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Calendars

e, at prices rang-..... \$5.00

Little Tots E FROM \$1.50

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Suites and Monday

ns, and are well

UITE, comprisnair and One Reeats, upholstered nglish tapestry, n mahogany fin-Monday \$37.00 UITE, compris-One Side Chair. French brocade, n mahogany fin-

.... \$28.00 ahogany finish. nglish tapestry.

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经来源于

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL L., NO. 109

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1907

SUFFERS HARDSHIP ON TEXADA ISLAND

Another night on the island would probably have killed McGrath, as the weather on Thursday was very cold, and snow was falling. The man's matches were all gone, and even had he been in good physical condition, it it not thought he could have survived long. Just prior to his adventure, Mr-Grath had been discharged from the Rock Bay hospital, where he had been seriously ill with pleurisy. He reached was comparable for the restriction of Great Northern and C.P.R. the Wall Street Journal points out that since 1901 C.P.R.'s gross earnings have in increased from \$4,000 per mile to nearly \$5,000, or 93 per cent. while the Great Northern's have advanced from \$5.500 to \$9,000, or 69 per cent.

Collision Caused Injuries

Nieggra Falls Ont Dec 24 Chica

Vancouver on Saturday night on the tag.

Five days before McGrath was picked up, he and another man were skirting the shores in a small dory, and McGrath landed to take a look at some timber. The other man was to have rowed a short distance along the shore to a point where he was to have picked McGrath up. While he was pushing the dory along in the face of a strong offshore wind, one of the boat against the wind with the reboat against the wind with the remaining oar, he was blown out into Malaspina strait which separates Tex-ada island from the mainland.

McGrath realized that he was in a terrible plight as he watched the dory gradually working offshore till sight of it was lost in the gathering gloom

plain sight of the marconed man, but none came close enough inshore to see his desperate signalling. At last giving up all hope of being sighted by any passing vessel, McGrath started through the tangle of forest for the western side of the Island in the hope that he might run across some Indians or a stray settler. He found neither. Away at the northern end of the island lay Van Anda on the eastern shore. lay Van Anda on the eastern shore, and a mining camp at Gillies bay on the western shore, but the miles of forest intervention, through which

As day followed night, after a night of bitter cold, McGrath gradually weakened, as the little food he was able to pick up on the beach fortified him scarcely at all. He had about given up hope of getting off the island alive when the tug Chinook, bound from Van Anda for Nanaimo, and hugging the shore closely for shelter from a southeaster, hove in sight. Climbing a conspicuous rock, McGrath waved his coat as continuously as his

What became of McGrath's companion is a mystery. Had he been picked up or reached shore he would undoubtedly have sent a rescuing party after MrGrath. It is believed that he was drowned.

Vancouver, Dec. 24.—Private advices om Ottawa declare that the Domin-n Government will next year send rge expedition of surveyors to the

DOUBTS PURCHASE

tampering with the grave of T. C.
Druce, which will be opened in the course of the next few days to prove whether or not it contains the body of Druce or a roll of lead.

ay van Anda on the eastern shore, and a mining camp at Gillies bay on the western shore, but the miles of orest intervention, through which here was not so much as a trail, made it impossible for the man to think of making his way north.

As day followed night, after a night of bitter cold, McGrath gradually better cold, McGrath gradually weakered as the little food.

waved his coat as continuously as his little remaining strength would permit. His signals were seen by the man at the wheel, and a boat was sent to pick him up.

Argonaut Rowing Club Will Have Some Keen Opposition Next Year

SEVEN CREWS TO ROW

IN OLYMPIC REDATY

Afgennuit Rowing Club Will
Have Some Keep Opposit
Son Nort Voil

Advanced to the control of the cont According to a report from Toronto the Argonaut R. C. eight has started that he was drowned.

SEEKING SUPPOSED HEIR

The Son of Deceased English Beron Thought to Be Living in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 24.—Search is being made in this part of the counstate of Sir Myles Cave-Browne-Cave leved to be the heir to the title and state of Sir Myles Cave-Browne-Cave and English baron, recently deceased. According to Henry C. Solomon, a prominent Kansas City at the sit of the honors at the national regards of the bedsen as cowboy.

Genille Cave-Browne-Cave, according to the story told his attorney hars both the story told his attorney here he began a series of wanderings that carried him through various countries. He arrived in Kansas City two years as born in Leicester, England, in 1859. He did some act to displease his parents, who disowned him, and then he began a series of wanderings that carried him through various countries. He arrived in Kansas City two years and Cave, and he worked as a side-walk builder. Soon after his arrival he retained Attorney Solomon to aid him in renewing the relations with his parents. These efforts failed and he darted for Kansas, saying he intending the head of the dearent of the Garding Toward that there will be three comes in Kansas City a vey are latery and the parents. These efforts failed and he darted for Kansas, saying he intending the first of the darted for Kansas, saying he intending the head of the dearth of Sir Myles Cave-Brown-Cave, and he worked as a side-walk builder. Soon after his arrival he retained a thought of the service of the state of the Kansas City at year latery and then left again without making the destination known.

Expedition to North

Expedition to North

Vancouver, Dec. 24.—Private advices from Ottawa declare that the Domin-from Ottawa declare that th

VANCOUVER CASES

American Athletics Show a

IN CIVIC SYSTEM

PROPOSED CHANGE

Monday night.

The government of the city was brought to the fore during the session by the introduction of a resolution stating that as the council had heard it reported that the provincial author-ities were contemplating a change in the constitution of license commis-sioners, whereby the entire body in this city might be appointed by the provincial government. It was re-spectfully advised that any such change was not deemed wise or ad-

Fireman Ludlow, of this city, fireman on the yard engine, was seriously injured. Both engineers escaped injury. Five passengers were slightly injured to be a misunderstanding of signals.

Grave of T. C. Druce

London, Dec. 24.—Extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent tampering with the grave of T. C. Druce, which will be opened in the course of the next few days to prove whether or not it contains the body

The cause of the accident is supposed to be a misunderstanding of signals.

Grave of T. C. Druce

London, Dec. 24.—Extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent tampering with the grave of T. C. Druce, which will be opened in the course of the next few days to prove whether or not it contains the body

Marked Improvement But Few New Marks

of it was lost in the gathering gloom—he had no food, no covering, and only a few matches. That night he made the best of conditions, feeling more anxiety for his companion than for his self, as he fully expected to companion the self in the first man as declined to interfere in the internal quarrel which is threatening to disrupt the navalleague. According to despatches received from Munich, the Emperor has received from Munich, the Emperor has received from Munich, the Emperor has received from the hope of being sighted by any passing vessel, McGrath started through the tangle of forest for the western side of the island in the hope that he might run across some Indians or a stray settler. He found neither. Away at the northern end of the island

"EMBALMED VOICES"

Phonograph and Records of Singers' Notes Deposited in Vaults of Paris Opera House

Paris Dec 24 -There was an unirans, Dec. 24.—There was an uni-que ceremony this evening in the subterranean passages of the opera rouse. It consisted of depositing in a specially prepared vault of talking machine, and a number of discs bear-

SMALL BUSINESS

must have affected also the special and legal tender holdings materially, the decrease in holdings being only \$40,838,796. But it is in the items reflecting the inner relations of the bank that the dislocation of the usual bank-ing conditions are most sharply de-fined. The sum due from banks and

reserve agents has shrunk since August 22, by \$146,834,372, and since November 12 of last year by \$214,496,-640, while the amount due other banks and bankers has fallen \$191,526,617

IN MINING COUNTRY

saccused to pass the money elsewhere or in trade. It was counterfeit money, but it was not likely to go beyond the machine. Then there was the previous good character of both.

"So I think I am fully justified," aded the court. "in suspending sentence in this case."

Mr. Burns then changed his role of counsel for the crown in the case of young Perdue. Gordon Grant had no extenuting circumstances to urge for the saccused, while the evidence of Mr. Bright and that of handwriting experts were sufficient proof of the guilt which had been denied.

The problem of the same conclusion as to the courts of the courts of industrial affairs.

Southern Okanagan Progress W. T. Shatford, of Penticten, man-bounty for the legislature, was issued yesterday at the instance of W. A. Quilton, steward of the provincial hospital for nervous diseases, who alleges he will be managed with the progress made by his company this season, the open winter having enabled them to keep assuring as to the condition of the banking fabric as a whole, the percentage of the country showing by responses to the comptroller's call for December 3rd was regarded as reduction of the banking fabric as a whole, the percentage of the country showing by responses to the comptroller's call for December 3rd was regarded as reduction of the banking fabric as a whole, the percentage of the Southern Okanagan Progress

W. T. Shatford of Penticten, man-bounty for the legislature, was issued yesterday at the instance of W. A. Quilton, steward of the provincial hose whith the progress made by his company this season, the open winter having enabled them to keep on pipughing and preparing the land for tree-planting right up to date. About 400 acres of fruit lots, which have been precently sold by the company have been provincial hose will be managed by his brother. About 400 acres of fruit lots, which have been provincial not the provincial hose will be managed by his brother. About 400 acres of fruit lots, which have been provincial not not the possition candidate in St who is at present making his head-quarters at Penticton. Mr. Shatford leaves today for Halifax and intends to take a trip to Jamaica and other West Indian points before his return next spring.—Vernon News.

MR. PUGSLEY'S VERSION He Alleges Reasons for Refusing to Answer Mr. Kemp's Challenge in Parliament

Now York. Dec. 23.—During the year in the year with a most miles of the contented improvement the mass been considered improvement the mass been considered improvement the mass been considered improvement that the year in the year is not been remarkable in recording the proper course and while it is true that the year is not been remarkable in recording the proper course and while it is true that the year has not been remarkable in recording the proper course and while the proper course in the proper course in France and the management of the proper course in France of 41 the proper course in France of 41 the proper course in France of 41 the france from the first pound of 4 the proper course in France of 41 the france from the first pound of 43 thinle in 31.4 the performances of the year. He created more when the complished, have been of a first pound of 43 thinle in 31.4 the performances of the year. He created more of the greatest credit as one of the best recording the proper course in France of 41 the proper course in France of 41 the france from the first pound of 43 thinle in 31.4 the performance of the year. He created more of 43 thinle in 31.4 to the proper course in France of 41 the greatest credit as one of the best record breakers of the year. He created more of the year and year of the year of 42 the greatest credit as one of the best record breakers of the year. He created more of the year and year of the year o

WORK TO RESUME IN THE BOUNDARY

FIFTIETH YEAR

Import Cruiser's Narrow Es case From Beath—Companion Likely Dead panion Likely Dead viscouries and the process of the posterior of the posteri

New York, Dec. 24—A despatch from Rome to the Times says the Italian government announces that the excavation of the buried city of Herculaneoum will begin at once. The work ernment with Italian funds, and the advice of eminent foreign archaeolo-gists will be gratefully accepted.

Table Raisins, very fine, per lb..... 25c

Bon-Bons and Xmas Stockings from 20c to 75c

W. O. WALLACE

The Family Cash Grocery

CORNER YATES AN D DOUGLAS STREETS

WILSON'S

Easily Solve the Question of "What to Give a Man"

Wearing apparel is generally appreciated for the plain reason that a good dresser cannot have too much of it. Here are a few suggestions NECKWEAR—All the latest Cravat styles, new shades, from......500 FLOWING END SCARFS—A handsome range, from......75c to \$2.00

PIM'S IRISH POPLIN TIES, a spellialty. DRESS SCARFS-Rich black silk, lined with all shades, from HANDKERCHIEFS-Fine quality linen, hemstitched at 25c, 35c and 50c IRISH-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS-Grand quality with embroidered

Special, from per pair.....\$1.0 BOY'S GLOVES-All sizes, per pair, special 60c and 75c

SUSPENDERS-In handsome boxes-famous "Knothe" Weave brand most exclusive style, from \$2.50 to \$6,50 HOUSE AND SMOKING COATS—In green, red, blue, brown, gray, etc., very newest styles and trimmings, from............\$5.00 to \$12.00 DRESSING GOWNS-In all the popular shades and styles, oriental and other designs, from.... \$8.00 to \$20.00 BATH ROBES-A wide choice, all the newest ideas, from \$5.00

LADIES' MOTOR SCARFS-Nice, high class gifts, pure heavy silk, al shades, champagne, etc., in boxes, each.................\$4.50 LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, very smart handles \$3.00 to \$10.00 MEN'S UMBRELLAS, all exceptionally nobby handles \$1.00 to \$10.00 CLUB BAGS, \$4.00 to \$20.00.—Excellent Bags for \$4.00 and exceptionally

MERCHANDISE AND GLOVE CERTIFICATES



STARTLING EXPLOSION AT POWDER WORKS three weeks.

Two of Hamilton Powder Co,'s Buildings Are Completely

Acting President Mahoney Ready to Propose Compromise to Mine Owners' Association Destroyed

Nanaimo, Dec. 23.—An explosion on Sunday morning at the Hamilton Powder' company's works at Departure bay completely destroyed two of the mixing buildings and did considerable damage around the works, twisting roofs into grotesque shapes, bulging out sash and doors and doing other damage.

The loss will be about \$20,000, and will be repaired within a month's have been confined to conferences with Nanaimo, Dec. 23.-An explosion on

The loss will be about \$20,000, and will be repaired within a month's time.

The explosion was felt in Vancouver and New Westminster. At Ladysmith it was felt as strongly as in Nanaimo. Of the buildings destroyed not a stick remains to indicate where they stood. They disappeared as if by magic being practically blown into fine dust. Fortunately no one was hurt, the only casualty being a mule, that was hit at

casualty being a mule, that was hit at about a mile away with a piece of lead.

an earthquake had struck the coast was expressed by almost every one who had noticed the tremor. From Departure Bay to this city is about forty

Local Manager's Statement,

at present in course of erection would bette be urged to its completion, and should be turning out the product in less than tion.

GOLDFIELD OVERTURES

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 24.—If a com-promise of any nature is possible at this late date between the mine own-

about a mile away with a piece of lead.

The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the heating apparatus setting fire to some of the explosives. The explosion occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the vibration was so heavy as to thoroughly arouse and terrify the town. There were two explosions within about a second's interval of time between them.

New Westminster, Dec. 23.—The shock resulting from the explosion of the Hamilton Powder company's works at Departure Bay was distinctly felt in this city, many of the uphill residents being awakened by hearing the doors and windows rattling. Throughout the about the work of making a desiration of the care of the confidence of the leading and most beloved men of Franklin. In order to satisfy a gnawing appetite I sold the only coat I then possessed, receiving therefor two silver half dollars. With one I purchased food and here is the other.

"The thought struck me that as the great cause for which I had fought half dollars." His Priceless Half-Dollar

had falled, it behooved me to at once set about the work of making a desirable citizen in the land of my birth and concluding that if I could get home by the aid of only fifty cents I could arrive home without using it. I determined to make the effort. I reached Franklin with the half dollar in my pocket, and in an effort to get a start in the world I underwent some Local Manager's Statement.

R. J. Scott, local manager of the Hamilton Powder company, left on Sunday morning for the scene of the disaster and returned yesterday at noon.

He states that the damage will amount to some \$10,000 at the outside. Two buildings were destroyed, both separators. The sharp report heard in Vancouver was caused by the explosion of some nitro-glycerine in the se-sion of some nitro-glycerine in the world I underwent some very trying experiences, but at no time during the darkest hour of my poverty and distress did I ever consent to part with the half dollar which came to me by the sale of my last coat at a time when desolation and despair were the only possession of a Confederate soldier."—Franklin, Va., Favorite.

After nearly an hour and a half iscussion on the question of whether says: r not the city "dump" on the James Bay flats is a menace to the public health, the city board of health, at the meeting of which Dr. C. J. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of nealth, was present last night, decided to adopt the suggestion of the latter. The city engineer and the city medical health officer, Dr. Robertson, will, conjunction with Dr. Fagan, go to the whole question of the "dump"

and will submit a report. I depth, or using it for filling up holes, or else depositing it in heaps in the agreat deal of talk anent the possible surrounding country.

Spread of bacteria which with the exception of Dr. Robertson and Dr. Fagan, was more or less beyond the comprehension of the aldermen, but the determination arrived at showed that the meeting was not without each of the most of the aldermen, but the determination arrived at showed that the meeting was not without each of the most of the aldermen. Tipping has been rightly styled a should be due out as the should be due out as the comprehension of the aldermen, but the determination arrived at showed that the meeting was not without estable link with the insanitary past. That it is the oldest method of disposal, no one will dispute. It was not recent meeting of the council, declarsed that he knew by what motives by hostile attitude had been shown by the fact that at a recent meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society he had asked Alderman Dr. Lewis Hall to attend such meeting and state his stand towards the movement to subdue the white plague. Mayor Morley, it appears, was not invited, an oversight which appeared to occasion him dissatisfaction.

In matters is reversed, the filth must be once and for all removed from the people.

"You must have been brought up in a dainty place," remarked the mayor. "Yes, in Ireland," retorted Dr. Fagan, who again asked what the council proposed to do, and stated emphatically that the provincial board of health wanted to know.

Military Hygiene

Again Munson in his work on "Military should do a question of the fists," declared Dr. Fagan. "You must have been brought up in a dainty place," remarked the mayor. "Yes, in Ireland," retorted Dr. Fagan, who again asked what the council proposed to do, and stated emphatically that the provincial board of health wanted to know.

Ald. Hall asked what Dr. Fagan proposed the city should do a question of the fists," declared Dr. Fagan. "You must have been brought up in a dainty place," remarked the mayor. "Yes, in Ireland," retorted Dr. Fagan, who again asked what the council proposed to do, and stated emphatically that the provincial board of health wanted to know.

Ald. Hall asked what Dr. Fagan

prejudice and let the first consider-ation be what is best for the com-

My information is that all kinds of

chemical changes were going on in the mass of garbage under the earth which would soon reduce it to an innocuous mass."

Between 1851 and 1871 the towns of England increased from 580 to 938, their population from nine to fourteen millions.

Fagan and go over the whole question of the city dump.

After this matter had been settled Dr. Fagan brought up the question of the innuendoes which the mayor, he

ent state, it is that the conditions are a menace to the health of the com-

nunity.
The intimate relations existing between the soil upon which we live and our health, and the marked in-influence of the soil on the life and well-being of man, are now fully rec-

A New York Authority. In support of this statement, I beg to quote the following paragraphs from a work of Dr. George Price, of the department of health of New York

eity.

"The natural capacity of the soil to decompose and reduce organic matter is some time taxed to its utmost by the introduction into the soil of extraneous matters in quantities which the soil is unable to oxidoze in a given period. This is called contamination or pollution of soil."

"The organic impurities and bac-

"The organic impurities and bacteria found in the soil are especially abundant in large cities, and are a great cause of the evil influence of soil upon health. The impurities are allowed to drain into the ground, to pollute the ground-water and the source of water-supply, and to poison the ground-air loading it with bacthe ground-air, loading it with bacteria and products of putrefaction, thus contaminating the air and water so necessary to life."
"The atmosphere of cities is con-stantly contaminated with the efflu-

via from soil, ground air, sewer gas

"Impure air has a direct bad effect on health, and is capable of pro-

BOARDS JOINTLY ACT

And again in discussing the process of purification which nature's great laboratory, the earth, effects, he says:

"Surely it is asking rather too much of that willing servant the microbe to pile great heaps of organic refuse either within or just without city boundaries, to level up land for building purposes, expecting that the deposit will in some mysterious way purify itself."

Again, speaking of certain towns (to gather the fairs, Why do you got seak asked and the deposit will in some mysterious way are the sanitary authorities condemning such a state of affairs as exists at the fairs, Why do you got seak asked and the deposit will in some mysterious way are the sanitary authorities condemning such a state of affairs as exists at the fairs, Why do you got seak asked and the deposit will in some mysterious way are the sanitary authorities condemning such a state of affairs as exists.

denosited on a piece of land, too often in close proximity to dwelling houses. One cannot too energetically condemn the establishment and maintenance of

I have here in my hand a report of the registrar-general of England. He shows how the general death rate has

Registrar-General's Report.

The series of pinions, but will not here weary you with my reasons, and think it better to advance opinions on similar conditions by authorities on sanitation.

But first I will remind Dr. Robert-son that he admits tracing a case of infectious disease to conditions at the flats.

One case 10 one too many, and if there was one there might have been more. Life must not be trifled with, and therein lies our responsibility. But it is not alone because infectious diseases may possibly arise from these conditions that the Provincial Board calls for remedying the presentations of the provincial Board calls for remedying the presentation of the provincial Board calls for remedying the presentation of the series of annual reports issued by this office annual reports issued by the fact that in the two disagnds the British Isses have shown a proportionate increase of \$862.

The multifunction and the gaily thing, the limits, and he quoted from the annual reports issued by the fa Registrar-General's Report. actly the average, viz., 22.6. The act came into force, and at once the rate began to fall, and continued to fall year by year with almost unbroken regularity, until in 1881 it was no more than 18.9. Once only in the ten years that had elapsed since the act came into operation was the rate as high than 18.9. Once only in the ten years that had elapsed since the act came into operation was the rate as high as the average of the previous decade. That was in 1875, when the rate was 22.7. In that year a second public health act, of more stringent character, came into operation; and from that date down to 1881 the death-

rate did not reach 22.0 and averaged no more than 20.5.

Dr. Fagan stated that he was at the

Dr. Fagan said that no one could say whether the disease came from any particular spot, but that did not affect the issue. The question was one of general principle.

Ald. Fullerton declared that the city had not placed garbage on the flats for a considerable length of time, not within the past three months, but Dr. Fagan stated positively that he could tell of his own knowledge of instances within that time when garbage had

within that time when garbage had been deposited there. Dr. Robertson's Statement

but that was some time ago. Regarding the question of the flats being a menace he stated he was not anauthority, he only knew what his common sense told him. How were the flats contaminated and with what material? fect on health, and is capable of producing certain diseases."

An English Authority.

Again, Goodrich, an English authority in the work entitled "Disposal of town's refuse" says:

As far as he knew the flats had not been contaminated by sew-age. The composition of the material in the dump allowed a free circulation of oxygen. Dr. Robertson quoted from authorities to show that his contention was correct. He claimed that

Two buildings were destroyed, both tesperators. The sharp report heard in Vancouver was caused by the explosion of some nitro-glycerine in the second separator. No one was injured, and while the first wouldn't make a good-piral from a will be the first wouldn't make a good-piral from a will be the first wouldn't make a good-piral from a will be the first wouldn't make a good-piral from a will be the first will be the fore that while the first might have been the first will be the fore that while the first might have been avoided fore that while the first might have been avoided fore that while the first might have been months ago.

The dump allowed a free circulation of oxygen. Df. Robertson quoted thority in the dump allowed a free circulation of oxygen. Df. Robertson quoted thority in the work entitled "Disposal of town's refuse" says:

"In the dump allowed a free circulation of oxygen. Df. Robertson quoted thority in the work entitled "Disposal of town's refuse" says:

"In the past, economy has too often ally heavy Christmas mails.

Three Years in Prison.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—Indications at the central postedic are that an unious tention was correct. He claimed that he will be despendent and regive years in prison departments are thronged with waiting crowds anxious to be served.

of purification which nature's great laboratory, the earth, effects, he says:

"Surely it is asking rather too much of that willing servant the microbe to pile great heaps of organic refuse either within or just without city boundaries, to level up land for building purposes, expecting that the deposit will in some mysterious way purify itself."

Again, speaking of certain towns (to which Victoria might be added) he says:

"In Geneva the refuse is carried and denosited on a piece of land, too often in close proximity to dwelling houses.

One cannot too energetically condemn the establishment and resolutions."

His Own Experience

To what date do you go back asked Ald. Vincent of Dr. Fagan who said that he was in accord with much of what Dr. Robertson had said, but that did not alter the question. Why are the sanitary authorities condemning such a state of affairs as exists at the faits? Why do you not go to Spring Ridge and establish a dump" he asked." Because the residents there would surely object."

Continuing, Dr. Fagan stated that he had endeavored to show how the authorities in every city of the civilized

the establishment and maintenance of such deposits."

"The practice followed in Ostend until now has been the same as in all other Belgian towns. It consists simply in leaving the refuse to purify after it has been buried at a certain depth, or using it for filling up holes, or else depositing it in heaps in the or else depositing it in heaps in the surrounding country.

"The consequences, from a public about the city dump and he had

should be dug out as the only means of removing the menace to the public health. The whole question required great thought and consideration to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

nealth wanted to know.

Ald. Hall asked what Dr. Fagan

Military Hygiene

Again Munson in his work on "Military Hygiene" says:

"Wet garbage should always be kept sparate from dry rubbish. It should have the trown upon the ground, and should not be buried within the limits of the regimental area unless the camp lasten as en fit to level towards him self.

The mayor thought the meeting had been called for the purpose of duactoring health matters, and he did not character."

Hers, then, are opinions which must be respected, but I should have thought into the provincial board of health on the present condition of the James bay dump, sald:

The provincial board of health on the present condition of the James bay dump, sald:

We are meeting here to consider the conditions existing on James Bay flats. I hope we will discuss this question without introducing petty prejudice and let the first gonsider the conditions existing on James Bay flats. I hope we will discuss this question without introducing petty prejudice and let the first gonsider the conditions existing on James Bay flats. I hope we will discuss this question without introducing petty prejudice and let the first gonsider the conditions existing on James Bay flats. I hope we will discuss this question without introducing petty prejudice and let the first gonsider.

Ald. Hall asked what Dr. Fagan had healt eaks dat the meeting had head asked at the meeting had head asked at the meeting had the latter stated was the laster day of all the talk about germs. The matter should be discussed as one of business. Dr. Robertson declared he was talking along scientific lines.

Ald. Fell suggested that the whole discussion could well be cut short. The provincial board of health could of the provincial board of health could of the provincial board of the provincial board of the provincial board

Ald. Henderson declared that the city had allowed nothing but clean rubbish to be placed upon the flats of late. The great need was an incinerator, which he hoped to see established within a comparatively short time.

Dr. Fagan stated that he was ready and anylows to place himself at the My information is that all kinds of garbage including night soil has been deposited on the flats. I have direct information as to the night soil and rotten fish deposited. Further I have personal knowledge of the characteristics of the material deposited, having seen loads of filth taken directly from Chinatown and dumped.

The dump is about ten or twelve feet deep and is now being covered over by mud swept from the streets.
This then briefly is the condition and the question for consideration is of the health of the community?

I note your health officer says he does not consider this dump a menace to public health, and "that certain changes were going on in chemical changes were going on in the interest of the health, and "that certain changes were going on in the continuation of the city dump.

The dump is about ten or twelve feet deep and is now being covered over by mud swept from the streets.
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Between 1851 and 1871 the towns of the city dump.

The dump is about ten or twelve feet deep and is now being covered over by mud swept from the streets.

This then briefly is the condition is a least the dath he hoped to see establishing tor, which he hoped to see establishing tor, which he hoped to remain the nich park of within a comparatively short time.

The gran all ceath he hoped to within a comparatively short time. The gran are they within a comparatively short time. The gran

Fagan and go over the whole question of the city dump.

After this matter had been settled said, had seen fit to level against him

present should sing a Christmas carol QUICK RETRIBUTION Would-Be Thief Receives Summar

Punishment on Government Street

Dr. Fagan stated that he was at the meeting to consult and advise, and he regretted that an afternoon paper had seen fit to attribute statements to him which he had never made.

Mayor Morley called attention to a statement made by Dr. Fagan that Dr. Robertson had attributed a case of infectious disease to the dump on the James Bay flats. This must have been a mistake, as Dr. Robertson had not made any such statement.

Dr. Fagan said that no one could looking at the watch one of the many passersby made a grab for the time-piece and succeeded in snatching it from the owner's hand. Captain Rucker felt the tug at his watch-chain and turned around in time to catch the would-be thief. Without wasting any time in calling the police with the supply of skilled mechanics. looking at the watch one of the man apprehended Capt. Rucker resorted to nature's mode of punishment and with two or three swift, but forceful righthanders, straight from the shoulder

been placed in the hands of a receiver No statement has been issued.

To One and All we Extend Heartiest Xmas Greetings

Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.

GOVERNMENT STREET

PHONE 1120

POST OFFICE EXCELS

which have not been available in other any other two days since the time the machine has been installed. On Monday last the machine stamped 10,000 letters and post cards passing under it while yesterday that record was again surpassed with a total of 12,000 of the

The sale of stamps in the last two realized \$5,947, almost double that of the previous year for the same which was higher than that of the preceding years was \$3.671. The sale of money orders has been apprecedented. In 1906, \$1,922 worth of

period of the present year the amount was \$2,784 an increase of \$862.

ter. but he never came, and business

packages. Too Much Luck Richmond, Dec. 24.—The Christmas present of Mrs. William Luck, of Roanoke to her husband today, says a special to the News-Leader, was two boys and two girls at a birth. An

are doing well. Montreal Laborers' Wages Montreal, Dec. 24.-The Canadian

North Vancouver, Dec. 24.—A motion was passed unanimously last night that the meeting of the Board "That the air, without which we cannot live more than a few minutes has a great influence on the health of man, is self-evident. The physical condition of the air, the temperature, pressure, humidity, motion, relative content of one or the other of its content of one or the other of its am marked influence on the health, life and longevity of man."

Save the pickpocket a lesson which the meeting of the Board of Trade of North Vancouver endorse has a great influence on the health of the city council in the latter will remember for the balance of the city council in the negotiations for the purchase of the action of the city council in the negotiations for the purchase of the action of the city council in the negotiations for the purchase of the council be backed by the usual methods of criminal proceedure.

Savings Bank Closed

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24.—The Memphis Savings bank failed to open its doors this morning. A notice posted on the door said that the hank had door said that the bala open its the council in making this by-law clear to the people, and getting it deliver orders to a train. I passed. William Morden, S. D. Schultz, M. S. McDowell, J. R. J. Murray and D. G. Dick were named to for this committee.

Three Years In Prison.

New Westminster, Dec. 24.—W. Raymond yesterday. A horse ne driving got tangled in the harness in trying to release it, the animal upon him, and caused almost inst found guilty, of a crime committed death. The mother of the boy for Utah a few days ago.

Rome, Dec. 24.—The Pope was present in the sacred college today for the

exchange of Christmas greetings with

A Long Tramp

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—Peter Stintoft, a Dane, 39 years old, arrived here this morning walking from a lake near Blind river, a distance of 430 miles. He slept out in box cars. He seemed

to be in good spirits after the trip. The journey took 24 days. several bales of cotton on de

during the last six months records the fire boats, which responded to calls for number of letters the stamps of which assistance, and the steamer proceeded have been cancelled, the figures for with very little delay raged on the Fraser river all night

weeks has also been phenomenal before the c Since Dec. 10 the sale of stamps has any distance. Mauretania broke loose from her me

scows and canal boats, one of which money orders were purchased between Dec. 10 and today, while for the same parted, and the big vessel's nose swung

has commenced.

Today they will have their first rest. ments have been concluded with the authorities at Ottawa by which such mail as has been sorted by tomorrow morning will be sent out through the city in charge of the postal carriers in five large waggons.

Bazze in Red Deer, Alb., Dec. 23.—A fire broke out about ten o'clock Saturday evening in the building owned by Rev. Dr. Rice, formerly principal of the Indian school, and occupied by A. E. Last evening a specially large mail Purdy as a furniture store, and Dominion Meat Co. The fire original states and Dominion Meat Co.

was sent out to the Orient. In all 553 aregistered packages for Hongkong were sent out on it. The average mail for the east has been but 300 stock of furniture is a complete loss tock of furniture is a complete loss stock of furniture is a complete loss and the Dominion Meat Co. from water and smoke. It is under stood that the insurance will not cover

> BRAKEMAN KILLED Two Firemen With Probably Fatal In-

juries—Result of Collision Near Macleod

Blaze in Red Deer

Fernie, Dec. 23 .- As a result of head-on collision on the C. P. R o'clock this morning between miles west of Macleod. Brakeman Ormsbee is dead Firemen Christ wald and G. McKinnon probab tally injured, and Conductor Choquette badly bruised, but not ously injured. It is stated that

Lethbridge, Dec. 23.-Geo. Salmo

TRAVELERS

The Northwe Elects Office

Winnipeg cAlliste laggart,

\$69.968.12. any life The re honorary,

NEW CONTE

Saanich. the present spoken of Snelling, se Creamery who has h

LINERS SAI

Empress of Japa

The R. M. ed at the on her inwa unfitness.

Canadian b ported. Or as suffering as a deserte and the oth tract labore flour and go The ster Nippon Yus reach port left Yokoha passengers. Tango Mar with a steerage The sto

> known wl port outwar WORST

Monday's Gale

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cargo or

heaviest wind read anchors. were out riding hi drifted b to those steamer The ancl ging abo work of Hertzian

large plate in and oth The wind

ve Extend

are, Ltd.

Pope and Cardinals. Dec. 24.—The Pope was pres-ne sacred college today for the

PHONE 1120

Christmas greetings with A Long Tramp Dec. 24.—Peter Stintoft, a years old, arrived here this walking from a lake near er, a distance of 430 miles. out in box cars. He se

good spirits after the trip. ney took 24 days. Fire in Her Cargo York, Dec. 24.-While the Bulgaria, with 2,000 steerage rs on board, was passing e river today outward bound

pope, fire was discovered among bales of cotton on deck. The were quickly subdued by two is, which responded to calls for ce, and the steamer proceeded ry little delay. Storm on Fraser. estminster, Dec. 24.-A storm

the Fraser river all night, ng ropes to break, with the current had carried them

aurentania Breaks Loose. York, Dec. 23.-The turbiner uring a light gale today and into a small fleet of barges, d canal boats, one of which Four hawsers running forward deck to the pier and the big vessel's nose swung of the north into the little craft. ed so quickly that it was imfor the smaller boats to get the way. The Mauretania was drawn back to her berth.

the city over the high insur-Edmonton, with better fire

than Calgary, pays \$1 base le the southern city pays 75 e rate. Frank Birch, of Wincretary of the Manitoba and fire underwriters, was exnonton to adjust the matne never came, and business Blaze in Red Deer

Deer, Alb., Dec. 23.—A fire out about ten o'clock Saturday in the building owned by Rev. formerly principal of the ool, and occupied by A. B. a furniture store, and the Meat Co. The fire originnsiderable headway alarm was sounded. furniture is a complete los e Dominion Meat Co. suffered rater and smoke. It is under-nat the insurance will not cover

BRAKEMAN KILLED

remen With Probably Fatal In-Result of Collision
Near Macleod

Dec. 23.—As a result of a collision on the C. P. R. at 6 this morning between trains hear Brocket, about 19 yest of Macleod, Brakeman F. e is dead Firemen Christ Von-G. McKinnon probably faand Conductor Sidney dly bruised, but not seri-l. It is stated that one men lost both legs. Louis University football

on the Soo-Spokane fiyer first train to reach the ne wreck. Some of the being medical students valuable assistance in car injured. No. 7 was delayed hours, and No. 5 ause of the wreck is said to orders to a train. It is also

Killed by a Horse. idge, Dec. 23 .- Geo. Salmon, I ear-old boy, was killed at yesterday. A horse he was t tangled in the harness and to release it, the animal fell and caused almost instant he mother of the boy left a few days ago.

TRAVELERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, December 27, 1907.

ects Officers-Affairs in Good Condition

now 2.925, an increase for the of 541 members, distributed as ws: Winnipeg, active, 1,778; hipeg, honorary, 18; British Col-

NEW CONTESTANTS IN SOUTH SAANICH FIGHT

ary, 1; Calgary, active, 397; Reactive, 193; life members, 2.

Three Candidates for Office of Reeve-New Aspirants for Coun-cillorship

There is likely to be a spirited fight aanich. Already two opponents of ne present reeve, John Brydon, are noken of as being in the field—J. nelling, secretary of the Victoria reamery company, and J. Quick, ho has been a councillor during the ast year. Reeve Brydon is expected be again in the running, and the entest for the office will likely be a

de any announcement, but it is said that all will again enter the fight. Of new contestants the only one so far announced is Joseph Nicholson, who ill enter as a candidate for the Cedar Hill ward

LINERS SAIL FOR THE FAR EAST

Empress of Japan and Shinano Maru Leave for Hongkong—Tango Maru Due

(From Wednesday's Daily) he R. M. S. Empress of Japan sail-last night for Hongkong via ports e Far east, 56 Chinese being add-t the outer dock to the 900 al-on board bound to the homeland. steamer had a cargo of about 1,800 tons includig several shipments of Canadian flour. The steamer Shinano Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line also sailed yesterday for Hongkong,

The gale of Monday night was the eaviest experienced this year. The ind reached a velocity of 84 miles an British Columbia Ports off the Vancouver island coast. ing the blow the steamer Huttonwhich put into Esquimalt har-yesterday afternoon, dragged her ors. After nightfall two anchors out with considerable chain, and high in ballast the vessel was se watching from shore that the r would strike on White rocks. chors held, however, after dragbout sixty feet. wireless telegraph station at reported yesterday morning

reported yesterday morning had suffered during the storm. ind carried away the upper netcopper which receives the ian waves, known technically as eriel. This was repaired yester-norning, the station being unable mmunicate in the meantime. A plate glass window was blown minor damage reported.

WANTS DEPORTED ALL THE INDIGENT HINDUS

Northwestern Association City Will Ask Dominion Immi- Sequel to the Prize Contest at gration Officials to Act

The city will in all likelihood en-

it was decided to get the Dominion round. immigration official to order deported any of the Hindus at present indigent or likely to become so.

While discussing the matter of the Hindus Ald. Fell asked if there had been any inquiry as to the Chinaman active 596; British Columbia. who had recently died in the police cells. He wanted to know by what authority the Chinaman had been placed in the police station. He did not think the owners of the boat from which the Chinaman had been taker had any right to put him behind the bars. It looked very much as if the steamboat people did not want to pay for the trouble of watching the man. Ald. Gleason, who had been a member of the coroner's jury at the in quest on the Chinaman's body, in-formed the council that the Chinaman had been put in the cells on an order

MILD CLIMATE OF ISLANDS

from Dr. Milne and that the expenses

were to be paid by the boat people.

Tables Compiled on Hornby Is Show Conditions in Gulf of

In the fight for councillorship honrs the roster is indefinite. With the
xception of Councillor Puckle, who
s definitely out of the running, none
of the present councillors have as yet
the present councillors have as yet
and any announcement, but it is said TEMPERATURE



REACTION IN STATES

As Indicated by Bank Clearings and Decreased Railway

Earnings

Earnin

(From Wednesday's Daily) The steamer Venture, of the Bos cowitz Steamship company reached port yesterday morning from northern British Columbia ports. She brought 72 passengers and 5000 cases of salmon. She had a rough trip. She will be tied up and the steamer Vadso is being made ready to take the northern run for the company. The Vadso which was soon righted yesterday morning, will leave on Monday next bound to the north, and will make special calls at Skidegate, Jedway and Ikeda bay on the Queen Charlotte islands.

launch Lily, from Bella Coola to this

be based on the German model.

ARE UNDER ARREST FOR TIMBER WOULD LAST INDULGING IN FIGHT

Goldstream to Be Heard in Police Court

The city will in all likelihood endeaver to get the immigration authors association the following deaver to get the immigration authors association the following deaver to get the immigration authors. The second found of the bare-likes to take steps to deport a great the content of the cont

Large Deer Shot.

cently by

Consul Smith Promoted United States Consul Smith has en given full control of the consulate

district of Vancouver island by the consular department of the republic upon the advice of Consul-at-Large Murphy, who recently visited the televal of the republic than the consultant of the recently visited the televal of the tele island on a tour of inspection. Cumberland office was formerly under the control of the Vancouver office, but now this falls under the control of Victoria. The Chemainus agency will be abolished and Crofton and Chemainus will be under the Na-naimo office which is tributary to

the assembly today informed that body of the details of the declaration upon him by the constitutional lead-

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT BY BRITISH WARSHIPS

Battleships Used H. M. S. Hero For For Good Results

pierce the armored portion of the

The experiments have thus confirmed the results observed in the Russo-Japanese war, and shown at the present time, a battlesnip's armor to capable of resisting projectiles at all practicable ranges. The armor of the Hero is compound, or iron faced with Hero is compound, or iron faced with 12 inches to 12 inches The west 40 acres of Section 5, Range present time, a battleship's armor Steel, and is 8 inches to 12 inches thick. Twelve inches of compound armor are about equal in power of resistance to 8 inches of modern Krupp The Venture brought the motor steel, such as is employed for recent battleships. These generally have 9 city.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.—The Russian war office has ordered the formation of a military automobile corps to be been down that Carpen model.

MILLS TEN YEARS

Working to Their Capacity the Lumber Mills Could Not Cut Timber Taken Up

To one class of the community the action of the government will not appeal. This is to the proprietors of the A deer of 180 pounds was shot renently by W. E. Losee, superintendent of the Vancouver Island Portland and in which the stakers of timber must advertise their holdings in the of the Vancouver Island Portland
Cement company, recently close to the
Saanich Arm. It is believed to be one
of the largest deers ever killed on this
land

must advertise their nothings
respective districts. Upon this revenue alone many of them have depended for their existence.

The Personal Factor in History. "There are such things as genera appear now and then men of such ex ceptional force that they ceptional force that they effect the march of events, and make its course different—so far as we can judge—from what it would have been if these men had not appeared," writes Mr. James Bryce in the Christmas issue of the Pall Mall Magazine.

"One of the chief reasons why we can so little predict the future is our implifies."

inability to forsee what individual onsul Smith.

Teheran, Dec. 23.—The president of the assembly today informed that body of the details of the declaration submitted to the assembly yesterday by the Shah, in which the ruler of Persia accepted the demands made nestness in fitting themselves for war, prove formidable antagonists. No one, however, could have foretold the respective talents for naval and military strategy of the Japanese and Russian commanders; yet it is to these talents that the course of events has been

largely due.

Accordingly the careful and cautious student of history will not venture to lay down many general propositions regarding the respective importance of general causes on the one Advices from England tell of the battering of the old warship Hero into an almost shapeless mass in the North sea by two British battleships, the Hero having been provided for a target and the bombardment was watched by a select company of high officers.

The experiments are the general causes no single man can turn back or even stem these strong.

"But it is only of the personal factor on the other. Perhaps he will not go beyond such statements as the following:—The most widely operative, are the general causes. No single man can turn back or even stem these strong.

"But it is only of the personal factor on the other. Perhaps he will not go beyond such statements as the following:—The most widely operative, are the general causes. No single man can turn back or even stem these strong.

"But it is only of the other. Perhaps he will not go be-yond such statements as the following:—The most potent forces in his-tory, and the most widely operative, are the general causes. No single man can turn back or even stem these strong.

"But it is only of the other. Perhaps he will not go be-yond such statements as the following:—The most widely operative, are the general causes. No single man can turn back or even stem these strong.

officers.

The experiments were the most remarkable in the annals of naval gunnery. The Hero—a battleship of 6,200 tons, built in 1888 at a cost of £397,271—was specially prepared as a target. She has a belt of compound armor 12 inches thick, and her main guns—two 12-inch weapons of 45 tons—are similarly protected.

Before being towed out to the "shooting ground" from Portsmouth she was equipped with the latest type of fire control instruments, and dum—"Although general causes move the

The excellence of British shooting was exemplified by a performance done by the armored cruiser Duke of Edinburgh, one of the vessels in Sir Percy Scott's squadron. With her guns directed from the fire-control positions, she made hits at 13,000 yards or seven and a half miles. The battleships Hibernia and Dominion fired armor-plercing projectiles from they failed to pierce the armored Particle 25 200: Every limited to pierce the armored Particle 25 200 5,000; Evangelical Lutheran, 7,000; Congregational, 3,200; Salvation Army, 1,000; various denominations, 7,300; no preference of any kind, 8,000.

TIMBER FOR SALE. The east 60 acres of Section 4, Range The west 50 acres of Section 4, Range All in Chemainus District

Tenders are to be in by the 4th day of January next.

For particulars apply to Peters & Wilson, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for the Vancouver Copper Company, Limited.

NOEL

CAMPBELLS' NOEL

OUR CHRISTMAS TOAST: "The Ladies—God Bless Them!"

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

NOEL

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

The Ladies' Store

NOEL

Teetotaler Politicians If I were a modern Caesar the men

would dread in public life are not the lean and the hungry but the men who are the teetotalers. It may be that the removal of the soothing influence of wine gives to a tectotaler a keenness of interest and perennial freshness of vigor. Whatever the reason, the most formidable and most imbitious politicians in my nce are the teetotalers .- P.T.O.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

SMITH—In this city, on Saturday, December 21, the wife of W. S. D. Smith, of a daughter.

FURLONGER—On the 22nd inst., at Victoria, B. C., the wife of Ravenhill Ceqil Furlonger, of a daughter.

SEWELL—On Monday, the 23rd instant, the wife of J. Bracken Sewell of a son. MOFFATT—To the wife of Robert Moi fatt, of 491 Superior St., a son.

DIED.

CALDWELL—On the 19th inst., at No. 166 Yates St., Edward Caldwell, aged 37 years, and a native of Ireland.

MILLAN—On the 20th inst, at the family residence, Cormorant street, Louisa McMillan, aged 84 years, a native of Cornwall, England. for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Phillips Arm river, Coast District: Commencing on the post of the N.E. Corner of Lot No. 381, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point

APPLICATIONS for teacher at Retreat Cove school will be received until Jan. 1st, 1908. John Georgeson, sec-retary, Retreat Cove, P. O. d6 ANY PERSON knowing of the whereabouts of Joseph Dupuis would do
him, as well as me, a great favor by
calling his attention to this ad. or informing me where a letter would
reach him. He is a Frenchman and
usually works on a farm or in the
woods. Was last heard of at Victoria,
B.C. J. F. Alden, Hilgard, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Five good milking cows, six rising two-year-old heifers and three heifers; some will be fresh in February. Prices reasonable. Good opportunity to stock ranch. Apply V. H. Wetmore, Heal's P.O. FOR SALE—2 choice Ayrshire bulls; a number of Suffolk Down rams, and some choice Yorkshire boars and sows. All the special prizes given for swine at the 1907 Exhibition, New Westminster, were won by this herd. Fair-view Stock Farm, Jos. Thompson, pro-prietor, Chilliwack, B. C. 115

Carey Road, Dec. 23rd, 1907. To the Electors of the Municipality of the District of Saanich

Ladies and Gentlemen-At the request of a number of eleclarge- ing myself as a candidate for Reeve Other at the forthcoming municipal election, and solicit your vote and influence. Yours respectfully

CORRIG COLLEGE

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS VANVOUVER, B. C. 336 HASTINGS ST. .W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.
Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.

H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President.

L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.

H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

We Wish You

A MERRY **CHRISTMAS**

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government Street.

Victoria, B. C.

What Cheer For Xmas?

그 그 그 그녀는 얼마 아이들이 다양한 얼마 집에 어려면 어려면 어려면 어려면 하는데 살아 없는데 얼마 되었다. 그 그 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은	
Spanish Table Raisins, per lb	
Fancy Navel Oranges, per doz 25c	
Smyrna Figs, 1½ lb. box 20c	
Plum Pudding, our own make, 75c and \$1.00	
C. & B. Plum Puddings, each 40c, 75c and	
Christie's Plum Puddings, each 35c and 65c	
C. & B. Mince Meat, per jar, 40c and	
'Home Made" Mince Meat, per lb	
Condensed Mince Meat, per package 10c	
Table Port, per bottle	
Table Sherry, per bottle\$1.00	
Table Claret, per bottle	
Blue Funnel Scotch, per bottle \$1.25	
Speyside Royal Scotch, per bott le	
Victoria Beer, per dozen, 85c and\$1.50	
New Mixed Nuts, per lb20c	
talian Chestnuts, per lb 30c	

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-the Minute Grocers, 1316 Government Street. Telephones: 52, 1052 and 1590.

Don't miss our grand Window Displays

BLACKSMITHS

Bar Iron and Steel

Is Complete and We Are Now Prepared to Fill All Orders.

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

Advertise in THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Three months

United Kingdom.

THE ORIENTAL DEBATE.

The Montreal Star treats the discussion in the House of Commons on the Oriental influx as an effort on the part of the British Columbia members allow fancied vanity on the part of "to set themselves right with their gration question," and it expresses its regret that "so delicate a question ould be dragged into the turmoil of party politics at all." By what process reasoning the Star has arrived at the conclusion that the British Columbia members brought the subject up as a matter of party politics is beyond our comprehension. The gentlemen, who spoke, were all Liberals, and their observations, so far as they had any political complexion at all, were an arraignment of the Liberal administration. We do not think that either of them will dissent from the projection that to score a political po

Such exhibitions as these are the most crushing comment on our aspirations to be called "a nation." We will not be regarded by other nations as one of them until we grow up and learn to behave ourselves like an adult. So long as the eagerness of a set of local politicians to justify themselves before their own constituents is held to override the rules that govern international courtesy in our high court of Parliament, we can talk as hig as we like; but those who know cesselves he will meet in his endeavor to our such as they would not hesitate to put the agitators out of the way for a few years pending the pacification and regeneration of the country. With a content generation of the country with a content generation of the

minion, who spend our time in skir-mishing for the support of the labor vote. The truth of the matter is that we are a people who realize that we are face to face with the greatest movement of modern times. Possibly we may not always be as judicious as we might in dealing with it. Possibly some of us sometimes use language that would not look well in an official that would not look well in an official despatch. But we are in the right and time will prove it. A strange feature of the case is the fact that our critics choose to regard the whole question as one that concerns the Japanese alone. If that were the case, it would not be so alarming. On yesterday afternoon one might have seen upon Government street, enjoying the balmy sunshine, a score or so of wellterday afternoon one might have seen upon Government street, enjoying the balmy sunshine, a score or so of well-dressed Hindus. They had clean turbans on their heads and their clothes, though perhaps not particularly fashionable, were new and comfortable. Those men, when they came here a year or less ago, were wretched looking creatures, ill-clad, half famish-

ed, and utterly wee-begone. We are not sorry that the land has dealt so well with them, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that each of these men is the most powerful agent for the promotion of immigration from India to Canada that could be devised. The Colonist has never attempted to conceal its reasons for opposing Oriental immigration with all its power. It is the very thing which these Hindus demonstrate, namely that, hopeless as they seem when first they come here, in a short time they can get their feet in a short time they can get their feet under them, and if they come in great numbers they will inevitably drive Sent postpaid to Canada and the White labor out of the country. any one supposes that the white race will give up British Columbia without a struggle he is badly mistaken. A col-lision will be certain to occur and when it comes it will be felt in India. We ask our critics if they do not believe it wise to take such steps now as will allow fancied vanity on the part of Japan to stand in the way of our en-acting such laws as will preserve our country for ourselves? Must we for fear of offending our ally keep an open door through which the gravest of all dangers may enter the Empire?

With all respect to Japan, we venture to question the value of an alliance which would call for such a sacrifice. Our evening contemporary thinks that the government has waited until the eleventh hour before withdrawing

and bye there would be trained in our waters the men, who would man the homavy of the Empire. Today most of those, who are learning the arts of the sea in fishing craft on this western coast of Canada, are Japanese. They have driven out the white men, and the same qualities, which have enabled them to accomplish that regretiable thing, will enable Orientals to dispossess us from this land, unless steps are taken to keep them out. It suits the Star and people whom it represents to ignore the facts. It suits them to believe that, after all have passed away. It is intimated have passed away. It is intimated to five people in this part of the Dominion, who spend our time in skirmishing for the support of the labor the political, social and commercial

history of British Columbia Suicide seems to be increasing in an appalling fashion. One can hardly pick up a paper these days without seeing reports of a number of cases, and a most alarming feature of the situation is the fact that the victim

BRITISH OPINION

London Times-Because for some

weeks past there has been no anti-Oriental rioting in California or British Columbia, people are apt to imag-ine that the racial difficulty is settled, or is settling itself. The letter from our special correspondent, which we publish this morning, is a reminder that this is far from the truth. It is admitted that the state of feeling on the Pacific coast. American and Canadian, is such that some kind of regulations will have to be made by which Oriental immigration may be kept under government control. What that control should be, and how the amour propre of so powerful a nation as Japan is to be respected, are questions which will need all the diplomacy, all the tact, of which each side is captable. We may regard it as certain is settling itself. The letter from the eleventh hour before withdrawing unstaked timber from license. Our contemporary's clock is fast it is not more than three o'clock.

The question involved in the Indian reserves has been brought prominently to the front by a speech by Mr. Oliver in the House of Commons. We will need all the diplomacy, all the tact, of which each side is capable. We may regard it as certain that Japan will not consent to any treaty excluding Japanese or Asiatic as such. The west cannot expect to build the kind of wall of exclusion with which Japan surrounded herself sections, and the string of the Liberal advantage of the Willed Japan arrangement of their will diseast from the proposal properties of their will diseast from the properties of the propert

court of Parliament, we can talk as big as we like; but those who know the rigor of the game will smile at our assumption. It is not enough to own half a continent and to be six million strong to be a nation.

This is the language of "the superior way British Columbia would simply become an outpost of the Orient. We read of the importance of maintaining a navy. We are told that the fisheries of the world have been the schools of sailors. A good many columns have been written, and not in British Columbia only, telling how by and by there would be trained in our waters the men, who would man the navy of the Empire. Today most of the seal in fishing craft on this vertex.

Symptoms of Dry Rot.

Reports from Ottawa say there is dis-satisfaction among Liberal members of Parliament over recent appointments to the cabinet, the senate and other posi-tions of usefulness or emolument. It can be understood, also, why this is the case. At the same time, it is a bad thing for the party that evidences of soreness should be made public. When a party begins to think more of office-getting than of duty, its day is nearly done.— Montreal Gazette.

Not Over Yet.

Socialism in England.

O Little Town of Bethlehem

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie!
Above thy deep and dreamless s
The silent stars go by;
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The everlasting Light; The hopes and fears of all the years Are met in thee tonight

For Christ is born of Mary, And, gathered all above, While mortals sleep, the angels keep Their watch of wondering love. O morning stars together.

O holy Child of Bethlehem!

O holy Child of Bethlehem!

Descend to us, we pray;
Cast out our sin, and enter in,
Be born in us today.
Who hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tidings tell;
Oh, come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emmanue!

—Phillips Brooks.

at a steady rate.

Your Health

Should have your careful attention at all times. Our store is known for the purity and freshness of our drugs.

We also supply all requisites for the toilet table except the

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates



THE COLDEST NIGHTS

WON'T WORRY YOU, IF YOU HAVE ONE OF THESE:

AST WINTER, when the cold snap struck this town, there was a rush to this store for Foot Warmers. We sold our whole stock in short order, and besides—our stock of Foot Warmers for buggies, sleighs, etc. When they couldn't get the "real

thing," they wanted something as near like it as possible. They knew they couldn't get anything ·better—because there isn't. If you have ever used one of our DOULTON

FOOT-WARMERS, you know how much superior they are to all other kinds. You know what a lot of comfort you get for such a small outlay of cash. The cost very little, and they'll last a lifetime. First cost is the only cost, too. We lately received a big shipment of these, and we advise that you get one now. Should the thermometer suddenly drop, our whole stock will disappear in a rush. It's better to be prepared than sorry. Act now!

Two Sizes at, Each, \$1.00 and \$1.25

A Wire Mat is What You Need This Weather



WIRE MATS, size 16 in. x 24 in., at, each....\$1.25 WIRE MATS, size 18 x 30 in., at, each....\$1.75

SKELETON DOOR MATS, in several sizes, ranging HEAVY COCOA MATS-Fine wear resisting kinds. Many sizes ranging in price from \$4.00 down

There is nothing in the Mat Line that can beat the Wire Mat in protecting the house from muddy shoes of children and grown folks These mats are made of best galvanized steel wire, peculiarly woven, so that although you may roll it up like a piece of carpet it will, when in use, remain perfectly flat as a mat, with no curled corners to trip those who trample it

WIRE MATS, size 22 in. x 36 in., at, each....\$2.50 WIRE MATS, size 26 in. x 48 in., at, each. \$4.00 THE BEST QUALITY COCOA DOOR MATS-PRICED FAIR

SUPERIOR QUALITY THIN COCOA MA fine lot of best quality cocoa mats. Thin. Low in price, at, each, \$5.50 down to..... WOOL BORDERED COCOA MATS—A great stool of these in several size. of these in several sizes, at, from, each, \$2.75 down

What About a Winter Floor Covering?

PUT LINOLEUM ON YOUR KITCHEN FLOOR NOW

Fall and Winter seasons mean "Mud" and much worry for the housewife who likes to keep the floor clean and nice. It s so much easier to clean and to keep clean the kitchen floor if it is covered with oilcloth or linoleum, and it costs so little that every kitchen floor should be covered. Get "FIRST QUAL-ITY," and get it here, and you'll never regret the outlay.

PRINTED LINOLEUMS, | INLAID LINOLEUMS, range in price up from, per at, per square yard, \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00 square yard 40¢



There's Another Holiday —New Year's

And it has its redeeming features, even though some people say we have too many holidays.

One of its good points is that it comes seven days after the greatest gift-exchanging day in the calendar, and it gives one the opportunity of making amends for any oversight in gift-making at Christmas-for such things happen in the general excite-

You can get more for the money this week, which will more than compensate for your oversight in the mind of the recipient.

A Big Shipment of Brass Beds Just Arrived. Ready Today on Our Second Floor

Visiting Housekeepers

¶ Strangers in the city are invited to make a tour of inspection through this establishment.

Tevery artistic housekeeper will see beautiful pieces that she would like to own and there are innumerable special offerings to be profited by.

If purchases are decided upon we have facilities for safe packing to go any distance—but, every visitor is welcome to come and just look.

I Come in and feel at home.

Your China Closet is Yearning For These:

The holidays over, we must necessarily put our house in order-clean up all the odd bits, that the inventory sheets may be less bulky.

A grand opportunity is resented to fill that space in the china closet, long reserved for some special object. A genuine decisive reduction on all holiday merchandise still unsoldand we considered every piece a splendid value at its original price.

Come in early, as we expect this week's end will find them gone.

Some Very Choice New Spring Styles in Fine Carpets Are Now Shown on Second Floor

Invest Your "Cash" Presents in One of These Buffets:

BUFFET-In Early English finished oak. This style has 1 large cupboard with 2 glass doors, and at the price asked is fine value. It is finished in finest manner. Price, each...... \$25.00 BUFFET-Another Early English oak style. Has 2 small and 1 large drawers, 2 cupboards, and a large bevel mirror. Fine trimmings and pretty design. Price, each......\$40.00

BUFFET-This style has 3 large drawers and large cupboard, large bevel mirror, finest trimmings. This is a very handsome piece, and if you like something new, here it is. Price, each... \$45.00 something new, here it is. Price, each. \$45.00
BUFFET—Still another style in same finish. This
is also a very handsome piece and of unusual design. Has 2 small and 1 large drawers with shelf between. Large bevel mirror with shelf

MANY OTHER STYLES AND PRICES HERE-COME IN

FURNISHERS HOMES HOTELS

CLUBS

Complete and

Good



THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS - OF -**FURNITURE** AND OFFICE FITTINGS

> That Are Better

After Marine

MATE USE

Food

tired to Hi

Castor at E bark, after a elements. land to sur ness and (charge on barge Gent duous 38 da watched w supply con ing viands The cook a strange chondriac a and insists usually bef should be going to of food, had been ing what after other board, the The hungry complaint to ready drawn "What's th "mutiny bunk again, th

leaving an e time in taking "Come out Then the sulked and He absolutel while some voyage

to succeed Sir ish Governm presentativ has been recisfaction, ter eral regret th out of thirt vice has ren and esteem munity." In respondent c Sir W. Ga of articles published h National P British offi scant courte

> dislocated tom of a ver ment, has years unde way board. Indian offici way exper other me Wynne commercia well as in The other having ma of the Hul Indian rail wide power the public,

The Indian

Mr. Alfr Edward, has been Praga a Savage term of o don. Mr.

the exercise

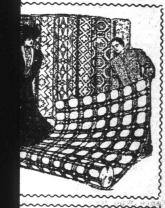
ere was a rush to in short order, and irmers for buggies, n't get the "real as near like it as ıldn't get anything

of our DOULTON e to all other kinds. lay of cash. They only cost, too. We you get one now. disappear in a rush.

Weather ARTICLE

the Mat Line that can ecting the house from n and grown folks. best galvanized steel o that although you of carpet it will, when flat as a mat, with no ose who trample it. 36 in., at, each....\$2.50 D FAIR

HIN COCOA MATS-A cocoa mats. Thin. Good. \$5.50 down to....\$1.25 OA MATS—A great stock at, from, each, \$2.75 down



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grand opportunity is sented to fill that space the china closet, long erved for some special ect. A genuine decisive we considered every ce a splendid value at original price.

Come in early, as weect this week's end

ne Very Choice New ing Styles in Fine rpets Are Now Shown on Second Floor

hese Buffets:

large drawers and large trimmings. ece and of unusual delarge drawers with shelf.



MAKERS - OF -**FURNITURE** AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are

Better

ASTOR'S COOK

Friday, December 27, 1907.

fter Mariners Had Secured Food He Refused to Work

ABOUT PEOPLE

succeed Sir John Ardagh as a British Government Director of the Suez canal is regarded," says the Times Cairo correspondent, "as of great im-portance, as he is the first British reresentative on the Board who has mbined the highest technical experience and knowledge with great administrative ability....The news been received here with great satisfaction, tempered, however, by general regret that Egypt is soon to lose an administrator who for twenty-two out of thirty-six years of public sercountry and won the confidence and esteem of all classes of the com-munity." In this connection the cor-respondent cites a warm panegyric of Sir W. Garstin from one of a series of articles entitled "Our Advisers," published by various organs of the National Press, in which other high British officials are handled with

The Indian railway system recently ocated by a strike which is a symptom of a very remarkable labor move-ment, has been for the past three years under the control of the Railboard, an authority created by Curzon to replace the old rail-Lord Curzon to replace the old rail-way administration of the Public Works Department. The board con-sists of three members—two Anglo-Indian officials and one practical rail-way expert appointed from gland. The president is Sir Frederick Upcott who has been connected for close upon forty years with the construction and direction of Indian railways. Of the other members one is Colonel T. R. talent for railway development and commercial enterprise in China as well as in India, and is one of the pr. Frank L. Teed, the public annost popular officials in the country. The other is Mr. W. H. Wood, who having made a reputation as manager of the Hull and Barnsley railway, was chosen by Lord Curzon as the right of man to adapt Western methods to the railways of India. The Indian railway board is endowed with wide powers, and it is to this body that the public, and the British commercial community especially, will look for the exercise of conciliation.

culapius. But medicine failed to appeal to him, and he drifted gently away from it into art. His miniatures soon became the vogue, and the restoration to popularity of this method of pertraiture is greatly due to him. But he is not limited to this microscopic vehicle of artistic expression. He is particularly hanny. microscopic vehicle of artistic ex-pression. He is particularly happy when, away on his holidays, he can afford to shelve clamoring commis-sions and indulge to the full his bent for landscape painting on a fairly large scale.

London, Dec. 14 .- To the great sat-

We direct the attention of the health authorities and the public generally to the appended statement taken from the columns of the Montreal Witness. It appears that revelations made in England recently, showing an amazing number of errors in dispensing, have been the cause of much perturbation and consternation among those using drugs. The numerous mistakes are all the more suprisamong those using drugs. The numerous mistakes are all the more suprising when it is known that the Pharmaceutical society has raised the standard of its examinations so high standard of its examinations so high standard of its examinations so high standard of its examinations. Ynne, who has found room for his that it is most difficult for chemists,

Minister Oliver's Statement of Dominion Government's Views

APPLY DEADLE MARTHER SERVICE AND A POTOSTA GAILED A

canada if certain Chiname were asset of the secured this executed with perfect of the secured this possibility every Chinaman and without possibility every Chinaman in Winnipeg knows exactly why these in Winnipeg knows exactly why these in Winnipeg knows exactly why the in the case of the secret discovering more than the fact that it was portant by saying so, have felt that the ringing of the province.

No doubt many people, who, for obvious reasons, have hesitated about the case of sickness in homes closely adjacent to churches; it has been found in executed with the season of the country of the decrease of the country of the decrease of the control of the country of the secret of the control of the country in which the table to the province of the province of the province of the country in which the table of the province of the country in which the table of the province of the pr which we take from the columns of the Montreal Witness: there have been negotiations between

London, Dec. 14.—To the great satisfaction of distracted workers in the city, who have long complained of the constant church bell ringing, which occurs almost daily in various churches in accordance with an old custom, the Society for the Betterment of London has prepared a petition asking the Home Secretary for greater power in dealing with street noises, and that the police may have authority. to prevent unnecessary noises, and furthermore, that church bells be placed in the category of street nuisances.

The Montreal Witness:

It is faction of distracted workers in the two governments looking to a descision by the highest authority as to cision by the highest authority as to the respective rights of the Indians of the Province in these lands. This government has agreed of suggested that the British Columbia government should join issue with us and have this question tried and finally settled. The Dominion government recognizes that it is not to the advantage of the Dominion government recognizes that it is not to the advantage of the Dominion government recognizes that it is not to the advantage of the Dominion government recognizes that it is not to the advantage of the Dominion government recognizes that it is not to the advantage of the Dominion government and the province in these lands. This government has agreed of suggested that the British Columbia government is looking to a decision by the highest authority as to the respective rights of the two governments looking to a decision by the highest authority as to the respective rights of the Indians, and the province in these lands. This government has agreed of suggested that the British Columbia should government and the province in these lands. This distinction is agreed of the province in the suggested that the British Columbia should government and the province in the respective rights of the Indians of the Indians

Mr. Fowler advised the two governor, as we say, druggist, to get apprentices.

Or. Frank L. Teed, the public analyst for the city of London, is authority for the statement that about eighty-six out of every hundred of the prescriptions sent to him for examination were wrongly propounded; while one bottle was 55 per cent. de-

Mr. Alfred Praga, who is the latest artist to receive sittings from King Edward, is best known as the president of the Society of Miniaturists, says M. A. P. In fact, he was the founder of the Society, and is regarded as one of the ablest living exponents of the delicate art. Dr. Lumsden Propert, perhaps the greatest authority on miniatures and miniature painting, has been instinting in praise of Mr. Praga and his work. The new commission for a portrait of the King comes from Sir William Treloar, who intends presenting the picture to the Savage club in commemoration of his term of office as Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Praga was born at Livergoon, as means of amusing a patient while savage club in commemoration of his term of office as Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Praga was born at Livergoon, a city responsible for so many exponents of art and letters. He was, he palette, but as a follower of Aes-

The only course is to submit the mat-ter to the courts. Once it is decided, we shall know our position. I can as-

sure the House and the country that this government has no intention or this government has no intention or desire to contest any right of the province of British Columbia. But it must discharge the duty placed upon it of maintaining the rights of the Indians. To go into the matter a little deeper there are several classes of cases in these reserves in British Columbia. There are reserves which were set There are reserves which were set apart when British Columbia was a Crown colony—set apart by imperial authority and direction. There are Crown colony—set apart by imperial authority and direction. There are reserves which were set apart after the province entered the Dominion. And the question of the reserves within the railway belt is in a somewhat different position from the other. Having these four or five different clases of reserves, everybody will agree, I think, that it is very desirable, in the interests of the province on the one hand and of the Indians on the other, that there should be a judicial

decision in regard to it. Mr. Fowler-I suppose the province had the reversionary right after the Indians where it was a case of the ex-tinction of the tribe or abandonment. But, if, as has been pointed out, this is not a case of the extinction of the tribe, the matter ought to be finally settled by the courts.

other, that there should be a judicial

Greene and Gaynor.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The supreme court of the United States today deprescriptions sent to him for examination were wrongly propounded; while one bottle was 55 per cent. deficient in one drug, and another had 49 per cent. too little ferrous carbonate in its composition. Such serious errors in matters so vital would be incredible if the accusation was not made by a supreme authority. It is presumable that samples submitted were for some reason under suspicion, but even so, the result is start—me, the very extraordinary interest of court of the United States today defined the province and the balance to the indians.

Mr. Oliver—I only want to say a Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gay—nor, who are under sentence to pay a supreme authority. It is presumable that samples submitted were for some reason under suspicion, but even so, the result is start—me, the very extraordinary attitude the harbor improvements at Savan—

What to Get for Her

What to Get for Him

Better solve the problem at Young's, because your Xmas wishes can be filled most satisfactory from 15c up to any price you desire to

SPECIAL PRICE JUST NOW ON UMBRELLAS. REGULAR

\$2.00 AND \$2.25 UMBRELLAS FOR \$1.50.

Handkerchiefs for ladies and children; an immense variety.

Men's Handkerchiefs in plain Irish linen, linen hemstitched and silk
and linen initial Handkerchiefs.

Travelling or Motor Rugs—the famous Jaeger quality.

Lace Collars for ladies and children.

Needle Cases, Ladies' Housewives, etc.

Ladies' Motor Scarfs, all shades—champagne, white, etc.

Fancy Linen Tablecloths, Doilies, Linen Squares, etc.

Ladies' Silk and Leather Belts.

Children's Kid Gloves and Fabric Gloves; all sizes.

Ladies' and Children's Hoşiery, in silk, cashmere and lisle,

Ladies' Blouses in silk, net and fancy embroidered mull.

Very stylish line of Waists just arrived this week, which we have

marked as low as possible for the Xmas trade.

FURS AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

marked as low as possible for the Xmas trade. Infants' Knitted Wear—Bootees, Mits, etc.

OUR GLOVE CERTIFICATES for ladies and gentlemen are excellent gift sug-

gestions, as they can be exchanged for any other desired size or color, or exchanged

Henry Young & Co.,

Government, St., Victoria, B. C.

Ladies' Kid Gloves—Dent's, Vallier's and all the leading makes. Ladies' Fabric Gloves—lined and unlined. Men's Kid Gloves—Dent's heavy make in all the popular shades. Umbrellas for ladies and men.

for any other merchandize at our counters.

"Say Fliday because I mean Fliday," replied John, stoutly. "No say Fliday and mean maybe week after nex like Melican man."—Christian Register.

A stranger approached a little girl who was somewhat accustomed to interviews with the usual question, What's your name, little girl?

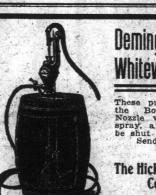
The little girl, without looking up from her sand pie, replied, "My name is Edith, and I'm four. She's my little sister; her name's Mildred and she's two. I don't want to go with you and be your little girl, and I know you can't steal my little sister.—Harper's Weekly.

THE LOCAL MARKETS Betail Prices

Royal Household, a bag...
Lake of the Woods, a bag...
Royal Standard
Wild Rose, per bag
Calgary, a bag
Hungarian, per bbl.
Snowflake, a bag
Snowflake, per bbl.
Moffet's Best, per bbl.
Drifted Snow, per sack
Three Star, per sack Three Star, per sack Poodstuffs.

Bran, per ton
Shorts, per ton
Feed Wheat, per ton
Oats, per ton
Barley, per ton
Hay, Fraser River, per ton
Cornmeal, per ton
Citop Feed, best, per ton.
Middlings, per ton. Vegetables.

Celery, four heads...
Lettuce, hot house, 3 heads...
Garlic, per lb...
Onions, local, per lb...
Tomatoes, outdoor, 3 lbs...
Potatoes, local, per sack.
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs...
Vegetable marrow, each. Green peppers, each... Chili peppers, per lb... Squash, per lb... Pumpkins, per lb... Cauliflower, each Cabbage, local, per lb.... Red Cabbage, per lb.....



Deming Spraying and Whitewashing Pumps

These pumps are fitted with the Bordeaux Combination Nozzle which throws a fine spray, a solid stream or can be shut. off. Send for Catalogue.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Ltd. 44-546 Yates St. Phone 59 VICTORIA, B. C.

The Colonist Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

PRICE \$1.00

Pruit.	/11	Flounders, fresh, per 1b	6 to 8
Quince, per lb		Salmon, fresh, white, per lb	8
Grape Fruit, per dozen	1.00	Salmon, fresh, red, per lb	10 to 12
Oranges, per dozen	30 to 50	Salmon, smoked, per lb	_20
Lemons, per dozen		Clams, per lb.	5
Figs, cooking, per lb		Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Apples, local, per box 2.0		Oysters, Toke Point, coz Shr hps, per lb	40 to 50
Grapes, California, per basket		Smelts, per lb.	25 to 30 5 to 10
Bananas, per dozen		Herring, kippered, per lb	1236
Figs, table, per lb	15	Finnan Haddie, per lb	25
Raisins, valencia, per lb	25 to 60	Meat and Poultry.	
Grapes, Con., per basket		Lamb, per lb	15 to 95
Pineapples, each	50 7	Mutton, per lb1	214 to 20
Pears, per box	5 to 1.50]	Lamb, per quarter, fore1.0	00 to 1 50
Cranberries, per lb	20]	Lamb, per quarter, hind1.	75 to 2.00
Nuts.		Veal. dressed, per lb1	21/2 to 19
Walnuts, per lb	30	Geese, dressed, per lb	18 to 20
Brazils, per lb	90	Ducks, dressed, per lb	20 to 25
Almonds, Jordon, per lb	me !	Chickens, per lb	20 to 25
Almonds, California, per lb	00 1	Chickens, broilers, per ib	2 ½ to 15
Cocoanuts, each	19 6	Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Pecans, per lb	50 1	Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Chestnuts, per lb	90]	Rabbits, dressed, each	50 to 65
Pish.	1	Hare, dressed, each	75
Cod, salted, per lb	10 to 13 1	Hams, per lb	22
Halibut, fresh, per lb	8 to 10 1	Bacon, per Ib	
Halibut, smoked, per lb	6 to 8 1	Beef, per lb	\$ to 18
con ground her meres sees see	010 0 1	Pork, dressed, per lb	15 to 1

Finds Quartz Vein

is syenite and the hanging wall slat

Jack" mineral claim. Mr. Bentley expects to start active development of

and it looks exceedingly prom On this vein he has located the

Friday,

WATER EXPERT SUBMITS REPORT

Part of Long Expected Data is Received by the City

MANY SOURCES EXAMINED

Council Will Consider the Report at an Early Meet-

(From Tuesday's Daily.) At last the city has been furnished with some of the data, long expected, which has been compiled by Arthur L Adams, the San Francisco water ex gate into and report upon the available sources of water supply for the city. It had been expected that the full report would have been in the hands of the city by the first of the present month, but Mr. Adams has apparently been too busy to supply the full results of his investigations. In order, however, to allow the city to have the conclusions which he has arrived at he has sent the report given below and states that the balance of the report will be hurried along at the earliest possible moment. The report was subcussed, the aldermen wishing time to master its contents. The report fol

Scope and Purpose of Report.

This report is supplemental to an resulted from a request for a review of the various studies and recommenda-tions made at that time in light of events and conditions of growth and development occurring since that date; and also from the necessity of con-sidering the merits of a possible source of water supply not at that time investigated. The most important of these developments are as follows:

1. The establishment of the nature of the 1. The establishment of the exact nature of the rights of the Esquimalt

Water company on Goldstream.

2. The unwillingness of the Esquimalt Water company to accept the price offered by the city for its pro-

3. Investigation by the water com mission and the city engineer of Mill stream as a possible source of supply. 4, Accumulation of much more ex-tended and more definite information concerning Sooke lake as a possible

Meter Services 5. The adoption of the meter system 8 in., 7 in., cast iron rill be productive of a better service, 4 in., cast iron pipe. lower water rates, more equitable distribution of costs, and greater contentment and satisfaction on the part of the public than any other method, and will in the end be inevitable any because of the great cost of pro-

than double that at present supplied by the city works. At the rate of at growth in number of services that has prevailed in the past, this population

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without lesitation, even to very young bables. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure of suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that holps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Docton uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Cyrus H. Bowes.

of present supply, may have their safe yielding capacity increased from the average of about two million gallons per day, which they can now afford, to two and four-tenths million gallons by raising the level of the lake three and one-half feet; by diverting into it the additional drainage of about 625 acres, as surveys have proved feasible, its yielding capacity may be increased to about two and nine-tenths million gallons dally.

4. The improvement of the plant and the continuance in use of the present sources of supply will necessitate the adoption exclusively of the meter method of sale and distribution.

Meter Services

4. The improvement of the distribution system by the addition of the following structures:

(a) A distributing reservoir on Smith's hill.

(b) An elevated tank at or near the center of the high service pumping equipment on the site now in use.

(c) A new high service pumping equipment on the site now in use.

(d) Furnishing and laying the following pipe with requisite gates and fittings: 3,000 ft. 27 in. steel riveted; 3,000 ft. 18 in cast iron riveted; 11,550 ft. 8 in cast iron riveted; 41,250 ft. 6 in cast iron riveted; 41,250 ft. 6 in cast iron riveted; 100,000 ft 4 in cast iron riveted.

(e) Taking up and relaying the following structures:

(a) A distributing reservoir on Smith's hill.

(b) An elevated tank at or near the center of the high service pumping equipment on the site now in use.

(a) Furnishing and laying the following structures:

(a) A distributing reservoir on Smith's hill.

(b) An elevated tank at or near the center of the high service pumping equipment on the site now in use.

(a) Furnishing and laying the following structures:

(b) An elevated tank at or near the center of the high service district.

(c) A new high service pumping equipment on the site now in use.

(d) Furnishing and laying the following structures:

(a) A distribution service district.

(c) A new high service district.

(e) Taking of the distribution of the distribution specific and the control of the

lowing: 2,500 ft 11 in., 10 in., 9 in., 8 in., 7 in., cast iron pipe; 20,000 ft., (f) Furnishing and placing 3,750 gun to roll.

way because of the great cost of pro-viding the large volume of water time of the entire property of the Es-coulmalt water company on Goldstream way because of the great cost of providing the large volume of water which will always be wasted through an unmetered system.

6. By improving Elk and Beaver lakes by the methods set forth in conclusion "3" and by dispensing water exclusively by meter, these present sources will be sufficient to supply a population of 58,000 people, which is more

and utilizing any one of the Sequimatic and the Sequimatic and the Sequimatic and the Sequimatic and the Systems Compared

15. The summarized estimated coats of improving the distributing system and utilizing any one of the Sequimatic and th

tended and more definite information concerning Sooke lake as a possible source of supply.

5. Information gathered by municipal officers as to the possibility of increasing the drainage area tributary to Elk lake.

6. Continued growth of Victoria's population and its increasing importance as a city.

Conclusions and Recommendations.

For the convenience of those interested, my final conclusions and recommendations are summarized at the beginning of this report. The considerations influencing them will be later and more in detail set forth.

Many of the conclusions set forth in my former report; vide p. 8 et seq. of that report? are reaffrmed, but for convenience and completeness will be here resubmitted with such additions and changes as the altered conditions.

1. The quality of the present water supply is good and can be improved to any required degree by further perfecting the filtration processes.

2. The present plant as a whole in its existing condition is incapable of affording an economic, sufficient and certain supply of water under an adequate pressure, because of the follow:

1. The present plant as a whole in its existing condition is incapable of affording an economic, sufficient and certain supply of water under an adequate pressure, because of the follow:

2. The present plant as a whole in its existing condition is incapable of affording an economic, sufficient and certain supply of water under an adequate pressure, because of the follow:

2. The present plant as a whole in its existing condition is incapable of affording an economic, sufficient and certain supply of water under an adequate pressure, because of the follow:

2. The pressure, because of the follow:

3. The continued use of the present water of a more properties of the present water supply.

3. The incapable of a more properties of water supply and properties of water supply.

4. By raising the draining and economic, sufficient and certain supply of water under an adequate pressure, because of the follow:

4. Conclusions and recom John Bentley has recently returned from Sooke Lake district, and reports having found a quartz vein varying from two to four feet in width and carrying free gold. This vein crosses the formation and in this respect varies from all other veins in that district as taey run parallel with the formation. The footwall of the vein is svenite and the hanging wall slate.

Again of the consultations and changes at the attraction and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and changes at the attract of containing ways. In some and containing ways. In some attraction, ways. In some and containing ways. In some attraction, ways. In some and containing ways. In some attraction, ways. In some and containing ways. In some of ways are supply at some of ways are supply at some of ways. In some of ways, the some of ways are supply at the some of ways are supply at the some of ways. In some of ways, the some of ways are supply at the some of ways are supply at the some of ways. In some of ways, the some of ways are supply at the some of ways are supply at the supply attraction and containing ways. In some and containing ways are ways. In some of ways, the supply attraction and containing ways are ways. In some of ways, the supply attraction and containing ways are ways. In some of ways, the supply attraction and containing ways are ways. In some of ways, the supply attraction and containing ways are ways. In some of ways, the supply attraction and containing ways are warried to the supply attraction and

in ragged fluttering ribbons, which childed scanner clienting to the saying produced an arrange of the control had broken from its lashings and

gun to roll.

Second Mate McConnell, and his watch went to secure the rolling tank which had taken charge as the bark rolled, smashing free the stanchions, and, while attempting to make it fast, Alexander McLaren was knocked into the hold, his forehead being severely cut. As he lay in the hold the tank, weighing five tons, fell down, striking his outstretched hand and crushing it.

SITE AT OAK BAY

Petition is Presented to Council of Municipality Asking For Concessions

The Oak Bay Boat club, a sporting of Monterey avenue and Oak Bay ave-

which opens out on Herald street, between Nos. 17½ and 19, he noticed four Chinamen standing a few feet gular salary, to look after the property up the alley. He paid no particular attention to the quartet until one of them approached him, said something which he did not understand, and as he was about to proceed in his way.

will be attained in from twenty-one or 7. Improving the distributing system of the course of 8. The continue of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course of the course of 8.82900, and 1. The course

a rental for the site. Mr. Newton moved that the council should grant the product, in this the permission subject to any restrictions the council should feel inclined to make. Councillor Noble thought that the council should take time to consider the petition, and moverage to the product, in this development which the province undergoing and will undergo in approaching years.

Any move to hold up the milliment to consider the petition, and moverage and the milliment of the product, in this constitution of the product of the produc university and finish his studies, and was to leave for the east last Monday. He had all arrangements made, and had his bill at the hotel paid up to date.

Any move to hold up the millmen can be met by the mere removal of the reserve, and the millmen of the processor of the pro from parties who desired to erect swimming baths on the beach there.

Other Business Before Meeting It was decided to have the polling booth for the coming elections situated at Mr. Richards' store at the corner of Monterey avenue and Oak Ray avenue. and social organization in process of nue. The voters lists will be printed formation, tendered a largely signed and posted conspicuously for the benepetition to the Oak Bay municipal fit of the ratepayers.

The voters lists will be printed stood for the conservation of the ural resources of the Pacific profer the people of that province.

French Scientist Dead.

Paris, Dec. 23.—Pierre Jules Caesar
Janson, the celebrated French scientist and director of the Meubon observatory is dead. He was born in 1824

That the great drawplack to enjoying these pleasures has been a want
ing these pleasures has been a want
of boats for hire, and for those who

Trial Catarrh treatments are being win, the noted British scientist, who maled out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientists, representing American and continental as well as British soentific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

London, Dec. 23.—Under the shadow ing a terrible gale, had the misfortunt to slip again and fell, striking the radius of the shoulder. Friends helped him to note that the shoulder. Friends helped him to scientists, representing American and continental as well as British soeleties. King Edward and the Prince
of Wales and other members of the
reached Victoria and is now around again, none the worse for his laroyal family sent representatives.

Provincial Government Takes Action to Conserve Na-

ORDER PASSED YESTERDAY

Title Cannot Be Secure to

spoke in opposition to immediate action, while Councillor Henderson seconded Councillor Noble's motion. Reeved Oliver said that it would be unwise for the council to deal with the application hastily. The property secured was for a public purpose and he wanted to ascertain whether the club house would fulfill a public duty. He said that a similar application was pending from parties who desired to erect swimming baths on the bestor there. demstrated this in connection w The petition was accordingly sent other resources of the province in along to committee, Councillor Newton past. Their chief endeavor in the p voting in favor of this. province should make a proper government stands as it has

seems and selection.

All of said improvements to the did not understand, and as the control of the said improvements to the control of the said improvements to the control of the said improvements to the said of the control of the said improvements to the said of the control of the said improvements to the control of the said of the said improvements to the said of the control of the said of the sa

elated over about an old was trappin out-of-the Sioux famil camp along I could not dian, father cabin to 1 eathers in him in Sion off his few

"Jack," traps had yie cluding a

for each to wear on wound rec the old fello "He was sioux over country to the fight. him for de conscious, 1 pressed it. 1 broke some natched him age-like, war ee if he cou ound severa acted and he started seven wou blood, no for 200 miles to gone under. hoppers, ant catch prairie

worked him would allow.

fight he walk

alive again, a est and Stream

I believe th to have one any of the oth that makes t stream just and which m sooner or lat of packing up roads to get water. When the intellectu The Judge, life, is also r his wife took bracing the Hudson, the Judge's wife the upper de the expanse the Black. river, and he

rapids of a and the river interesting ' other. First down hill" o study of how the boat hit outside of t the rock, or speeding b learned tha rapid, but the his paddle ar the stump in without a p from The F water began does not co was when h and waded Finally, afte darted throu put on his cl

"I wante across with Then I ki away from would journ and Stream

When a a wisp of p in sunshine deposit beg tends upwa purple bact of oil on th ially remar little oxyge moving an H. Molisch active spec in strong 1 tions when of the slid inch in d trees. Bro fill the cent The repuls nitessimal sunlight, a test for th chemical as well as shaped ba power of 3 dart to and the illumin causes a in

motion.

ERVE ON ALL TIMBER LANDS

ncial Government Takes ion to Conserve Natural Resources

R PASSED YESTERDAY

Cannot Be Secured to imber Land Staked Today

From Tuesday's Daily.) erve has been placed on all the d timber of British Columbia provincial government. The ncil bringing this into efsigned yesterday at a meeting rovincial executive, though it under consideration for some decision is in order that the ealth of the province may be and to prevent thinder be-ed merely for speculative pur-line action of the government nailed generally with approval. some 6,500,000 acres of timber ne province have been staked revenue from this for the last amounted to over \$1,275,000.
e area of the total timber the province is estimated a 00,000 acres this is regarded h has been taken up is either accessible or the most valu

ere staking of timber does not marketing of the product y, as the licensee has 21 ch to strip his lands. Mar noldings have been purchased ulators who look to turning and not to handling it themt is thought that the new ouncil will encourage the logger to purchase and a supply of lumber for the nt which the provin ing and will undergo in the ing years.

ove to hold up the millmen can the mere removal of the and the millmen of the pro we already secured a large on of the timber now staked. er McBride on being interupon the announcement said felt satisfied that when the his views to the people of columbia there would not be nions offered as to the wisdom nove. The only end sought by ernment was what was best public interest. They had ted this in connection with the urces of the province in the should make a proper return rovincial treasury. Despite the charges of the government's opponents, they have always essfully answered and the ent stands as it has always rces of the Pacific province eople of that province. He fied that lumbermen as well en would concur in the action

w of the depletion of the time ources of Eastern Canada as the Eastern and Southern the government had regarded esent move as advisable. Am per had been staked to supply s of the province for years to

tion, Premier McBride stated intention of the chief comwas to take the utmost pre to have the forests as thor protected as was possible. deration. As previously an-in the Colonist, the chief er has been in consultation ths past with the officials cowith the timber department. the richest timber resources in British Columbia has hith the most generous timber ns prevailing anywhere. Rev which largely was derived timber, the present govern British Columbia has placed nce financially upon its legs vast areas of timber as yet by the timber merchant otherwise is preserved ish Columbians ted persons after considering

executive belief that all stakings made esterday will not be affected tion of the government. No be secured to timber staked

ictim of Two Mishaps

ranck, commercial traveler for iser & Co., Limited, of this small parcel for a customer Looking for the stage ventured some 10 to 15 feet in the platform, when the ted again. Running back latform, he tried to board a car, slipped and fell between and rail. His presence of ld him to lay on his side and to the planks of the platform. for him the fireman, who k down the train, saw him told the engineer to throw nergency brake which wa the train brought to a dead cars and part of the third har had gone bye him, the of every wheel hiding his standers and the conductor Franck out of his awkward om which he escaped with s except a few bruises be-shoulders. Mr. Franck re-the road for the balance of proceeding up to Cumber-ching Comox on Friday ble gale, had the misfortune in and fell, striking the rail elbow, dislocating his arm Friends helped him located shoulder was soon Saturday night Mr. Franck Victoria and is now around one the worse for his last worse for his last

AN INDIAN BRAVE

Friday, December 2/

"Jack," said Graham one evening, when the had yielded over \$100 worth of fur, iniding a silver-grey fox, and we were highly ated over our luck, "I am going to tell you pout an old Indian I saw in Montana when I was trapping there. I was camped in a snug aut-of-the-way place, when along comes a Soux family. The buck asked permission to p alongside. Though not much liking it, ould not refuse. In the evening an old Inn, father-in-law to the buck, came into my in to beg tobacco. He wore twenty-seven hers in his head-dress, and when I joked in Sioux on the number, he got mad, peeled is few garments and made me count a scar each feather. A Sioux warrior is entitledwear one feather in his head-dress for each nd received in battle. After smoking a bit, old fellow told me his story.

"He was born a Pawnee, but when an inwas captured and adopted by the Sioux. hen he was a young brave, he went with the oux over two hundred miles into the Pawnee intry to give them battle. The Sioux won fight, but returned to their homes, leaving for dead on the field. When he became conscious, he was full of arrows; as he exssed it, he 'looked like one porcupine.' He ke some off, and drew others through, then tched himself up the best he could, and, savge-like, wandered over the battle ground to if he could find any life left in a Pawnee. He and several; then the old fellow got excited, and showed me how he finished each 'awnee. When he could find no more alive, started for his home. Think of it; twentyeven wounds in his body, weak from loss of lood, no food, alone in an enemy's country and 200 miles to make. A white man would have sone under, but that young brave ate grassoppers, ants, etc., made snares from his hair to ratch prairie dogs and other small deer, and orked himself along as fast as his strength ould allow, until about three months after the fight he walked into his own wigwam, the dead, alive again, and a big brave ever after."-Forest and Stream.

HIS RIVER

I believe that every out-of-doors man comes to have one stream that is more beloved than any of the others. There is something about it that makes the days spent on that particular stream just a little nicer than on any other, and which makes it linger in the memory until, sooner or later, one goes to all of the trouble of packing up and traveling over mountain roads to get back to it. It is the spirit of the water. When I say spirit, I mean the appeal of the intellectual pose of one entity to another. The Judge, who has lived on its bank all his life, is also possessed by it. This year he and his wife took a rather extensive water trip, embracing the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay. The Judge's wife told me that he would stand on he upper deck of one of the streams, look at the expanse of water, and exclaim, "Give me the Black." So, as I say, every man to his river, and here was mine.

Now, my companion had never run the rapids of a mountain stream nor cast a fly. He and the river were total strangers, but it was interesting to see their advances toward each other. First came the exhilaration of "running down hill" over the water, and the fascinating study of how to run such places without having the boat hit the inevitable obstruction at the outside of the curve, the stump, or the log, or the rock, or the driftwood with the current speeding beneath it. After a day or so he earned that he could not steer a boat in a rapid, but that he was to simply pick it up on is paddle and throw it; then he quit hitting the stump in the curve and I was able to fish without a paddle in one hand to fend the bow from The Place. His closer intimacy with the water began by going in swimming, but that does not count for much. The real advance was when he stepped over the side of the boat and waded in the shallows with his shoes on. Finally, after swimming a place where the river darted through a narrow place, he deliberately put on his clothes and plunged in head first.

"I wanted to see if I could swim straight across with my clothes on," he said.

Then I knew that the river had enticed him away from his lares and his penates; that he would journey thither with me again.-Forest and Stream.

When a glass cylinder of pond water with a wisp of pressed hay at the bottom is placed sunshine for a few weeks, a reddish-violet deposit begins at the bottom and slowly extends upward. This deposit is made up of purple bacteria, which grow best when a film oil on the water keeps out air, and are speclly remarkable for requiring much light and e oxygen. In a recent study of both oving and inert organisms of this kind, Prof. . Molisch has found that if a colony of an active species is placed on a microscope slide strong light, the bacteria scatter in all direcons when the observer places on the centre the slide a single alga-about 1-5,000 of an ch in diameter-from the green deposit on ees. Brought into the shade the bacteria the centre of the slide within half a minute. he repulsion is due to exhalation of an infisimal amount of oxygen by the alga in ght, and serves as an extremely delicate for traces of oxygen far too minute for mical defection. The sensitiveness to light well as oxygen is marvelous. Corkscrewaped bacteria brought under a magnifying Wer of 300 diameters are seen to rotate and to and fro in strong light, but cutting off c illumination for a fraction of a second causes a frantic and astonishing reversal of

MODERN MEXICO



ENTURIES before Cortes landed at Vera Cruz in 1519 Mexico had a remarkable history, separate and distinct. But from that date onwards for centuries more it fell under the heel of a proud conqueror-Spain, that is to say—until in

1821, when its independence was definitely established after the tremendous struggle initiated in 1810. Enormously rich in all kinds of resources as were the American territories over which Spain exercised its iniquitous rule, Mexico for centuries remained by far its richest province. It was, in short, regarded merely as a mine to be worked by the labor of its unhappy inhabitants for the sole benefit of the conqueror, without the slightest consideration either for their just claims or indescribable miseries. All that has been changed, and under modern conditions modern Mexico has continued to be one of the richest expanses on the surface of the earth, though it must be candidly conceded it has hardly risen to the height of its opportunities as yet, any more than it has been lucky enough to win that general confidence among outsiders which is one-half the battle in economic and to some extent also in social development. As the prefatory note to this comprehensive study has good ground for inquiring-five-and-twenty years ago, who on all the earth would have invested his money in a Mexican bank, have trusted his savings in a Mexican mine, or have considered it a safe and prudent adventure to go to Mexico at all? It is the main object of the study to dissipate the many misconceptions which prevail about the country, while at the same time giving chapter and verse, so to say, for the belief in the great future that lies near at hand. The author puts the point with characteristic emphasis in touching upon the matter in general terms:-

"A somewhat similar question was once

asked by Sydney Smith of the United States of America; but today in both cases the same. Both have triumphed over time; both have made a name for themselves in the Old World that nothing can obliterate; and both have before them a future as brilliant as it is certain and as solid as it is well earned. . . . I much fear that Mexico has hitherto been among the little-known countries of the earth, and even today the general knowledge concerning it, if one may judge from the astounding misstatements which one continually comes across, is decidedly elementary. It is commonly described as a "South American Republic," when its position is in North America; as a "dangerous country" in which to travel, whereas it is as safe as either America or Great Britain, so far as immunity from personal assaults and robberies is concerned; as a "risky place for investments," while statistics prove there is greater solidarity among the banks and similar institutions, and far more honesty among the people themselves, than can be found in any country of the Old World. Another common superstition is that, with the disappearance of General Porfirio Diaz, either by reason of his voluntary retirement or other cause, the present condition of peace and prosperity must come to an end. . . . There has seldom petrated a more dationless error ... the fabric stands today self-supporting and indestructible, a living and a lasting monument to the man who built itto his strength, his devotion, and his intelligence. Mexico is no longer in any need of a defender, nor is it now dependent upon its architect. He has built too soundly and permanently for that. Diaz may pass away; but, while his name will never perish from record or from recollection, his guiding hand can be dispensed with, and that without fear of un-

toward consequences." So far so good. In area Mexico is about ten times larger than Great Britain, or, putting it in another and more striking way still, it almost equals Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary together. And, selecting some of the figures from the volume itself, it has a coast-line of over 6,000 miles, 10 volcanoes, 59 lakes and lagoons, and a total area of about 750,000 square miles, while the largest State in the Republic has an area nearly amounting to the prodigious extent of 90,000 square miles. Again, there are upwards of forty different tribes of Indians living in the country, who speak as many different languages. In an entirely different count the evidence of the advancement of the country is well brought out by the fact that European banking interests evinced a considerable degree of anxiety to secure the placing of the last loan for the sum of £8,000,000 in November, 1904. Mexico has now a currency system on a gold basis, and the volume gives many indications that a remarkable change has steadily come about during the past decade in the commendable preference for a system of sound finance. Mr. Martin indeed goes so far as to assert that it is not a transient but a permanent change. Not only is foreign capital abundant, but native capital can be raised nowadays with very little difficulty for innumerable varieties of investment. It may be pointed out for the benefit of those who are concerned with financial questions that the chapters dealing with this aspect of the countrynational finance, monetary reform, banking laws, and the various classes of notable banks, including the working of agricultural banksare, replete with much detailed information,

Martin summarizes his impressions of modern Mexico in this fashion:-

"Let us glance at the Republic of Mexico today, and see what are its claims to be considered a factor in the world's affairs-a public Exchequer in the full tide of prosperity and a substantial surplus; its bonds held in every country of the world and quoted upon every stock exchange; a solid, well-drilled, and devoted army of 26,000 men on a peace footing, increased at twenty-four hours' notice to 60,-000 men upon a war footing; 20,000 miles of telegraph lines; 17,000 miles of railways; publie credit upon a level never previously attained; an entire absence of jealousy or contention among the Government officials, from the highest to the lowest; a lack of polemics which can be matched in but few countries of the world; and a general peacefulness among all classes as it is noted. As a Mexican once expressed himself, "Progress and peace are nailed to our soil with the rails of our iron roads and no criminal hand shall be strong enough to tear them asunder." What the country has lacked hitherto has been an intelligent middle class, and gradually that great "desideration" to the permanent welfare of any nation is growing into existence. The picture of Mexico today is more composite than settled, for on the one hand are to be found the latest ideas in municipal government and social life, and on the other feudalism of the most pronounced if picturesque type. The old usurers have given way to modern banks, but the tenacity with which some State Governments cling to tradition, and the little desire displayed by the people to escape from it, strike the stranger as remarkable indeed. . . . The ready welcome which Mexicans are extending to American capital, the unrestricted commingling of Mexicans and Americans upon the same boards of directors, joined to the same management, and side by side in many social and charitable enterprizes form one of the most

convincing signs of future prosperity. The type of American coming into Mexico also shows marked evidence of improvement, the States now sending their best instead of their worst specimens, as formerly was frequently the case. I speak of the "real" American-the lineal descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, and not of the cosmopolitan breed which passes as an "American," the man with a German nose, a Russian name, and the man-

ners of a brute." Almost, needless to say, independently of the foregoing points, there are many others not a whit behind them either in their interest in thrownig a useful light upon the country as a whole. Handled in the light allusive manner of the thoroughly well-informed writer as they are, they will enable the reader to form as accurate and detailed a conception as it is possible to imagine. No doubt they differ in interest according to the point of view, but obviously enough are not the less valuable for all that. The commercial and mining outlook has a far-reaching importance, fundamentally speaking, of course, but closely impinging upon these phases are others—social and political activities in particular. The servant question, for instance, is a cardinal difficulty almost everyhere. And it is, it appears, no less real or serious in Mexico. The best servants to be found in the country are the Chinese. The common prejudice regarding them is not absent, but Mr. Martin personally does not share it. On the contrary, he considers it would be a sad day for Mexico if the Chinaman should ever be banished from the home of the private individual or from the ranks of the railway contractor. Still more to the point, they are actually welcomed in the Republic as useful and peaceable citizens, even if they are not altogether cherished as "Christian brothers." There, as elsewhere, servants are growing more independent. Even the factories and shops as well as commercial offices are bidding for female labor, and naturally enough domestic service suffers accordingly. The cost of living exhibits noticeable differences. Homes in the city of Mexico Mr. Martin describes as undoubtedly dear, ranging from £15 to £50 a month. Boarding is moderate, costing about £5 a month for first-class accommodation. while many of the restaurants will arrange board at a rate of from £6 to £8 a month Most English clothing appears to be about one and a half times as expensive as at home. In fact, the volume makes it manifest that the real expensiveness of living really arises when it comes to family clothing generally and the provision of all the necessary household supplies. Among the Mexicans education is highly val-Very interesting to note, it is their foremost interest, and is regarded as the foundation of their present prosperity and the basis of their existence. In consequence everything is being done that is practicable to strengthen its activity and increase its power, as is well evidenced from an interview with President Diaz, recounted pretty much in these words. The volume is singularly full of important details, and there is much concerning the President, his policy and the results of his policy, while that section of it is one of its most strik-

him as he appears physically:-"He is moderately tall-I may say exceptionally tall for a Mexican-extremely dignified in his carriage and all his movements, and in spite of his seventy-seven years, he still shows as much energy and enthusiasm as a man half his age. His hair is quite white and worn

ing merits. Here is an admirable sketch of

handled with knowledge and ability. Mr. closely cropped, and brushed straight up on his broad, intellectual forehead well exposed. Beyond a snow-white drooping moustache, the face of General Diaz is clean-shaven. His eyes are perhaps the most striking part of his physiognomy. Black, bright, and full of intelligence, they look straight into your very soul,

unblinking, but not unkindly.' In concluding, some more precise idea of the full scope of the study will be eminently pertinent, apart from the points which have been touched upon in passing. The first volume takes into consideration the early history of Mexico briefly and lightly, and discusses in turn, among other questions, those of the population, governmental and judicial constitution, religion, printing, diplomacy, consular matters, life insurance, home life, clubs and streets, hospital and charitable institutions, railways and tramways, ports, harbors, shipping. In the second, following a succinct account of each State in detail, there are invaluable chapters on agriculture, emigration, immigration, trade, and manufactures. Those dealing with the rubber industry, cotton, sugar, tobacco cultivation, the oilfields, contain a vast amount of timely information, and the concluding four discuss the mines, upon which subject Mr. Martin is generally admitted to be an authority. Copper mining alone has al-ready admitted such dimensions that the country now ranks next to the whole of Europe in the annual value of its output. He predicts that for the period of 1907-8 the output will probably touch 225,000,000lb., as compared with 115,000,000lb. in 1905-6. And, in view of the enormous drop in the price of the metal and the difficulties in the market just lately, it need hardly be pointed out that, however prosperous the country may presently be, this fact makes it clear it is not exempt from the effect of calamitous reverses for which it may have no responsibility whatever. Mr. Martin is a journalist who used to be well known in London chiefly in connection with his work on the Pall Mall Gazette and the Daily Express. He has been in Mexico as correspondent of the Times for the past two years. He has previously written a good deal in volume shape on Mexico and the adjoining republics, and it is quite safe to say that these two handsome volumes, both from the full information and their clever craftsmanship, will add to his reputation and hardly be superseded for many

THICK-SKINNED ANIMALS IN BRONX PARK

years to come.

Of all the animals which impel our admiration, there are probably none upon which we look with so much awe as we do upon the thick skinned species, connecting us as they do with the past ages of the mammoth and the dinothere. A very wonderful and comprehensive collection of them has recently been brought together by the New York Zoological society, and just at this time attention has been attracted to it by the society's request for funds with which to pay for several of the individuals. Some of the specimens are so rare that when they were offered upon the market there was nothing to do but to pick them up as quickly as possible, else the opportunity to secure any of their kind might have vanished forever.

The collection, which is to be installed in the elephant house, when that building is completed, consists of four elephants, two African rhinoceroses and one Indian rhinoceros. The tapirs are also to be housed in the same building, but they are not thick-skinned animals and

will be kept there only for convenience. The elephant house, in which the thickskinned animals will be kept, is one of the last of the buildings to be erected in the Zoological park, and in many respects it is the culminating feature, filling as it does a wide gap and linking the northern and southern portions. In all it will have accommodations for six elephants. three rhinoceroses, two hippopotami and four tapirs. The inclosures for each of these animals are unusually roomy and the outside corrals are designed to provide both sunshine and shade. as well as plenty of room for exercise. This is in accordance with one of the fundamental policies of the New York Zoological society, which is that unless animals can be kept in comfortable captivity they should not be kept at all.

In this immense building, with its massive structure, it is expected that the people of New York and the thousands who annually visit the city on their various missions, will be able to see for generations to come specimens of the few surviving members of the animal kingdom which are capable of conveying some idea of the size and appearance of prehistoric animals. Forest and Stream.

As an illustration of how chemistry is aiding plant improvement, Prof. H. A. Webber cites the production of beet sugar, which has grown from a hopeless beginning into one of thew orld's chief industries. For one ton of sugar, 18 tons of beets were required in 1886, but roots have been so developed by selection and analysis that only 7 I-2 tons were necessary in 1894, and even less will suffice now. Of the 13,000,000 tons of sugar produced in the world in 1905, beets supplied 7,000,000 tons.

Steel shot so hard as to take the place of diamonds for some kinds of drilling are made by spraying molten steel into cold water, thill-

FLORECE NIGHTINGALE

In making the announcement of the King's bestowal of the Order of Merit upon Miss Florence Nightingale, the London Standard

Florence Nightingale is the first woman to receive this eminent order, an order which includes only those who, by signal achievement, have raised themselves to the very head of the class to which they belong; no one will say that she has not merited the distinction. Of her long life-she was born in 1820, and is thus close upon her 90th year-much might be said, but at the present moment the mind turns naturally to the great achievement of her career, the work which enshrined her for ever in the hearts of her countrymen. Wealthy and highly educated, she had at an early age devoted herself to the study of the relief of suffering, and had undergone an arduous training for that purpose. Her remarkable power of organization was shown in the manner in which she had re-established a leading institution for the sick in London, and when, in 1854, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the famous War Secretary, determined to send out a band of female nurses to the soldiers' hospitals in the Crimea, he wrote to Miss Nightingale to ask her to take charge of this new departure. She agreed and landed at Scutari in November, 1854, when matters were getting to their worst.

The men were being sent down from the front to Balaklava, and thence to the fixed hospital at Scutari, and in both places they were dying like flies. Filth and disorder indescribable reigned everywhere in the so-called hospitals, and the hands of all the officials were tied by red tape. The simplest order could not be given without being signed and countersigned ad infinitum. Of Balaklava, Dr. W. H. Russell wrote: "The commonest accessories of a hospital are wanting; there is not the least attention paid to decency or cleanliness, the stench is appalling; the foetid air can barely struggle out to taint the atmosphere, save through the chinks in the walls and roofs; for all I can observe, the men die without the least effort being made to save them." He was corroborated by Dr. Charles Shrimpton, a French army surgeon, who described how terrbily neglected the English sick were as compared with the French. In the great barrack hospital at Scutari things were as bad, if not worse: and at this time the men were being invalided at the rate of over 100 a day. In a period of seven weeks 8,000 were carried from the camp before Sevastopol, and the overcrowding in hospital became frightful. It is no wonder that during the first seven months of the campaign over 60 per cent. of our forces died of

Into this welter of death and confusion Miss Nightingale arrived with her small band of nurses. It was a most difficult position. She had the Government at her back, but no official standing, and she had to meet the prejudice and suspicion of the medical staff. Any one less perfectly qualified must have failed. Miss Nightingale rose triumphantly to the occasion, and overcame all difficulties by a rare combination of tact, patience, firmness, and personal influence, but, most of all, by her profound knowledge of what was needed. She had not studied the hospital problem for nothing all those years. Nursing meant to her far more than mere attendance on the sick; it meant the whole care of their well being, cleanliness, order, pure air, water, and good foods. Instead of precipitating herself and her staff into the wards, therefore, she began by starting a kitchen, which was followed by a laundry. She fed the patients and kept them cican, and these were, in truth, the two prime necessities of the occasion. The men were dying of starvation and filth. There ought to have been plenty of stores, but they ha wrong-to Balaklava or elsewhere-and proper food was not procurable. Miss Nightingale's kitchen, which was afterwards superintended by no less a person than the famous chef, Alexis Soyer, was soon appreciated, and by degrees she won the confidence of everybody. The nursing staff was increased to 85, and more came out in the following January, when some were sent forward to look after the Balaklava hospitals. Eventually Miss Nightingale had the charge of eight hospitals, containing 5.000 men. Gradually the prevailing disorder was reduced; sanitary measures were taken in hand, whitewashing carried out, the sewers and the water supply were looked to, additional wards were built, and the overcrowding stopped. The effect of all these reforms-more important, though less popularly attractive, than the actual nursing in the wards-was almost striking. Dr. Shrimpton tells us that the British Army passed suddenly to a condition of health. The mortality, which had been 60 per cent. in the first seven months of the campaign, fell to 1.15 in the last five.

All Europe rang with Miss Nightingale's oraise, and all England was keenly excited to give her a triumphant reception on her return. With characteristic modesty, she evaded all demonstrations (though she could not but obey the summons to Windsor when the late Queen Victoria gave her the Cross of St. George), and, so long as health remained, she continued to devote herself to her self-imposed task of succouring the sick.

The total number of patents taken out in the world since the beginning of patent laws is found by A. Fitch, from French statistics, to reach 2,500,000, of which 2,200,000 have been granted in the last fifty years. The government fees have amounted to \$146,000,000. of which the United States has received \$56,-000,000; but publication, legal study, etc., bring the cost up to at least \$1,000,000,000. Unsuccessful inventions have probably brought a loss of \$2,500,000,000. Losses from infringement suits, promoters, etc., are estimated to have reached \$15,000,000,000 in sixty years, and 90 per cent, of patents have reaped little

Plea for Christmas

The Hillman to the second of t

ret of spiritual training—a secret which seems too often hidden from those who squabble over the formalities of religious education. Is it not a sad proof of widely extended parental unreadiness that the pedagogue and the professional guide should be charged with the most sacred and intimate of fethers, and motherly decharged with the most sacred and in-timate of fatherly and motherly du-ties—that of turning the child's gaze inward and upward in quest of the highest strength and blessing? Is any

A New Vocation



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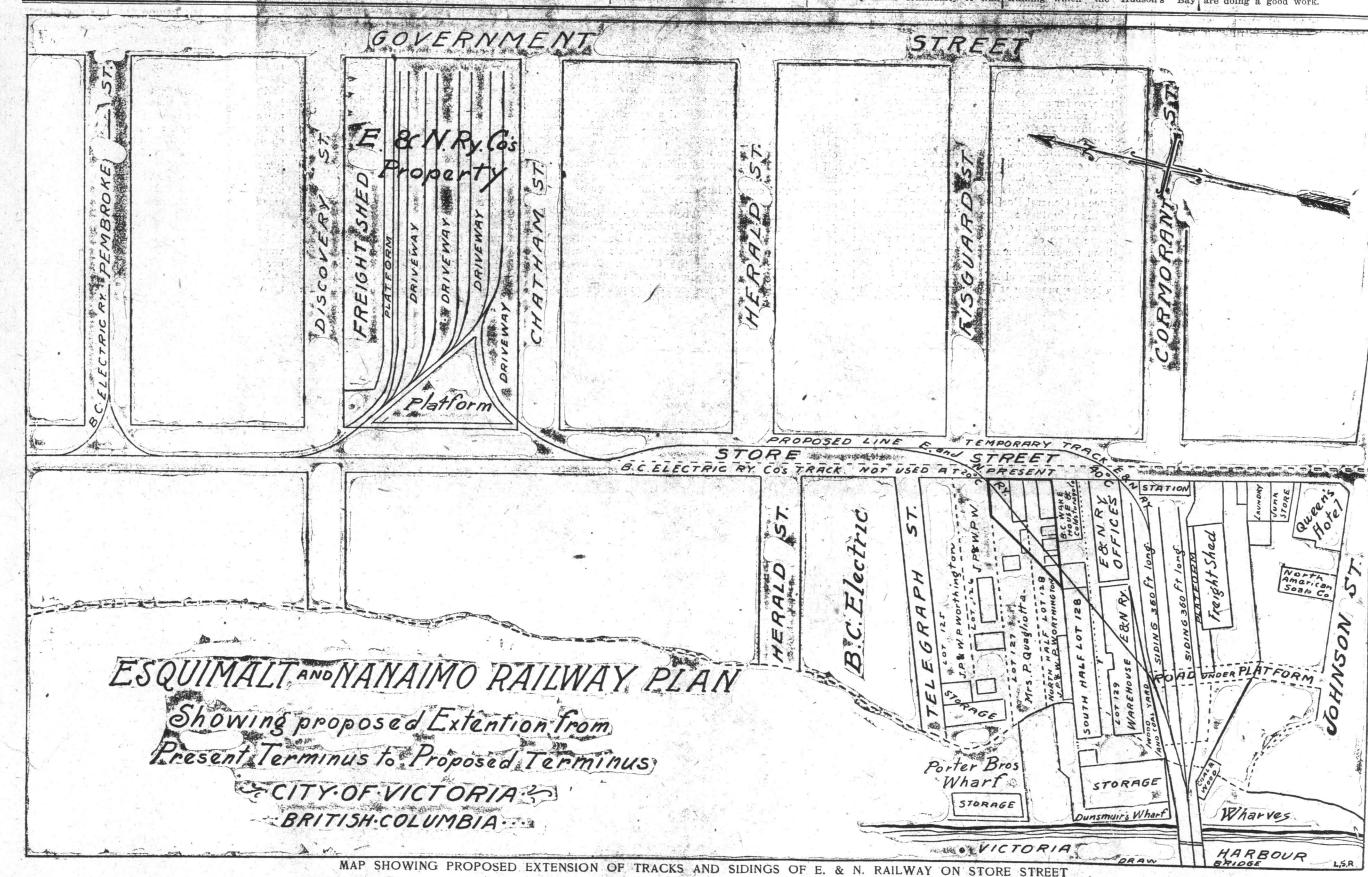
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rests of the Dominion individuals, the fullest of individuals, the fullest should, therefore, be ac-every centre of popula-appointments in the Im-ice, which would satisfy and aspirations of these rities of young Canadians, possible the schools and should undertake to preitors for such where such an afrange-interfere too much with the most practical adbe forthcoming as to the necessary education in

is a Dominion and not a pro-matter. It is for those who anada best to indicate what agency should be used for purpose, and how it should ite that thorough information alone is useful if parents are every definite assistance in the definite assistance in the be as wide as possible— sts of the kind I have alonight, but others which ery type of career in the ervice. The life of Canada service. The life of Canada enriched by such provision of her sons, if they returned en their work was done. The ervice would be improved, he last place, no step would further on the way to a derstanding of what Imperation really means, or place better position to give effect onclusions when the right mousions when the right mo-

from which to fill a good-ith tobacco? One and a do it. Are you surprised? Herein is the worst of cig-loking. A man or boy who one pipe a prety good a while, will smoke four bacco in the shape of cigarettes in half an realizing that he is do ning out of the way. For-arettes were supposed to be less poisonous in themselves. re, the poison has, we un deen done away with by nods of manufacture. The cigarette now, apart consumption, is probably which offers to the cigarof inhaling the smoke inss. That this is largely that far more tobacco is cigarette than the devotees t realize, constitute a danevil of grave public dimen se who move to check this her by private influence or rning or political protest, a good work.

PLATFORM

harves

ARBOUR



Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

"I have endeavored to give you some small idea of the west coast of this Island. I think very few of us realize today its commercial possibilities. There are undeveloped resources lying dormant, which, if developed, would make our Island a hive of industry, with Victoria as its capital. Far fields look green, but let us not forget the clover patch which we have at home. If pioneers of this Island will pull together and aid legitimate Island enterprise, the day is not far distant when we will surprise even our selves."—Concluding words of the address on Vancouver Island delivered by Mr. Herbert Carmichael before the Board of Trade.

N THESE, the closing days of the dying year, we may with profit indulge in a retrospective glance along the pathway we are following in furtherance of our plans for the upbuilding of Victoria and the development of Vancouver Island. Mr. Carmichael has offered us

some excellent advice, and though it has a most familiar sound, it is none the less timely and welcome. But Mr. Carmichael has, perhaps all unconsciously, in uttering this admonition, pointed out the one obstacle, which has unquestionably to a greater extent than any other, blocked the consummation of the aims and aspirations of the people of this city. We do not "pull together." To one another we confess it; the stranger speedily recognizes it, and it is cited on almost all occasions by our unfriendly critics to describe the spirit of the com-

It would be useless and impertinent to quote instances wherein the absence of a cohesive spirit in community initiative and enterprise has been shown to be a serious disability; but as the effort to eradicate an admitted evil should never cease, and as our future is very largely dependent upon our ability to succeed in that effort, we may legitimately attempt an analysis of the situation in the hope of discovering the causes which engender this peculiarity, and of eliminating them as far as may be within our

As "necessity is the mother of invention," so in many lines of procedure it is often the mother of effort. If it be not vital to our well-being to summon to our aid our full power of energy we do not do it. Is it putting it too strongly to say that in the past the curse of Victoria has been that those in a position to mould public opinion have been too comfortably situated in all that tends to contentment and repose in this life? On innumerable occasions we have witnessed a manifestation of this anomalous spirit pervading the community. Issues have been raised, which, in cities not abnormally constituted, would have been the signal for the exhibition of the most demonstrative enthusiasm and aggressive determination on the part of the people, but here have but kindled a tiny flame of agitation, to be quickly smothered by the wet blanket of apathy.

The case of a mythical Mr. X will serve to illustrate the situation, and indicate the type of the predominant class. He has, we will say, a good position, or is well-to-do in business, has a bank account, a comfortable home. The

climate is all that is delightful, the scenic beauties beyond compare, the drives glorious. Why should he disturb himself about community aims and aspirations, community enterprises, community success? There is no necessity for him doing so. He is quite comfortable. And so the voices of Opportunity, Enterprise, Effort fall on deaf ears.

Is the picture overdrawn? The reader must decide. But we may dismiss a moot point as to the genesis of the disability we have had in mind, and turn to a consideration of the present position of Victoria, the trend of developments affecting it, and the fresh duties which will be imposed upon us if we are not again to sacrifice our chances for civic advancement upon the altar of Apathy.

To those who have given the question any thought, it must be apparent that there are forces outside the radius of our own field of action which have been exerted in the past, and will beyond all question be more actively exerted in the future to stay our progress and wrest from our grasp the prizes which are legitimately ours.

In a previous article some attempt was made to indicate what an asset we possess in the strategical position of Vancouver Island on he Pacific seaboard. It was argued that Vicforia was so placed as to command the greater portion of the trade—north, south, east and west—if but the proper degree of energy was lisplayed by its people in establishing those lines of communication" essential to the enoyment of the full advantages attendant upon

We will now embark upon an inquiry into

A Golden Opportunity Beckoning On to Renewed Effort to Secure Extension of Railway to North End of the Island

are confronted with the fact that under existing conditions Vancouver is most advantageously placed as a competitor for trade which. is legitimately ours. It is in a position to deliver goods at numerous points on this Island more quickly than can Victoria. Nanaimo, Comox, the various settlements along the east coast up as far as Hardy Bay (and, possibly, if the attempt were made, Quatsino Sound on the west coast), can be served more quickly by the Vancouver tradesmen than by our own busi-

Then, take the matter of the trade with the Queen Charlotte Islands and the northern ports of British Columbia-Vancouver is at present the more advantageously situated city. That she is not slow to embrace her opportunities is shown by the fact that several lines of steamers are engaged in trading with the ports mentioned. We repeatedly see announcements

to pursue a forward policy. At the outset, we and fogs at certain seasons of the year, and one readily recognizes that with the growth of shipping in these waters Seymour Narrows must constitute a constantly increasing impediment to the water-borne traffic on this portion of the north Pacific seaboard.

> With these facts in mind, can it be doubted for an instant that there is every legitimate reason for urging the construction of a line of railway to the north end of Vancouver Island, or that, with such a line in operation, conveying in the most rapid fashion, passengers and freight from north to south, the enterprise would immediately take a foremost place among the necessary facilities for the handling of the great volume of traffic flowing up and down the coast?

One cannot resist the conclusion that the utilization of Seymour Narrows as a navigable channel will, in the ultimate development of the commerce of these waters, come to be re- \$1,000,000. At a meeting of the board of trade

It is said: "Oh, the C. P. R. is competent to look after the transportation requirements of this island, and can be depended upon to undertake the project when the time is ripe for it."

The C.P.R., conspicuous as may be its position amongst the great commercial enterprises of the world, is managed by men not gifted with a vision beyond the ken of ordinary mortals; they are busy men, finding, to a very large extent, their time fully occupied in handling the business of the moment; and it is probably demonstrable that in very many instances branch lines have been run and auxiliary enterprises undertaken by this company more often because of a demand on the part of the people of a particular locality, than as a result of voluntary initiative.

Take, for instance, the case of the erection of the Empress Hotel in this city—an enterprise involving the expenditure of possibly

route, but I will give you what I consider the cheapest route.

That is, starting at Wellington and skirting the coast-that is where the best grade could be obtained; some distance from the shore a good grade could be found along there and hugging the Beaufort range up to Cumberland. Then from Cumberland, continuing along close to the foot of the hills along the edge of the coal measures, you follow along the base of Mount Washington, thence to Quinsam Lake, then bending to the left up to Upper Campbell Lake, then by a stream coming down from the south side of Crown Mountain over to the summit; then following a branch to Gold river; thence to Muchalet lake, and from there crossing the divide to Klaanch river, then following down the Klaanch river to the Karmutzen lake thence along the east shore of the lake; thence to Hardy Bay. This section of the country is comparatively level. and there will be no difficulty in running along there. The most difficult section will be, I think, along the Karmutzen. Mr. Gray has estimated that the railway will cost there, inthe neighborhood of \$20,000 to \$25,000 a mile. That, I think, will be the most expensive portion of the road. Starting from Wellington, it will go through the very centre of the Island at this point. Then for branch routes; pass-

ing up the Cowichan valley, along the north shore of Cowichan lake, then striking over to the Nitinat river, following the Nitinat river up to the headwaters of the Cameron river, then across the divide. through to Alberni. That would be rather an expensive route. The greatest expense would be in climbing over the Divide between Alberni and the branch of the Nitinat river. This river cuts down very deeply through the mountains. Another route would be to come through by Cameron lake and over the divide to Alberni; but we have a great difficulty to encounter in crossing over the divide. The elevation is 1,300 feet, and that has to be made in a short distance to reach Alberni. We may also reach Alberni from Cumberland by running a line along the shore of Comox lake and down a fine valley behind the Beaufort range to Alberni. There are no special difficulties in the way except along Comox lake, which would mean the expense of rock cutting.

Then, going further north, we could easily go from the main line down to the head of Muchalet arm to Gold river. There is another possible route from Karmutzen lake down to the West coast. From Hardy bay you have no difficulty whatever in branching down towards Quatsino Sound. This country is comparatively level. The distance from Wellington to Quatsino Sound, as near as I can estimate,

No portion of Canada affords better inducements to farmers than British Columbia, and no section of the province presents more favorable conditions than Vancouver Island. True, the farming land is confined to comparatively small areas and much

of it is heavily timbered, but as an offset it is of remarkable fertility, so that a few acres cleared and systematically tilled will yield a comfortable living.

All the cereals grow to perfection, leguminous plants, roots and vegetables of all kinds, produced in the temperate zone, grow to large size and of excellent quality. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits attain great perfection, while peaches, apricots, nectarines and grapes, if given special care, can be produced successfully. Many varieties of nuts, almonds, filberts, walnuts, hazelnuts, cobnuts, and chestnuts grow well.

Flax of fine quality is grown, but so far has only been used as cattle food, although the fibre produced is long, fine and silky, yielding from two to three tons per acre. Hops grow luxuriantly, and yield from seven and one-half to nine tons per acre.

Cattle, sheep, swine and poultry do well on the Island, the climate being particularly favorable to them, the mild winters permitting them to roam at large and pick up an abundance of green food practically the year round.

Dairying is a profitable and growing industry, Vancouver Island affording exceptionally favorable opportunities to that branch of agriculture. The local market absorbs the whole present output and is still far from being fully upplied, while the progress of mining, fishing, and lumbering is constantly creating new demands and the Oriental trade, as yet in its infancy, assures a continuance of good prices for very many years.

The farmer, once established on Vancouver Island, can live better and more comfortably than in most countries. He is within easy reach of a home market where he gets good prices for his produce, and is always in touch location of a railway. It does not necessarily with the world through newspaper, telephone,

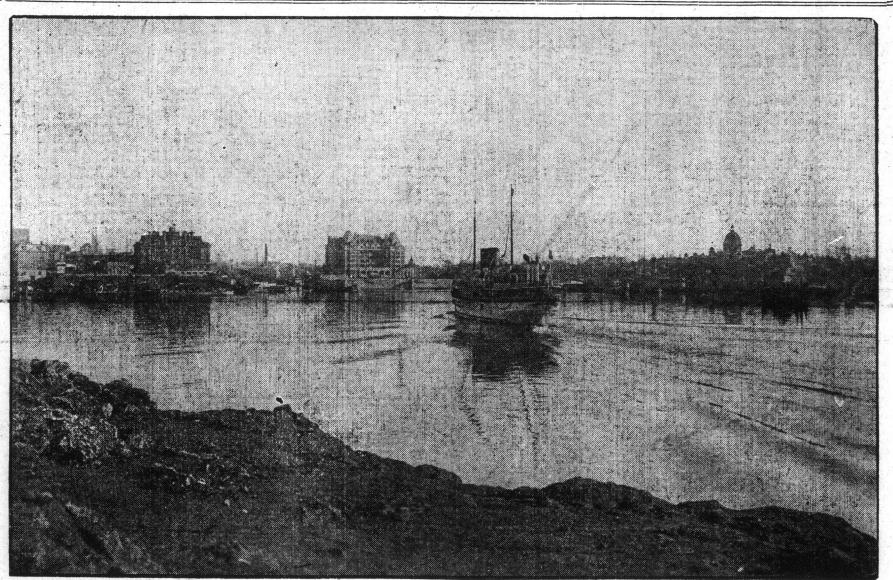


Photo by Fleming Broa

THE GATEWAY TO THE "ISLE OF THE BLEST." View of Magnificent Approach to City of Victoria, showing Parliament Buildings, C.P.R. Empress Hotel and Post Office and Customs House.

in the local press to the effect that such and such a steamer, after calling at Hardy Bay and other ports on the east coast of the island, debarked her passengers at Vancouver, before

coming on to Victoria. A line of railway from this city right through to the north end of the island would change the whole aspect of the case—putting Vancouver "out of the running," not only for the entire trade of this Island, but of the northern British Columbia ports and the Queen Charlotte group.

A factor of supreme importance in the solution of the problem of transportation on this coast—and by "coast" is meant the seaboard extending from Puget Sound to Alaska-is the water-course termed Seymour Narrows. That it will some day be spanned by bridges, affording all-rail connection with the mainland, is not doubted for a moment by those who are able to discern the tremendous necessity which will ultimately exist for such a connection; but we may dismiss that project from immediate consideration, and deal with Seymour Narrows as a navigable channel.

Masters of vessels plying coastwise, and all who have made the trip, are agreed that it is a most difficult and dangerous waterway-tidal conditions and tortuous passages necessitating not only the most hazardous seamanship, but frequently great loss of time. One of the most experienced navigators on the north Pacific coast is authority for the statement that at one point the channel is so extremely dangerous that it is only by the exercise of the greatest vigilance that disaster is averted. This is where a sharp V-shaped course is to be followed, requiring whistles to be blown, lest two ships should meet in the narrow passageway. ling," nor "be at rest" until it shall have bewhat constitutes our chief duty in determining Add to this disability strong tides at all times, come un fait accompli.

the chief, avenue for the flow of south and north bound traffic.

But the process of piling argument upon argument in support of the feasibility of extending the railway to the north end of the Island has gone on so long that we may not hope by continuing it to materially hasten the consummation of the enterprise. It may be affirmed, however, that were a policy of aggressive determination to achieve some practical results embarked upon and doggedly maintained, success would assuredly attend this particular aspiration.

Surely it is superfluous to say that there are innumerable instances where communities not greater than those which exist on Vancouver Island have, by the pursuance of just such a policy, succeeded in carrying out plans not less

There is an old saying to the effect, "he who would be king must think of nothing else." We should, if we are not to be neglectful of our magnificent opportunities, "think of nothing else" but the completion of a scheme so vital to the full enjoyment of the natural advantages which thrust themselves into view on every

In every city, town and hamlet on the island, in the halls of the legislature, on the floor of parliament, it ought to be declared with iterative insistency that the construction of a line of railway to the northern end of Vancouver Island is not only a project worthy of the most serious consideration, but that the inhabitants of this section of the province of British Columbia will not "cease from troub-

garded in the light of an auxiliary, rather than Sir Thomas Shaughnessy made the statement that until the matter had been repeatedly pressed upon his attention, he had not seriously taken into consideration the question of erecting a hotel in Victoria!

> Allusion has not been made on this occasion to the numerous other avenues open for the exercise of the initiative and energy of the people of Victoria and the Island, but sufficient has perhaps been herein outlined to suggest a need for us all to enter upon the New Year imbued with a new spirit—the spirit of unity in purpose and action, the spirit of determination to succeed in accomplishing those enterprises which hold out such golden promise for the development and progress of Vancouver Island and the upbuilding and advancement of the beautiful city of Victoria.

-C. A. GREGG.

Apropos of the question of the construction of a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island, Mr. W. J. Sutton, M.E., F.G.I., made some interesting statements respecting the route. He said: I shall point out what I consider to be the

best route for a railway, after studying the geography and topography of the country. I am not a railway engineer, but a mining engineer, and understand considerable about surveying, being a practical surveyor.

Well, starting from Wellington, I would continue it along to the east of the Beaufort, range. When I speak of the best route for a railway I mean, of course, the cheapest way of reaching a certain point. There are many things to be taken into consideration in the follow that the cheapest route is the best railroad and steamboat,



Forcing Bleeding-Heart for Easter Bloom



NE of the best flowers for forcing for Easter decoration is the well known bleeding-heart. It has been the custom for a number of years for florists to force this flower, but it has usually been done after a method which seems to me a rather difficult and somewhat expensive one. About ten years ago, I happened upon a method of potting bleeding-heart which seems to me by far the best that I have ever come across, for not only can I raise in this way more shapely plants, but at the same time I retain the old root to raise more stock from.

The old method, so long in use, was to take up the entire root and divide it into pieces according to the size of the pot to be used, and then bring into the greenhouse to be forced into bloom for Easter. Many people will tell you that this is, perhaps, the only way in which good results may be secured, but, although I am only an amateur, I may say that for some ten years I have successfully followed my own method, and should like now to explain to others how they may do it as well. The following directions will show the method which I have had so much succes

In early winter, before hard-freezing weather, be-ween the middle of December and Christmas for this part of the country, take up one or more roots, according to the number of pots to be used (preferably one at a time), which have not been disturbed for at least two years. Shake off as much of the loose dirt as possible without damaging the root—presuming of course, you have selected a time when the soil will shake off readily. Carry to your potting-bench, as the work can be so much more easily done there. Now, if the soil has left the upper part of the root sufficiently clear a number of shoots or from an inch to an inch and a half long, and from the size of an ordinary lead-pencil to that of a man's little finger in diameter, will be observed, each with a number of white roots attached; these produce the lowers the following spring.

With a thin, sharp knife cut each crown off close to d root, using care not to injure the new white Pot each one (the tip to be one-half inch below the surface of the soil) in a separate pot; if a great many are wanted, using a 31%-inch for smaller and a 4-inch for larger crowns; or, if fewer are need-ed and stock roots are plentiful, three crowns may be placed in a 5-inch plain pot, and will make a better show. Use ordinary potting soil and water well; plunge in coldframe with at least twelve to fifteen inches between top of pot and glass, and cover with two to three inches of straw or hay,—but no manure. Do not put any other covering on until it begins to freeze pretty sharp, then only the boards,—and they should be taken off in clear weather when the sun is shining, and replaced as the sun goes down. About the middle of February, take off the straw or hay cover, and put on sash as well as boards, and work just as you do a coldframe regularly. Should Easter ne unusually early, as it does some years, the glass will have to be put on sooner, or if the winter

Should it be desirable to keep them over for an other year, it can easily be done, and will make a much finer show the second year than the first. Those that have done duty as decorations, if not ruined, should be given a good soaking, over head and all, and plunged in an open border for a month or six weeks, watering when necessary; then, if the roots are in good, healthy shape, repot, using a pot two sizes larger—i. e., for a 3½-inch use a 5-inch, for a 4-inch use a 6-inch and for a 5-inch use a 7-inch.

If watered well while growing (and bleeding-heart
needs plenty of water when growing), the pots will be well filled by fall. They should be plunged in the open border when repotted. At the approach of win-ter, take up from the ground and remove the dead top, using knife to cut, rather than risk injury by trying to twist or break off, and with a dull-pointed stick remove as much soil as possible without injuring the roots. Fill up with good potting soil to which proceed as suggested for the new crowns,-save that, as these are stronger and more vigorous roots will have to be watched more closely and forced, or you will have them in bloom before they

It is more than likely that the larger pots (7--inch) would require some sort of support to keep the plants in shape, and I would suggest a wire after the manner of the carnation support, only it would need be larger, of course.

As to the number of crowns which can be taken from one root, that will depend on the age, number of years undisturbed, and treatment given. Take off all you can see, and replant the old root in a fresh place; you will be surprised by the show it will make the next spring. The first one I manipulated, I took off twenty-nine crowns, and then replanted. The fol-lowing spring there were twelve or fourteen shoots which came up from the old root, each giving a spra of flowers,—and the twenty-nine crowns I ha also gave a spray of flowers on each. It was left un-disturbed two seasons and lifted the second, when I again took off over twenty crowns,—making fifty or more plants raised from that one old root, and I stil had the root intact to raise more. That particular plant had been in the one place three or four years before I lifted it the first time, and by generous treathad become good-sized, thrifty and vigorou It is better to let the roots recuperate before lifting a second time. As I have already said, I have had a second time. As I have already said, I have had very considerable success for a number of years in potting the bleeding-hert in this way. I think the reader will find that my method will bring fully as satisfactory results as when the whole root is taken up, and it is also more satisfactory in that one may have far more plants in bloom.—Fred Handley, in Suburban Life.

How to Decorate for Christmas

The four most distinctive Christmas decorations are the Christmas tree, the holly wreath, the sprig of mistletoe and Christmas bells; and I believe I of mistletoe and Christmas belis; and I believe I have named them in the order of their importance. Clearly the most important thing to be decorated is the Christmas tree, because it furnishes the prettiest way of presenting gifts to children and, of course, Christmas is for them. The best tree for the purpose is the balsam and the best way to decorate it is not to overload it. The greatest mistake that is made in connection with Christmas is putting too much upon the tree. No wonder the little ones often turn away from it in honest boredom! Let the natural beauty of the tree shine forth. Try your best not to surfeit the children. not to surfeit the children.

Every year the country is shocked by accounts of children burned to death at Christmas tree celebrations. The first thing to do is take eyery precantion against fire. If you have electricity in your house, it will pay you to inquire about the little electric light. tric lights that are made especially for Christmas tree decoration. They are now to be found in almost any electrical supply store in the land. If this method is impractical, do at least be careful where you put the candles, and don't use any cotton snow, for it is extremely inflammable.

The most important decorative material is holly, because it is the oldest, most distinctive and the best fitted to express the religious significance of the day. Mistletoe may be just as old and just as peculiar to Christmas, but it is a pagan symbol, while was called "Christ's thorn" by the early Chris-then "holy tree," and finally "holly."

The one thing we all desire most about holly is to have as many berries as possible, but we gener-

ally realize this after we have bought our supply. However, in British Columbia we have no difficulty this matter.

The most distinctive way of using holly is in the The most distinctive way of using holly is in the form of wreaths and the best wreaths are those that are faced with berries on both sides, so that when they are hung up in the window they will give pleasure to passersby as well as the family.

One sprig of mistletoe is enough for most people, because it is not pretty in itself. The Southern mistletoe is a very different plant from the mistletoe of England. It does not even belong to the same genus.

toe of England.

Same genus.

Those big red bells of tissue paper that fold up like a stocking have now become almost a national institution. We must have bells at Christmas, and red is the merriest color. There may be some people who affect a mild scorn of these folding paper bells, but can they think of anything better? If so, a for-

The universal material for roping is ground pine The universal material for roping is ground pine, also called bouquet green or club moss, and the most important fact about it is that there are two grades of it. The first is a good lively green; the second is dull and yellowish. Be sure you get the best. Many people believe that hemlock makes the prettiest roping. It is darker, more resplendent, looser and more graceful; ground pine is compact and formal. It takes longer to make hemlock into ropes and is harder on the fingers; also it begins to shed its needles in two or three days.

The cheapest way to decorate is to collect native

cheapest way to decorate is to collect native material, especially branches of evergreens. No practical way, so far as I know, has been found of preventing them from shedding their needles.

The best centreplece for the Christmas table is usually a flowering plant from the flowing. The best

usually a flowering plant from the florist. The best pot plant for room decoration during the holidays is the baby rambler. There are three reasons. It is a rose; it is red; it will bloom nearly all the year round in an ordinary dwelling house.

The most interesting green spray for vases is leucothed. It has every room leaves a round in the rest interesting green spray for vases is leucothed. It has every room leaves as the death of the room of t most interesting green spray for vaccine. It has evergreen leaves, set in double a set and save half ray. Tell your florist now to get and save half a

zen branches for you.

Right now, while the matter is fresh in mind, I want you to make a resolution for next Christmas. The most remarkable discovery in connection with hristmas decorations that has been made years is a very simple and easy way of saving autumn leaves in all their gorgeous colors for Christmas

Beautiful Winter Greenery

There is no more appropriate green, aside from There is no more appropriate green, aside from holly, for decoration at the holiday season than the sturdy evergreen Christmas fern. This fern is familiar to every stroller in rocky woodland or hillside pasture from New Brunswick to Florida. The thick glossy fronds of this hardy fern are easily cared so that you may gather as large a quantity of the

ferns as needed.

Collect all sizes of the ferns, from the longest polished fronds, to delicate little "fingerlings," being sure to pick the ferns before very cold weather comes, as it has the effect of weakening the stems so that the will no longer stand erect. Pack the ferns in a box, alternating with layers

of moist paper, then place a weight on top to give a moderate pressure to prevent the ferns from curling. Ferns treated in this manner, if moistened occasion ally, may be kept in a beautiful fresh condimonths, and as pliant as when freshly gathered. This process for preserving ferns is so sure that no hostess need lack one unfailing resource for creating, in connection with bright colored berries, fibwers or fruits. a variety of decorative effects for winter festive oc-

For a growing green which is beautifully decorative in the home in winter, there is nothing more satisfactory than ivy. There are so many artistic ways of arranging the ivy, and the English variety, particularly, is so hardy that it cannot fail to grow. Artists have painted it and poets sung of it-the romantic ivy green.

With a pot containing the ivy standing on table, floor or shelf, the creeping branches may be trained in any direction about the room. Have the vine clamber up the window-casing, and the green and leafy screen through which you can look out upon a wintry landscape will make it seem less bleak. Stand the jar containing the ivy on a bracket-shelf at one end of the mantel, and let it wander, with skilful training, up over mantel and walls, stray tendrils

drooping gracefully over pictures and the like.

Ivy may be trained over the archway which divides rooms, and no portieres will be needed. There is also the more delicate German ivy, which requires gentler handling. It will grow effectively without soil. I saw one growing in a large bowl of water,—the kind of glass bowl used for small aquaria. The ivy grew over the sides of the bowl, festooning itself in tangled masses of vivid green, which gave a living beauty to the whole room.-T. C. C.

The Earliest Azaleas

The Indian azalea, in certain varieties, can be had for Christmas, but generally the hard wooded plants, including rhododendrons and roses, are not easily moved into growth before Easter, when, however, the chief demand is for white flowers.

Naturally plants with bright red berries are welcome at Christmas. Of late years the skimmia has been seen in greater numbers than before. It has large leathery dark green leaves and bright egg-shaped berries larger than those of either the holiy or the ardisia. The skimmia, like the azaleas, are imported from Europe, none are grown in this country. or the ardisia. The skilling, like the azaleas, are imported from Europe, none are grown in this country. The azaleas, however, are flowered after they arrive.—Leonard Barron in the Garden Magazine.

Fattening Farm Chickens

Mr. A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent in Alberta, in the first bulletin published by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, deals especially with the question of fattening chickens in the following words: "A visit to almost any store or market handling poultry will demonstrate that a large amount of the dressed poultry offered for sale is poorly fleshed and equally poorly dressed. This is not because the demand for poultry is small, but through ignorance of the best method of fattening and dressing birds. The fact is that in but few cases have the birds received any particular attention in the way of preparing them for market. Of recent years it has been demonstrated that poultry should be specially fattened in the special to the specially fattened in the special to the specially fattened in the special to the specially fattened in the special to the that poultry should be specially fattened in much the same way as beef, mutton or pork, in order to produce the best results. It is just as reasonable to confine roultry when being fattened as the larger confine rotatis when being fattened as the larger animals. The simplest method of doing this is by the crate-feeding system outlined below, but many a farmer can obtain improved results if the birds intended for sale were only confined in a suitable shed with a clean floor, good ventilation, and such foods as be fed were the birds being fattened in crates. The crate system is much the better plan, however, and it is advisable to adopt it whenever possible.

During the past few years the crate feeding chickens for market has been introduced from Eng-land, and has made substantial progress in Canada, because it has proved to be the most satisfactory means of preparing poultry for market. The work of fattening is readily conducted in the crates. The gain in live weight made by the birds ranges from one to three pounds per chicken during the fattening period. The confining of birds in crates also tends to render muscular tissue less tough, and in properly-fattened birds there should be an almost entire absence of such tissue.

* To illustrate the gains which can be obtained by crate feeding, the following figures, taken from the results obtained at the Dominion Government Breeding Station, Bowmanville, Ontario, are given:
Number of chickens fed, 434; cost of purchase,
\$93.24; cost of feed, \$23.65; total cost of chickens and peod, \$116.59; amount received at 15 cts. per lb., \$235.-95; profit over cost, \$119.06.

The birds fattened in this lot were of a desirable The oirds lattened in this lot were of a desirable type, and the results, as will be observed, were exceptionally good, showing a profit of over 100 per cent. for three weeks of fattening. Some allowance must be made, however, for killing and dressing, as these are not included in the above streams. these are not included in the above statement.

As stated elsewhere in this bulletin, the type of bird that is capable of producing the best results in egg production is also the best type of bird to produce flesh in the fattening crate.

order to have the chickens plump and well fleshed for the market when they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening crates when they are between three and four months old. It is not meant by this that the chickens cannot be fattened profitably when they are more than four months old. Suitable market chickens will show

gains in the crate at any age, but the most profitable gains are made by birds weighing 3½ lbs., to 4 lbs.

The fattening crates are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three competitions. three compartments, and each compartment holds four birds. The frame pieces are two inches wide and 7-8 inches thick. This frame is covered with slats placed lengthwise on three sides bottom, back and top—and perpendicular in front. The slats for the bottom are 7-8-inches wide and 5-8 inches thick; the hack top and front slats. the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only 3-8 of an inch thick. The space between the only 3-8 of an inch thick. The space between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the chicken to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are 1½ inches apart, with the exception of the space at the back of the crate, which is 2½ inches wide. The bottom slats are always placed upon the top of the cross pieces of the frame. This is done to prevent any injury to the chickens' feet should the crate be moved and placed on the ground when full of birds. The back slats are placed lengthyies 1½ inches energy The back slats are placed lengthwise 1½ inches apart. Two strips should be nailed under the top slats, near the ends of each division, and hinged to the framework. When the slats are sawn above the partitions, doors are formed for putting in birds.

The crates are placed on stands 16 inches from the ground and the droppings from the chickens received on sand or other absorbent material. A light "V" shaped trough 2½ inches inside is placed in front of each crate and is carried on two brackets relied each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough should be 4 inches above the bottom of the crate and the upper inside edge 2 inches from the crate. In fattening for the market it is always advisable to use the fattening crate described in this bulletin, if only a small number of chickens are to be fattened packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adopted for the management. for the purpose. The open top of the box should b come the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front and lengthwise on the bottom to form the floor. The laths should be placed the same

distance apart as recommended in the construction of the regular fattening crate. A board should be loosened in the top of the box to remove the birds, and a feed trough arranged in front. In warm weather the crate should be placed out-In warm weather the crate should be placed out-doors in a sheltered place.

In unsettled weather it is advisable to construct a rough-board shelter above the crate so as to shed the rain; or the fattening should be carried on inside

a shed or barn. During cold weather the crates should be placed in a warm building. Abundant ventilation is required

Killing Lice.—Before the birds are put into crates they should be well dusted with sulphur, or any good louse-killer, to kill any lice on them. They should be reated again three days before they are killed.

Feather Plucking.—Birds that are fattening in crates sometimes pluck the feathers from one another. This habit is caused by irritation at the roots of the feathers and results attend to the feathers.

of the feathers, and results either from overheated blood or parasites. The remedy is to remove the chickens that do the plucking and feed the others more skim milk, or add animal food and vegetable matter to the fattening ration. If the trouble is caused by parasites, they will be found in the white powdery matter at the base of the quill. A sulphur and lard ointment should be applied

to the affected parts. Feeding.—It is necessary to feed the birds lightly the first few days they are in the crates, not feeding all they will consume. The food should be given twice a day, and after the birds have eaten what they require, the balance should be removed and the troughs turned over. Fresh water should be supplied daily, and grit two or three times a week. Fattening Rations.—A satisfactory fattening ration is one that is palatable, and that will produce a white-colored fiesh. Oats, finely ground, or with the coarser hulls sifted out, have proved the best grain for fattening, and should form the basis of all the grain Feeding .- It is necessary to feed the birds lightly

tening, and should form the basis of all the grain or fattening ar ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low-grade flour. Satisfactory mixtures of meal:

Ground oats (coarse hulls removed).
Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included). 3. Two parts ground oats, two parts ground ickwheat, one part corn.
4. Equal parts of ground oats, ground barley and ound buckwheat.

Two parts ground barley, two parts of lowgrade flour and one part of wheat bran.

The meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk. On the average, bounds of meal require from 12 to 15 pounds of

When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot when sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mashes, a quantity of meat meal, blood meal or beef scraps and raw vegetables should be added to the fattening ration. A good proportion is one part of the meat meal to fifteen of oatmeal.

teen of oatmeal.

The birds should remain in the fattening crates for a period not exceeding 24 days. Some birds will fatten more readily than others, and should, therefore, be removed from the crate, and killed as soon as ready. During the last week, it is well to feed a little beef tallow, shaved into the trough, or melted and mixed in the mash. About one pound of tallow to 50 or 60 chickens per day is a fair allowance.

Among the Bees

Every farmer knows that there are great differences in his cows, hens, etc., but there is too often an idea that all bees are alike, and that bee-keeping is all a matter of luck. If you observe closely, you will find that one colony of bees may give you good watures while another just heside it does nothing will find that one colony of bees may give you good returns, while another just beside it, does nothing in the surplus chamber. Bees are by no means all alike. They differ in disposition, temper, industry, and in other ways. It is worth while for you to in the surplus chamber. Bees are by no means all allke. They differ in disposition, temper, industry, and in other ways. It is worth while for you to have the best. Fortunately the change from poor too good stock may be made more rapidly than with other stock, and at less expense. By paying out a dollar or two for a queen, you may change a colony of poorest black bees to Italians. All you need to do is to send off your order to a reliable queen-breeder, such as advertise in our bee journals and agricultural papers, and the queen will come by mail, with directions for introducing it, which are easily followed. As a worker bee only lives about six weeks in the honey season, and, as the new queen will be laying from one to three thousand eggs in a day, you will see that, if you get an Italian queen into a colony, it will not be a great while until all the bees in the hive are Italian. Even if you do not change from one kind of bees to another, it is generally a matter of advantage to introduce fresh blood occasionally. In any case, whether your bees are Italians or hybrids, there is always something to be dead to the season to be dead to be whether your bees are Italians or hybrids, there is always something to be done in the way of improving your stock, so long as any one of your colonies is better than the others.

How are you to know which are your best colonies? By keeping track of their performance, and putting it down in black and white. You can keep account of the amount of surplus honey you take from each colony, and set it down at the time. The next year you can select the best colony for your

queen-breeder, and a certain number of the next best colonies for drone rearing. One thing, however, must be taken into consideration, and that is, whether there has been no change of queens in any of these colonies. The colony that gave you the largest amount of surplus last year, may have got a new queen last fall or this spring; the young queen may also have met a drone of poor stock, and from this you do not wish to breed. You can, therefore, count only on those colonies that have made a good record you do not wish to breed. You can, therefore, count only on those colonies that have made a good record and still have the same queen with which they began the season last year. You must also take into account any special advantages or disadvantages. For instance, if from colony No. 1 you took two sames of brood in the spring to give to No. 2, and you then found that No. 2 stored just a little more surplus than No. 1, it would not be fair to rate No. 2 as better than No. 1. The matter of swarming also comes in. A colony that has cast no swarm throughout

ter than No. 1. The matter of swarming also comes in. A colony that has cast no swarm throughout the season, will be expected to store more surplus than either the swarm or the mother colony, generally it will store more than both together. Nearly always, however, it will be found that the bees that do the most work are the least given to swarming; so, the swarming of a colony counts against it in making out character.

In the ordinary course of management, where bees are left to their own way, and all the increase is through natural swarming, there will, of course, be the most increase from the colonies most given to swarming, which means that the general character of the apiary will run toward swarming rather than storing. We want, however, to have the tendency not to swarm. There is a way in which a good deal can

of the apiary will run toward swarming rather than storing. We want, however, to have the tendency not to swarm. There is a way in which a good deal can be done in the way of improvement, even by those most skilled in the management of bees.

Having decided which one, or two, or three, are the best colonies you have, watch for the first one that swarms. Suppose Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the best, that No. 4 is the next strongest, and the rest follow in the order of their strength, 5, 6, etc. Suppose No. 2 swarms; hive the swarm and put it on the stand of No. 2. At the same time, put the old No. 2 in place of No. 4, and put No. 4 in a new place. All the field bees that were in No. 2 will join the swarm, making it good for work. The old No. 2 (now No. 4) will thus be deprived of its field bees, but on the other hand it will get all the field bees that belonged to old No. 4. In about eight days No. 2 will have a young queen matured, and will send out a swarm. You will now proceed much as you did before. Hive the swarm and put it in the place of No. 2, and put No. 2 in place of No. 5, putting No. 5 in a new place. The field bees of old No. 5 will strengthen No. 2 now No. 10 for the place of No. 5 in a new place. of No. 2, and put No. 2 in place of No. 5, putting No. 5 in a new place. The field bees of old No. 5 will strengthen No. 2, now on No. 5 stand, and in a day or two it will send out another swarm. Proceed as before, putting No. 2 in place of No. 6, and so on as long as swarms issue. In this way you have, perhaps, no swarms from old Nos. 4, 5, etc., but in their place you have swarms from No. 2, all of them having queens of your best stock. When No. 1 swarms, or No. 3, you can treat them the same way.

There is, of course, the possibility that No. 1 or 2 may not be among the first to swarm. Take frames

2 may not be among the first to swarm. Take fra of sealed brood from colonies that you do not want to swarm, and give them to one of your best clonies, while delaying the swarming of those from which the brood was taken. Of course, when you take these frames of sealed brood, you will merely exchange them for frames that have little or sealed brood in them

Rearing the Queen Bee

Rearing queens has become a regular trade, and some bee-keepers make a business of shipping queens by mail to those who wish to purchase. Although it may not be desirable for the farmer with only a few colonies to go into the subject fully, he should know enough about it to rear the queens at times, for his

When a colony prepared for swarming, a number of queen-cells are started, six, eight, ten, possibly many more. As soon as the first one of these is sealed, the colony is likely to throw off a prime swarm. Six or seven days after this swarm has issued, the mother colony may divide up into two or more parts, each part being called a nucleus, the word "nucleus" merely meaning a very small colony. You will generally have enough queen-cells in each nucleus without any attention on your part, but not always. Sometimes you will find a large number of queen-cells on one comb, and some combs without any. So, it may happen that if you give the matter no attention you might have a nucleus without any queen-cell.

Another thing must be considered. A large portion of the queen-cells are built on the lower or outer edges of the combs. If these were left in the old colony without dividing, they might be all right; but when these combs are used as nuclei, it is harder for the smaller number of bees to keep them warm, and when a cool night comes, the bees will shrink away from the edges of the combs, and the cells will be chilled. Hence, you must see that each nucleus has at least two or three good queen-cells where they will be sure to be inside of the cluster of bees in the coolest nights. So you will cut away from the edges of the combs and from that have them to spare, and fasten them where re quired. To cut out the cells, you may use a pocket knife with a very sharp, thin blade that is more than an inch long. You need not cut away more than enough to get all the cell; but be very careful not to into the cell; also not to let one of the fall, for while the young and tender queen is in the cell, a fall may cause a defective wing or leg.

To fasten a queen-cell where you want it very slender wire nail an inch and a half the nall through the base of the cell, but be sure it does not enter the cavity of the cell. Nail the cell right over some of the brood, for it will be more surely taken care of there than if separate from the It may be noticed that the bees build queen-cells

with the points hanging downward, but it is important that you should have them in exactly same position. A still better plan than a nail to fasten a cell is the staple, and then sink into the comb the staple point that is furthest from the cell. Possibly you may be inclined to think that both only one queen is to be reared in a nucleus, there is only one queen cell. That only one queen is to be reared in a nucleus, there is no need to have more than one queen-cell. That would be a mistake. While most of the cells reared by a colony preparing to swarm may be of the very best that colony can rear, it is not safe to assume that all are equally good. Some cells may contain poor queens, and some cells may contain nothing but poor queens, and some cells may contain nothing but a dead larva. So it is wise to have a number of cells in a nucleus, at least two or three. The bees will be likely to use the best. You will be able to see a difference in the appearance of the cells, and while you are dividing the cells among the nuclei, you may as well see that each nucleus has its fair share of the best-looking cells. The best cells are generally among the largest and longest, and are deeply pitted over the surface. A stubby cell that is not pitted but has a smooth surface, is not likely to be good. When the young queen is five to eight days old, she will fly out on her wedding trip, and about three days later she will begin laying. It may be well not to look for eggs till the queen is perhaps two weeks old, for at first the eggs are few, and not easily found. If you do not find eggs when the queen is two weeks old you are not likely to find any lets the weeks old, you are not likely to find any later—the queen has been lost on her wedding trip, or there is some other trouble. It is a good plan to give a nucleus a frame of eggs or unsealed brood from a choice colony when the young queen is four or five days old. If some ill has befallen the queen on her wedding trip or if she has entered the wrong birth. wedding trip, or if she has entered the wrong hive the bees will start queen-cells from this brood. This young brood seems also to have ulating effect on the bees, and it may hurry up the young queen in her work of

Care of Empty Combs-Remedy for Bee Moth Almost any bee-keeper will have honey combs that are for a time unoccupied by bees; even if the other cause, colonies may have died in

leaving combs empty or containing honey or pollen, Such combs are valuable property and will repay the care required to preserve them. The three principal enemies of unoccupied combs are mould, mice and moths.

Combs kept in a damp, close cellar are likely to be affected by mould. This cannot be entirely pre-

vented where bees are wintered in even if no colonies die, it may happen that some the outer combs unoccupied by bees will be con-with mould. Fortunately, the remedy is not diffi-Put a mouldy comb next the brood nest of a perous colony in the woring season, and you surprised to find how soon the bees will compared to the season and surprised to find how soon the bees will compared to the season and surprised to find how soon the bees will compare the season and surprised to find how soon the bees will compare the season and season and season are season as the season and season are season as the season and season are season as the season are s up so that you will hardly recognize it as the

Mice must be kept away from combs by shutting these up in hives or in such other place where the mice cannot enter. But be careful that you do n en the mice in with the

mice cannot enter. But be careful that you do not pen the mice in with the combs.

The chief enemy of the apiarist is the wax mot. If a colony dies in the spring and the hive remains unnoticed on its summer stand, it is almost certain that, before the summer is over, you will find it containing a solid mass of webs and cocoons, with perhaps not a vestige of comb left. You may have sealed up the hive moth-tight before it is variately and the eggs of the moth by some means have been left during the previous fall, in the hive, notwithstanding the presence of the bees. It is, however, not an easy thing to really the presence of the bees. It is, however, not an easy thing to really the presence of the bees. It is, however, not an easy thing to really the presence of the bees. It is, however, not an easy thing to really the presence of the bees. the previous fall, in the hive, notwithstan the presence of the bees. It is, however, not an thing to make a hive moth-tight, for a moth squeeze through a much smaller crack than a The right thing to do with a hviuflet vbgkqj The right thing to do with a hive full of combs; which a colony has died, is to get the combs as as possible in the care of a strong colony of it Especially if of Italian blood, the bees will n short work of cleaning out the worms before are large enough to do much harm. are large enough to do much harm.

There will be little danger to the combs from the moth until the weather has become warm have been flying for some time, say about have been flying for some time, say about the tiof apple bloom. When a hive is noticed with uncupied combs, clean out all dead bees, and put
under a hive occupied by a strong colony. If the
should be any entrance directly from outside it
the upper hive, close it up, so as to oblige the it
to pass through the lower hive in going in and
Keep the entrance very small the first few days. Keep the entrance very small the first few days, fear of robbers. After the colony has had tower hive in charge for about a week, so as to it cleaned out and get used to the work, give it a second hive of combs to clean out, putting the second in the place of the first.

If colonies have died in hives in the cellar, there will not be the same need of haste as to getting them in care of the bees. Indeed, it may not be a bad plan to take into the cellar hives whose bees have died on the summer stand; for in the cellar the worms will hardly get a fair start until spring, when the unoccupied combs will be needed to form swarms. It is well, however, to look at them occasionally to see that they are all right, for it is not difficult to see where the worms have run their silken galleries. The question is often asked whether it will do to hive a swarm in a hive in which a colony has died. Unless such a hive is exceedingly filthy, the bees will promptly clean it up, at the same time being saved much labor in building new combs

It is well to know that freezing destroys the orms. So a hive of combs that has been left out I winter is in no danger of worms until well along in summer weather, when moths have had time mature and to lay eggs. If such combs are hun up in an airy place with a space of an inch be tween them they will almost surely be safe from worms throughout the symmer, and, indeed worm may not trouble them all summer if left in the hive in their usual position.

If for any reason it is desired to kill worms in combs, sulphur is the material usually resorted A very little of the fumes of burning sulphur w A very little of the fumes of burning sulphur will finish the worms when they are quite small; but, when full grown, it takes a very heavy dose; so it is well first to pick out the larger ones by hand. For this take a sharp-pointed knife, open the comb at one end of the silken gallery for half an inch, then commence at the other end and tear it open the whole length. This will drive the worm along till it comes out of the hole you first made. You can end its existence by what means may seem best. To fumigate a hive with sulphur, set into a pan or kettle partly full of ashes a smaller vessel of iron. In tle partly full of ashes a smaller vessel of iron. I this put the sulphur and throw on it a shovelful live coals or a red-hot iron. This must be in an empty hive or some tightly-closed box or chamber so that the fumes cannot escape. Great care must be exercised so that the fire does not extend to the surrounding wood. The combs placed over the burning sulphur may be prevented from catching fire by means of a piece of old sheet-iron them. It must be further remembere sulphur destroys only the worms, not the eggs. So it may be necessary to treat the combs a week or two later, when any eggs laid will have hatched Combs of honey for table use are not likely to be infested with worms; but in the case of black bees, especially if the combs are left too long in the hives, there might be some worms. The dose of sulphur for these may be lighter than for brood combs; if the dose is too heavy, the white combs will assume a greenish color, which, however, does not hurt then for eating.

When extracting combs are extracted for the last time in the season, it is the practice of most beckeepers to allow the bees to lick them dry. A hive full of such combs may be placed over a colony, a propolis quilt with a small opening through it, havng first been placed over the brood frames, and this allowing but one or two bees to pass at one time Thus, the bees are not so apt to break down the combs and there is less danger of robbing; but a surer way is to set the hive at some distance from the apiary and let the bees have free play at it. After being thoroughly cleaned, all hives containing combs should be removed to a dark room until late. in the autumn, and then to a building where they will get the full benefit of frost during the winter.

What to Do With Unfinished Sections At the close of the honey harvest there will always be more or less of the sections unfinished, the nur her varying greatly in different years. It will happe some years when the season is poor, that none will be finished. Even in the best of years there will be a considerable portion left unfinished, varying all the way from those the bees have not started at all, up to those that are filled with honey, but have a few cells unsealed. Those that have not been worked at by the bees, having no honey at all in them, may be put away until the next year, when they can be used. Be very careful, however, that you do not make the mistake of leaving such sections too long on the hives. When the harvest is over, they should come off at once, for the bees will only daub bee glue upon them, and sometimes to such an extent that the sections will not be accepted by the bees the following year. Some make a practice of taking off all sections at the close of the clover and finden harvest, so as to have none of the dark honey in them and to avoid the bee-glue being put on them while the bees have nothing to do between the early and late harvests. If a fall flow comes, sections can be again put on, or, better, extracting combs.

Sections that are not entirely finished will of course, do for the table, and if they are to be sold, they must be sold at a lower price. Any that are less than half filled with honey, should be fed to the bees. If you set out a super of such sections wher the bees can get at them, they would promptly out the honey, but would be so eager at this work that they would tear down the tender comb so as to ruin it. Extracting combs are not in the same danger unless they are new. To avoid having the sections ruined for future use, cover them up so as to leave a passage for only one bee at a time at them. It is better to set them 10 or away from the apiary.

These sections, after being cleaned out by the bees, will be valuable for use the next year, and one or more of them, if put in each super that is first placed on the hives, will start the bees promptly at work. If the sections were not cleaned out, the parwork. If the sections were not cleaned out, the particles of honey remaining would candy and affect the new honey put in them the next season



conclude

the bride

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the two wise man Largely nobody is bride and Convention the honey after all th mony. And to do it. and sunny kind of m ed that horother? Are dows of dre count the ra the advert gossip, or so dear to weddings h events con appear—to motor c blissful ho f you like.
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pointing ar rarely see t honeymoon py, the wedd temperament a mindred th sent a "but crumple in bride to w husband off may admire same for he to always a the more what them too. To virtues, but cuse for her ly apologizi ger of finding is. Then the wives make, expect thei lovers may other's soci will be mis must both in the plea interests w and the w little tact r demand too seems to

> nem of also forn bodice h either s white silk the top of A dinner blue, the pl Down the is a satin ba dery. In fa ribbon and bunches of bodice has satin over are at the ed chiffon loose full shades wi of the fi outlined and the transpar lace, the s twists and dress is thick band from wais has also be Rosettes of the left side the gowr closing th ivory white lines. The double

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ed in the cenar; for, happen that some of y bees will be covered remedy is not difficult, brood nest of a proseason, and you will be the bees will clean in recognize it as the same

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ng and the hive remains
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to the combs from the become warm and bees ime, say about the time dead bees, and put it strong colony. If there ectly from outside into so as to oblige the bees hive in going in and out, all the first few days, for he colony has had this bout a week, so as to get

hives in the cellar, there it may not be a bad for in the cellar th ever, to look at them y are all right, for it is the worms have run their tion is often asked whether rm in a hive in which a a hive is exceedingly y clean it up, at the same or in building new combs. at freezing destroys the bs that has been left out of worms until well along such combs are hung space of an inch benost surely be safe from mmer, and indeed worms

burning sulphur will are quite small; but, very heavy dose; so it rive the worm along till you first made. You can means may seem best. To hur, set into a pan or ketnaller vessel of iron. In nrow on it a shovelful of This must be in an osed box or chamber loes not extend to the placed over the vented from catching fire sheet-iron placed under emembered that burning not the eggs. So, the combs a week or d will have hatched. dose of sulphur han for brood combs: it

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Unfinished Sections harvest there will always ed, the numt years. It will happen poor, that none will years there will h but have a few not been worked at at all in them. ma when they can be that you do not sections too long over, they should will only daub beeclover and linden the dark honey in omes, sections can ting combs.

finished, will, of dey are to be sold, should be fed to the such sections where tender comb so as to not in the same danavoid having the sec ver them up so as to bee at a time to get them 10 or 12 rods

next year, and one super that is first andy and affect the Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

OUIET WEDDINGS



OME one in a contemporary has been OME one in a contemporary has been saying that honeymoons are going out of fashion! It is not the first time that a waisper of this kind has reached us. The idea seems in the air, and may fairly be discussed. For some time past a notion has prevailed that wedding fuss, including presents and all the rest of it is absolutely overdone. Many people, numbers of them in fact, who are contemplating marriage cry loudly:

numbers of them in fact, who are contemplating marriage cry loudly: "Oh, how lovely it would be to have a quiet wedding—just go to church our ordinary clothes, get married, and be done ith it." This is what they say, therefore we must include it is what they really mean. It is generally be bride's mother and her relatives who object to be course most strongly, and at the last moment the clde's courage fails her and she has to give in. Why should deribe Mary—or whatever the darling's ride's courage falls her and she has to give in.
"Why should darling Mary—or whatever the darling's
name is—be deprived of the glories as a bride?" Why
should "our" child be married in a hole-and-corner
way? demand relations and friends, who don't want
to be deprived of a show and thoroughly enjoy seeing
other people spend their money. So really considerable strength of mind is required to brush away these
supid ideas. If the bridegroom ventures to say too
nuch against it, he finds himself a most decidedly
unpopular person. He may naturally think that nuch against it, he finds himself a most decidedly unpopular person. He may naturally think that the two most interested in the ceremony should be the first consideration, but he will be a wise man if he keeps his opinions severely to himself. Largely on account of what it is feared Mrs. Grundy wise man if he keeps his opinions severely to himsest. Largely on account of what it is feared Mrs. Grundy may say, money is wasted, trouble is taken, though nobody is one whit the better for it and certainly the bride and bridegroom derive no pleasure from it. Convention, too, plays just as much a part as regards the honeymoon. What a number of people would enjoy going straight to their own pretty homes, instead of setting forth to some outlandish place immediately after all the excitement attending on a wedding ceremony. And alas! how few have the moral courage to do it. How much more comfortable—especially for the winter bride—to enjoy one's ain fireside? And put off the more important holiday till longer days and sunny weather, make honeymooning, or any other kind of mooning pleasant. Can it possibly be supposed that honeymooners never get bored with each other? Are they never to be seen looking out of windows of dreary foreign hotels, with nothing to do but count the rain drops, or sit in a stuffy room reading the advertisements in the newspaper. Does not George often long in his own heart for another man to talk to? And does not Maud sigh for feminine to talk to? And does not Mand sigh for feminine gossip, or some of the many enjoyable occupations so dear to women, doubtless waiting for her in her new home. Many of us will rejoice when quiet new home. Many of us will rejoice when quiet weddings become the fashion and honeymoons—at all events compulsory honeymoons, are doomed to disappear—to dash off with the girl of your choice in a motor car, and after a day or two whirl her into blissful home life. There is an up-to-date wedding, f you like, and to many it would indeed be an ideal one. So many girls find matrumony a little disappointing, and though many confess the fact they rarely see that they may the mselves be to blame. A boneymon and a marriage may both one ideally haprarely see that they may the mestives be to blame. A honeymoon and a marriage may both oe ideally happy, the wedded pair harmonious in tastes, temper and temperament; neverthelss, in ninety-nine cases out of a mindred the early stages of married life often present a "but", some stumbling block which forms the crumple in the romantic rose-leaf, and causes the bride to weep rivers of tears, and sends the young husband off to his daily toff with a set face and rebellion in his heart. When a girl is engaged she is always careful about looking her best, that her lover may admire her. She, alas! too often fails to do the same for her husband. This is a mistake; men like same for her husband. This is a mistake; men like

to always admire their wives, and they will do so all the more when they see that other people admire them too. The untidy, dowdy woman may have solid virtues, but one has to remember that fact as an exuses for her appearance, and the man who is mental-y apologizing for his wife's short-comings is in dan-ger of finding someone else more attractive than she s. Then there is a great mistake which many young is. Then there is a great mistake which many young wives make, and that is to drop their old friends and expect their husbands to do the same. The married lovers may for a time be too intensely happy in each other's society, but sooner or later, outside interests will be missed, and if happiness is to continue they must both mix with their fellows and take their share in the pleasures and the work of the world. Wider interests will not make either less fond of the other, and the woman who wants to keep her husband's love will not do so by expecting him to spend all the time he can spare from his business within the four walls of home. A wife should not merge her individuality in her husband's, and she should stick to her own opinions and ideas. It is fatal to argue, but a little tact prevents the necessity. The ideal marriage little tact prevents the necessity. The ideal marriage is one in which husband and wife care more for the other's happiness than their own, and they must not demand too much from each other. A woman often seems to imagine she has married a semi-angelic being, but it is with a shock she discovers (before very long as a rule) that her husband is every bit as human as herself, and generally a little more so! However it is a shock to be smiled over, as how

FASHION'S FANCIES

would an angel, or a semi-angel be satisfied with such an ordinary person as herself? No doubt hus-bands are horribly "trying" and "unreasonable" crea-tures, but then unfortunately, so are wives. There-

fore, if marriages are to be happy a good understanding and sympathy will result if a kindly spirit of

give and take" exists between husband and and perfection not expected on either side.

In this week's article I am going to deal with the subject of evening dresses, which for the moment seems of far greater importance than fashion. Parisian for out-door apparel. A lovely dress I have lately seen was composed of filmy white chiffon, pleated full from the waist and finished with a wide hem of white satin. Above that runs a scroll of lemon-yellow chiffon application embroidery which also forms long lines inset from waist to hem. The bodice has shoulder straps of chiffon, outlined on odice has shoulder straps of chiffon, outlined or either side with satin bands and embroidered with white slik in macaroni scroil. A similar band outlines the top of the bodice beautifully. A dinner gown is of chiffon, in the palest shade of

blue, the pleated skirt being hung on white satin.
Down the left side and right round the chiffon skirt
is a satin band headed by white sliken floral embroidery. In front are two twists of faded rose velvet ribbon and round the whole dress at intervals are bunches of large roses made of shaded silk. The bodice has bands of lace and chiffon outlined with satin over an under bodice of pale rose, satin roses are at the left side, and a large white tulle rosette in ront. Another charming dress is of pale blue pleated chiffon with a folded bodice. Over this is worr a loose full length empire dress of chiffon the color of a cobweb and as transparent, showing cloudy shades with every movement. It falls from a Zouave of the finest black lace which also forms inset bands, round the over dress and lengthwise. The whole is outlined with brown silken-leaf design embroidery and the sleeves are open from shoulder to elbow. The transparent vest and full undersleeves are of cream ce, the sleeves caught under the elbow with double lace, the sleeves caught under the elbow with double wists and falling acorns of brown silk. An evening ress is very lovely in ruby chiffon edged with a lick band of sequins. Bands of sequins also run om waist to hem. The bodice is loosely folded and has also bands of sequins, with lace folds of satin. Hosettes of pale heliotrope and blue satin appear in the left side of the bodice and again in the waist behind a necklace of large rubles in the same shade as the gown exactly is a perfect finish to the tollette. he gown exactly, is a perfect finish to the toilette the gown exactly, is a perfect finish to the tollette. A rretty afternoon house gown I must describe before closing this article, and which would be charming for indoor wear at Xmas time. It is composed of ivery white cloth closely fitting and falling in long lines. The bodice clings, but springs open with double revers in front and single ones at the back to show a blouse of ivery net. The blouse fits very closely, had scroll embroidery just at the back and full length crossover folds with parrow block velvet.

length crossover folds with narrow black velvet

ribbon drawn through. The net sleeves are full

from shoulder to elbow and are run with insertions and narrow frills of valenciennes lace. Fitting tightly from elbow to wrist they are outlined with lace and tied with net bands.

Ideas for Fancy Dress

The passion for dressing up has always exercised a strong fascination over children of all ages, and the opportunities the winter affords in the direction of fancy dress balls and parties are always eagerly looked forward to by old and young. Free scope can be given to individual taste in the matter of design or coloring, and we have the huge storehouse of the past to draw upon for early contract our fancy. or coloring, and we have the huge storehouse of the past to draw upon for any costume our fancy favors. Of course, for gorgeous colorings we most naturally turn to the far east, or to the remote middle ages, the magnificence of the Tudor period and the brilliancy of the Elizabethan age. What could be more charming than an Elizabethan costume? The underskirt being in yellow silk, while the bodice and looped up overskirt are of rich purple velvet, though if economy is a consideration velveteen may be substituted quite as effectively. The broad-trimmed hat is carried out in purple, with a narrow pipling of yellow silk cord round the edge, yellow silk ribbon and silver buckle. The ruff is of the ordinary white starched variety. For a young boy's fancy dress, the Chinese costume is wonderfully quaint and pleasing, consisting of a loose wide-sleeved coat of salmon-colored silk, with turned-back cuffs, over salmon-colored silk, with turned-back cuffs, over which is worn a sleeveless shirt of emerald green silk, the cap to match being ornamented with drag-ons. The tapering trousers are carried out in emerald green silk, white socks and green and white shoes completing a charming costume. From these vivid tints it is somewhat a relief to turn to more staid but none the less dainty dresses of the early part of the nineteenth century, the little boy in quaint top hat having on a simple frock of cream silk gathered under the arms into a waistband, the hem exhibit-ing a succession of dainty pintucks reproduced again on the roomy funnel-shaped pantaloons. Very sweet and girlish is a demure little maiden in the style of attire which our grandmothers effected. The quaint cape with its double frills of kilted silk and the ample silk skirt form admirable folis for the effective display of the lace sleeves and dainty lace petitocat peeping out below the edge of the skirt, and the simple silk skirt form. ple coal scuttle bonnet makes a fitting frame for a modest face. A "Butterfly" dress may be made of chiffon gauze in rainbow tints arranged over a foun-dation of soft white oriental satin, small butterflies daintily worked in silk embroideries or stencilled upon the gauze, appearing on the hem of the shirt and round the soft beading of the bodice. The bril-liant coloring of their wings forms a charming con-trast to the material without in any way detracting from the simplicity of the frock. For a boy the Greek costume is decidedly picturesque and affords a capital opportunity for an effective color scheme. The zouave is of green cloth braided in gold over a carlet tunic with loose silk sleeves. The kilted skirt should be preferably in dark green or blue. A sash in green silk completes the costume. The little Dutch maiden should wear a plain blue skirt and bodice with a scarlet crossover, and an apron and cap composed of fine white starched linen. The ollander boy should be clad in the conventional red coat and baggy trousers of Dutch blue and a black

HOW TO LOOK ONE'S BEST

How to look one's best at a Christmas party is sometimes a difficult problem, because at no time of the year is the season so trying for the skin and complexion as during the months of mid-winter. In the summer one has certainly to contend with such miner affections as sunburn, tan and freckles, but the summer air is balmy and genial and there are no sudden changes of temperature to be reckoned with such as one must experience in winter when passing from heated ballrooms and drawing rooms into the cold bleak one of a December or January night. Then when dancing in over-heated rooms the skin has a tendency to become flushed, and although a pretty pink blush is becoming to most people, the knowledge that one's face is gradually assuming a scarlet glow more suggestive of a lobster than a rose, is anything

The cold east winds of winter, too, play havoc with ensitive skins and unless the circulation is in excellent order, chilblains are apt to make their appearance upon the hands and feet and sometimes alas! upon the ears. The great point therefore, if one would look one's best at Christmastide, is to take special care that the circulation of the body is in good order. If the blood courses vigorously through the veins one can to a great degree, defy the elements, and there is then far less likelihood of the appearance of mottled skins, red noses, chapped faces or chilblained hands. Active exercise, is of course a sine qua non if you wish to encourage a healthy condition of the circulatory system, but ordinary walking exercise is seldom sufficient to overcome imperfect circulation. Physical exercises directed towards the exercise of the var groups of muscles in the body including the groups of muscles in the body including the leg muscles, arm, neck and shoulder muscles should be regularly practised morning and evening

Chapping of the skin which is such a usual accompaniment of winter weather, affects some people more than others; this is due to the fact that some skins are much thinner and therefore more susceptible to cold than others. In localities where the water is have frequently advocated the use of distilled water for washing the face, and it is by no means expensive, while it must be borne in mind distilled water is one of the finest natural cosmetics in the world, and if used constantly summer and winter, will go far towards keeping wrinkles at bay. Where there is any difficulty in procuring distilled water it is advisable especially in places where the water is hard to obtain an automatic domestic still, which if placed the kitchen stove, will produce about a quart of pure distilled water per hour. Such water is the purest and softest that can be obtained and is suitable for either toilet or drinking purposes. Almost all skins require the application of an emollient gream during the winter months, and if a good toilet cream food is used every night on retiring and distilled water is employed for facial ablutions, there will be little need to fear soreness or chapping of the skin There are so many excellent toilet creams now-a-days to choose from that there seems an unlimited choice of emolient preparations. In the morning after washing the face, a liquid emollient lotion may be used to advantage. The following recipe is an excellent one and has too, the advantage of being inexpensive. Banzoic acid, half a drachm, borax, one drachm, distilled water, one and a half drachms, white wax, half an ounce, spermaceti, half an ounce, pure glycerine three quarters of an ounce, essence of white rose sufficient to perfume. The borax and acid are dissolved in the glycerine and distilled water, and very gradually added to the previously melted and mixed wax spermaceti and oil, with constant stirring the perfume being added when almost cold.

fume being added when almost cold.

A useful hint for Christmas party-goers, when the skin is inclined to redness or coarseness of appearance is to use a good liquid powder. This hides many imperfections and if of a good quality improves the con-dition as well as beautifies the skin. A little artificial color for those who have pale cheeks is quite permis-sible for evening dress. A point of importance, how-ever, is to be careful this is perfectly pure and innoc-Another important point is that it should be ap uous. Another important point is that it should be applied artistically and judiciously. When lavishly applied rouge is easily detected, and instead of adding to one's charms, detracts considerably from them. If the eyebrows are scanty or not clearly defined, this defect is easily remedied by the use of an eyebrow pencil, and lastly, the lips may be lightly touched with a little ruby lip salve.

NOVELTIES FOR WORKERS

In these "emancipated" days one might not unnaturally suppose that the gentle art of working with the needle must give way to more strenuous pursuits. But notwithstanding the average life of the woman of the present day and how full it is, she yet finds time to exercise her skilled fingers to such advant-

age that both pretty and useful items are turned out with surprising celerity. Indeed, though "advanced" her progress has been no more rapid than the art of needlework, for such a variety of first-rate materials in such beautiful celorings are available today that their manipulation proves as soothing to the varied artistic eye as to the nerves. For example, the prevailing silk motor scarf, which looks so sweet and neat if nicely made from good materials, is selected by numberless women who excel at crochet, and knitters seem never to tire of making the narow silk ties for men. Such handy and satisfactory items of work. Then, upon hand-knitted and crochet waist-coats alone a whole article could be written. They may be said to have taken the imagination of the home needlewoman by storm. Knitting and crochet, however, by no means sum up the subject of "fancy waistcoats, for therein lies also the opportunity of the embroiderers. The most ambitious waistcoats are evolved from silk huckaback, embroidered with "Emperor" waistcoat silk, but charming and successful examples result from far less expensive materials. For golf, shooting, and so on, hand-knitted stockings are ideal, and gifts which menkind hall with joy. Charming presents can also be made of silk purses and bags, both hand-knitted and also made in crochet. Motor vests, Jerseys, golf coats and hand-knitted gloves, bedroom silppers and motor caps; the chet. Motor vests, jerseys, golf coats and hand-knitted gloves, bedroom slippers and motor caps; the hand-crochet rugs and coverlets, and cosy garments for infants, are all fairly easy to make, and will come in as useful presents and also make the long evenings pass both pleasantly and profitably.

"THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN"

(Lady Dorothy Nevill) The rights of women, what are they
The right to labor, love and pray;
The right to weep with those that weep.
The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear,

The right to quell the rising fear; The right to smooth the brow of care, To whisper comfort in despair.

The right to watch the parting breath,
To sooth and cheer the bed of death;
The right, when earthly hopes all fail, To point to that within the veil.

The right the wanderer to reclaim And win the lost from paths of shame; The right to comfort and to bless The widow and the fatheriess.

The right the little ones to guide In simple faith, to Him who died With earnest love and gentle praise, To bless and cheer their youthful days. The right the intellect to train

And guide the soul to noble aim; Teach it to rise above earth's toys And wing its flight to heavenly joys.

The right to live for those we love,

The right to die that love to prove;
The right to brighten earthly homes With pleasant smiles and gentle tones Are these thy rights? Then use them well;

Are these thy rights? Then murmur not That woman's mission is thy lot; Improve thy talents God has given; Life's duties done—thy rest is heaven.

The holy influence, none can tell If these are thine, why ask for more?

THROUGH THE TELEPHONE

'Are you there?" Who are you, please?" "Watt." 'What's your name, please?"
"Watt's my name." "Yes; what's your name?" "I say my name is Watt."
"Oh! well I'm coming to see you."
"All right, Are you Jones?"
"No; I'm Knott." "Who are you then, please?"
"Tm Knott."
"Will you tell me your name, please?"
"Will Knott." "Why won't you?" "I say my name is William Knott." "Then you will be in if I come round, Watt?" "Certainly Knott. Then they were cut off by the exchange and Knott

wants to know if Watt will be in or not.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS AND RECIPES

A Dainty Menu for a Christmas Dinner Clear Oxtail Soup.

Supremes of Sweetbread.

Roast Turkey.

Judy Chocolate Souffle.

Plum Pudding.

Sole a la Normande
Supremes of Sweetbread.

Mushroom. Canapes.

Sole a la Normande.—Trim the fillets from a pair of soles, brush them over with warm butter, season them with salt and pepper; then fold them over and arrange them in a saute pan which has been liberally buttered; pour a quarter of a pint of white wine over the fish, cover it with buttered paper, and let it cook in a well-heated oven for quarter of an hour. Have at hand some fish broth, which has been previously prepared and wicely. broth, which has been previously prepared and nicely flavored with vegetables, herbs and spices. Cook an ounce of butter and flour together for a few min-utes without letting the latter acquire any color; then pour in by degrees half a pint of the broth, add the liquor in which the fillets were cooked (keeping them not while the sauce is made), and stir the broth until it has boiled and thickened; then add half a pint (less two tablespoonfuls) of cream, and when the sauce is on the point of boiling, stir in the volks of two eggs, which have been beaten up with the two tablespoonfuls of cream which were reserved Ascertain that there is sufficient seasoning and add Ascertain that there is sufficient seasoning; and add a dessertspoonful of finely-chopped parsley; take care the sauce does not reboil after the eggs have been added to it. Brush the fillets over with sufficient of the sauce to mask them, and arrange them down the middle of a hot dish; then on each fillet place a white circle of chopped truffle, and in the middle two button mushrooms, a prawn and a blanched oyster (the garnish, excepting the truffle, must be made hot in a little of the fish broth), and pour the remainder of the sauce round the dish.

Supremes of Sweetbread.—Soak and blanch as many sweetbreads as are required for a dish, in the usual way, then put them into a buttered stewpan with sliced "soup" vegetables (prepared as for a braise), a small blade of mace and same salt and pepper; place the pan on the stove for five minutes, then pour in just enough veal stock to cover the sweetbreads; put a buttered paper over the top before putting on the lid of the pan, and let the contents cook in a moderately hot oven for half an hour; at the end of that time remove the sweetbreads and press them between two flat dishes with a weight on the top until they are quife cold then hour; at the end of that time remove the sweet-breads and press them between two flat dishes with a weight on the top until they are quite cold, then wipe them, and after cutting them into moderately thick slices, stamp out with a sharp round cutter of medium size as many rounds as are needed, and put aside until they are wanted. Pass the trimmings from the sweetbreads and sufficient of the white meat from a cooked chicken to make up eight ounces (these quantities are sufficient for eight or ten rounds) twice through a fine mincer, and then pound in a mortar with two ounces of panada, a large tablespoonful of nicely-flavored thick white sauce, a dessertspoonful of micely-flavored thick white sauce, a dessertspoonful of micely-flavored the sauce, a dessertspoonful of minced ham, a de

Iced Chocolate Souffie.—Blanch four ounces of sweet almonds, chop them and put them in a saucepan containing four ounces of melted loaf sugar, which has turned a golden color. As soon as the almonds are evenly browned turn them from the saucepan onto a dish which has been lightly rubbed over with butter; spread them out and leave them until they are cold, when they must be pounded in a mortar until they are reduced to a fine powder. Make a plnt of chocolate, strain it and pour it gradually into a basin containing the yolks of ten eggs which have been beaten with an ounce of powdered sugar, peur the mixture into a stewpan and stir patiently over a low fire until it thickens sufficiently to coat the spoon. Place it in a clean basin, which should over a low fire until it thickens sufficiently to coat the spoon. Place it in a clean basin, which should be surrounded by broken ice, and whisk it until it is cold. Add the prepared almonds, reserving a small quantity for the top of the souffie; then whisk in half an ounce of French sheet gelatine (pre-viously dissolved in a small quantity of hot cream), half a point of sweetened whinned gream, two tablehalf a pint of sweetened whipped cream, two table nail a pint of sweetened whipped cream, two table-spoonfuls of coarsely-chopped glace pineapple, and, lastly, the whites of five eggs, whisked to a very stiff froth. The a band of stiff buttered paper round a souffie mould (of suitable size) so it stands about two and a half inches above the edge, and pour in the mixture, taking care to make the surface smooth, and place it in an icebox for several hours, so that it may be just slightly frozen when served. Remove the band of paper before sending it to the table, and scatter the reserved powdered almonds over the surface of the souffle.

Mushroom Canapes.—Pound four ounces of cooked smoked haddock in a mortar with two ounces of butter until it is reduced to a paste, then add a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, a tablespoonful of thick cream, and season with pepper, a dust of curry powder and a few drops of lemon juice; color the paste with a small quantity of carmine, and rub it through a fine wire sleve. Have ready some round croutons of lightly fried bread and as many mushrooms as there are croutons, trimmed to the same size as the latter; cook the mushrooms gently in butter and spread the croutons rather thickly with the fish paste. When the mushrooms are done, place one on each of the croutons and cover it with some of the stiffly-whisked white of an egg, which has been seasoned with salt and pepper and delicately flavored soned with salt and pepper and delicately flavored with Parmesan cheese. Put the canapes into a fairly quick oven until the egg is a pale fawn color, and serve with as little delay as possible.

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING PROBLEM

The problem of the Christmas pudding is apt to be a very vexing one where the housewife has only small means at her command, because a Christmas pudding is precisely one of those things over which it is ill to economize. True, it is possible to make an excellent pudding of the plainer sort, and no doubt the plainer sort is infinitely better for the digestion, but to have the delicacy worthy of the name, neither ingredients, time, or labor should be stinted in its preparation. However, since very few of us have the purse of Fortunatis, I apend some recipes calculated to suit all sorts and conditions of housekeeping allowances. First, though, just a word as to the fruit itself. That you only contemplate making a pudding of the plainer sort should be no excuse for the purchasing of cheap fruit. For one thing, paradoxical, as the structure of the grant of the fruit is never really cheap. In the first place, it will not be too clean, in the second place it will of a certainty be dry, and to achieve the perfect pudding with dry fruit is not possible. Good sound fruit of a medium quality should always be bought and one pound of it will go twice as far as two of the commoner variety. o of the commoner variety.

Now as to the preparation of the fruit itself. This

should always be attended to so that it is dried at least a couple of days before you commence the pud-dings. Currants and sultanas should be well washed then drained on a clean hair sieve and very thoroughly dried, stalked, and "picked over" as the cooks say. Raisins should be carefully stoned. Next the candled peel should be finely chopped by hand—on no account attempt to put it through the mincer. Then the bread-crumbs must be prepared, and finally the suet, which, when possible should be bought ready chopped. Just one word too, as to the eggs for the pudding. Just one word too, as to the eggs for the pudding. Though these need not be new laid, or even what are technically known as best fresh, they should be of good sound quality like the fruit, as so-called cooking eggs are not to be trusted. Fire tyro at pudding making should also note that the bread crumbs used must be from a two day's old loaf. If new bread is used the pudding will be heavy. Needless to say the basins should be got ready and well greased before the tiquid is added. The pudding cloths should be of bleached calico, and must be well washed before being used if they are new. When about to use, wring out very tightly in hot water and flour well. If it is desired to steam the puddings the second time (many people prefer doing this), the time requisite will be as long again as that required for boiling. The water for the again as that required for boiling. The water for the puddings must be absolutely boiling, not merely hot before they are put in and it must be kept at the boil the whole time. To make an ordinary plum pudding take one pound of well washed raisins, one pound of take one pound of well washed raisins, one pound of washed and dried currants, one pound of finely chopped suet, half a pound of fine bread crumbs, three quarters of a pound of self raising flour, half a pound of chopped candied peel, half an ounce of mixed spice, four eggs, a teacupful of milk and a sherry glassful of bready. Mix very thoroughly. Fill the basins with the mixture, the down and boil for seven hours the first time and three hours the second.

hours the first time and three hours the second.

For a plain plum pudding, take three ounces of finely chopped suct, four ounces of well washed and dried sultanas, two ounces of chopped candled peel, two ounces of currants, four of moist sugar, a grate of nutmeg, a good plinch of pounded ginger, two large well-beaten fresh eggs and one tablespoonful of milk Mix thoroughly. Leave for two hours. Stir well again. Fill into thickly buttered mould, the down tightly, and boil for three hours. The ingredients for a good plum pudding are three quarters of a pound of currants, three quarters of a pound of raisins, six ounces of candled peel, one pound of suct, four ounces (when peeled, cored and chopped) of apples, six ounces of fine bread grumbs, one pound of flour, half (when peeled, cored and chopped) of appres, six ounces of fine bread crumbs, one pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, five eggs, half a pint of milk, a wine glassful of either rum or brandy, a small teaspoonful of salt, and half an ounce of allspice. Mix and bell for five hours. Serve with brandy or sherry

For a very rich plum pudding, take six pounds of currants, three pounds of sultanas, three pounds of raisins (weigh three pounds after stoning), three raisins (weigh three pounds after stoning), three pounds of candied peel, from feur to six pounds of Demerara, sugar, according to whether a very sweet pudding or the reverse is desired, four pounds of bread crumbs, two pounds of flour, four pounds of beef suet, one small sized tin of alispice, one pound of blanched and minced sweet almonds, three dozen eggs, one pint of very strong tea (first carefully strained through muslin) one bottle of cooking eggs, one pint of very strong tea (first carefully strained through muslin), one bottle of cooking brandy, three pounds of apples, and a little salt. Mix requires plenty of elbow work. Now add more milk

to make your pudding to the requisite consistency. Fill the pudding basins quite full. The down in the usual way. Boil straight off for eight hours the first time, and six hours the second time. Serve with

THE POWER TO WISH

A half-forgotten but genial American humorist, J. G. Saxe, once wrote an amusing set of verses on "wishing," which began:

"Of all amusements for the mind From logic down to fishing,
There isn't one that you will find, So very cheap as wishing."

"Tell me your wishes and I will tell you what man-ner of woman you are," we might cry, but there are few indeed of us who could be trusted with absolute candor. Too many of us will be afraid to appear fool-ish. Certainly castle building, wishing, day dreaming, candor. Too many of us will be afraid to appear foolish. Certainly castle building, wishing, day dreaming, or whatever you like to call it, has at any rate, cheapness to recommend it unless we indulge in it when we ought to be more profitably employed. But is wishing a waste of time? Should we indulge in it? demands the practical person? Decidedly, yes! for rightly directed it is part of the "divine discontent" that leads to the betterment of things as they are, and looking forward with a honeful wish for still better looking forward with a hopeful wish for still better times in the future. We must, of course, discriminate between the selfish and the unselfish wish, and be-tween the wishing which leads to nothing, which has no part in our life, and that which ends in willing The object of our wishes should be, the things which seem to us really important. The heroines of fairy tales who were suddenly placed in a position to have their wishes gratified, seem for the most part to have expressed them on impulse. There are too numerous examples of grateful monarchs allowing their subjects to choose their own reward for some meritorious action in many of which some special privilege of service has been demanded with a fine scorn of material advantage. The power of wishing is a strong link be-tween the actual and the ideal, it may be a power for good in us if we take care to wish only what we should will, had we the power, and so to labor that

TOPICS OF THE HOUR

Several papers in Berlin state that they learn from London that the Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted the Emperor's invitation to visit Ger-

The ex-Empress of France has been entertaining at her beautiful house at Farnborough the young King and Queen of Spain, whose marriage was to some extent the result of the interest she took in their acquaintanceship. Queen Victoria of Spain is her god-daughter and one of her favorites.

Queen Maud of Norway, the youngest daughter of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who is at present staying at Appleton House, Sandringham, celebrated her thirty-eighth birthday there last week.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Order of Merit: Miss Florence Nightingale. Miss Nightingale, who celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday in May last, was the founder and organizer of the nursing service at Scutari during the Crimean war. The badge of the order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having "For Merit" in gold letters with-in a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. reverse of the badge shows the King's royal and perial cipher in gold.

It is interesting to notice that the Nobel priz Great Britain for literature has been won by Rudyard Kipling, and the Nobel prize for chemworth £7,800, has been won by Sir William Cro

ADMIRAL McCLINTOCK

Sir Leopold McClintock, whose death is announced was born as far back as 1819, says the London Leader Yet, until quite recently, his small alert figure was a familiar one at Orchard Whar, Blackwall. All the Trinity men know him so well (for he was an Elder Brother) that they were rather apt to forget that their little chief had a great reputation as an Arctic explorer. "Oh, yes," said one of them to the present writer, "I did once hear that he found Franklin;" and hen casually dropped a subject in which he was not in the least interested.

But to many of us McClintock is a name which goes with that of Sabine, Richardson, Back, Beechey, Dease, Simpson, Rae, Ross and Parry—you will know them all, and many more besides-nay, it is estab lished, that these indefatigable men performed won-ders in definitely filling in coast lines on the charts, where had been only vague and indeterminate dots They made remarkable arrays of meteorological statistics, they filled numberless, tubes with deep-sea coze; sedulously went on with magnetic observations, in the face of dire difficulties, and so widened the

science of navigation. All sorts of learned societies were enriched with their collections of data.

Those results may have been the fine gold for which they searched; but frankly, to most of us unlearned ones, it is dross. We are really glad that the had such sound apologies for their voyages—with those apologies, and they stand excused before all practical people. Without such excellent apologies for their journeys, and no doubt there would have Well, the learned societies have got the data en-

tombed; and we have got an imperishable picture of the little community of the intrepid, with, one might say, their colors nailed to the mast stump, no more than old boot-leather and a half biscuit between them and the end of everything, flinging the bodies for which they have no further use to the clamoring bru-tallties, and so, in that assault on a breach into the unknown, becoming unreturning travellers to a yet farther and darker bourne. The deathless human! I love romance. I could never read Scott. But I found all the glamor and the rose-pink I wanted, as a boy, in fat, dun-colored volumes of Arctic travels at the City library. My paladin, crusader, and knight was an unpicturesque figure in skins and furs, who would tackle, single-handed, whole battalions of miles, with a lump of permican in his pocket; his only banners those of the aurora in the night sky, the only audience for his acts the silent hummocks. I would be his sole companion daily (during my dinner hour)
I would leave him dying in King William's Land and
go back to Leadenhall street at 1 o'clock.

McClintock's "Voyage of the Fox." Sir Leopold, I suppose, was the last survivor of the many who went to look for Franklin.

Between 1845 and '55 there were very many expeditions to learn what had become of Sir John, his men and the Erebus and Terror. (Why that expedition came to such a dreadful end is obvious to all who have seen the relics at Greenwich. It does not appear to have been imagined that the Polar regions were really very cold and inhashitable.

And chief of my magic-makers was Sir Leopold

were really very cold and inhospitable.)

In 1850 McClintock was an officer on the Assistance during a search, and Capt. Ommanney went tance during a search, and Capt. Ommanney went ashore to examine a cairn that had been noticed on Beechey Island. It was then that the first traces of

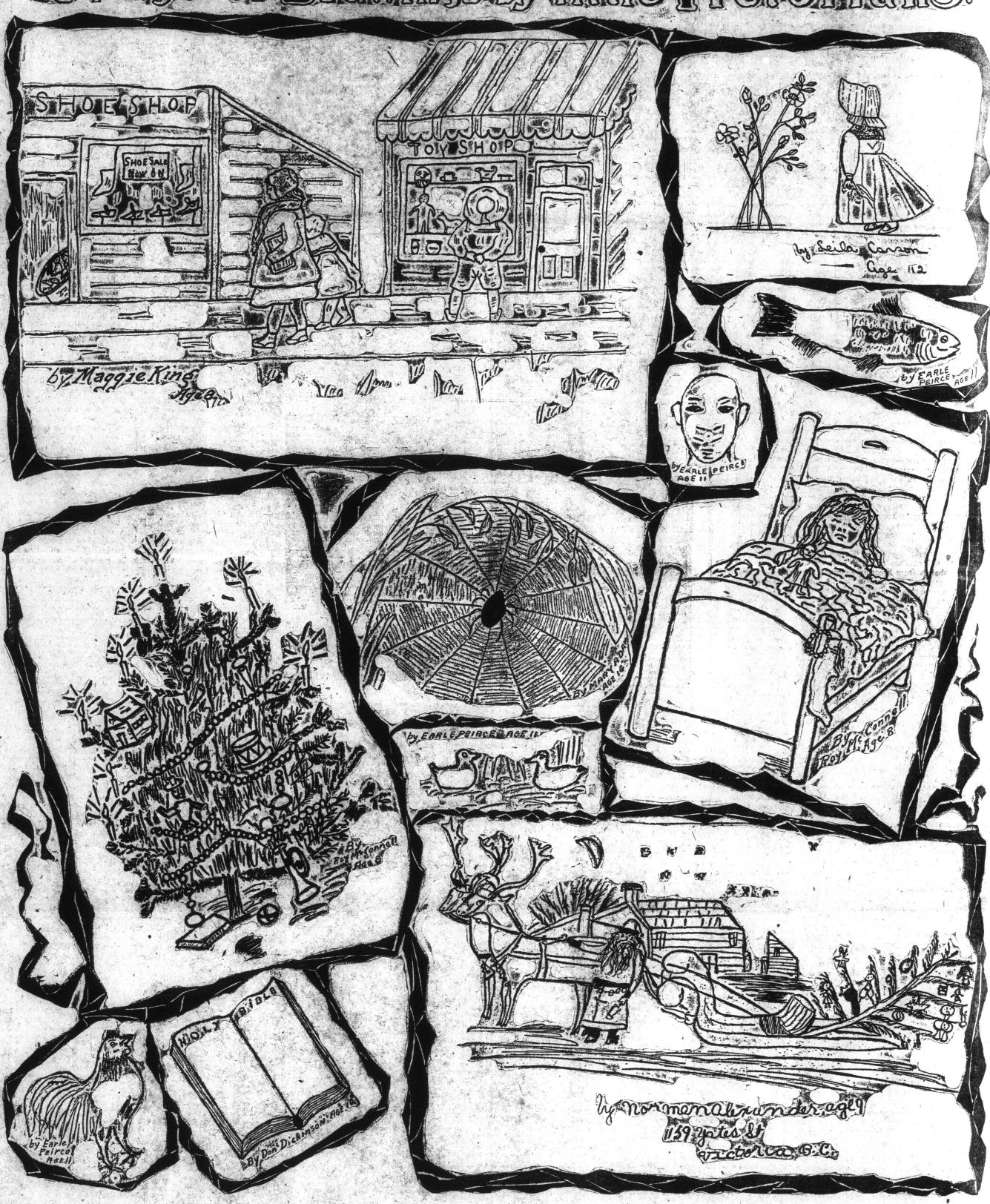
the lost expedition were found.

When, in April, 1857, the government decided to abandon the search, Lady Franklin purchased the small three-masted yacht Fox, of 177 tons, and Mc-Clintock was chosen as commander. The Fox had a crew of 25 (17 of them experienced Arctic men), and

she sailed that July:

The ice prevented the Fox from making Barrow Strait that year. She became ice-bound in Baffin's Bay, narrowly escaping disaster herself on several occasions. Sir Leopold's journal on their experiences, written as a duty, and a mere record of the day's work to submit to those at home who had emplo is live English, every word of it. Talk of is live English, every word of it. Talk of style and art! It is surprising how near even a plain man can get to making literature when he has something to

A: page: Drawings: by: livile: Victorians



Vancouver I the great inl two lands, is of the term, the fisherma but these me tion and are pletely as is these men nothers than manner of the traveller roundings, proximity of of the world beauty, will residents of well acquair Georgia betwand of late mouth of Ca that place. Sung of the of water, w gradually be coast beyon this island, the mainland and Vancou nothing. He hospitable redian tribes for cuthroat and rain, ar pression gives about this computed rived weeks' rest mountain classification of the confuer of the confue

Leaving to death of his system his nerves business ten Texada Isla long promis competent h naturalist friend from health, as d Poor Ponce seeker will its rills alre In the s foodstuffs, tackle, a go

impediment wilds. A tender pun carefully ha ist, chosen is loaded at is found in the craft.

The firs Anda will lake of the across. Arcient neces the launch,

stay of three time the versions with canvastay of three time the versions wide rainbow and about three seawater, a On the tract of courd don Pasha est timber most of whyears, but attempts habut with in

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initially. We the venture Upon the looking me who had expressionsly, ly stowed, the coast the line the low forests preveaks of the into the bluada and Havelers from but a soft, hot heaven.

Passing the mainlan basin forme and the ma Toba inlets bold rocky donda on it

Island's North End

Walter B. Anderson recently made public some very interesting views respecting Vancouver Island and adjacent territory. He

"Terra incognita, by which I mean the northeastern portion of Vancouver Island, the adjacent mainland and the great inland islet-dotted sea between these two lands, is not "unknown" in the strict sense of the term, for the trader, the lumberman, and the fisherman have for many years exploited it, but these men, who periodically leave civilization and are for months lost sight of, as completely as is a pebble dropped into a poolthese men rarely give their experiences to others than of their own callings, after the manner of their kind, hence the tourist hunter, the traveller seeking for new and strange surroundings, pass by, utterly unaware of the proximity of one of the most delightful parts of the world, speaking in the sense of natural beauty, wildness, and healthfulness. Many residents of Victoria, and chance visitors, are well acquainted with that part of the Gulf of Georgia between Ten Mile Point and Nanaimo, and of late years the salmon fishing off the mouth of Campbell river has attracted many to that place. Many and loud are the praises sung of the beauties of this truly lovely stretch of water, with its numerous pretty islands, gradually being occupied by settlers, but of the coast beyond and north of Campbell river on this island, and of Lund, across the gulf on the mainland, the average resident of Victoria and Vancouver, and the casual visitor, know nothing. He probably pictures it as a wild, inhospitable region, tenanted by treacherous Indian tribes and white outlaws, a rendezvous for cuthroats and smugglers, a land of snow, and rain, and fogs. Such at least is the impression given me by some who have inquired about this country, and who have been much surprised upon being assured to the contrary. To the jaded city resident, looking for a few weeks' rest in a beautiful quiet retreat, to the mountain climber seeking for new worlds to conquer, to the sportsman in search of unfrequented rivers where he may fish the trout undisturbed, of remote swamps where the elk still swarm, of mountain gorges where the grizzly may be found, this "unknown land" is a paradise.

Leaving Victoria, the business man, tired from some rundeath of the ceaseless grind of commerce, s system shaken from breathing impure air, has his nerves unstrung by months of anxious the shining debusiness tension, takes boat for Van Anda, on ceit. Texada Island. He has determined to take a long promised holiday, has left his affairs in competent hands, and with two companions, a they voyage naturalist from Ottawa, and a sportsman friend from England, is seeking the spring of health, as did DeLeon the fountain of youth. Poor Ponce failed in his quest, but our jaded seeker will find the spring. Nay! has found

In the steamer's hold is an assortment of foodstuffs, clothing, guns, cameras, fishing and soon enter tackle, a good tent, and all the other necessary impedimenta for a comfortable camp in the wilds. A good power launch, with a small highway for the tender punt, form part of the outfit, and so northern coastcarefully has the wary old camper, the naturalist, chosen the supplies, that when the launch is loaded at Van Anda wharf, every necessary is found in place, and no unnecessaries cumber

The first objective point after leaving Van Anda will be Powell river, the outlet to the lake of the same name, on the mainland, just across. Arriving there, camp is made, sufficient necessaries taken ashore, the rest left in the launch, which is securely moored, and left with canvas covering properly adjusted. A stay of three days is made here, during which time the voyagers explore the lake-a lovely sheet of water fifty miles long and about two miles wide, whose waters teem with trout, rainbow and cutthroat. The river is short, about three-quarters of a mile from outlet to seawater, a series of beautiful falls.

On the shores of the lake, and in a large tract of country lying between it and the Gordon Pasha chain of lakes, are some of the finest timber claims in British Columbia today, most of which have been held in reserve for years, but which will soon be logged. Several attempts have been made to log on Powell lake. but with indifferent success, owing largely to a mistaken policy of spending too little money initially. When proper preparations are made, the venture will prove easy and profitable.

Upon the fourth day three very different looking men from the world-worn travelers who had embarked for Van Anda some days previously, struck camp, and with cargo snugstowed, headed the launch north. Along he coast they are now skirting, fine beaches ine the low-lying shores at intervals. Dense forests prevail, and further back, the gigantic peaks of the Coast Range thrust snowy fingers nto the blue of the sky. To the left lies Texada and Harwood islands, protecting the traelers from the westerly wind, which here is but a soft, health-giving breeze, the true breath

of heaven. Passing through the narrow gap dividing the mainland and Savory Island, they enter the basin formed by Hernando and Cortez islands and the main crossing thus Malaspina and Toba inlets are passed. Raza island thrusts its bold rocky dome into view, with giant Redonda on its flank. Stops are made at various

points en route, sometimes for a day or more, sometimes merely anchoring for the night in some sheltered nook. Toba and Bute are visited, the hunter securing several mountain goats, grizzlies, and black bear on the majestic mountains rising from these great canals. Deer were at all times available, it being sufficient to merely keep a sharp lookout in early mofning or towards evening on the rocky shores skirted on their way. Many of these animals can be seen, especially on the islands, and a rifle shot and true aim only were required to bring the quarry tumbling to the water's edge.

In due time the Euclaton rapids are entered. These are, at certain stages of the tide, dangerous, but quite safe at slack. The travelers are now in a stretch of water which is perhaps destined to play an important part in Vancouver Island's history, for here a bridge must be built as part of the system connecting us with the mainland, if ever the Bute Inlet-Seymour Narrows scheme becomes a fact. As, however, the C. P. R., according to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's recent utterances, are not at present considering this work, it is fairly safe to assume that it will not materialize in the near future, though in these days of swift and sudden changes there is always a likelihood of some other railway undertaking and pushing through the work.

While in the rapids the "lead fish" and hand-line were brought into action, with the result that a couple of the black ling were soon aboard. These fish, and the red cod (Sebasrapids and deep waters close to bold cliffs. The operation

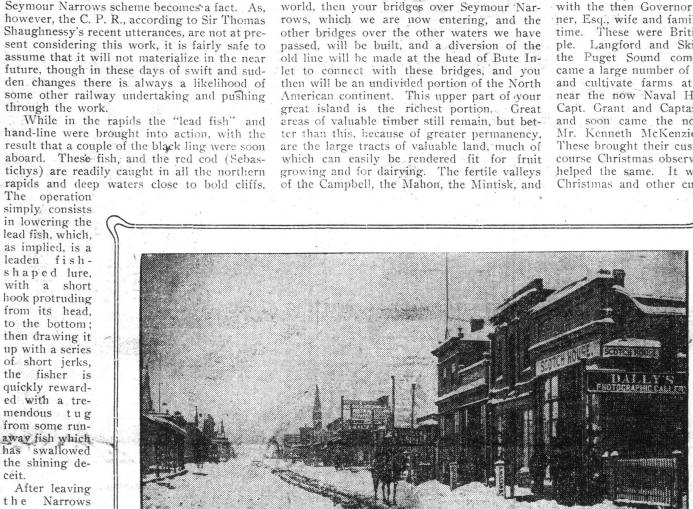
simply consists in lowering the lead fish, which, as implied, is a leaden fishshaped lure, with a short hook protruding to the bottom; then drawing it up with a series of short jerks, the fisher is quickly rewarded with a tremendous tug

After leaving the Narrows inland sea, past Upper Valdez and Thurlow islands, slip through Green Point rapids, Tohnstone's Straits, the

ing ships. A few miles farther north, and head, they make a permanent camp, and from whence, for a month, make excursions to various places as the spirit moves them. Their little cove is sheltered and out of the see the pure, clear sea like a mirror, reflecting each crag and tree distinctly and the sun, sporting through latticed boughts, picturing nymphs and fairies in the opalescent spray of the waterfall behind. They drink in deep draughts of sweet, pine-perfumed air, and thank God they are alive in this beautiful spot of a beautiful world. All is quiet and peace, rest and content. Before them lies an inland sea, perfectly sheltered, studded with hundreds of islands of every size and shape, among which one may drift for hours, or days, or weeks, according to one's pleasure. Every point rounded reveals new and greater beauties, every reef and shoal passed over is a garden of sea-weed, anemones, shells and polypi, among which swim myriads of fish. Though now in soft September, many beautiful wild flowers and ferns still adorn the damp crevices and shady spots, for these islets, in the early summer, are each a blaze of lovely

Wild bees drone in happy harmony, gay butterflies and beetles tempt the naturalist to acts of murder, our hunter has kept the larder stocked with venison and birds, our city man has ransacked the streams for trout, the sea for shell and other fish, the clear, warm seawater has given him new life with each morning's plunge; he is brown as an Indian, and strong as a horse, and so at last, camp is broken and preparations made for the home voyage. They have explored their sea of islands as far north as Alert Bay. The mighty islets have been visited, and many mountains climbed. Vancouver Island has been penetrated by the hunter, who, with two Indians from a neighboring village, brought out a giant elk, so now, in duty bound, yet, oh! so loth, they say farewell and steer again to the south, and passing Port Neville, they have on one hand the shore of Vancouver Island, and on the ers have cut express rates 21 per cent.

other that of the mainland, but three miles apart, the only point at which these two lands nearly meet, and passing here, the naturalist, who has traveled much, makes mention of the almost certain fact of a railway in the not far distant future, crossing the Chilcoten plains, passing by the head of Bute Intet, and making for the coast at this point in an almost straight line, at which point a powerful steam ferry boat will swallow up engine, cars, and all, and in a few minutes place her valuable freight on the rails across the narrow strait on our island, from whence a quick run to Victoria gains hours to the westbound traveller. And further, he told them of the sudden rise of one of the richest islands in the world-Vancouver, only awaiting a railway to develop her immense resources inland, and minerals, and timber, and fisheries, which are now in her northeastern and richest portion, practically untouched and lying hidden; and conclusion he said: "Victoria's whole aim should be concentrated towards the attainment of this end, for her ultimate success as a large city is on this largely dependent, and the railway which first takes advantage of and pushes a road to Vancouver Island's shore by the route I have spoken of, will hold the key to Pacific commerce, and when in after years that commerce is a certain factor, and when your island has given her treasures to the



View Showing Fort Street in January, 1867.

other rivers, besides many large intervening they turn in towards Knight's Inlet, where, in tracts, simply lie dormant for want of railway a beautiful cove, with a lovely stream at its communication. In addition, the immense basin lying between the mountain chain near the West Coast, and the east side of the island, is practically one huge coal bed, and many valuable mines will be discovered and operated in line of travel. They awake each morning to the future, not to mention the known deposits of metals in that same chain of mountains."

CRIMINALS AND CRIME

In the Nineteenth Century Sir Alfred Wills states that he has long viewed with regret, not unmixed with alarm, the enormous multiplication of petty oftences. He does not for one moment depreciate the work that has been done in the way of sanitary and other social legislation, all of which must be enforced by penalties, but he thinks there are a good many cases of over-legislation, both general and municipal. Dealing with the indeterminate sentence, which in the case of persons between fifteen and thirty-five years of age, has been tried in certain parts of the United States with success, he contends:

"America is the land of big experiments and big undertakings. Whether their subject be a Panama Canal, Tammany, trusts, or 'grafting,' those who embark on them seem to be deterred neither by novelty, expense, nor difficulty. We are less enterprising. It would difficult in England to induce the legislature to vest in a board of five persons, taken from the ordinary walks of life, the power of releasing a burglar, a bank forger, or a highway robber after twelve months detention, if satisfied that he had become in that space of time so thoroughly reformed a character that he might safely be returned to the walks of civil life, still less to provide that on such a board English political parties should be represented, and that the personnel and the proportionate representation of parties should subject to change upon the defeat of a Ministry or the result of a general election. Yet in Ohio, which claims to be exceptionally successful, such is actually the law."

The Missouri board of railway commission-

Hudson Bay Days

OU ask me to give some information as to the observance of Christmas Day in the early days of the Colony, say 55 years ago. I may say at once that there were no set forms of celebration in those days, save

that the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Staines, held divine service in the mess-room, a hall that served for baptisms, deaths and marriages, also balls and other recreation. At the same time Rev. Father Lamfpet, a missionary Catholic priest, assembled his flock in a shanty, built chiefly by himself and plastered with clay, which had wide cracks in it. This edifice stood on Courtney street, between Douglas and Government. Of course Christmas Day was a holiday.

In the early days changes came quickly. In 1852 Captain Langford, wife and family ar-They were in some way connected with the then Governor Blanchard. T. Skinner, Esq., wife and family arrived at the same time. These were British and cultured people. Langford and Skinner were agents of Puget Sound company, so with them came a large number of Britishers, to open up and cultivate farms at Colwood, the latter near the now Naval Hospital at Esquimalt. Capt. Grant and Captain Cooper were here, and soon came the noble, steadfast Leard, Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, wife and family. These brought their customs with them, so of course Christmas observances, and both ships helped the same. It will thus be seen that Christmas and other customs came with the im migrants.

> planting of that seed, the pres-Christmas observances have grown. In Scotland and America. the day is much more observed than formerly: all did as they pleased; shooting, hunting, fishing and visiting being the chief recreations, and getting as good a dinner as possible, perhaps practise at the Beacon, a barrel riddled with bullets, and standing on a long pole. This beacon was a mark for ships. Another stood to the north. Captain Sangsambulate here, a telescope in wage, and asserts:-

and from the

hand, watching for the annual Hudson Bay company's ship,

the signal being two guns. No waits at night, no chimes, no bells, no Christmas carols, no pianos, in fact no musical instruments of any kind, save the bell of the Fort. On one occasion a dance and supper were determined on, but where was the band? Nothing but Mr. Tod and his fiddle existed. Mr. Tod, a good soul, peace be with him, ever ready to assist, assisted. Mr. Tod had a peculiarity; when playing he would cast off a shoe, and kept time by stamping the resounding floor with his stockinged foot. However, an employee came forth, "I can help you, sirs, give me a sheet of tin." He got it, and in a short time came back with a tin whistle, on which he played admirably. This was the band, and every one enjoyed the dance and everything else. This band, too, was the orchestra at a night of private theatricals, in which J. D. Pemberton and Joseph McKay were the star actors, whilst the others handed round "port, ale-cider, ginger beer, oranges, lemons, and nuts-that is to say they would if they had had them.

There were no public houses nor public amusements at this time, turkeys unknown and beef scarce. In fact a rudimentary Christmas festival of a holiday, not holy-day, type.

It may be here remarked that sixty years ago, Christmas day was but little observed in Scotland, and the same may be said of America. In England, however, where it was and is a statute holiday, Christmas was universally celebrated. Essentially it was a children's day and one of family reunions, and in those days when traveling was expensive and tedious, this meant more than it does today. The visitors received a joyous welcome, not a sort of empty every-day one. Plum pudding, roast beef, and mince-pies and nuts were the order of the day, for beverage various kinds of drinks. Holly and mistletoe and evergreens obtained in nearly every house, in fact it was a joyous day from morn till night. Games of various kinds were played. Toys for children, rudimentary, toys and picture books, cheap, and such as the too knowing children of today would turn up their little noses at, and my goodness! the fun of the

mistletoe and mulberry tree! Spreading of course from British Columbia, but in sober ir est to the immortal Charles Dickens' works, particularly the Pickwick Club and the annual "Christmas Stories."

The holly now, as in England, generally used, is not indigenous, but grown from introduced seed chiefly. The berried holly is now in great demand all along the Pacific shores, and American purchasers are eager to buy it. Curiously, it grows well in Victoria and neighborhood, but fails as it grows south. Mistletoe, a parasite, used of old in the mystic rites of the Druids, does not grow here, but a species thereof comes from the States, which serves its usual purpose, in spite of all moral reformers and the scientific maxims of the dangers of bacteria (bacteria of love) incurred in and by osculation. Who cares about this kind of danger when under the mistletoe at Christmas-the fun and pleasure of obtaining it or at "blindman's buff," and the pretended wish and effort not to be caught. None of this in Victoria in 1850. How soon after?

Oh, the merry days when we were young! Turkeys were rare, but Dr. Trimble had a turkey which he kept on his premises on Broad street. Daily he and Mrs. Trimble would visit his treasure, who with his fantail erect, and feathers vibrating and with a gobblegobble and proud step would show his pleasure at the meeting, but the doctor and wife although admiring and loving the proud and handsome bird, had murderous thoughts in their innerds and declared he would be a splendid bird by Christmas for dinner, so in due course he invited some half dozen friends to eat the turkey on Christmas Day. A few days before Christmas, the doctor and wife, on their daily visit, found the turkey had vanished. Inquiries were made for it, and the invited friends were assiduous in helping to unravel the mystery and concluded in the end that it had been stolen. They condoled and sympathized with the bereaved and tried to assuage the grief by telling Trimble and wife, that they would give him a dinner on Christmas day instead! The grief stricken parties accepted the invitation, as the best thing to be done under the unfortunate circumstances. So on Christmas Day they assembled very jollily. The earlier courses were eaten with fizz, etc. Now comes up the principal dish, which being uncovered displayed a fine cooked turkey! Trimble was a good natured fellow, so you may easily foretell what followed Who stole the turkey? The echo of the laughing intertwining shadows reply Who-o-c

A NEW MAGAZINE

A new magazine appears this month und the title of "The International." It is termed " a review of the world's progress," is edited by Dr. Rodolphe Broda, and is published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. As well as an English edition, there will be French and Gernear the water man editions, published respectively in Paris and Berlin. Each of these will be adapted to the peculiar interests of the country of issue. Thus, in the first English number, Sir Charles Dilke writes upon sweating and a minimum

> 'All parties now in almost all civiliz countries accept the provision that the la may properly deal with many of the conc tions of labor, including in some cases hour and in all certain methods of payment of wag Outside Australia and New Zealand there h been little legislation anywhere to deal with the amount of wage payable to the worker. There seems to be no line of principle to be drawn which can exclude the latter consideration from the purview of the law. In the United Kingdom we have not hitherto dealt directly with wage, but we have gone so far as to enforce the determinations of voluntary arbitration, itself sometimes official under permissive powers of the law. A Board of Trade arbitrator has been called in in the case of some of the most complicated trades, with the most varying classes of work and the most varying wage, such as the Nottingham lace trade and the boot and shoe trade of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. His careful and detailed determinations have been universally accepted and completely carried out." In conclusion, Sir Charles Dilke declares

> that there is little trace to be found in Great Britain of any opposition on principle to dealing by law with the amount of wage in those feeble or "sweated trades which cannot successfully deal with the matter by organized effort, such as that of which the coal miners have shown themselves capable, and says he looks for the declaration of a policy upon the subject by Government before the middle of the session of next year.

> A teacher in one of the primary grades of the public school had noticed a striking platonic friendship that existed between Tommy and little Mary, two of her pupils.

Tommy was a bright enough youngster, but he wasn't disposed to prosecute his studies with much of a vengeance, and his teacher saw that unless he got a hustle on him before the end of the year he wouldn't be promoted.

'You must study harder," she told him, "or else you won't pass. How would you like to stay back in this grade another year and have little Mary go on ahead of you?"

"Aw," says Tommy in a blase tone, "I guess there'll be other little Marys."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C.; Sir:—Sixty (60) days after date, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I intend to apply for the lease of the foreshore, opposite Lot 54, Metchosin District, commencing at the southeast end of Bentinck Island, thence westerly one-half mile, for fishing purposes.

Yours truly, NORMAN HARDIE Victoria, B.C., 2nd November, 1907.

FOR SALE

Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

f South Thompson River.
550 head of cattle, about 30 range tonics. 50c a box. At all dealers, norses. Nee teams of work horses, narness, farm implements, machinery, etc.
At present the estate is under lease,
which expires on the first of April, 1908,
when possession can be given.
For any further information apply to
D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross,
Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Excentors. ecutors.
The highest or any tender not neces-

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert White-side, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., limberman, intend to apply for special imber licenses over the following de-scribed lands situate in Renfrew Dis-

Commencing at a post placed two miles west from the northwest corner of T.L. 10498, marked R. W., N.W. Corer; thence south 40 chains, east 160 hains, north 40 chains and west 160 chains, north 40 chains and west 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

2. Commencing at a post placed 120 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 10498, marked R. W., N.E. Corner: thence west 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 80 chains, south 40 chains, more or less, to the shore, southeasterly along shore to a point due south from the point of commencement, thence north 45 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. more or less.
3. Commencing at a post placed 106

3. Commencing at a post placed 195 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W., S.W. Corner"; thence north 60 chains, east 106 chains, south 60 chains, and west 106 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

4. Commencing at a post placed 106 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 60 chains, west 106 ner"; thence north 60 chains, west 106 chains, south 60 chains, and east 106

chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 60 chains, west 106 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

5. Commencing at a post placed at the N.W. corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W., S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the northeast corner of T. L. 12518, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, and east 53 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

7. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12518, marked "R. W., S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, cast 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, south 80 chains, cast 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

9. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12518, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, cast 80 chains, south 80 chains,

chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

12. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W., S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

13. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12532, marked "R. W., S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

14. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12532, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres mand east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

mencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

15. Commencing at a post placed one mile west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12532, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

16. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, thence west 60 chains and north 100 chains, east 60 chains and north 100 chains, east 60 chains and north 100 chains to point of commencement, containing 600 acres, more or less, 17. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; theace north 100 chains and east 60 chains, south 100 chains and east 60 chains, to point of commencement, containing 600 acres, more or less.

18. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 30 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

south 30 chains, and east 30 chains, south 30 chains, and east 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

19. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T.L. 12528, marked R. W., N.E. Corner"; thence south 80 chains, west 86 chains, north 30 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

20. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 300 chains west from the northwest corner of T.L. 12528, marked "R. W., N.E. Corner"; thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

ROBT. WHITESIDE.

ROBT. WHITESIDE.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson of Aldermere, occupation rancher, in-tends to apply for permission to pur-chase the following described land:— Commencing at a provided land: chase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted on the twest line of J. H. Gray's survey and attached to J. H. G. ¼ sec. post of section 29. Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Fraction of Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. ¼ Sec. 29, Tp. 9. and the N. W. ¼ sec. 29, Tp. 9. W. P. JOHNSON,

Date, October 25th, 1907.

Pittsburg, Pa.-George Shaffer, years old, was arested on a warran and charged with trespassing. A neighbor swore that George tore up his lawn and flower beds. But the Court declined to hear the case. The little son of Mrs. John Cline, of Aylmer, Ont., was only a year older than baby Shaffer when his mother noticed

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres baby Shaffer when his mother noticed that he suffered with severe attacks of Biliousness. She tried everything the could think of, but the boy grew steadily worse. "I cannot praise Fruitwill be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres
(more or less) situated and described as
follows:—580 acres—less the C.P.R.
if have tried so many different kinds
right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—ne mile (more or less) situated and described as a feet of the control of fight of way at Shuswap, Bland is in a from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmils in course of erection on the adjacent "Fruit-a-tives" he has been so well."

Tratiow, culture.

Britis' having and Br roperty.
320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski- "Fruit-a-tives" are an ideal medicine for children, as well as grown folk.

They are pleasant to take and mild in silver medals for their exhibits.

The following it is the following it the following it is the following neekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a river frontage, on the west side

for children, as well as grown folk. They are pleasant to take and mild in action-being made of fruit juices and

"Companies Act, 1897." Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 416. This is to certify that "The London Life Insurance Company" is authorised Life Insurance Company" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of London, in the Province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one milkey adulance divided.

Province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria; and William Bernard Ryan, agent, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Twenty-third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The objects for which this Company
has been established and licensed are:
To transact the business of life insurance in all or any of its branches.

DISTRICT OF COAST.

more or less.

Dated 28th October, 1907.
(Signed) E. G. SMITH,
B. FILLIP JACOBSON, Agent.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

SATIN FINISH ENGLISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES The latest old and new styles

MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

We also carry lime, Cement Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Please call and inspect our stocks before de-ciding.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., December, 1907. Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht 9 11 6.7 9 23 8.7 9 24 2.9 10 24 2.9 10 1 3.5 10 1

Arrested a 2-Year-Old Boy SUPREMACY OF THIS PROVINCE'S FRUIT

List of Awards at the Famous Fruit Show in England Are Received

The full list of awards made at the exhibition of colonial grown fruits and vegetables, colonial preserves and bottled and preserved fruits od vegetables, colonial preserved ottled and preserved fruits and veg-

British Columbia heads the list, having won the society's gold medal and British Columbia exhibitors are following is the full prize list:

Gold Medal. Finsbury Circus, London, E. C.), for a boxes apples. rinsbury Circus, London, E. C.), for a collection of apples and pears.

The West Indian Produce association, limited (manager, C. A. Phillip, 4 Fenchurch Buildings, London, E. C.), for colonial-grown fruits and vegetables, colonial preserves, etc. The West Indian committee (secretary, Algernon E. Aspinall, 15 seething Lane, London, E. C.), for citrus fruits, colonial preserves, etc. con-

tributed by Grenada, Jamaica and Trinidad. Silver-Gilt Lindley Medal. The Royal Mail Steam Packet company, 18 Moorgate street, London, E. C., for colonial-grown fruits and vegetables and colonial preserves.

fruits, colonial preserves, etc., con-

Silver-Gilt Knightian Medal. The Government of Nova Scotia (agent general, John Howard, 57a Pall Mall, London, S. W.), for a collection

of apples. Silver-Gilt Banksian Medal. T. G. Earl, Lytton, British Colum-S. R. Blanchard, Nova Scotia, fo

F. A. Parker, Berwick, Nova Scotia Silver Knightian Medal. The Department of Agriculture, Ontario, Canada, for a collection of apples and pears, contributed by the

Fruit Growers' association of Ontario.
The Nelson Fruit Growers' association, Nelson, British Columbia, for apples. Stirling & Pitcairn Kelowna, British Columbia, for apples.

Mrs. J. Smith, Spences Bridge,
British Columbia, for apples. J. R. Brown, Summerland, British

Columbia, for apples: A. L. Morse, Berwick, Nova Scotia, for apples.
R. J. Messenger, Tupperville, Nova Scotia, for apples.
L. A. Kinsman, Lakeville, Nova Scotia, for apples.

J. E. Smith, Wolfville, Nova Sco-

tia, for apples. Silver Banksian Medal. Oscar Brown & Co., Vernon, British

Columbia, for apples.

A. Unsworth, Chilliwack, British Columbia, for apples.

The Kaslo Fruit Growers' association, Kaslo, British Columbia, for ap-

E. Archibald, Wolfville, Scotia, for apples. T. W. Foster, North Kingston, Nova Scotia, for apples.

F. C. Johnson, Bridgetown, Nova.
Scotia, for apples. W. Woodwork, Nova Scotia, for ap-

Jackson & Co., 172 Piccadilly, London, W., for Cape preserves, including jams, tinned and bottled fruits.

British Columbia, for apples.
F. R. Gartrell, Summerland, British course is suggested in order to obvi umbia, for apples. Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange,

The committee of St. Helena (sec-etary, A.G. Wise, Caxton Hall, West-

inster, London, S. W.), for jams. Hamel Smith, 112 Fenchurch street, E. C., for Cacao beans.
A. H. Evans, 72 Victoria street
London, S. W., for Cape preserves. London, S. W., for Cape preserves.

Home Bottled Fruits and Vegetables CONTRACT COMPANY Class 1—Home bottled fruits open). This exhibit must not occupy space greater than 10 feet by eet. All must be British grown and prepared.
—Silver Knightian medal, W. British oupart, jr., Ernleigh, Belmont road, Twickenham. Second-Silver Banskian medal, W

Miles & Co., 16 Church road, Hove.

Gillard & Co., Walthamstow, for Chutney, pickles, etc. To Hereford Preserves, Ltd., Aubrey street, Hereford, for bottled fruits. To Messrs. C. Lunn & Co., Kirkburton, for bottled fruits. To Mrs. W. H. Plowman, 16A Chapter street, London, S. W., for bottled fruits, jams and jellies. To Swanley Horticultural College, principal, Miss Wilkinson, for jams, jellies and marmalade.

Gempany Also Making Piations for Connective and marmalade.

swaniey Horticultural Conege, prin-cipal, Miss Wilkinson, for Jams, jel-lied and marmalade. Silver Banksian Medal—To Messrs. Abbott Bros, Southall, for preserving bottles with glass tops. To Miss Edith Bradley, Bredon's Norton, Tewkesbury, for sterilizer. To the Studley Horticultural College, Stud-ley, Warwickshire, for home-made ley, Warwickshire, for home-made jams. To the Thatcham Fruit and Flower Farm, Henwick, near Newbury, for hor List of Exhibits

The following is the list of the fruit shipments to Great Britain in October, 1997, for the provincial ex-The following is the list of the fruit shipments to Great Britain in October, 1907, for the provincial exhibit:

G. H. Hadwen, Duncans, 6 boxes apples and 1 box pears.

The above statement was made to The above statement was made to The Spokesman Review by W. T. Beck, president of the Spokane & British Columbia railroad, which has secured a right of way from Republic practically to the city limits of Spokane. Mr. Beck lives in Republic, where the headquarters of the railroad

apples.

Messrs. Stirling & Pitcairn, Kel-owns, 50 boxes apples and 50 boxes The Government of the Province of Oscar Brown & Co., Vernon, 45 British Columbia (agent general, boxes apples and 1 box pears.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Mrs. Smith, Spences Bridge, 76 Finehury Circus, London E. C.), for a loves apples and 1 box pears.

Price Ellison, Vernon, 12 boxes apples.
M. Burrell, Grand Forks, 20 boxes apples and 3 boxes pears.
R. M. Palmer & Son, Victoria, 6 poxes apples and 17 boxes pears. Okanagan Produce 20 boxes apples.

Kootenay F. G. Association, Nelson, about 45 or 50 boxes.

CHILDREN STARVE

Either Breakfast or Midday Meal

Berlin, Dec. 23.—The municipality is face to face with a very serious problem in connection with the supply of food to thousands of virtually starvof food to thousands of virtually starving children attending the primary schools in Berlin, whose numbers have been greatly augmented this year in consequence of the industrial inactivity. Hitherto the children's canteen society has been able to cope with the task in a fairly satisfactory way by means of subscriptions from priving the task in a fairly satisfactory way by means of subscriptions from private sources, but the calls on its funds are this year so great that it will be unable to supply many of the children. In the first week of December, according to official statistics, from 245 out of the 285 primary schools, no fewer than 11,947 behildren attended school in most cases without broken. school, in most cases without break-fast, and in all cases without the

prospect of obtaining a midday meal at home. Of these, 4,498 receive a simple daily meal from the 14 canteens belonging to the above mentioned society, the other 7,449 being totally unprovided for. provided for.

The question of the city's responsibility for the children has now been raised by the Socialists in the municipal council, who propose that the council should in future undertake the task. The society will be able this winter to dispace. Bronze Knightian Medal.

A. C. Starr, Starrs Point, Nova Scotia, for apples.

J. A. Ritchie, Summerland, British Columbia, for apples.

Grand Forks District, Grand Forks, Stitish Columbia, for apples.

Grand Forks District, Grand Forks, Scotiate Columbia, for apples.

course is suggested in order to obvi-ate the loss of civic rights, entitled by the children's parents should their offspring be directly fed by the auth-orities. Parents who do not send their children to school are fined unless they can give medical authority for keep ing them home. Therefore poor par ents must send children to school even though foodless and miserably

OBLIGED TO SUSPEND

Builders of Part of V. V. & E. Line Get Attention From the Sheriff

kinds at least) bottled and snown of exhibitors who dot not sell their produce, or in any way work for the duce, or in any way work for the city and Blaine, has been compelled to suspend operations, all the goods First £3—Mrs. V. Banks, 102 Park street, Grovesnor square, W.

Second £2—Miss Alice Smith, The Bungalow, Barnham, Bognor.

Third £1—W. Poupart, jr., Fern-Third £1—W. Poupart, jr., Fern-leigh, Belmonth road, Twickenham.
Class 3—Twelve bottles of British grown fruits (including four different kinds at least) bottled and shown by exhibitors who do not sell their pro-

Company Also Making Preparations for Connection With Spokane

railroad will come into Spokane over its own lines. No arrangement has been made with the Graves people or with any other railroad interests for the use of their line into the city, or the use of their terminals."

where the headquarters of the railroad

He refused to say whether the recent buying on Front avenue is for terminals for his line, but said he has erminal ground in view.

Mrs. Smith, Spences Bridge, 76
boxes apples.
A. Unsworth, Chilliwack, 29 boxes
apples.
Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange, 24
boxes apples and 6 boxes pears.
J. A. Ritchie, Summerland, 300
boxes apples.
J. R. Brown, Summerland, 27 boxes
apples.
Thos. G. Earl, Lytton, 50 boxes
apples.
J. T. Robinson, Kamloops, 15-boxes
apples.

D. T. Robinson, Kamloops, 15-boxes
apples.

D. T. Robinson, Kamloops, 15-boxes
apples.

D. T. Robinson, Kamloops, 15-boxes
apples.

day.
"It is the intention to build the North Fork branch as far as Franklin camp, which is developing into one of the best mining camps in British Columbia. Our extension from Republic to Spokane is tied up pending the set tlement with the Great Northern the right of way down the San river through the Colville Indian res-

. Beck declined to name the backers of his railroad further than to say that eastern capital is behind it. He would not say whether the Spokane extension had been financed. The Spokane & British Columbia railroad, or the Kettle Valley, or "Hot Air line" as it is variously called, has been operating 40 miles of road be-tween Grand Forks, B. C., and Republic, Wash., for several years. It posed to extend the line from Republic down the San Poil river to the Columbia, thence up the Columbia to the mouth of the Spokane, which river is followed into Spokane. This extension

will be 145 miles long, which, together with the Republic-Grand Forks line and the North Fork branch, will make as system about 250 miles long, which will be a standard gage steam road.

The company was granted a right of way across the Colville reservation down the San Poil under the general act of congress in 1899, and about a year ago it let the contract for the construction of 15 miles between Republic and the north border of the reservation. About the same time the Great Northern began construction on a similar line claiming the right of way by reason of a grant made by a special act of congress in 1898. The Spokane & British Columbia line got a temporary injunction against the Great Northern, stopping its work, and the Great Northern in turn got a temporary injunction against the Spokane of the Spokane was a special stopping its work, and the Great Northern in turn got a temporary injunction against the Spokane of the Spokane porary injunction against the Spokane & British Columbia. The matter was threshed out in the superior court of Perry county, Judge Carey, making permanent the injunction against the Great Northern, which carried the case to the state supreme court, where it is still in abeyance, having been argued

nly a few days ago.

Vancouver's Unemployed. Vancouver, Dec. 23.—The return from the civic labor bureau to Saturday shows that there have been 761 plicants for work and 397 jobs have en found for applicants. There were 3 new applications Saturday morning The majority of these were local men who had been holding back hoping that they would be able to secure work for themselves.

Kelowna Tobacco.

The Kelowna Leaf Tobacco Co., are now carrying on the sorting of this year's tobacco crop in the cannery building, which they have leased for winter from Fraser Bros. & Whitehead, About a dozen Chinami are employed in separating the leaves into several grades, according to length, and tying them into "hands." We understand it is very probable that cigar factory will be in operation be-ore long, which will greatly help to lve the question of a market for the eaf.-Kelowna Courier.

MINERS REFUSE

Proposition of Granby Company to Re-open With Lower Wage Scale is Rejected

Miles & Co., 16 Church road, Hove.

Third—Bronse Knightian medal,
Horticultural College, Swanley.

Class 2—Eighteen bottles of British
grown fruits (including six different;
kinds at least) bottled and shown by
exhibitors who dot not sell their prowas turned down by a joint majority of forty-seven votes in the two unions. Asked for details of the votes of the two unions, which were taken separately, but on the same night, the unio officials declined to give out any further figures at this time.

At the meeting of the Phoenix union there were present from 300 to men, and probably more than 600 at

"The Spokane & British Columbia Is Positively the Finest Tea in the World

Packed in air-tight packages, therefore you are assured that has retained all its original flavor and deliciousness.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c., RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Bnying

GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Or-

ders receive our best attention.

FELL & CO., Ltd.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton eacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

-Drop me a Line --

R. S. Sargent, - Hazelton, B. C.

Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

NOTICE

CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON.

Are The Sole Export Bottling Agents For John Jameson & Son's Whiskey

quest the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

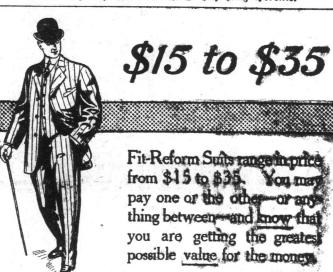
And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and anature

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would re



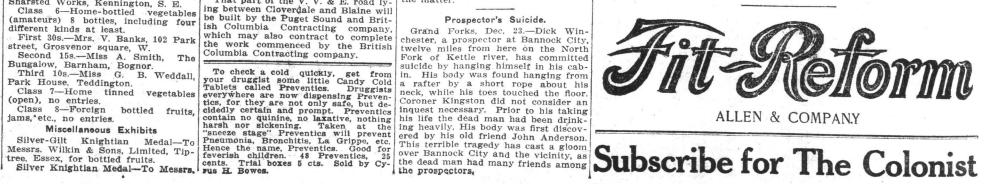
COUGHS, COLDS, Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA,

Wholesale Agents, Lyman B ros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



Of course, the quality of cloth and linings increases as the prices increase. Yet the Fit-Reform guarantee is the same for the \$15, \$18 and \$20 Suits, as it is for the \$25, \$30 and \$35 Suits-

"Money back if you are not perfectly satisfied." 260



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Victoria, an invitatio on some ce After th licious sal

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ing every their nat interest i planting which fl loaned dreary: friendshi year. No

struments; with her lately arri W. Pearse, wife and

ea in the World ou are assured that it nd deliciousness. OUND. AT ALL GROCERS

STORE

u money. Mail Or-

. Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C

ley Valley

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zelton, B. C. Hazelton

LONDON. 's Whiskey

Notice and Sanature: enuineness, we would re and to our Trade Mark

NLY GENUINES able Remedy ever discov TISM, TOOTHACHE

Ltd., Toronto.

nis range in price other or any and know that ing the greates for the money quality of cloth

increase, the same for the is for the \$25,

ctly satisfied. 1 260



Colonist

Bishop Cridge Recalls Memories of the Past

essaying to write an account of my first Christmas at Victoria, I am met at the beginning with the inconvenient fact that I kept no journal, my only written records I kept no journal, my only written records relating simply to my ministry or to things purely personal or domestic. What I write, therefore, is not a history, seeking materials from any and all sources of information, nor a biography, dealing with the writer's proper business in life, but a narrative of incidents occurring to memory, interesting to the reader only because they refer to the early history of our beloved city.

Another thing has to be considered, namely, that as, after fifty years and more, the remembered incidents of a particular day or season would occupy

as, after fifty years and more, the remembered incidents of a particular day or season would occupy but a few lines to relate, such a season may properly be regarded in its relation to things going before and things following after.

In this view, my memory carries me back to a very happy day, April 1, 1855, when the good sailing ship Margius of Bute, chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company to bring its freight and passengers, including myself as chaplain and district minister of Victoria, my wife and servants, to this far-off Island, calling at Honolulu by the way, cast anchor off Clover Point, so terminating a voyage of about six months' duration from London. The next day, having moved to the inner harbyr, we made our first months' duration from London. The next day, having moved to the inner harbor, we made our first acquaintance with several Victorians, who came on board to give us and our compagnons de voyage a cordial welcome. That same morning we received an invitation from His Excellency Governor Douglas to luncheon, who also sent a boat to take us ashore; the boatman was good John Spelde, concerning whom I curiously remember my wife telling me that her domestic, Mary Ann Herbert, referred to him later in the day as the "man with the fingers," he having lost three of those members in the firing of a salute on some ceremonial occasion.

on some ceremonial occasion.

After the luncheon, never to be forgotten for the cordial welcome of His Excellency and Mrs. Douglas and their interesting family, not to say the de-licious salmon and other delicacies after shipboard fare, we were conducted to the Fort, which was to be our temporary abode till the Parsonage, which then began to be built, should be finished. I have no recollection of the impression produced on my mind as we entered by the south gate the large square fenced in by tall palisades and frowning bastions, only I am certain that I had no fear of being imprisoned in this stronghold of the great Adventurers; on the contrary, I distinctly remember that as, pro-ceeding past the central bell-tower to our rooms, on the north side, east of the main entrance, we entered the spacious, though empty, apartments destined for our reception, my wife fairly danced for joy at our release from the long and tedious conjoy at our release from the long and tedious confinement on shipboard. The very emptiness of the rooms was a charm. It was the new home to which from her mother's house in London only a few days before sailing together to the other end of the world. I had brought her, and what bride does not joy to see her work awaiting her, though the house be empty and bare! With the help of our two servants, and local carpenters, supplies from the company's stores, and our own ample outfit, she soon effected a transformation.

pany's stores, and our own ample outnt, she soon effected a transformation.

I remember, also, something of the evening and night of that first day; the tea and fresh milk and bread and butter; and how, when settling ourselves to sleep for the night, we saw a large white rat crossing the stovepipe which ran through our bedroom from the great Canadian stove in the sitting room. It is curious how trifling things cleave to the memory, while the monotonous things of everyday life, which are our proper business, give no signal.

The next morning I was introduced to several officers and cadets of the company messing at the Fort, W. J. Macdonald, now our well known representative in the Senate; B. W. Sangster, Farquhar, Mackay, Newton, Sangster (Sangster's Plains postmaster), also to Chief Factor Finlayson, who lived in a house in the southwest corner of the Fort; and Dr. Helmcken, now, for reasons of state, the Hon. J. S. Helmcken, residing with his wife in the house which he still occupies; later J. D. Pemberton, who returned from England, bringing his sister, Miss Pemberton.

Pemberton.

Looking back now to my first Sunday service, I have no recollection of it as distinguished from other similar services to follow. From my written records only I find that the text of my sermon on the occasion was, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," and that I referred in the conclusion to the Crimean war just ended; but there is pictured in my memory the figure of a man coming past the bell-tower with a prayer book under his arm, "going to church." Him I was afterwards to know as good John Outnall, a dear and faithful friend to me as long as he lived.

faithful friend to me as long as he lived.

The church services were held in the messroom. There was no instrument and no organized choir. Of those whose voices contributed to this part of divine worship I think only Mrs. W. J. Macdonald survives.

worship t think only Mrs. W. J. Macdonald survives.

As to my first Christmas Day, which this year ('55) fell on a Tuesday, while I remember nothing of it as distinguished from other Christmas days to follow (more than fifty in number); but my records say that my text was, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men." But where we dined, what we had for dinner, or how we spent the day, my wife might have told, but I cannot. I know that we spent many Christmas evenings at the Governor's very pleasantly, and this may have been, and probably was, one of them. I remember that one New Year's Eve there was a violent snowstorm, which hindered me from holding a service at Craigflower, as I had intended, but my records show what I do not in the least remember, that I preached at Craigflower on New Year's Day. I also remember that by Christmas Day we had moved into the Parsonage, and that my two sisters, who had arrived at Fragment's from Parsonage. the Parsonage, and that my two sisters, who had arrived at Esquimalt from England, a week before,

were with us on that day.

I remember a good deal about the Parsonage in those early days. It was almost in the country. As it was at first unfenced, my wife was often afraid at noises. One night we heard a scraping, and she was sure that someone was breaking into the house. I tried to persuade her that burglars did not announce their presence in that open fashion. However, to reassure her, I reconnoitred, and found it was only a sow rubbing her back against an old

The Parsonage ground was all wild, but the soil good, and as it was my future home, the task of trying to make it a worthy appendage of the district church was a pleasant one. My servant, James rrict church was a pleasant one. My servant, Jame's Rahey, was a good gardener, but rather more inclined to the useful than the ornamental. When my wife wanted to enlist his interest in flower gardening, he remarked that the flowers he liked best were cauliflowers. However, she had her way, he nothing loath. Dr. Helmcken liberally supplied us with a variety of flower's from his well-kept garden, among which I remember daisles—not the wee modest crimson-tipped flowers, but variegated beauties, sorgeous through ages of culture. There was not a willd daisy in the country; but now they are spreadwild daisy in the country; but now they are spreading everywhere, as if when left alone they preferred their natural state. The Governor also took a kindly interest in the work, offering valuable hints as to the planting of fruit trees, etc. Mr. Wark, of Tillside, also sent me a fine lot of young ornamental trees, also sent me a fine lot of young ornamental tre which flourished well. A good gardening book was oaned me of the company—a long loan, I think, as have possession of it still.

So the garden, though nothing to boast of in the artistic point of view, yielded abundance of fruit. But if it were pleasant to get into the Parsonage, to by no means follows that life in the Fort was it by no means follows that life in the Fort was freary; on the contrary, some of our happiest hours were spent there. Besides my satisfaction with the present and hopes for the future, coupled with the companionship of one who had full possession of my heart and life, we were forming and cementing friendships which were to endure for many a long year. Not only this—there were pleasant musical and social evenings. There were voices and instruments; Mrs. Mouat, with the piano brought out with her from England; Mr. Augustus Pemberton, lately arrived from Ireland with his flute; Mr. B. W. Pearse, with his violin; I did what I could with my 'cello, the instrument my father had and played

cello, the instrument my father had and played also during those early days that we, my wife and I, had our first experience of the Governor

delightful riding parties on Saturday afternoons, when the officers of the company and friends, their wives and daughters, rode merrily across the country unimpeded by gates or bars. I remember the first, when my wife, who did not ride, had her first drive in the Governor's carriage—a homemade vehicle, without springs, as befitted the times and the place; our destination was Cadhoro Bay, which we

drive in the Governor's carriage—a homemade vehicle, without springs, as befitted the times and the place; our destination was Cadboro Bay, which we reached by a trail which, beginning near the Fort, lay all through open country without a house or field till we arrived at the company's farm at that beautiful spot; and though I cannot remember what we did there on that day, I remember well that on many another day I had to send man and horse there for meat for my family.

On another occasion our ride lying along the Saanich trail, when near the North Dairy farm the Governor called a halt; a man stepped out and fired up into a tree and a grouse fell dead; he releaded and fired up into the same tree again and another grouse fell dead. I, if not one else in the party, was astonished at conduct so different from that of birds in civilized countries. Whether it was the proper time for grouse-shooting I know not, for I have no record of the date, nor, indeed, of the occurrence. Perhaps the Natural History society might be able to explain why the second bird behaved as it did. I think it was in the same ride that another halt was called, it being reported that a bear was in a thicket near the trail. All listened and looked, and when I remarked to the Governor that I thought I heard the creature roar, His Excellency said, "Bears do not roar!" I believe he was right, for though we read in both versions of the Bible, "We all roar like bears," I have reason to believe that the translation is incorrect, besides believing also that the man whose life is largely spent in the wilds is more likely to be right on such a point than the scholar in his study. Perhaps the Natural History society may throw some light on this question also: "Do bears roar?" bears roar?

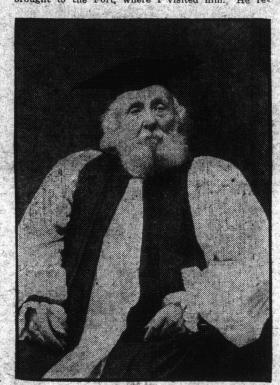
ears roar;"
In those early days there were frequently several
ten-of-war in Esquimalt harbor at once. Being the In those early days there were frequently several men-of-war in Esquimalt harbor at once. Being the only protestant clergyman then in the Island, I often visited them and had much pleasant intercourse with the officers. But my memory serves me little as to particulars. I find the following entries: "Aug. 28, '55.—Attended a prayer meeting on board H. M. S. Trincomalee." M. S. Trincomalee."
"Sept. 9, '55.—Trincomalee sailed and President "Oct. 28, '55.—The Reverend Holme, Chaplain of

"Oct. 28, '55.—The Reverend Holme, Chaplain of H. M. S. President, preached for me in the aftermon at the Fort."

"Aug. 11, '55.—H. M. S. Monarch arrived."

"Sept. 14, '56.—Mr. Green, Chaplain of the Monarch, preached for me in the afternoon"; also "on Sept. 21." These last two sermons were preached in the district church (called "Christ Church," after

church in London), it having been opened and rine service held therein the month before. "Aug. 30, '56.—The Governor went in the Trin-nalee to Cowitchun to demand the Indian who had lately shot a white man." The wounded man was brought to the Fort, where I visited him. He re-



Reverend Bishop Cridge

covered and was sent away to be safe from the In-dians' vengeance. The Indian who shot him was delivered up by his tribe, was tried and executed in 'Aug. 21, '56.—Held a prayer meeting at the Parsonage, with Mr. Cook, the gunner, and Mr. Price, midshipman, both of the Trincomalee."
"Aug. 24, '56.—Held a prayer meeting with Mr. Cook, of the Trincomalee, in Craigflower school-

From the above records it would appear that the From the above records it would appear that the Trincomalee was in these waters over a year at this period. I think her presence had to do with the Russian war. It was after Admiral Price shot himself on account of some error he had committed in the war. I remember the Governor saying to me one day, that he had received instructions from the Home government to build a hospital at Esquimalt for some wounded sailors expected down from Petrapolowski, but had not been told where the money was to come from. The hospital was built, however, but I do not remember that any wounded were brought; but I remember visiting afterwards a sick Victorian, who died there. The present naval hospital is, I believe, the one I refer to.

About this time I remember an American ship-of-war coming with a United States commissioner en board to settle with Governor Douglas the bundary between the British and American territories on the mainland, and his attending divine service in the district church, and my including the United States

district church, and my including the United States President in the church prayers.

President in the church prayers.

I remember also my wife's inviting Lieut. Parry, of one of H. M. ships, to stay a few days with us at our rooms in the Fort, he being in delicate health and having just heard of the death of his father, Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated Arctic navigator and explorer. As the latter died in July '55, the visit referred to would be shortly after this. I have still the gold pencil case he gave me as a memento of his visit. He died not long afterwards, and I had some correspondence in reference to the sorrowful some correspondence in reference to the sorro event with Bishop Parry (his brother, I think).

I remember also, though the names escape me, the captain of one of the ships telling me a thrilling story of his recently finding the remains of a Capt. Gardiner and his party, who had been starved to death on some shore in the neighborhood of Cape Horn, a tragedy which caused widespread interest and nity at the time. and pity at the time.

and pity at the time.

At this time there were no local newspapers.

Mails were received from England once a fortnight, fetched by canoe from the American side; ships from England once a year. The opening of the annual box from friends there was an exciting event to my wife. from friends there was an exciting event to my wife. The Otter (Capt. Mouat) was occasionally sent to San Francisco for requisites. In the same vessel I remember our going with Governor Douglas to San Juan Island, then in possession of the British, and Mr. Griffin, the company's officer in charge there, presenting my wife with a beautiful fawn, which we brought back with us.

I know not what the population of Victoria might be at that time, thugh I think two hundred would

be the outside; the population on the whole Island being about 600. You could, I think, count the houses on each of the four principal streets—Government, Fort, Yates, Johnson—on the fingers on one hand. I only remember three on James Bay side, to reach which, there being no bridge to connect with Government street, you had to go round by where the Church of Our Lord now stands.

For reasons which will presently appear, I regard the Christmas season of 1855 as the ending of a first chapter of the very remarkable history of this province of British Columbia, to be followed by another in the ensuing year destined to include events which the most far-seeing at the time could not possibly have imagined. I write simply as an observer, included, indeed, in the great movement, but not, strictly speaking, a working part of it. A time was souddenly to overflow our city, sweeping onward to and over the mainland like a tidal wave from the great ocean of life; but whether it was by some fortunate chance decree of an overruling Providence, it did not come till the city was better than of old, and prepared to deal with it.

The time had now come when the dual government—the imperium in imperio—was to cease, and the people to stand in direct retation to the sovereign. Influenced, as we have reason to believe, by complaints of the settlers, it was decided by the

the people to stand in direct relation to the sovereign. Influenced, as we have reason to believe, by
complaints of the settlers, it was decided by the
Home authorities to grant them a free constitution
after the English model, so far as popular representation was concerned. And so it came to pass that
within eight months after Christmas, 1855, the newlyelected representatives of the people were, in the
name of Her Majesty the Queen, called together by
the Governor in a room within the Fort, and by him,
with counsel and prayer, commended to the longcoveted duties of legislation. Thus was a small
shoot of an Empire unsurpassed for the freedom of

with counsel and prayer, commended to the long-coveted duties of legislation. Thus was a small shoot of an Empire unsurpassed for the freedom of its subjects well and truly planted in the western shore of the vast possessions of Great Britain, this side of the provinces in the East, and now did the people, rejoicing in their freedom, begin to look for expansion and progress. But with what hope? What was the prospect of their reaching the conditions which we see today?

Looking at the more than twenty years it had taken to reach their present population of six hundred souls; looking at the inaccessibility of the Island to all but a few adventurous or wealthy immigrants; allowing also full force to the new attraction of a land whose people enjoyed the privilge of self-government; I think the most sanguine in that day could not have expected such a result as we see today in a less period than centuries to come. To us who know what brought it to pass; to us who know that the real efficient cause of the marvelous effect was the strongest passion and incentive to adventure that ever actuated the mind of man, it all seems natural and easy; but to the six hundred in 1856 it would have seemed a dream. At the same time it must, I think, be admitted that such a sudden inright must have endangered, if not the independence, at least the peace and order of the comin 1800 it would have seemed a dream. At the same time it must, I think, be admitted that such a sudden inrush must have endangered, if not the independence, at least the peace and order of the community on which it fell. For what, we may ask, might have been the consequence if the cry of gold for the picking up had been raised earlier, in the time, say, of the dual government, when, as is well known, the people were discontented with a government which, excellent as it confessedly was for the times, had its own profit first of all to be considered, instead of coming, as it did, to a people which, rejoicing in its newly-found freedom, was not to be reckoned on for favoring any schemes of wildness or riot? I do not suggest any danger of invasion or overthrow of the government when hundreds of thousands of gold-seekers from the neighborfing country filled the streets of our little city; England's far-reaching arm sufficed to cope with that; but I do suggest danger to law and afterwards. For this the presence of warship Esquimait harbor could afford but slight remedy remedy must be in the people themselves, and it administration of law. A little leaven leavens a lump, but in this case the leaven of discontenting removed, the lump remained uncontamit lump, but in this case the leaven of discontenting removed, the lump remained uncontained. That this was how order was restored will afrom what followed after the suppression of the order which broke out among the miners at the order.

order when broke out among the miners at the ginning.

Mr. Augustus F. Pemberton, commissioner of police, was staying at my house when, after he had gone to bed, a message came from the chief of police that the town was in an uproar, and that the miners were threatening to take the city. Mr. Pemberton immediately repaired to the Governor's and reported. His Excellency's first impulse was to fix on his sword; but he changed his mind and sent a messenger express to order a gunboat from Esquimait. Meanwhile Mr. Pemberton went into the city and conferred with the miners till the gunboat arrived, and thus ended the matter.

As I went with Mr. Pemberton to the Governor's house and to the city on this occasion, I write as an eye-witness. I may say that my impression is that there was no serious intention on the part of the miners as a body to take the city by force. I knew

miners as a body to take the city by force. I knew too many of them afterwards, of good and peace-able conduct, to think it. But it was well that the disorderly among them should begin their education in English law by this prompt display of force. I now note a singular condition of things, as conducive to the continuance and perpetuation of the order thus restored. The miners at this time to the

order thus restored. The miners at this time to the number, it was computed, of some ten thousand were encamped in the open spaces of the city, waiting for the most suitable time for proceeding to the mainland in their search for gold. I do not remember how long the time was that they waited, but it was certainly some weeks. And what I wish emphatically to say is, that this interval afforded them a unique opportunity of learning what British law and order meant. Mr. Pemberton was their teacher. Fearless, untiring and vigilant, he suppressed every disorder as it arose. There was need.

A man was killed in a duel on Church Hill.

A man was killed in a duel on Church Hill. Thenceforth it was at a man's peril to be found with a revolver on his person, and so the odious practice fell into disuse.

The effect of this practical education in obedience to law on the thousands thus gathered together in one place can easily be imagined. Not only did they become peaceable and orderly, and even friendly, while here, even meeting in a body to hear the Governor's advice as to their movements, but wherever they were scattered abroad on the mainland, lawlessness was a thing unknown among them as a body, and they wrought as if they remembered the Governor's parting words, which still seem to sound in my own ears: "There is gold in the country, and you are the men to find it!"

you are the men to find it!"

Thus I think it is plain that Mr. Pemberton was practically the real exponent of British law and order in that arduous time. We do not forget what is due on the mainland to Matthew Baillie Begbie, chief justice, who dealt rigidly with offenders committed for trial before him. His inflexible administration of the law struck terror into the hearts of evildoers. Still less must we forget the man, at the helm and master of the ship, His Excellency Governor Douglas, who, by his sagacity, penetration, and Godly fear, coupled by his long experience of personal rule over men, ever knew what to do and personal rule over men, ever knew what to do and when to do it.

Thus from Victoria went forth an influence for Thus from Victoria went forth an influence for law and order throughout the land, which will not soon pass away. Our little city has ever been noted as being English in character and law abiding in conduct. May she remain so. She does well to rejoice and be thankful for the natural beauties which so richly adorn her site. Let her also so continue to follow the right, the good, the loving and the true, that she may for this also be as a city set on a hill whose light cannot be hid.

Regarding, as I do, the six hundred Islanders with the patriotic Governor at their head as the real foundation of the things to come in the second-chapter of their history, I have written from memory such names as my position enabled me to become acquainted with at that early period, intending to add them to this paper, but space forbids.

come acquainted with at that early period, intending to add them to this paper, but space forbids.

And now I should earnestly desire to send my Christmas greetings to the people of Victoria; first to the few dear old friends that remain of the old Fort days, and next to those who have come later, from all of whom I have received kindnesses which God alone can repay. May His blessing rest on all and each one not only of our beloved city, but on the whole of this our province of British Columbia, for we are all one, as the name imports.

THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF SCOTT

At the banquet of the Walter Scott Club in Edin-At the banquet of the waiter Scott Clib in Edinburgh, Mr. George Wyndham proposed the toast of "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott." He said that to the Briton, aware of his natal prerogatives, therewere few better than this: that "Walter Scott might be, first, a living part of his childhood, and then the entertainer of his youth, before he became the companion of his later years. He recalled his vivid delight on discovering the story of "Rob Roy." He spoke of the subtle and complete charm? spoke of the subtle and complete charm of Scott's novels to any man who savours them in maturity after looting them as a boy. He referred to the tragic circumstances in which the later stories were composed, each one of them to be received with eestacy by Europe, while Scott was suffering as well as tollby Europe, while Scott was suffering as well as tolling, yet gentle and undaunted, through ruin, due to the fault of others, through bereavement, through fear—the only fear he knew—lest increasing illness should destroy that magic faculty by which he was determined to vindicate a chivalrous point of honor and to safeguard the home on which his human affections were set. A man so brave, so kind, so sensible encouraged our manhood and knowled the normal set. ible, encouraged our manhood and knocked the nonsense out of us all. His magnanimity, illustrated in his attitude towards Byron, his sterling sense in rehis attitude towards Byron, his sterling sense in regarding popularity only as a means of supporting his family and paying twenty shillings in the pound, and his love of individual liberty and public patriotism, blended with nice scruples of personal honor, were in turn exemplified. Scott loathed labor, and yet he fought on, refusing all offers of help, yet grateful that "there is much good in the world, after all." He was never gloomy. On the contrary, he illumined his solitude with beams of the mellowest humor and fleshes of faithfull, with the was reversity. mor and flashes of delightful wit. He was gay and buoyant to the last, rounding on the fickle goddess Fortune with the merriest quips until weariness and suffering wrung from him the first faltering note-"I often wish I could lie down and sleep without waking, but I will fight it out if I can." And he just could. Death released him in the moment of victory. He was wont in his modesty to disparage the writer by comparison with the soldier. But Wolfe did not die more gloriously on the heights of Abraham. Scott was a great man, but

Was He a Great Artist?

We had to face this question in an artistic age, when so few achieved anything memorable and so many asserted that the mighty dead lacked finish. Scott "gives himself away," it must be admitted, to the apostles of precious sterility, but he gave himself away in harvests. He was not, all allow, "a barren rascal." but neither, all must concede, was he a pune tilious creator. In what sense, then, was he a great artist, or, as they held in this Club, one of the greatest? A great artist, interpreting mankind to men and reconciling man to his lot, did one of two things, and the greatest did both. He either bequeathed a vast completed monument to posterity or else he invented a new method as a guide to future endeavor. Scott's claim under the first head was not in dispute To establish his claim under the second head to have invented a method that was both new and dynamic, Mr. Wyndham quoted largely from such competent, impartial, and even hostile critics of the classical tradition school as Nassau Senior, while still in ignorance of the authorship of "Waverley." That one book did more than anything to precipitate the con-troversy between classics and romantics, and Scott did more than any other writer to give impulse and area to the romantic school. He avoided the two errors to which realism was prone. Senior pointed out that it was a mistake by focussing the obvious to belie general experience widely imagined, and a greater mistake to make the obvious grotesque in order to redeem it from dullness. But Scott did far more, which was not apparent to a classic making reluctant concessions to a romantic. The conflict was not a straight issue between classics and romantic The conflict was more truly a triangular turmoil tween classics, romantics, and realists. It launched by classics on the monstrous developments to which romantic and realistic methods had been pushed. The classics were making reprisals on both, and Scott defeated these reprisals by combining the two. Romance, founded on imagination, and realism, two. Romance, founded on imagination, and realism, founded on observation, were the primary methods by which the mind sought to express the needs of the heart. The classics method was a secondary mode. It could be, and had been, applied alike to the romantic and the realistic. Throughout the eighteenth century the classic mode had selected and polished until the element of wonder had disappeared from literature's image of life. The romantic image, classically treated had become as it were a status in a roble. treated, had become, as it were, a statue in a noble-man's park. The realistic image, classically treated, had become, as it were, any party of nobodies seated round a table and applying delicate seismometers to every tremor, however faint, with which the heart responded to any fact, however trivial. This was too responded to any lact, however tirvial. This was too dull; yes, and too false to life, in which wonder was the most constant element. After smoothing the romantic into the inane it had to be galvanized into the diabelic. After sweetening the realistic with sentiment it had to be salted with satire.

The Passion for Wonder Revived and was gratified. It was indulged till the romantic school, developing into the school of horror, turned the classic statue into a hobgoblin; and the realis-tic school, developing into a school of scandal, turn-

ed the "nobodies" into high-tobymen and demigods. Each tried to tickle or shock. The romance of Ossian was exaggerated to the gruesome by Monk Lewis. The realism of Defoe was spiced to the satirical, delicately by the incomparable Jane Ansten, and outrageously by ruder hands. Peacock, whose "Maid Marian" appeared in 1819 with "Ivanhoe," combined both extravagances in the satirical-fantastic. It was here that Scott intervened, with momentous effect and enduring results. He eschewed as Senior noted the excesses of realists, but he also eschewed the exthe excesses of realists, but he also eschewed the excesses of romantics. He rejected the fantastic from the excesses of realists, but he also eschewed the excesses of romantics. He rejected the fantastic from romance and the cynical from realism. His huge performance was to hark back to the first springs of each at the moment when the classics declared war en the enormities to which both were committed. Scott stepped back, so tensay, to embrace a wider panorama of humanity, and from a position of artistic detachment, painted what he saw, tinged by the aerial perspective of wonder. His image life was the "verissima, dulcissima imago"—human. He made an epoch in literature by creating romante-realism, by clothing actuality with atmosphere, by striking a richer chord from notes of human experience which till then had been sounded singly. No doubt he was lucky, like all conquerors. He happened to have loved the old romantic poetry, and to have inderstood the new realistic prose. So in 1814 he merged the two, and drew off their united power from the welter of literary cross-currents. He produced a pure stream of literary energy, and that stream flowed for fifty years and more, turning the mills of many movements even outside literature—of the Oxford movements even outside literature—of the Oxford movement in religion, the Young England movement in art. His achievement as an artist was that he appealed to the general feelings of mankind by truth, wonder, and charm. Perhaps his strongest charm was woven by his unexpected reconciliations—of the lawyer and outlaw, of the servant and master, of the Jacobite and Hanovertan, of Scotland and England, of "time long past" and "today." By these reconciliations, by searchings for hidden chords of human experience, he felt his way to the supreme.

Reconciliation of Man to Man's Destiny Reconciliation of Man to Man's Destiny

That was the work, often unconscious, of great masters. But for their magical counterpoint the pre-sent would be all to each of us, "an apex between two hypothetical eternities," a naked note so poiga hader little so poly-mant that it pierces. But how few among writers, classic, romantic, or realistic, had shown this by their art. Walter Scott was of those few. He ex-tracted secrets from oblivion to endow what is with the mystery of what has been and so put up the case to expect in the future. He struck a full chord upon the keys of time. It was only the greatest musicians of humanity who thus exalted the present by fealty to the past and made it a herald of eternal harmonies He led us through the maze of time and seemed to hold a clue. We wandered with him, and we wondered with him, this we believed with him that the labyrinth of man's fate must lead somewhither worth our seeking. And he made light of all this. But for necessity that clamped him to the desk till his pen dropped from a dying hand he would have bade fare-well to his desk with a Sidney's

"Splendidis longum valedico nugis." "Splendidis longum valedico nugis."

Ye his radiant trifles were the regalia of his native land and symbols of a suzerainty that still inflamed the literature of Europe. That was much. But there was more. His worth as a man excelled his work as an author. It was an example of valor to all men in all lands for ever. Mr. Wyndham closed by asking the Club to drink in reverent sllence to the immortal and beloved memory of Sir Walter Scott.

CHRISTMAS OF OLDE

Wherever you may be,—... God rest you all in fielde or hall, Or on ye stormy sea; or on this morn oure Chryst is born That saveth you and me.

Last night ye shepherds in ye east Saw many a wondrous thing; Ye sky last night flamed passing bright Whiles that ye stars did sing, And angels came to bless ye name Of Jesus Chryst, oure Kyng.

God rest you, Chrysten gentil men, Faring where'er you may; In noblesse court do thou no sport, In tournament no playe, In paynim lands hold thou thy hands From bloudy works this daye.

But thinking on ye gentil Lord That, died upon ye tree, Let troublings cease and deeds of peace Abound in Chrystantie; For on this morn ye Chryst is born.
That saveth you and me.

Eugene Field.

An Eskimo belit, who lives in Latrusche, Alaska, has written to Aurora, Ill., asking for Dr. T. J. Allen's peanut rescript for reducing

With the coming into commission of the new ocean leviathans, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, Britain, in the matter of speed, again rules the waves. The Germans have held the Atlantic record too long, and now their colors are lowered, says the Belfast

THE BLUE RIBAND OF THE ATLANTIC

It is a romance, the story of how great shipping companies have competed with each other for nearly a century to attain highest prestige on the Atlantic, to gain and keep the record for the fastest passage. The contest has on the waore been between British liners, but serious competition was once experienced from the Americans, while now our Teutonic friends are always ready to put forward their best endeavors to win the blue riband of the Atlantic.

Our story takes us back to the days of the Savannah, a fine little ship of 320 tons burden, built at New York. This was the first steamer to cross the

New York. This was the first steamer to cross the herring pond, and her journey occupied twenty-six days. In the following year the Conde de Patmella sailed from Liverpool via Lisbon for the Brazils, and salied from Liverpool via Lisbon for the Brazils, and thus gained fame as being the first steamer to cross, the Atlantic from the European side. The years went on without ostensible efforts to make a record as to speed until well on in the 'thirties. Then mat-ters became lively. The British Queen Steam Navigation Company gave an order for a big steamer, the British Queen, which was from various causes de-layed in construction, and in the meantime a rival layed in construction, and in the meantime a rival firm built the Great Western. In the somewhat desperate circumstances the owners of the British Queen chartered the Sirius from the St. George Steampacket Company, and this vessel started on the morning of April 4th, 1838, for New York. Three days later the Great Western set out in pursuit, and there was a scene of great excitement in New York on the 23rd of the same month, when both vessels arrived, the Sirius in the morning, and the Great Western in the afternoon. As one of the American papers put it, "Nothing could exceed the excitement. The river was covered during the whole day with row bpats, skiffs, and yawls, carrying people out to get a close view of this extraordinary vessel. While people were yet wondering how the Sirius so successfully made out to cross the rude Atlantic, it was announced about eleven a.m. on Monday, from the telegraph, that a huge steamship was in the offing. The Great Western! the Great Western! was on everybody's tongue. About two o'clock p.m. the first curl of her ascending smoke fell on the eyes of the thousands of anxious speciators and a shout of curl of her ascending smoke fell on the eyes of the thousands of anxious spectators, and a shout of

enthusiasm rose on the air."

Thus did Britain establish herself in the Atlantic. For about a decade she held a monopoly, and then the Americans had a try, and in June 1847, the Americans steamer Washington and the Cunard liner Britannia set out from New York for Southampton and Liverpool respectively. It looked a certain win for the Washington, which theoretically, was by far superior. But the Britannia won easily, coming in two days ahead. The Great Western, too, had to yield the palm to the new boat and the Cunard Company, obtaining mail contracts, developed rapidly. Then arose a fight watched eagerly by two continents. It was in 1850 that the Collins Line of America started its effort to gain supremacy on the Atlantic, being well assisted by the United States Government. The Collins ships were splendidly equipped, and faster than any which could be pitted against them. The Pacific in 1851 made the passage from New York to Liverpool in nine days twenty hours, and in the following year another liner, the Arctic, managed the journey in three hours less time, the Cunard record thus being smashed. Naturally the Collins ships began to take away the passengers from the British boats—reople loved speed then as now—and the Americans rejoiced exceedingly. But a period was put to their triumph, for the Collins line met with disaster after disaster and went under. The Cunard Company, however paying full regard to the responsibilities attaching to paying full regard to the responsibilities attaching to those who transport passengers over the vasty deep, went ahead with characteristic enterprise. Their hoat the Persia made the Atlantic crossing in hine and a half days on several occasions, and in 1862, that famous vessel the Scotia beat anything ever seen on the ocean, performing the run from New York to Liverpool in eight days twenty-two hours, including the time of detention at Queenstown for lending passengers and mails. landing passengers and mails.

Good old Scotia! She held the record, despite many attempts to wrest it from her, for years. From 1864 to 1866 Atlantic racing was in full swing. Inman Line, comparatively new to the contest Inman Line, comparatively new to the contest, en-tered the lists with the City of Paris and he City of New York. To those fresh papers the Cunard op-posed the Persia and the Scotia. Now the Inman boats were ahead, then the Cunarders. One vessel got across in eight days 14 hours, only to be beaten by an opponent with a couple of hours to spare. Then the time would be lowered by another ship by an hour, and so on. And in 1866 the Scotia won out, beating the City of Paris in a scurry from New York to Queenstown by over nine hours, and establishing the year's record.

But the Inman people were not done with. They came again in 1869 with a ship which in those days was looked upon as a monster—the City of Berlin, 5,500 tons. Compare that with the Lustania and the Mauretania of today, leviathans of 33,000 tons

Christmas Day, 1907

A S 1907 nears its end, we feel that we should properly extend our appreciation of the co-operation and encouragement which has been afforded us this year by the many good friends whom we have been able to serve, and trust that the same kindly feeling which so pleasantly exists will ever remain so during each day of this store's business life, and extend to everybody our most hearty and sincere wishes for

A MERRY XMAS

Today is the one day in the year which fills the young with gladsome anticipations and the older ones with emotions which are sacred in their recollections, and we trust that Christmas Day, 1907, will be the bringer of many pleasing surprises to both young and old.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

VOL L., NO. I

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