, and there met one Pamphilius, who no sooner saw Glycerium than he fell violently in love with her.

Now Chremes, Clycerium's father, had a younger daughter, and Simo, Pamphilius' fa-ther, had arranged that his son should marry her. He was very angry when Pamphilus re-fused, and declared-his love for this unknown girl.

When Chremes found out the state of Pamphilius' feetings, he refused to adhere to the marriage contract himself, and it was not until Glycerium's real name is discovered that all turns out happily for everyone.

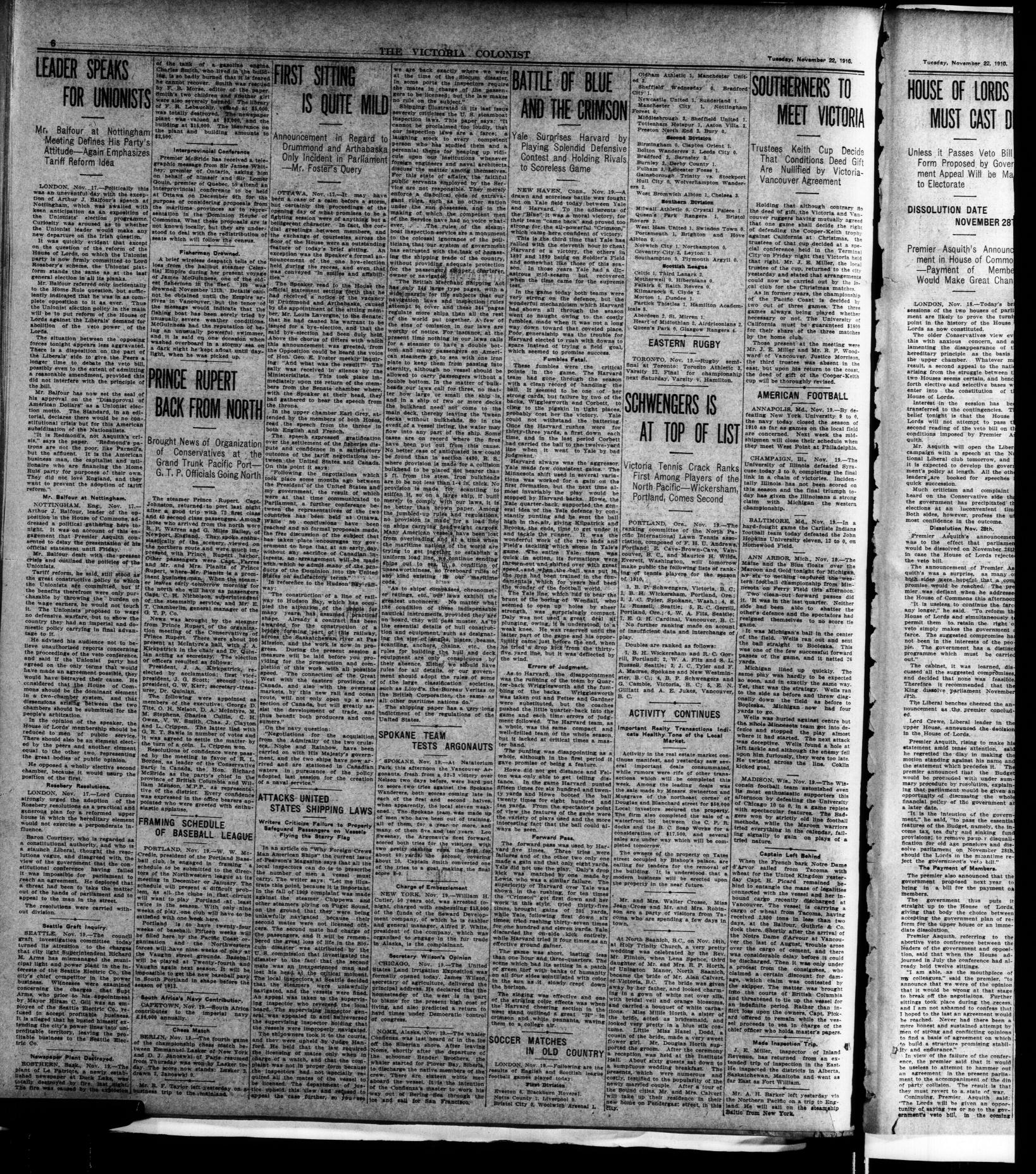
Train Passenger (to porter who is wielding whisk)-Much dust on me, porter? Porter-'Bout fifty cents' wuth, sir.-Boston Transcript.

In a hotel in Montana is the following no-

tice: 'Boarders are taken by the day, week, or 'Boarders are taken by the day promptly are month. Those who do not pay promptly are taken by the neck.-Lippincott's.

Census Taker-How many children have

Citizen-Three. Census Taker-Altogether? Citizen-No; one at a time.-Life.



ple. The government has a distinct programme which must be carrie The cabinet, it was learned, dis-cussed all the suggested compromises, and decided that none was feasible.

Sand Aller

Lord Crewe, Liberal leader in the upper House, announced the decision in the House of Lords.

The PIT

Premier Asquith, rising to make his statement amid tense attention, said he regretted the dlay in making the motion standing against his name and the statement which precedes it. The premier announced that the Budget would be procedure by resolution, explain-mary procedure by resolution, explain-ing that parliament would be given an ing that parliament would be given an would be proceeded with under sum opportunity of discussing the whole financial policy of the government a a later date.

Therefore it recommended that the King dissolve parliament November

The Liberal benches cheered the an-nouncement as the premier conclud-

"It is the intention of the govern-nent," he said, "to pass the essentia features of the Budget, namely, the in-features of the Budget, namely, the in-come tax, tea duty and sinking fund provisions; to remove paup. r disquali-fication for old age pensions and dis-solve parliament on November 28th, solve parliament on November 28th should the Lords in the moantime reject the government's veto bill."

The Payment of Members.

The premier also announced that the government proposed next year to bring in a bill for the payment of members.

The government thus puts it straight up to the House of Lords, giving that body the choice between accepting the government plan of re-form for the upper house or an immediate dissolutio

Premier Asquith, referring to the abortive veto conference between the leaders of the government and opposi-tion, said that when the House adjourned in July the conference had already held twelve sittings. "I am able, as the mouthpiece of

my colleagues," said the premier, "to announce that we were of the opinio announce that we were of the stage that it would be wrong at that stage that it would be wrong at that stage to break off the negotiaions. Furthe sittings took place during the recess, and I am not ashamed to confess that I hoped to the last an agreement would be reached. Never had there been a more honest and sustained attempt by men of strong and conflicting opinions to find a basis of agreement on which

to build a structure promising stabil-ity and endurance." In view of the failure of the confer-

ence, the premier said that it would be useless to attempt to hammer out an agreement in the present parlia ment to the accompaniment of the din of party collision. The result is that they must revert to a state of war. Coninuing, Premier Asquith said: "The Lords will be given an opportunity of saying yes or no to the gov-erament's veto bill, in the coming



ORE, Md., Nov. 19 .- In a t game the Carlisle Indians im today defeated the John iversity eleven, 12 to 0, on Field. BOR, Mich., Nov. 19 .- The

BOR, Mich., Nov. 19.—The the Blue floats over the I Gold tonight for Michigan, nothing captured the wes-II championship from Min-Ferry Field this afternoon. -out forward passes did n the last quarter. Neither en able to shatter the ce and the spectators had selves to no score tie

igan's ball in the cente Wells ran out and sent aight to Booleska. This the few successful forward game, and it netted 26

lined up quickly. The was hardly to be expected

tly the same way. as before and threw diag-the field as before to Michigan now had four

hurled against centre but inneseta team got into de-topped the play almost started. The next attack . Wells found a hole at d although the enemy fell fously, they were too late. across the line. Coklin

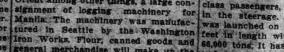
Wis., Nov. 19 .- The Wis-Wis, Nov. 19.—The Wis-all team astonished even husiastic supporters this defeating the University 0 to 0, in a game replete ular features. The Bad-strictly old line football strictly old line football ile the Marcon warriors ing in the calendar, failo gain on plays of a

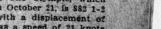
ain Left Behind

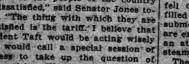
ench bark Notre Dame d from Tacoma with United Kingdom yester-Picard remained be-gle the maze of legalities the based of legalities the vessel and her in-recently discharged at he vessel is carrying a t from Tacoma, having tons in less than two Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Balfour, Guthrie & Co. ortiy after the arrival of me d'Arvour at Vancou-of August, trouble arose o of cement, and there ble delay before it could Then it was only under a the consignees, who tain discount for dam-laim was contested by the matter was brought ts of British Columbia I to the up the vessel for period. Rather than in-the owners, Cant. Piecthe owners, Capt. Pick-remain while the ves-sea in charge of the o holds master's papers. pection Trip.

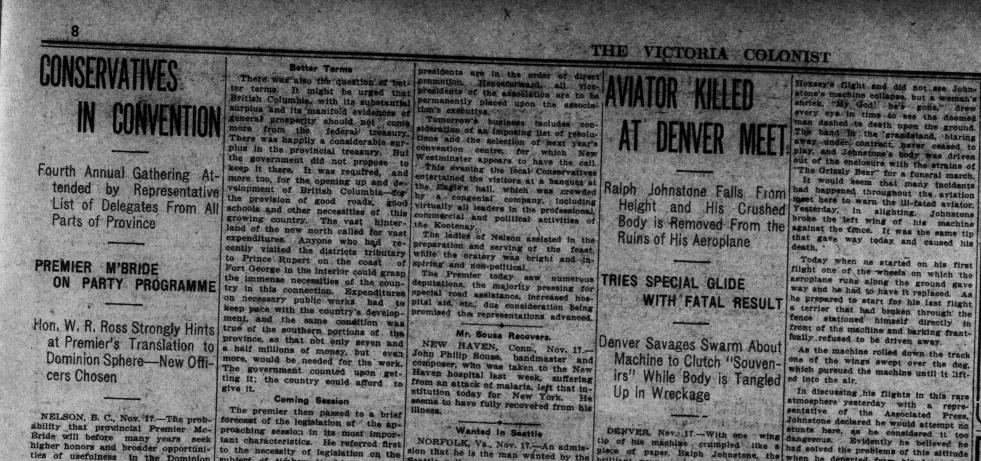
Inspection Trig. inspector of Inland returned from an ex-inspection in the East-he districts in Alberta, Manitoba and went as t William. ker left yesterday via offic on a trip to Eng-all on the steamship

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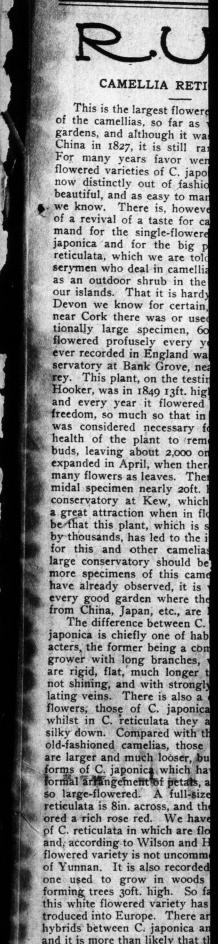


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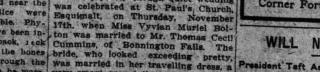
Machine to Clutch "Souven-irs" While Body is Tangled Denver Savages Swarm About



ROWAT'S or TRAVER'S MIXED PICKLES-



CONSERVATIVES



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loose-petalled varieties recently gium and now attracting some some reticulata blood in them. Camellia is a fairly large gen able variety as regards habit, siz leaves and flowers. Between C. giant of the genus, and the su leaved then-stemmed C. gracilis folia, there are numerous well n some of which have attractions introducing into cultivation. W ent, in addition to those mention viz., C. rosoeflora and C. sasa course, we have the tea plant, belongs to another group. The ably all intercross ,and it would the while of some enterprising ga camellias in hand with a view race of handsome evergreen, shrubs of reasonable hardiness the garden rhododendrons were

COLUMBINES

The columbines or aquilegias reached the rank of first-class Perhaps a better way of expressi be to speak only of the big-fle spurred garden columbines whi evolved out of all sorts of crossi tions, and are now being claim nurserymen as Smiths' or Jones special strain of long-spurred aqu credit of breeding does not belong particular. We may say that a fort and many disappointments th have at last been collared, and w certain of getting them in perfect ing a packet of seeds of the righ ing them in the nursery in early st planting the young plants in lat the bed or border where they are the following May or June, acco character of the weather in sprin gardener knows, this was not po years ago. Columbines then w mongrels, poor in form and size, always disappointing because one of their forbears encouraged ho latest batch, at any rate, would be out attempting to account for the name other garden races of plan ter a period of shifty, unstable b very likely to the crossing and b had undergone at the hands of came almost with a spurt to the form and stayed there. Gladiol streptocarpus, pansy, viola, carnat

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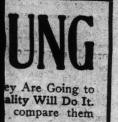
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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

RURAL. AND SUBURBANN CAMELLIA RETICULATA

起金马拉

This is the largest flowered and handsomest of the camellias, so far as we know them in gardens, and although it was introduced from China in 1827, it is still rare in cultivation. for many years favor went to the doubleflowered varieties of C. japonica, but they are now distinctly out of fashion. Yet they are beautiful, and as easy to manage as any shrub we know. There is, however, some evidence of a revival of a taste for camelias in the demand for the single-flowered varieties of C. japonica and for the big peony-flowered C. reticulata, which we are told by the few nurserymen who deal in camellias is finding favor as an outdoor shrub in the warmer parts of our islands. That it is hardy in Cornwall and Devon we know for certain, and in a garden near Cork there was or used to be an exceptionally large specimen, 6oft. round, which flowered profusely every year. The largest ever recorded in England was grown in a con-servatory at Bank Grove, near Kingston, Surrey. This plant, on the testimony of Sir W. J. Hooker, was in 1849 13ft. high and soft, round. and every year it flowered with exceptional freedom, so much so that in October, 1848, it blue. It is not only the queen of columbines, was considered necessary for the continued but the most beautiful of all herbaceous health of the plant to remove 2,600 flower buds, leaving about 2,000 on the tree, which expanded in April, when there were at least as many flowers as leaves. There is a large pyra-midal specimen nearly 20ft. high in the great conservatory at Kew, which every spring is a great attraction when in flower, and it may be that this plant, which is seen and admired by thousands, has led to the increased demand for this and other camelias. Certainly no large conservatory should be without one or re specimens of this camellia, and, as we have already observed, it is worth a place in every good garden where the tenderer plants from China, Japan, etc., are hardy. The difference between C. reticulata and C. japonica is chiefly one of habit and leaf char-

acters, the former being a comparatively loose grower with long branches, whilst its leaves are rigid, flat, much longer than broad, dull, not shining, and with strongly marked reticu-lating veins. There is also a difference in the flowers; those of C. japonica being smooth, whilst in C. reticulata they are clothed in a ilky down. Compared with the flowers of the old-fashioned camelias, those of C. reticulata are larger and much looser, but there are now forms of C. japonica which have the same in-formal art angement of petals, although none is so large-flowered. A full-sized bloom of C. reticulata is 8in. across, and the petals are col-ored a rich rose red. We have seen drawings of C. reticulata in which are flowers are white, nd, according to Wilson and Henry, the white flowered variety is not uncommon in the woods of Yunnan. It is also recorded that the white one used to grow in woods in Hongkong, forming trees 30ft. high. So far as we know, this white flowered variety has never been inroduced into Europe. There are in cultivation

delphinium, and petunia may be cited as ex-amples. They had passed through the crucible, and after the removal of much scum we got as the residuum all that was good or at any rate of some, owe their late-flowering qualities to the treatment they receive, though L. speci-osum and L. tigrinum Fortunei will often bloom till the frost there are at last three. I lowed their bulbs to ripen in the pots in which they flowered last spring, may now shake them out of their pots and repot the bulbs in fresh received in the pots in which they flowered last spring, may now shake them out of their pots and repot the bulbs in fresh they flowered last spring. Other read and after the removal of much scum we got as the residuum all that was good, or at any rate all that was needed, of the different species or varieties that were worked into the blend to give the desired result. In the case of aquilegias every cultivator knows how difficult it is to keep them pure. If there were two spe-cies anywhere near each other they were almost certain to get crossed with each other. How many of them have played a part in the development of the best strain of aquilegia of today it would be difficult to decide. Color has come from a considerable number, al-though if one begins to breed from a blue-flowered plant he can as a rule get all the other colors in time. Still, with aquilegias the col-or blends are pretty evident. In all other characters, habit, stature, foliage, size and form of flower the dominant parent has unques-tionably been the Rocky Mountain columbine. A. coerulea, which, when it was discovered and introduced by the collector Burke about fifty years ago, was described as "a most beautiful columbine, the flowers very large, beautifully white, variously tinged above with light plants." The flowers of this plant are nearly 3in. across, and their straight, slender, greentipped spurs zin. long. These are the characters of the best "long-spurred" strains of today, except the colors, which are now of almost every shade except crimson. A bed of these columbines has been the joy of my garden for the last fortnight, so elegant and so pleasing in their kaleidoscopic shades shapes of color that I am inclined just now to agree with Burke that the columbine is the finest of all herbaceous plants. A vase filled with a selection of the flowers has been a lovely object

in a room for over a week. There are unfortunately poor mongrel strains of columbines still about. A neighbor has a bed of them, which he declares was raised from seeds purchased as the best long-spurred strain. They are poor things, after the style of A. vulgaris, our native species, but spoilt by crossing. To be certain of having next May or June the genuine and lovely long-spurred strain one must purchase seeds now from a trustworthy dealer, sow them at once on a moist partly shaded border, and keep the young plants going until September, when they should be transplanted in wet weather to the place where they are wanted to flower next year.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE DAHLIA

No one who has admired the glowing colors of the dahlia can fail to be interested in the story of the change from a most uninteresting daisylike flower to the splendid blossom which it now is, like its near relative, the chrysan-hemum, and many other "florists' sowers."

In 1784 Vincent Cervantes, director of the Botanical Gardens of the City of Mexico, sent to Cavanilles, the director of the Madrid Botanical Garden, a plant unknown to botanists.

bloom till the frost, there are at least three soil and in other pots or boxes. Other read-others that are naturally late-flowering, name- ers who have no such supplies to draw upon ly, L. nepalense, L. neilgherrense and L. spl-phureum. The oldest and now the rarest of primrose-tinted trumpets I have often had in good condition in the greenhouse during the months of October and November. Twenty-five years ago bulbs of this Lily used to be sent here in considerable numbers. It, however, never proved amenable to cultivation after the first season or two, and as the native supply would seem to have become gradually exhausted, it appears to have almost died out. This is a pity, as it is a delightful Lily, possessing among its other features an aromatic fragrance essentially its own. Lilium nepalense, the next to mention, has,

unlike the preceding, been imported in in-creased numbers within the last few years. It is such a distinct Lily that there is not the re-motest danger of confounding it with any other species. The flower stem, which attains to a height of 3 feet to 6 feet, is dark in color and of a particularly firm texture towards the base. In contour the flowers somewhat suggest those of L. szovitzianum, though with rather a more pronounced tube. In color they are yellow or greenish yellow, with a chocolate purple centre. The shade of yellow varies considerably, as also does the space that the purplish portion occupies on the segments. Except in favored parts it must be regarded essentially as a greenhouse Lily; but it forms such a beautiful autumn feature in that structure, and can when dormant be purchased at such a comparatively cheap rate, that it merits extended cultivation.

Lilium sulphureum is a native of much the same district in Burmah, and though the plants are as distinct as they well can be, the bulbs, singularly enough, greatly resemble each other. Of the two L. sulphureum is the more robust, and has proved to be a very satisfactory plant out of doors in some districts. Where conveniences exist for planting it out in the green-house it does well. When treated in this way it will attain a height of 6 feet to 10 feet; but if grown in pots and kept out of doors till the flowers are developing, its stature will be less. When first infroduced this Lily was known as L. wallichianum superbum. The flowers of L. sulphureum are very large, trum-H.P

should make the necessary purchase from the bulb dealers forthwith. The bulbs can be

purchased quite cheaply. For conservatory decoration pots either 5 inches or 6 inches in diameter should be utilized, and they should always be washed quite clean before use. Careufly crock the pots with potsherds, arranging the latter so that they form an excellent drain age of the soil to be placed in the pots subsequently. A suitable compost for this subject is made up of three parts good loam, one part leaf-mould, one part dried cow-manure and one part coarse silver sand or clean road grit. Should it be difficult to procure the much-valued cow manure, use any well-decayed ma-nure that is available. Mix the foregoing thoroughly, and pass the ingredients through a coarse sieve before mixing them. Eight or ten bulbs in a pot 6 inches in diameter will make a beautiful display, and five in a 5in. pot will answer equally well. A large number of smaller bulbs would ,of course, be necessary. Arrange the bulbs about 2 inches apart and at least an inch deep. Cover these with the prepared compost, and if this be fairly moist when used, no water will be required until it becomes dry.

Readers who desire to grow the Freesias for cutting-and they are much appreciated in late winter and early spring—should use boxes or pans. Culture in these boxes is a very simple affair. Plant and cover with soil as advised for those in pots, and place both pots and boxes in a cold frame, where they should remain as long as the weather permits or until growth commences.' Very little water will be required until growth is in evidence, and from this point until they have ceased to flower they should be watered freely, subsequent to which gradually withhold water. Introduce successive batches of Freesias into the greenhouse where the temperature can be maintained at from 45 to 5 degrees.

The Muscari or Grape Hyacinths are more often grown outdoors in masses, and in this way they are beautiful and most effective. Although quite hardy, they are well adapted for pot culture. They may be grown successfully in 5in. or 6in. pots or in boxes in similar fashpet-shaped and highly fragrant. They are of a effective than when grown in pans of good treamy tint, tinged with red on the exterior, dimensions. Soil for this subject should comprise two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or well-decayed cow manure, and sufficient coarse silver sand to make the compost WATERING PLANTS IN HOUSES AND porus. Mix well before using.

There are a number of pretty species, of which M. botryoides, blue; M. b. album, white; The well-being of a plant depends, to a The well-being of a plant depends, to a M. conicum (Heavenly Blue), blue; M. co-great extent, upon the way the watering is mosum (Tassel Hyacinth), deep blue; and M. done. Fine specimens are soon ruined through done. Fine specimens are soon ruined through injudicious watering. I lately saw some plants that had been partially spoiled through careless watering. The plants in question watering and through the latter are larger than some of the other species.

ground when engaged in trenching the latter for fruit trees.

Greenhouse and Frames

Specimen plants in pots growing on lawns and in flower beds must now be brought in and placed in the greenhouse. Now, if the specimens in question are well taken care of. they will look really well in greenhouses dur-ing the winter months. They are worth takg care of, as many years must pass before large plants can be grown. At first on all fine is admit air to them freely. When putting day Azaleas in greenhouses be quite sure that the leaves are clean-free from red spider and thrips. Rather less water will now be required by greenhouse plants generally. The demand upon frame space at this season is very great, so avoid undue crowding of plants and ventilate freely. Place Colanthums (S. Capsicastrum) in the frames now; then the berries will be very highly colored. Remove Libonias from the frames to the greenhouse .--A. A.

JAPANESE CHERRY TREES

Attention has recently been directed to the merits of the various cherries, Japanese and other, as early flowering trees for the garden. They only require to be known to find general favor. They are hardy enough to grow out of doors in all save the coldest-parts of our islands, and they are good natured, shapely trees, as well as being wonderfully floriferous in May We might use them as freely as they are used in Japan, where they are planted in groups in parks, in temple groves, and to form avenues and shade trees in the roads and streets. When they flower in spring the people of Japan have cherry tree festivals after the style of our Chestnut Sun-day at Hampton Court. The glory of the cher-ry trees of Japan has been described by many travelers in that country, and now that we have proved them to be quite suitable trees for our climate they should find as much favor with us as the laburnum, crimson thorn and almond. All the big free-flowered cherries of Japan are forms of Prunus pseudo-cerasus. is grows to a large size, and its wood is of considerable commercial value. The type has single flowers, and there are white, pink, and mauve-colored forms of it; the fruits are small and of no account. The most decorative vari-eties are those with double flowers, which in some are quite zin. in diameter and perfectly double. The Japanese nurserymen catalogue them under Japanese names, such as Ojochin, Naden, Shirofugen, etc., and they offer them 4ft. to 5ft. high at about 2s. apiece. One of the best of them is the variety James H. Veitch, which was introduced a few years ago by Messrs. Veitch & Sons, Chelsea. It has large double rosy lilac flowers, and is wonderfully free. Another good one is known as atereri, and was introduced by Mr. Anthony Waterer, Knapp Hill Nurseries, Woking. These cherries are most serviceable when grown in pots or tubs and forced in a little warmth for the decoration of conservatories. They stand forcing well, and their flowers last a reasonable time. In this connection we must not forget our own double cherry. a variety of the gean, and known botanically as P. avium flore pleno or Cerasus domestica flore pleno. This is one of the handsomest of all spring flowering trees, the flowers being large, double, snow white, and borne in crowded clusters all along the branches. A grove of the double flowered cherries would be a noble feature in any park or large garden.

v. 17.-Thousands their stations an order by the ch affects the solthe affects the sol-ions of the country all and the Philip-ose on duty there are in conformity 's policy of limit-there practical, the soldiers serving in fawaii. The move-y next spring and i until the follow-sarisoned posts will be turned over e departure of the in them. These tw México: Fort ad Fort Assinnihybrids between C. japonica and C. reticulata and it is more than likely that the big flowered loose-petalled varieties recently raised in Belrium and now attracting some attention have ome reticulata blood in them. Camellia is a fairly large genus of consider-able variety as regards habit, size, and form of

leaves and flowers. Between C. reticulata, the giant of the genus, and the smaller willoweaved then-stemmed C. gracilis and C. saliciolia, there are numerous well marked species, me of which have attractions and are worth troducing into cultivation. We have at present, in addition to those mentioned, two others. viz., C. rosoeflora and C. sasanqua, and, of course, we have the tea plant, C. thea, which belongs to another group. They would prob-ably all intercross, and it would be quite worth the while of some enterprising gardener to take camellias in hand with a view to breeding a race of handsome evergreen, large-flowered shrubs of reasonable hardiness. In this way

COLUMBINES.

the garden rhododendrons were made.

The columbines or aquilegias have at last reached the rank of first-class garden plants. Perhaps a better way of expressing this would be to speak only of the big-flowered, long-spurred garden columbines which have been evolved out of all sorts of crossings and selections, and are now being claimed by all the nurserymen as Smiths' or Jones' or Brown's pecial strain of long-spurred aquilegias. The redit of breeding does not belong to anyone in particular. We may say that after much ef-fort and many disappointments the columbines have at last been collared, and we can now be certain of getting them in perfection by securng a packet of seeds of the right strain, sowing them in the nursery in early summer, trans-planting the young plants in late autumn to the bed or border where they are to flower in the following May or June, according to the haracter of the weather in spring. As every ardener knows, this was not possible a few years ago. Columbines then were veritable nongrels, poor in form and size, dull in color, ilways disappointing because one's knowledge of their forbears encouraged hope that this latest batch, at any rate, would be good. With-out attempting to account for them we could but attempting to account for them we could name other garden races of plants which, af-ter a period of shifty, unstable behavior, due very likely to the crossing and blending they had undergone at the hands of the breeder, came almost with a spurt to the top of their form and stayed there. Gladiolus, begonia, streptocarpus, pansy, viola, carnation, odetia,

ir, with nodding little flowers, each of which had a yellow central disc surrounded by five or six red or orange petals. Cavanilles called it dahlia, in honor of the recently deceased Swedish botanisti,

Dahl But when the plant went to Germany, where the name dahlia had already been given to another plant, the botanist Wildenow con-ferred upon the newcomer the name Georgina, which name it has been universally known Germany until within recent years. This name was given, not in honor of George III. of England, as has been commonly assumed. but of a Russian explorer named Georgi. Dahlias were great rarities in Europe until

Humboldt and Bonpland brought back a quantity of seed from Mexico. The facility with which the color of the flowers could be varied attracted the attention of florists and gardeners. This interest was increased in 1808, when the first double dahlia was produced.

Then arose a keen rivalry in the production of new varieties of form and color among the English and German florists. Prizes amounting to hundreds of dollars were offered for the finest new sorts.

LATE-FLOWERING LILIES IN THE GREENHOUSE

With the practice that now prevails of retarding the bulbs of many Lilies, it is quite possible to obtain flowers of such kinds as L. auratum, L. longiflorum, L. speciosum and L. igrinum Fortunei nearly throughout the year. In order to retard the bulbs expensive appli-ances are necessary; therefore the better plan is to obtain them in a dormant state from the dealers—that is, just as they have been taken from the refrigerating chamber—or they may be bought later on fully established in pots just as the buds are developing. While this last-named plan gives less trouble to the purchaser, it is the most expensive, both as to the price paid and the cost of carriage. Of the Lilies above enumerated L. auratum is, as might be expected from its erratic behavior out of doors, the least to be depended upon when retarded; but it is such a striking species when at its best that it cannot on any account be passed over. So universal has the retarding be passed over. So universal has the retarding process become that at many of the large sales of Japanese bulbs held in London during the autumn and winter months the greater por-tion are bought in a wholesale manner for treating in this way. Besides these Lilies that, at least in the case

watering. The plants in question were grow- After 1 in pots in the open air quite exposed to the rains, and showers were frequent; but notwithstanding all this, water was poured into the pots daily. Result: the roots were crippled and starved, the soil soured, and all ow-

FRAMES

ing to the atmosphere being moist, evaporation from the leaves being slow, and, consequently, the water artifically applied could not be ab-sorbed. The effect was to stop free growth and to turn the leaves yellow. Plants growing in pots in the open air should not be watered in the evening in autumn; the morn-ing is the best time, then there is not as much danger of over-watering, because the winds and sunshine in the daytime dry up excessive moisture and the roots remain warmer at

In the autumn, winter and early part of spring water should be given to pot plants under glass during the morning, from nine to ten o'clock being a very suitable hour. Then there is the question as to the right quantity of water to give to each plant. This can only be settled by the condition the plant is in. If it is a Fuchsia, tuberous Begonia or similar kind of plant that will shortly lose its leaves naturally. watering much take place less frequently; but when it is needed, sufficient must be applied to thoroughly soak the soil in the pot down to the drainage. Zonal Pelargoniums, Cycla-men and similar plants which live and grow throughout the winter, and especially those of a fine fibrous-rooted nature, such as Primulas and Caleeolarias, must be most carefully watered, never until the soil is getting rather dry, but always applying sufficient to go right through the pot.—Avon.

POT CURE OF THE FREESIA, MUSCARI AND FRITILLARIA

The three subjects mentioned above can The three subjects mentioned above can be grown in pots or boxes quite easily, and for this reason they may appeal to the beginner who in the past may have been content to grow only Hyacinths and Tulips wherewith to make his greenhouse or conservatory gay in the early months of the year. Freesia re-fracta and F. refracta alba, the former having white and orange flowers, and the latter, as the name suggests, white flowers, are among the most easily grown of spring-flowering

Too frequently the potting up of the bulbs is done too late in the season, and this invari-ably detracts from their flowering satisfactory. There is no better period than August and September, and those who have grown this subject in previous years, and who have al-

layer of sifted cinders, cocoanut fibre refuse or clean sand till growth commences; then arrange in a cold frame, subsequently removing to a cool greenhouse or window during the flowering period. Dry off after flowering in a sunny spot outdoors.

The Snake's-head Fritillary (Fritillaria Melagris), is one of the commonest of the Fritillarias, and is a native plant of Great Britain. I have grown this Fritillary in pots and pans and flowered it in a cold greenhouse, giving the plants similar treatment to that accorded the Muscari. There are many other species of the Fritillary, each of which has a beauty peculiarly its own, and some, such as the Crown Imperials, are very stately and effectivewhen grouped in masses in the hardy border.

GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS

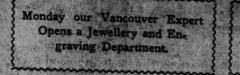
Vegetable Garden

No one can grow fine vegetables in a poor, shallow soil, but the latter, if well trenched and enriched with manure, may be vastly improved in a single year and made to yield very good crops. I feel quite sure that many be-ginners have had to deal with poor soils durng the present year tnd have experienced some lisappointment. Owing to failure success may come, and will come if the ground is trenched Those who have failed may wonder what they can do to reap better results next year. I do not hesitate to say, trench, trench, trench, Go down quite 30 inches, loosening the low-est 12 inches of soil, thoroughly breaking it up, but leaving it below. Directly any crops such as Peas, Beans, Onions, Carrots and Beet are cleared from the ground, the latter should be trenched if there is no other special use for Indeed, it would be much the wisest plan to do the trenching and not attempt to cultivate any other crops on it first. It is well to trench soil of good quality also. Thin out winter Spinach early and also late-sown Tur-

Fruit Garden

Too often fruit trees are planted in unprepared ground: I know of one very special case where this was done, and the trees are poor ones now, after the lapse of many years. The soil was good, but not trenched. In another instance where the soil was trenched the fruit trees have, in only a few years, done remarkably well. The soil was very poor, too. Owners of small gardens do not grow as many cordon fruit trees as they ought to. Note should be made of spare wall spaces and butTHINNING FRUIT

The wisdom of few of the operations of fruit growing is easier of ocular demonstration than that of thinning the fruits of most trees in season when they have set an abundant crop. Neglect of thinning often means the production of heavy crops of small fruit so indifferent in quality as to be well-nigh un-saleable, whereas after thinning there will be an equal weight of fruit (if so desired), with the all important difference that it will command the top price in the market. But in view of the habit of trees to bear too great a weight of fruit one year and next to no crop the next, it is often advisable to thin with a view to reducing the total weight. Regularity in cropping is the great thing to aim at: for in addition to the monetary loss occasioned by a lean fruit year, there may be an over production of wood which will be a deterrent to future fruitfulness, and a good crop of fruit buds cannot be developed while the trees are struggling to ripen too heavy a crop. Thin-ning is particularly important in the case of stone fruits. This is because the production of three unsized peaches in place of one hand-some specimen means the production of three peach stones, and a corresponding unnecessary amount of skin, and their making exhausts the tree much more than the making of the flesh which we eat. The more common plums hardly repay the labor of thinning, but we may cite the practice of growers who give the trees a first picking over when the fruits are still quite hard and green (in which state they are excellent for preserving) as being worthy of imitation. There is some art in picking gooseberries also; generally speaking, the bushes should not be stripped when the berries are small and green, but some should be left to develop into extra fine specimens for eating when ripe.



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Monday we will sell 500 yards Heavy Diagonals,, Cheviot, Hopsack and Serge, 52-inch wide, in values up to \$1.50, for, Special

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Men's Shirts of white and colored cambric, soft fronts, starcher

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There is a certain style, snap, and appeal to all "Queen Quality" Shoes that attracts every woman. They are made right, one thing not being sacrificed at the expense of another. In every way they are the right shoe for particular wo-

Blucher Boot, of tan Russia, new high toe and heavy sole. W Blucher Boot, patent leather vamp, dull kid top, Cuban heel, sho

Special Sale of Linens on Monday

This is a splendid opportunity to buy very appropriate holiday gifts, as these linens are manufacturers' samples, and marked unusually low to effect quick selling, and consist of: HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN CENTRE PIECES, TRAY CLOTHS, RUNNERS, DOYLIES AND NAPKINS

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Fire Sale in Stove Department

6 BARGAINS EVERY DAY WHILE THEY LAST-10 A. M. MONDAY 68-17 Nugget Range and high warming closer, 6 covers, oven 17-21, for heavy service. This reliable range is so well known if needs no comment. Regular, \$52.50....\$40.00 Just received, a car load of Arcadian Malleable Ranges, the best malleable range built. Spark Guards and Stove Boards now in stock.

A full line of Albion Heaters and Ranges.

Hearth Rugs---Special at \$2.75

Hearth Rugs, made of best quality Axminster, thick heavy pile, in a large variey of designs and colorings, finished with fringe at each end. Rugs 36 inches wide by 54 inches long.

Ecru and Ivory Net Waists at \$2.90

Chis Satin is very popular for Evening Dresses, and comes in sky blue, mauve, pink, champagne, gold, nile, old rose, cream, white

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We have just opened up a very fine assortment of Chest Pro-tectors, in grey and scarlet Felt, Lambswool and vest shaped Cham-ois lined, all No. I quality, English make, which we are selling at

Scarlet and Grey Felt, single-No. 2, 40c, No. 3, 50c, No. 4.... 60¢ Scarlet and Grey Felt, double-No. 2, \$1.00, No. 3, \$1.25, No. Grey and Scarlet Felt, vest shaped-No. 2, \$1.00, No. 3, \$1.25, No.

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No. 1-Novelty Cardinal and Black Patent Leather Belts, plain 2-inch bands of genuine leather, heavy plain or filligree brass or jet buckle. / Regular, 50c. Special 35¢

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