

Children's Gloves. Made for quick clearance. All sizes, in navy blue. Special Monday \$1.75.

Children's Suits. All sizes, in navy blue. Special Monday \$1.75. Regulated in prices from 50c to \$3.50.

Shoes. To-date \$1.00. Military heel. Per \$5.50. Boots, tan, cloth top, \$6.00. Kid lace boots, \$5.50. Oxfords, well pair, \$6.00.

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Carpet and Drapery. Splendid bargain given. August sale shall be that reason have laid. GAIN OFFERS FOR

Curtains. In ground, with neat Bathe \$2.00. August sale, \$1.35. Rugs. Defiant and white, crimson sale \$3.50.

Carpet. Rooms and living rooms, \$1.25 to \$1.50. August sale, \$90c.

Extra Special for Monday. Children's Sailor Straw Hats, \$1.00.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOW HAS CHANCE FOR BETTER TERMS. Words "Final and Unalterable" Were Not Reinserted in the Bill. HANAR GREENWOOD'S STATEMENT.

HANAR GREENWOOD'S STATEMENT. Makes Matter Clear—Pays Tribute to Premier. On Holiday. (From Thursday's Daily) Hanar Greenwood, M. P. for York, and parliamentary secretary to Winston Churchill, under secretary of the colonial office, arrived in the city last evening. He will remain here a week or ten days. Mr. Greenwood was born at Whitby, Ont., and was educated at Toronto university. He only migrated to England in 1886 but he today ranks high politically in one of the most important departments of the imperial government.

Earl of Dunmore Dead. Had for Some Time Been Member of Christian Science Church. London, Aug. 27.—The Earl of Dunmore, prominent among Christian Scientists in England, and who last December visited Mrs. Mary Eddy Baker at Concord, N. H., died last night at Trimley manor, near Canterbury. He was attacked by illness and died before a doctor could be summoned. The earl was born in 1841 and married a daughter of the second Earl of Leicester. His only son, Viscount Plimsdale, a major of the Sixteenth Lancers, succeeds to the title. He is now aged about 75, 800 acres of land.

John D. in Distress. Chicago, Aug. 28.—John D. Rockefeller is having trouble in collecting \$7500 from the United States government for his travelling expenses and for his share in the recent hearing in making application for the amount due him. Mr. Rockefeller declared that he had travelled 1,140 miles to attend the session of court, etc. did not know, however, whether he came from Pittsfield, Mass., or Cleveland, Ohio. The government is, therefore, holding the money until such positive official information as to where Mr. Rockefeller started from when he came to court.

British Parliament Prorogued Yesterday. Ministers Plan an Extensive Programme for Next Session. London, Aug. 28.—With picturesque old-time ceremonial, the British parliament was prorogued today, thus ending one of the longest and most arduous sessions, during which the royal assent was given to over sixty bills, which the two houses passed.

Lord Strathcona on Journey to London. Makes Hurred Trip, Apparently on Business of Importance. Montreal, Aug. 28.—Lord Strathcona left on a special train over the Rutland railway last evening for New York, whence he sailed this morning for Liverpool on the Oceanic. There was a large gathering of personal friends at the Windsor station to bid the High Commissioner farewell, including Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and leading members of the Canadian society.

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Immigration Prospect for Province Improves. Mr. Turner Speaks of Effective Advertising by Displays of Fruit. Workers for Alberni Railway. Fraser River Sawmills Bought by New Company—Grand Trunk Plans. Vancouver, Aug. 28.—J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia in London, arrived tonight and left for Victoria. In an interview he stated that British Columbia was attracting more attention in England today than any other province in Canada in proportion to its population and area. The provincial fruit exhibit was the best advertisement the province had ever had. He spoke hopefully of immigration, saying that General Booth had told him before leaving that the Salvation Army expected to send fifteen hundred, mostly agricultural laborers and domestic servants. A number of British army officers in India about to retire with pensions had also expressed a wish to look into the feasibility of forming a settlement somewhere in British Columbia.

Relief From Treasury. Washington, Aug. 28.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edwards returned to Washington today from a week's tour where he had a conference with Secretary Cortelyou on the matter of distribution of public funds to the various states. The plan outlined by Secretary Cortelyou some days ago will be carried out and it is understood that the deposits will be made weekly. The amount deposited and the banks in which they are to be made, however, will not be stated.

Pugs Arrive at Vancouver. Thompson Ready for His Bout With O'Keefe on Labor Day. Vancouver, Aug. 28.—Maurice Thompson, the hard hitting pugilist from Butte, arrived in the city today to get in his final training for his fight with Jack O'Keefe on Labor Day. Thompson is in good shape, even better than a lot of his supporters expected to find him, and has been training hard for this fight for a month. He will finish off his training in this city, and will enter the ring in condition to put up as hard a fight as he ever took part in.

Gold For Germany. New York, Aug. 28.—An engagement of \$800,000 in gold for export to Hamburg, Germany, on Thursday was made today by Muller, Schill & Co. This, together with other engagements by this firm within the past two weeks, make their total shipments about \$3,000,000.

Cotton Conference. Manchester, Eng., Aug. 28.—One hundred and seventy delegates representing Lancashire manufacturing companies have already been selected to attend the conference of cotton growers and manufacturers at Atlanta, Ga., on Oct. 7 to Oct. 9. It is expected that the English delegation will exceed two hundred members.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 28.—Preparations were being made for the entertainment of the Oregon Development League, which will visit here in a few days. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Oregon Development League, which will visit here in a few days. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Oregon Development League, which will visit here in a few days.

Metallurgists and Representatives Will Be Shown Country. A large party of British metallurgists and representatives of mining capitalists of the Old Country will visit the province at the end of the next summer. H. Mortimer Lamb, secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute with headquarters at Montreal is in the city at present arranging for the trip which should prove of advantage to British Columbia.

Settling a Strike. Montreal, Aug. 28.—The garment workers' strike is thought to be approaching a close. It is reported to have signed the new agreement with the unions. General Organizer Leaders of the Garment Workers' union, reached the city today and are expected to be able to arrange a settlement before the end of the week.

Another Sharp Fight of Moors and French. Natives Make Attack and Are Driven Back With Heavy Loss. Europeans Desert from Fez. Conference of German Chancellor and French Ambassador Gives Assurance to France. Paris, Aug. 27.—Vice-Admiral Phillibert cables from Casa Blanca yesterday's date that all the Moroccan ports remain calm; that there has been fighting at Casa Blanca, and that the French scouting party is not encountering any resistance. The Europeans who presumably left Fez on August 24 for El Arish, will, on their arrival there, be taken on board the French cruiser Du Chayla.

Sharp Fight With Moors. Casa Blanca, Aug. 27.—A sharp engagement between the French and the Moors took place yesterday afternoon about six miles from General Bruce's camp. A reconnoitering party of Shaheis came in touch with the enemy, who opened a heavy fire on the cavalrymen. The latter replied with effect, but retreated under instructions, with the object of attracting the attention of the French commander to the Moors' advance. Reinforcements with artillery were promptly forwarded to the scene of the fighting and the Moors' force was driven back into the hills. No loss on the French side was reported.

Leaving Fez. Morocco, Sunday, Aug. 26.—The European residents of Fez, excepting the Germans, left here yesterday for El Arish. The 8000 troops, who were sent to press the affair is shrouded in considerable mystery.

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Improve at Rockcliffe. Capt. Stuart Wins Borden Challenge Cup—Others Take Minor Prizes. Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Capt. Duff Stuart, 6th D. C. O. R., Vancouver adjutant of this year's Blesley team, today won the Borden Challenge Cup, medalion and \$30 as high man in the Borden match of 600 yards. Captain made the possible 55. A curious mishap delayed the start, but he was not given to understand that orthopedics could not be used. Some competitors had fired a couple of shots on score, but the first shot was a countermanding order was shouted down the line that these aids were legitimate. But when another round had been fired, the shot was suspended. Col. Brown, chief executive officer, ordered that orthopedics be again removed. Instantly he was surrounded by scores of protesting riflemen. His decision was confirmed and the match continued, the previous shots being allowed.

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Law Works Both Ways. Kingston, Ont., Aug. 28.—In the police court a case was tried which is of general interest. Some time ago Arthur P. Woodside, an interdicted man, was charged by the license inspectors with having attempted to procure liquor from a bootlegger. He kept out of the way for several weeks, but finally gave himself up and was fined \$10 and costs. This is probably the first case of the kind in the province, and shows that the law protects the liquor seller in punishing the man who tempts him to sell, and to this extent also as a detriment on the prohibited party.

REGULATING RAILWAYS. Kansas Commissioners Take Some Radical Steps. Kansas City, Aug. 28.—The state board of railroad commissioners has ordered the twelve railroad companies doing business in Kansas to answer to the two-cent fare complaint recently filed by Attorney Crotton on or before Tuesday, Sept. 3. G. F. Crotton, attorney for the board, and E. C. Shiner, secretary, leave on Thursday for Omaha, where they will take the testimony of the railroad officials and officers of the Nebraska board concerning the conditions existing in Nebraska for the purpose of determining the conditions in Kansas and that the railroads of this state can as well agree to establish a two-cent rate in Kansas as in Nebraska.

FALLS FROM TRAIN. Chinese Women Found on Track Near Fort Steele Brewery. Ferris, B. C., Aug. 28.—Friday morning, near the Fort Steele Brewery, a woman fell from the platform of No. 5 west bound train, where she was found in a state of collapse by Mr. H. Oldland.

Mr. Hayward's Suggestion. London, Aug. 28.—Mr. Hayward, M. P. of British Columbia, writes emphatically that the death of labor in that province suggests that the money should be put in public works or employed and workhouses and charities might better be spent in paying the passages of workless people to a land where there is a labor scarcity.

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EXPORTATION OF COKE TO AMERICAN SMELTERS. Crow's Nest Company Said to Have Sent Out Large Quantity. Canadian Industries Suffering. Roseland, B. C., Aug. 28.—The prompt action of the Premier in sending Deputy Minister Tojme to the Kootenays for a personal investigation into the coke shortage which is tying up the mines and smelters of southern British Columbia must necessarily result in enforcement of the terms of the Crow's Nest Coal Company's charter, which have been openly violated. The terms of the charter are explicit, and provide that if a supply of coke and coal for use in the counties of Yale and Kootenay is not furnished in sufficient quantities by the company at all times, now or hereafter to smelters and industries in said counties, the company shall pay as a penalty a sum of two dollars per ton, together with the cost of the coke and coal for the shortage. The lack of coke for the Yale and Kootenay smelters is sufficient ground for the enforcement of the terms of the charter. Notwithstanding some of the reports which are being circulated to the effect that no coke is being shipped, the records of the customs department show that during the current year, up to August 12, there has been shipped to United States smelters by the Crow's Nest Coal Company 27,494 tons of coke.

None of this coke was for re-impore into Canada, but was used on the other side of the line. In January last there were sent away 5,113 tons; February, 5,292; March, 6,000; April, 5,565; May, 1,953; June, 6,976; July, 1,672; August, up to 15,185 tons. Enforcement of the penalty will quickly induce the coal company to remedy the shortage, which is causing the smelters to close, and whatever cause it may be attributed to. Had these 27,494 tons of coke been sent to the smelters instead of being shipped to the United States, they would have saved the smelters from the loss of their coke, and they would have been run to the full capacity during the entire year. Some of the plants receive coke from Alberta, which is a more reliable source of supply than the Crow's Nest Coal Company. By reason of the diversion of the large tonnage of coke to plants in the United States, it is a condition of affairs that is deplorable, and has been about in the mining and smelting industries of southern British Columbia, since the latter part of 1906. It is a serious and threatening menace, and should be shut down or shipping insufficient quantities of ore. Should the present quantity of coke be sent to the United States, it will be but a question of time when every mine in Southern British Columbia will have to close, and every smelter as well will have to close, and thus one of the most important industries in the province will be paralyzed. Investment in new and reduction plants that represent many millions would, for the time being, be unproductive, and it would be a severe blow to the thousands who are working in the mines and smelters, and in other capacities. Besides losing work, the value to them from their coke would be lost.

The situation is one that calls for immediate relief, and that relief can be promptly afforded if the provincial government enforces the penalty clause in the Crow's Nest charter. At a meeting of Roseland miners' union, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

To Hon. Richard McBride: "Whereas the mining and smelting interests of southern British Columbia are being hampered by the diversion of coke to the United States, and whereas, if continued, will result in the closing of all mines and smelters, and by reason of which a large number of our men are out of employment, and whereas, the shortage is due in large degree to the fact that 27,494 tons of coke has been sent to United States smelters during the present year; and whereas, the charter of the Crow's Nest company provides that all smelters and mines in Yale and Kootenay shall be furnished at all times with a sufficient supply of coke; therefore be it resolved by the members of Roseland mining union that the provincial government be urged to immediately enforce the penalty contained in its charter, by the failure to provide sufficient coke for the operation of the smelters and mines in the districts of Yale and Kootenay."

To Pay Depositors. Portland, Ore., Aug. 28.—President Walter S. Moore, of the defunct Oregon Trust and Savings bank, has announced his intention of receiving \$1,000,000 from Receiver T. C. Dewling, 50,000 acres of wheat land in Sherman and Billings counties to be used in paying the depositors of the bank. The land is said to be valued at \$800,000.

The Lena Explosion. Paris, Aug. 28.—The full text of the report of the scientific commission which was appointed to investigate the explosion which on March 13, last destroyed the French battleship Lena, while in dock at Toulon, is published today. It charges that the disaster was directly traceable to the system of responsibility, general indifference and lack of harmony prevailing in the navy.

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VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

Delights of Troll Fishing in the Waters Adjacent to Victoria Portrayed by Enthusiastic Disciples of Izaak Walton

TROLLING FOR SALMON

An Englishman's Experience On the Waters Adjacent to Victoria
(By A. V. Kenan)

If anyone had told us three months ago that we would shortly be going after salmon with a spool we should have taken him gently by the hand and said that we would have been glad to have seen such a lovely place in our lives. The dismal noise and squalor of the great cities whence we had come, seemed to be forgotten and faded away into the vistas of the past, and we lived for a short space in a paradise of which we had dreamed, but which we never thought could exist outside the realm of our imagination on the surface of this mundane world. Of the fishing itself what am I to tell you? Surely you know about it better than I do. To the enthusiastic follower of Izaak Walton there is a fascination about it which no other sport can give, and as we rowed up and down with the lines trolling out behind us, our nerves became thoroughly alert with the pleasures of anticipation and a thrill of enthusiasm ran through us. Every now and then there would be a big tug at one of the lines and then came the battle between the man and the fish. Out the line would spin with a rush, to be slowly wound in as we winced our prey; then, just as we thought we had got him in a fine position for gaffing, a fresh lunge of life would enter into him and with a plunge he would be off and away again. Truly this playing is a grand sport and the greatest skill is required before you can gain the mastery, but finally the time comes when you will have tired

the top joint of his rod, and these little incidents form one of the most pleasing features of sport which has talked about for many a long day afterwards. On another occasion we went to Oak Bay and had a grand time of it, bringing back a round dozen as a reward for our energies, and though the picture that accompanies this little narrative does not depict the characters who are mentioned therein, it gives a fine pictorial idea of the sport there is to be obtained among the Pacific salmon with such simple apparatus as a hand line and a spool. Truly Victoria is a well favored city, for there seems to be some pleasures to be got here, with a minimum expenditure of energy, than in any other place I have visited, and a trip out along the front in the morning or the evening will afford sufficient sport to satisfy the yearnings of the most ardent fisherman. When we return to the old country and take back the story of the sport we've enjoyed here among the salmon, there is no doubt that we shall be put down as first cousins to the prehistoric Ananias, but there is one point on which we are all agreed, which is, that of all the delightful times we have spent during our sojourn in the land of the Dominion, none can compare with the delights which we experienced while

THE TOURIST

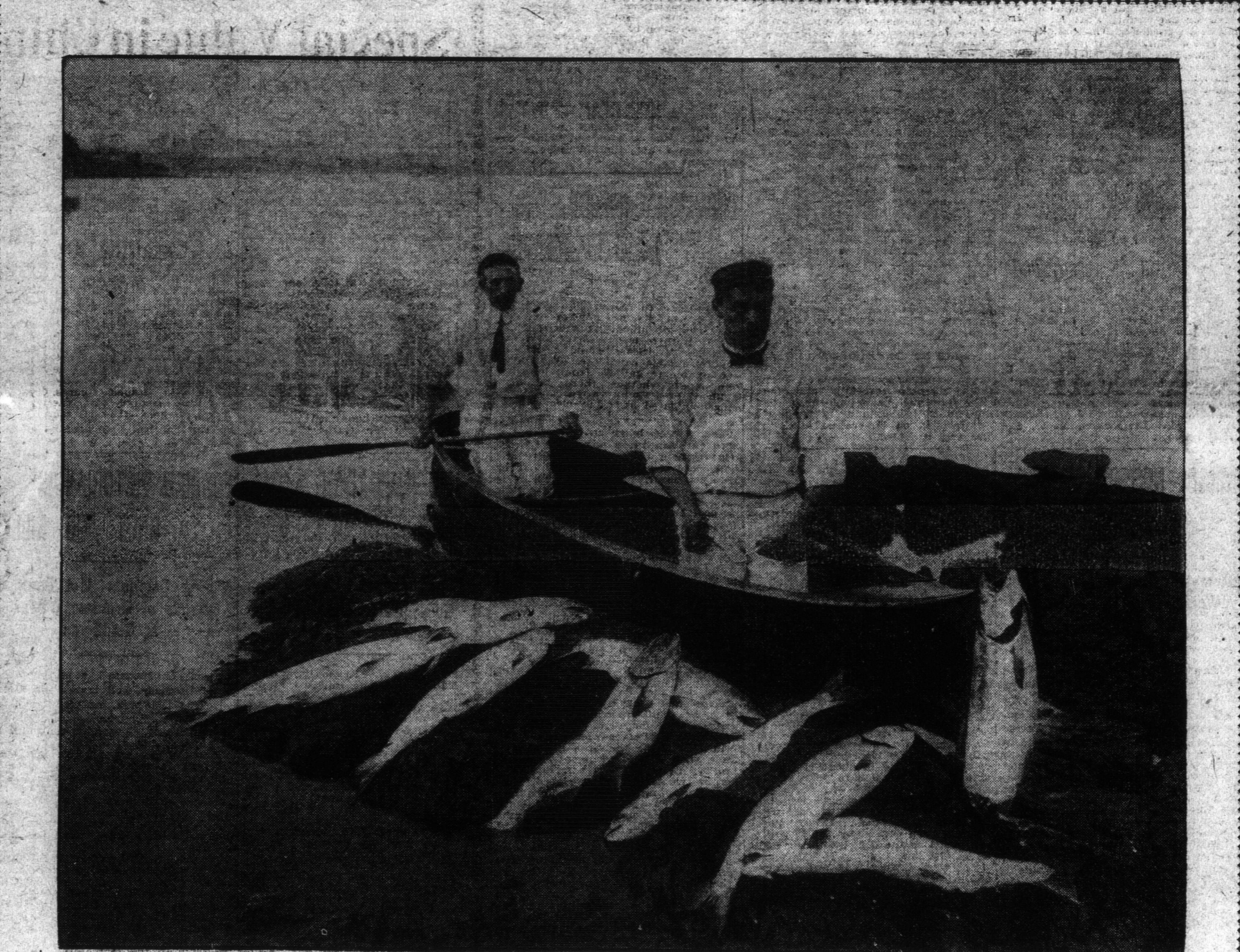
Who fills the summer time with sleep?
The tourist.
Who peoples trails on land and sea?
The tourist.
Who starts, with toothbrush and comb,
To Italy or maybe Rome?
Who never leaves his kodak home?
The same chap.
Who wears field-glasses on his hip?
The tourist.
Who likes a white suit for a trim?
The tourist.
Who from the sandwich can't be weaned?
Who is a hopeless postcard fiend?
Who's always pretty nearly "cleaned"?
The identical individual.
Who "does" a big town in a day?
The tourist.
Who looks on travel as mere play?
The tourist.
Who wanders far afield alone?
Who likes to hear descriptions drone
Through "seeing" spider's megalomane?
The same optimistic explorer.
—Denver Republican.

Point Comfort—An excellent tourist hotel; about half way between Victoria and Vancouver, where splendid fishing and shooting can be had in season. Boats call at Point Comfort about three times a week.

last March wind, the mats have been withdrawn, and the graceful crafts are on the fishing grounds again. If you watch them carefully you will learn, as we did, how to catch fish with a spear. That is the sport of the islander-in summer. In the old days, before the white man came, there were sea otter in plenty round Camosun (Victoria); fur seals bred round Cape Flattery; and the more daring of the Indians, leaving these, used to hunt the leviathan himself, although they never expected to retrieve him until his decomposing body floated with their buoyed lances attached to it. Then there was a free fight between the tribe which found the whale and the tribe which killed it, called either a vendetta, or an intertribal "blow-out" on the blubber. Today, of course, the sea otter has been killed out. It would not be worth while to look for one nearer than the Behring sea, and even there they are not plentiful; the fur seal seldom if ever breeds now round Flattery, and a very successful whaling company ran the west coast is doing its best to exterminate the whales. So the Indians are reduced to trolling for spring salmon, jigging for cod, or if the cod have come in from the deep waters, spearing them as they

another, flitting over the ocean floor like a big butterfly. It will be a long time before you learn to hit one of those quick travelers on the wing, but there is one you ought to get. What? You don't see him? The boat is right over him, the water is still and clear as crystal, and full of cool green light from the bright spring sun. Well, you see him now; and I forgot, to explain to you, whilst the information would have been useful, that all I could see of him was a faint outline of flounder on the sand. He was below it, and lay there so long because he saw through the sand that you were not used to his little games. As a matter of fact, had he been better eating, I would have told you sooner; but I hate to kill what I can't use. Now we are into the sea grass, the pastures of the brant which left for the north last week, and if you don't mind we will go through it at once, because, though I have seen two cod in it already, and an Indian or my friend H. would have seen half a dozen, I can't expect you to "spot" them in such thick cover as yet. In the young kelp which is beyond it you should be able to do better. It looks like a nursery of sea-babies, doesn't it—sea-babies with shiny black heads and long, thin bodies, which are

water gently, like this; push it up as close to him as you can, and then thrust, and (Lord, how he kicks!) bring your spear back like a paddle stroke and drop him into the boat behind you like that. If you try to lift him out straight, you will pull him off against the water. That fellow is a good four pounder; but keep your hands off him, his barb is shockingly sharp, and slightly poisonous. Did you ever hear a fish growl like that before? Talks more like a terrier than a fish, doesn't he? When we have killed enough rock cod to feel certain about our supper, we adjourn to the rocks at the point where sheer walls go down into deep water beyond the reach of eyesight, or else to the edge of the great kelp bed some distance from shore, and in either case we take the qwakoy and the big spear, twenty-two feet long at least. Let your boat go with the tide, put the qwakoy, a great shuttlecock made of cedar with white wings, close to the water, between the three lines of your spear and lower it into the water as far as your arm will reach, give your spear jerk to disengage the qwakoy, and let your spear shaft (also of cedar) come up through your hand as quickly as possible, and watch. By and by you will see a star far below you, coming up and up towards you, and "pop!" the qwakoy is on the surface on its side, and nothing has happened. Spear it, and bring it up as fast as you can, and you do not "raise" a big cod (Ophiodon elongatus) every time, any more than you raise a trout at every cast of your fly. That time, however, you did. Try again, and watch more closely. There he is; don't you see him? The great ghost of a fish far down, circling like a hawk about to stoop, coming into and vanishing from the small area in which he is visible to you, and growing bigger and plainer, as his approaches the top. It was all over almost before you saw him, and he never came quite to the top, I know; but he very seldom will, although I have known him actually seize the wooden lure on the top of the water and make off with it for a yard or two, until he realized that it was not a wounded leeching whose white sides had brought him from his rock far below. It was more than a year before I ever got one of these big fellows myself, though I have known my neighbor H. (who is better at the game than any Indian), to kill eight in a little over an hour. Going back, we put out the troll, and in drawing in the first fish we take, give the newcomer a chance. Just as the fish is being lifted into the boat a great ugly slaty-like head breaks the water, and gliding along the pool is a pack of those hungry sea-wolves, the dog fish. We drop our capture, still on the line, back into the water, as they strike at him spear one after another of the ugly brutes, who seem sometimes almost bold enough to attack a man. It would be great sport but that they are the worst pest from which the sea fishermen suffer in this country, and we on the ranches can always find a use for the oil which we strain from their livers.



Afternoon Catch at Oak Bay

Photo by Fleming Bros.

him out and then with a quick stroke you plunge the sharp point of the gaff into his soft sides and pull your hard fighting victim over the gunwale of the boat, and with a sharp stroke on his head, lay him dead at your feet. These Pacific salmon are fine foes to tackle and are game to the last; they put up a fight which is grand to witness and one feels as they approach themselves an angler's seat beneath the walls of a lunatic asylum plying his gentle art. Suddenly there pops up overhead the apparition of one of the inmates with disheveled hair, who after contemplating the disciple of Izaak Walton for some time, remarks to him: "How long have you been here?" "Five hours," he replies. "Caught anything?" "No," comes the answer in a surly voice. "Never mind," says he of the unsound mind. "Come inside."

Oak Bay is one of Victoria's most beautiful suburban resorts. The vistas of dense forest, islands, foot hills, mountains, and sky being unsurpassed in any part of the world. There is a splendid single beach, broken into numerous small bays, where children with their parents delight to spend their afternoons. At Oak Bay Park, situated at the terminus of the street railway, there is a fine bicycle track and baseball grounds. The bay is distant from the city three and a half miles. It is reached by street car and is on the route of famous Ocean Beach Drive.

A FASCINATING PASTIME

Graphic Description of Delights of Fishing in the Gulf

The very excellent photograph reproduced on this page was taken by Messrs. Fleming Bros. at Oak Bay the other day, and will serve to illustrate to the tourist visitor the measure of success which attends the sport of trolling for salmon in the waters adjacent to Victoria. There has recently appeared from the pen of Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley an article in which points in eloquent language the charm of this particular form of recreation. It is as follows: "It is difficult to tell the English of a new field of sport, and yet I believe that a few of us who are living on the islands in the Gulf of Georgia, amuse ourselves and fill our fish kettles by the practice of an art little known, if not unknown, in England, an art which makes as great a demand upon hand and eyes as covert shooting. During the winter, with its wild sou'wester, which gives even our Douglas pines list to the northeast, the Indians have been lying snug in their bays upon the beaches, and covered over with mats woven from the inner fibres of the cedar bark; but the city three and a half miles. It is reached by street car and is on the route of famous Ocean Beach Drive.

hang poised over the sea gardens of life with their fierce and ugly heads protruding from some submarine hole in the rocks, or to their favorite sport (and ours) with the "he he" or "qwakoy." Let me take you out into the bay with the little spear first; it is only sixteen feet long, and light almost as a fishing rod. You ought really to begin by spearing crabs, but it always seems to me such an abominable shame to stab these honest citizens as they stand, arms akimbo, at the entrance to their houses, that I would rather you began upon the rock cod, who look as vicious as a grizzly, and growl when you hit them. Besides, if you have any nerves at all, you won't like the sound of the crabs crawling about amongst your legs in the bottom of the boat. "The fish we ate after is not, I believe, a true cod; indeed, his proper title I know is Sabastichys pinning, but his intimate friends in this country christened him rock cod, and rock cod he will besto the end of time to the islanders. The first piece of water we pass over, moving almost imperceptibly, and watching the herons from the bow, contain no cod. It is not likely for the bottom is smooth and sandy, and the cod wants rocks. Yes! That was something." That cloud of submarine dust which you saw rise, as if a small shell had exploded, meant that a flounder went away, and there goes

"SO LIKE ENGLAND"

British Journalist's Impression of "Victoria the Beautiful"

In one of a series of articles on "The Land of the Future," H. Hamilton Fyfe, in the London Daily Mail, says: "Vancouver being only thirteen days from Yokohama, British Columbia naturally attracts a great many Japanese. In the principal hotels, Vancouver the lift-boys, the boot-boys, the bell-boys are all Jap. Large numbers of them work on the railways and in the mines. Yet everyone agrees that the Chinese who are shut out (unless they can pay £100) are better workers and better citizens, too. There is a Chinatown in Vancouver, where at night in the dark, narrow streets, you can sniff strange exotic perfumes and listen to the drowsy din of Oriental music, while soft-footed, loosely-clad figures fill past you in their inscrutable way. There are many Chinese domestic servants, too, especially cooks. The chef at the hotel is a Chinaman, and a master of his art. But the poll-tax prevents any great increase, and the poll-tax is approved by popular sentiment. Many leading British Columbians, among them the ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Mackintosh, think that if they cannot attract British settlers, the next best thing would be to secure Gallicians and Scandinavians, who in other parts of Canada have proved themselves industrious, honest, and law-abiding. Oriental, the province clearly does not want. I saw a number of Japanese immigrants, evidently peasants, on the boat between Victoria and the mainland, and I do not wonder at the prejudice against them. They are shut off from white people by the barrier of race. The extent to which the exclusion law was the result of the working man's natural hostility to cheap immigrant labor has been exaggerated. Trade unions in British Columbia are strong and influential—so strong, in fact, that even working men inveigh against them. The "Columbia" must be kept a white man's country, which has checked the influx of Chinamen, and will later on put up the latch also against the Japanese. Victoria, the capital of the province, lies on Vancouver Island, several hours' steaming from the city of Vancouver, which is on the mainland. It is rather like an exceptionally pleasant English watering-place, with a good harbor and an imposing pile of government buildings. The destiny of Victoria, as of the wooded sea-shore near to Vancouver, is to be a health resort and retirement place for those who have made money in other parts of Canada. All over the Dominion one hears wistful praises of the beauty of the Pacific coast, "so like England," certainly the pretty park-like roads around Victoria, with their wonderful sweet-brier hedges anothered in wild rose, reminded me strongly of Devon or the Isle of Wight.

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blue willow pattern, \$5.50
and can be sold sep-

Don't Have Give Up

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ape and decorations. \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$4.00, and \$4.50

SRIA B.C.

MEAT INSPECTION LAW IN FORCE NEXT WEEK

Strict Provisions Relating to Canning and Packing Houses

CANADA'S APPROVAL STAMP RULES

Trade Reports from Canada's Agents in Japan and Britain—Railway Commission Orders.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—The act "respecting the inspection of meats, and canned foods," passed at the last session of parliament, goes into effect on September 3rd, and thenceforth all of the packing and canning establishments of Canada will be under the strictest possible inspection.

Trade Reports from Canada's Agents in Japan and Britain—Railway Commission Orders. Ottawa, Aug. 26.—The act "respecting the inspection of meats, and canned foods," passed at the last session of parliament, goes into effect on September 3rd, and thenceforth all of the packing and canning establishments of Canada will be under the strictest possible inspection.

Alex. McLean, Canadian trade agent in Japan, reports that Japanese exports to Canada for the six months ending July amounted to 1,138,479 yen, as compared with 991,383 yen in 1929. The imports from Canada, which consist chiefly of flour, were valued for the same period at \$5,215,000, as compared with 127,425 yen in 1929.

PREDICTS INCREASE IN TOURIST TRAFFIC

Robert Kerr, of C. P. R., Says City's Charms Will Attract Still Larger Crowds

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., with headquarters at Montreal, with C. E. Usher, assistant traffic manager of the same road's western lines, is in the city. The two gentlemen are on their annual tour of inspection. They have several times this year, and the other hotels have done very good business.

The traffic to British Columbia has been larger than in previous years. Mr. Usher is of the opinion that it is bound to increase phenomenally. With a wider knowledge of its beautiful scenery and wonderful resources there will be a great movement thither.

The immigration to this country is larger than in other years. The percentage of increase this year over that of last was 35 per cent. The immigrants are largely from Europe and are of an excellent type. There was not the increase of immigrants from the United States during the past year that was looked for, but the increase from Europe has offset this falling off.

WILD WOMAN IN WOODS

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Professor Macaulay, of Harvard University, is in town, having spent a few weeks in the country surrounding Blue Sea lake and Maniwaki, up the Gatineau, and he brings to town with him a strange story of a wild woman. While walking in the woods, which are dense and seamy in the undergrowth caused him to turn his rifle that way in the hope that game was near. To his surprise, however, a face peered at him from the shadows of a willow, and he turned to a dark brown by the sun, but the woman seemed to be dressed in nothing but leaves. The poor creature has not a companion save a number of dogs who help her in getting food.

FINDS LABOR SHORTAGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dominion Official Says Orientals Hold Many Positions Belonging to Whites

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 26.—E. Blake Robertson, deputy commissioner of immigration, Ottawa, who has been here since Tuesday for the purpose of ascertaining the number of Chinese and Japanese required on railway construction and other improvements in British Columbia next year, has successfully completed his mission and will leave for the east this afternoon. He will make a side trip into the Boundary and Similkameen.

Mr. Robertson carries a kodak. He secured a number of pictures of Hindus engaged at railway work as well as of the Chinese and Japanese at work in the local saw mills. These views will probably be incorporated in the official report.

CONSUL NOSSE'S VIEW OF JAPANESE INFILUX

Attempted Restriction by Law Would Give Rise to International Question

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Hon. T. Nosse, consul-general in Canada for Japan, handed out a statement today in connection with the agitation against Japanese immigration on the Pacific coast, in which he said: "The enactment of any Japanese immigration law in Canada would give immediate rise to an international question between Great Britain, Canada and Japan, for the reason that by the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation made last year between Japan and Canada this country is bound under article 3 to give the Japanese the same freedom of entry, residence and business occupation as the Dominion extends to any European nation, to say nothing of the United States, which is a party to which bond Canada is herself party. Japan, moreover, would never entertain any idea of allowing her people to be discriminated against. As to the matter of immigration, it is the matter of immigration between us and the Dominion is restricted to 600 a year, exclusive of merchants, students and those of our people, about 8,000 in number, who have been naturalized in this country, together with the families of the latter, and that there is no obligation on the part of the Japanese government to observe it. It is a purely voluntary restriction on the part of the Japanese government, out of sympathy for the Canadian government, for the benefit of our own people in the province with the desire of preventing any further influx of Japanese into British Columbia by the flooding of the labor market. This understanding has been faithfully observed by Japan, and has not been in any way departed from on the part of the Dominion government."

More Interest in Dairying

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 25.—"The good prices now being paid for dairy products is creating a new and increasing interest in the dairy business of B. C.," said F. M. Logan, dairy commissioner from an inspection trip to the Kootenay and Sumas districts. Mr. Logan left for up the line last Tuesday, and during his stay he visited the different dairies in the Kootenay farming districts. He states that a new creamery has just been built at Abbotford, and another one recently opened at Mission Junction. The latter is owned by Mr. DesBrisay, of Vancouver, and is one of the most modern and up-to-date dairies in the province. He left yesterday for Vernon to inspect the dairies in the Okanagan districts.

STORMS BRING DEATH TO PEOPLE IN STATES

Districts in Wisconsin and Ohio Swept by Fierce Tornadoes

SEVERAL CHILDREN ARE KILLED

Houses Lifted Up and Carried for Some Distance—Much Property Damaged.

ONE DOZEN ENTRIES ARE REPORTED

Prospects Are That There Will Be Big Bunch of Cowboys at Fair

The cowboy rough-riding competition, which will be a big feature of the annual programme at the fall fair will likely attract a big crowd. There are over half that number still on with J. E. Smart, the secretary of the B. C. Agricultural Association, and he has received reports that there are more on the way.

PREPARING TO MOVE

New England Fish Company Will Change Base

Vancouver, Aug. 27.—The New England Fish company at present operating three steamers out of Vancouver in the northern halibut fisheries, is in the market for a waterfront site at Bellingham. The manager of the company one week ago wrote to A. L. Black, president of the Fairhaven Land company, at Bellingham, announcing that blue prints and offers for leases had been forwarded to the headquarters of the company at Boston.

PACIFIC MAIL BOAT SINKS AT HER DOCK

Acapulco Turns Turtle on Eve of Sailing—No Lives Lost

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The Pacific Mail steamship company's steamer Acapulco, today turned turtle and sank at the company's docks in the city. All the passengers and crew were rescued, but it is believed that the cargo, consisting of general merchandise, was almost a total loss. The vessel lies in about 15 feet of water. The vessel was scheduled to sail for Panama and way ports at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was taking on her last supply of coal. It is supposed to have been caused by the listing of the vessel at the dock, which was being led on one side.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TO BUILD FROM KAMLOOOPS

Reported That Company Will Run Line Through to Edmonton

Kamloops, B. C., Aug. 27.—Private word from Montreal via Winnipeg conveys information fraught with significance to Kamloops. The directorate of the Canadian Pacific railway company, it is stated, has definitely decided upon the immediate construction of the road via the North Thompson from Kamloops to Edmonton.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO ACCEPT GOODS IN TRANSIT

A NEW CABINET ARRANGEMENT

Mr. Sifton Refuses Portfolio and Mr. Graham to be Minister of Public Works.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Canadian manufacturers who export their products to Australia, have been badly hit by the new Australian tariff, as have British exporters. In response to a request from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Sifton was sent to Melbourne by the Dominion government, asking that Canadian goods in transit at the time the new tariff went into effect should enter at the old rates of duty.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION

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No Definite Arrangements for Return Route of Battleships

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House Committee on Navy Contemplates Building of Four More Big Battleships.

LION ATTACKS WOMAN AT SUMMER RESORT

Many Shots Fired at Beast—Victim Now in Precarious Condition

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REGULAR CASE OF LOSS OF MEMORY

Following Car Accident Man Cannot Recall Secret Worth Millions

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Dirigible Balloon and Airship Pass Severe Tests Satisfactorily

FORMER VICTORIAN IS SHOT AND KILLED

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The Ideal for Children

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DRUGGISTS

DOMINION

John Cochran Will Attend in

(From Tuesday's Daily.) John Cochran, last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association in this country, is expected to attend the convention of the British Columbia Association, which will be held in Victoria on September 1st and 2nd.

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THE POULTRYMAN
TYPICAL CARRIAGE

To some people typical carriage is an imaginary quality. They do not seem to realize that every breed of fowls has a certain carriage peculiar to the breed as well as their characteristics that distinguish the breeds. Everybody knows that twelve inches make one foot, but just how many inches a Plymouth Rock body is in length, breadth and thickness is another thing. Typical carriage is, after all, an imaginary quality, as far as any true measure is concerned, but those who have given the subject study and have an eye for business will make no mistake when it comes to judging the typical carriage of the different breeds. Typical carriage is that style or carriage peculiar to the breed, but this is what puzzles some people. They try to tell a Wyandotte from a Plymouth Rock, and you will look at the new Standard you will see that a number of the cuts do not fit the breed. The cut of the Plymouth Rock male does not conform to the description in the Standard. The Standard back is rather long, and body rather long, but the cut of the males comes nearest the Plymouth Rock. The cut of the Bluff Orpington male, Houdan male and the cuts of the males come nearest the ideal by a long way. One fellow says the styles are changing and the Plymouth Rocks of today are not what they were ten years ago, and the same with other breeds. It is true the style of poultry has changed some, but if we are up-to-date we will have to study the new style. Every breeder should own a Standard and study it well. Typical shape can best be learned by studying the best cuts. This is the reason about the Standard should be as near ideal as possible. The Standard gives 30 true points for shape and eight points for symmetry. America claims that some judges do not cut for symmetry, others cut every bird in the show room. Those who do not cut for symmetry take it for granted that the cuts for shape in the different sections cover the ground; others cut all the birds for symmetry, as they consider no bird perfect in symmetry. For my part, I simply cut for symmetry, and they need it. A bird may have a nice back and a nice tail, but somehow or some way the parts do not put together in such a way that you can say they are typical of the breed. The Standard gives a scale of points for shape of head, neck, wings and tail, but does not set out any number of points for shape of comb.

In reading the journals I find occasionally someone who is dissatisfied with the score card system of judging. In the east some of the biggest shows give the comparison of scores as it is best. We often hear someone complaining that they paid a round price for birds that scored up in the nineties. It is true that some specimens proved to be very poor specimens, not near as good as the scores credited them with. This kind of talk is no argument at all, and a fair comparison of scores is the best. It may mean that the judge who did the scoring was incompetent, or it might mean that the breeder who sold the birds was dishonest and changed the leg bands or might be that two or three months elapsed between the scoring of the birds and the sale. A bird could change from one to five points in this time—or become disqualified. If a judge is incompetent it will be discovered soon or later, and he will certainly step down and out of the score card. It is the scientific way of judging poultry. Each section is carefully examined and the defects recorded. If there is any fault it is with the judge, not with the bird. The system of score card judging is all right, but the Standard of Perfection is not perfect. It is a blank as far as the score card is concerned. Much of the criticism of judges' work is done by new breeders and persons who have not studied the matter and are talking at random. A fair comparison of scores, properly done, would be the same as score card judging. Fowls are judged as well by comparison with the Standard as by comparison with the score card. In comparison each bird must be carefully examined for defects and the magnitude of each defect noted. The Standard is carried from coop to coop. It is somewhat difficult in a class of a hundred or more birds to remember the defects of each bird. There is a plan by which comparison judging works all right, and if carefully done, will give general satisfaction. Comparison judging could be called "killing". The judge runs through the class calling the better ones, number one, two and three. After this is done the number one birds are carefully examined and compared, and the first winner selected. When number one is selected it is an easy matter to select number two, three and four. Comparison judging is sometimes a little difficult when two birds are closely matched, and third and fourth are not so close. More care judging any one can tell several who are winners, but the birds know whether or not they are extra specimens or scrubs, unless we see them.—O. P. Green in Poultry.

CAPONS AND COCKERELS
Capons have not properly been appreciated. Many parts of this country until very lately have been regarded as a table delicacy are becoming better known the demand for them is increasing with wonderful rapidity. Western markets were particularly slow to accept the fact that capons were worth more than ordinary chickens, and only a few years ago a Chilesen capon was not worth two or three times a pound more than ordinary chickens, and this advance was solely due to the fact that they were usually fattened.

It is not uncommon for capons

to sell for twice the market price of roosters. This, coupled with the fact that when the same four capons will make considerable more weight than would be put on by roosters, shows that the rearing of capons may be a more profitable business than the raising of roosters.

A great mistake to think that year-old capons make weights very much in excess of the weights made by cockerels of the same age, but they will make some increase in weight and this weight is worth at least twice as much as would be paid for an equal weight of cockerels.

A great advantage in breeding capons is that they are very quiet. After a cockerel is caponized his whole effort is to eat and wander around in a rather aimless manner, and he is not ambitious. This makes it perfectly feasible to keep them in flocks of large size and house them together without danger of cannibalism and the consequent disfigurements.

Cockerels should be caponized at about twelve weeks of age. A week or more before the operation is made, but it is best to caponize them about the time they begin to crow. The operation is very simple and apparatus is not seriously painful to the birds with nerves at all steady may perform the operation with perfect success after a few trials. The beginner is likely to kill a bird occasionally, but most expert will lose a few birds from every day's work, but these may be used on the table or sold as dressed birds.

PROTEIN FOR POULTRY
An abundant supply of protein in palatable form is necessary for satisfactory growth of poultry. The development of blood, flesh and feathers is very rapid in young birds, and these parts and organs are rich in nitrogenous matters. These can come only from the foot of the young chick or duckling.

Under farm conditions these indigestible little foragers will supplement their allotted grain ration with grasshoppers, flies, beetles, worms, slugs and other insects. These are rich in protein, but in confinement, especially where the flocks are large, the young birds can not secure a sufficient amount of protein in the limited range of natural food that comes their way to balance up the carbohydrates of the grains. When shut up, also, the birds lack the vigorous exercise that enables them to utilize large amounts of food low in protein so that they could secure the needed quantity of this essential requirement for rapid and profitable growth.

The cereal grains, especially corn, are very starchy foods, and no combination of them will give a nutritive ration narrow enough to develop the young bird rapidly. Some supplement must be used. Seeds of the legumes, like peas, beans or cowpeas, are richer in protein, but are not liked by poultry, and will not be eaten in any considerable quantity.

Those materials that are richest in protein are the concentrated by-products but these products are not in a way natural foods. They are refuse

materials from slaughter-houses from creameries or from oil mills, parts of grains from starch factories and glucose works, sprouted grain, molasses, distilleries and breweries, or other materials whose natural composition has been changed in some way. It is not safe to depend on the contents of protein and fat in estimating the food value of such materials for poultry as they usually do not come in case of whole grains. Palatability, constipating or laxative effect, excess or deficiency of mineral matter are all factors that must be considered. The adaptability of such feeds can only be determined by actual trial.

The station has fed several of these by-products to poultry, and finds such marked differences in their effects that the results are well worth presentation.

In the test with ducklings three pens from 25 to 30 birds were fed for nine weeks, starting when the ducklings were one week old. Three highly nitrogenous rations were fed, the basis of each being cornmeal, green alfalfa and a mixture of the following: cream gluten meal, two parts each of pea meal and low-grade flour, and one part each of corn meal, wheat middlings and blood meal, five or five ounces of salt for every 100 pounds of the mixture and with a liberal allowance of sand.

This basal ration was added to about one-third the amount of by-products to be tested: For Lot I "animal meal" and "meat meal" for Lot II blood meal and bone meal, and for Lot III "milk albumen" and bone meal.

Lot II made much slower growth than either of the other lots, I and III being about equal. The average gain for the birds in these lots was five and one-seventh pounds for those of Lot II four and one-quarter pounds, but each lot ate almost exactly the same amount of dry matter for a pound of growth, that is, the ration for Lot II was of the same productive value as the other rations when eaten, but it was unpalatable, so that the ducklings would not eat it freely enough to make a rapid growth.

The ration containing the "milk albumen" was the most satisfactory so far as the general appearance of the birds was concerned, as the plumage developed more rapidly and evenly than that ration than under "animal meal" and "meat meal," but the relatively high cost of the "milk albumen" made the ration less profitable.

In another test 40 to 50 chicks in each of four pens were fed for eight weeks. The by-products tested were: "milk albumen," for Lot I, "animal meal," for Lot II, "meat meal," for Lot III, and "gluten meal" with ground bone to make up any deficiency in ash. The growth of the chicks was slow. Most of the chicks were under "animal meal" and "meat meal." Lot I on "animal meal" and Lot II on "milk albumen" did fairly well, the increase being about equal for the two lots. The gain of Lot III on gluten meal gained only one-third as much as those in Lot I with ground bone to supply the ash deficiency of the gluten meal, about two-thirds as much. The gluten meal appeared to be unpalatable; cream gluten meal less so than Chilesen gluten meal. The use of animal meal and fensugreek to digest the gluten meal resulted in but little better consumption of food. The "milk albumen" here, as with the ducklings, was the most palatable, and the best in this respect to the animal meal, and was the more healthful food, but its cost made the ration unprofitable.

It was observed in both of these tests, as in many other tests of different lines, that the untoward effect of a ration was most marked during the first few weeks of the birds' life. Differences that do not appear as the chicks or ducklings became older.

It is essential that young poultry be fed rations made up of food that is palatable and healthful. Older birds can utilize to better advantage more questionable materials.

SUMMER CARE OF CHICKS
The cold, stormy, disagreeable weather of this spring was very unfavorable for chick hatching and raising, so I think I am right in my conjecture that few in numbers are the spring hatched chicks this season as compared with the larger flocks of other more favorable seasons.

Not having as many early hatched chicks as we planned and hoped to have, we must continue the hatching well into the summer and, as summer chicks are not as desirable as those of early spring, yet with good material, they will make rapid growth and fine birds in late fall.

If our summer chicks are to be hatched, biddy's nest should be made on the ground, if so be it a place can be found that will be secure from rats or other prowling vermin. Huddle out a place in the earth and then using a little straw, or other good material, make biddy's nest and she will have a more satisfactory hatch than if she was set up off of the ground.

If the safety of eggs and when they are set is at all doubtful, then an inverted sod, hollowed out in the middle, or two or three inches of dirt may be placed in a box and the nest then made upon the sod. From my own experience, I know eggs will hatch in this way much better than if there is no such contact. Give the sitting hen plenty of food and material, and provide her with a dust bath, and just before setting her and once a week thereafter until period of incubation is finished, give her a thorough dusting with good insect powder.

To successfully raise summer chicks they must be kept free from lice and the very best way to accomplish this is to have the mother hen in a clean house when her babies come. A roomy, well-ventilated coop home should be prepared for our hen and her warm nest should be placed in a place that is not confined until the dew is off the grass in the morning or during rainy weather. This little home must be kept clean and orderlies always if we would have a little family of chicks healthy and always show the restless activity of perfect condition. Again,

let me warn you, my beginner, in chick raising, to make sure there are no lice or mites in coop or upon the bodies of the birds. Lice and mites bleed, deplete their strength and ruin their plumage. The ravages of these pests causes the greatest fatality in the raising of chicks. Lice and mites stands with eyes closed and continually pipes out a plaintive cry of suffering, carefully examine that chick and you will find a hole in its back, it will soon discover the cause of its misery in a number of lice lurking in the soft down upon its body. Bowel troubles that destroy of chick life, is often caused by lice. Lice flourish and increase mightily in hot weather, so let us wage constant and effectual warfare against them. Summer chicks—not only in tiny baby chicks, but even those half grown—must have plenty of shade as a protection from the hot summer sun. If natural shade can be given them, how they will enjoy scratching and rolling in the dirt under the trees and much the busy little fellows will find in the soft, leafy ground just in front of the coop, shade is lacking one must make shade for the chicks. This can quickly and easily be provided by making a frame of poles or tops of four posts planted in the ground, and covering this frame with pieces of old carpet, gunny sacks or any like material.

We let our baby chicks fast until they are forty-eight hours old, but feed the mother hen as soon as she is taken from her nest all she wants. Fine chick grit is sprinkled upon the ground just in front of the coop and water so given that the chicks can get into it, get wet, and then chilled. We do this a few hours before giving first meal.

Dry bread crumbs constitute the first two or three feeds, then the prepared chick food makes a good, varied diet for them because of the many different grains which constitute it. During the hot summer weather when refreshing one finds the frequent cool drink and just as refreshing is the water in the trough. The water should be changed frequently, and the trough must not be forgotten.

If they have been removed to colony houses, or brooders unheated, under that ration than under draughts strike them to give them colds. The larger grown chicks must be fed and watered as regularly as are the last hatched ones. A chick to reach most perfect development must be kept growing from shell to maturity and only the best food, the manufacture of strictly first-class butter for private customers.

The more months in a year a cow is induced to give milk, the greater the profit. It is not necessary that most Americans should keep cows now kept for their feathers and these mostly by foreigners who appreciate small industry more than do natives of this country.—Poultry.

CARE OF GOSLINGS
Goslings are not very well able to endure bad treatment when they are first hatched. Why this is so it would be hard to tell, because after three or four weeks there is no more hardy birds, although all our domesticated fowls.

Some breeders practice feeding only tender grass for the first few days, giving grain feed afterward. Others feed a mixture of one-third corn meal and two-thirds shorts, mixed with dry, green clover. The use of animal meal and fensugreek to digest the gluten meal resulted in but little better consumption of food. The "milk albumen" here, as with the ducklings, was the most palatable, and the best in this respect to the animal meal, and was the more healthful food, but its cost made the ration unprofitable.

It was observed in both of these tests, as in many other tests of different lines, that the untoward effect of a ration was most marked during the first few weeks of the birds' life. Differences that do not appear as the chicks or ducklings became older.

fermentation or other processes induced by the germs, it is held in the body of the cream, being unable to rise and escape on account of the density of the same.

The maximum amount of gas is naturally contained in the cream just at churning time. A little is liberated in stirring and pouring. Cream that has been agitated with a paddle during the ripening process will often show bubbles on the surface. This is the same gas as is collected in the churn. The greater the viscosity of the cream the larger will be the bubbles before they break.

The presence of this phenomena indicates that more cleaning could be practised. The objection to gas is that it is liable to impart more or less of a strong or undesirable flavor to the butter, it should not form in cream of first-class purity.

DAIRY NOTES
Feed a good milker a balanced ration. She deserves it. The season of special work in the dairy has almost begun. Rustling for a living may make a hardy stock, but it makes small milk checks.

Be as clean in caring for the stables as you are in caring for the stalls and cans. The damp cow barn is more uncomfortable for a dry one. Ventilation keeps it dry.

There are far too many herds of "short" cows on the dairy farms of this country.

GRAIN TO COWS ON GRASS
The early part of the present season has emphasized the importance of having on hand a good supply of feed to meet the conditions of a possibly late and unfavorable spring. In fresh cows lack the food necessary to keep them at the highest point of production, the falling off in milk yield is not merely temporary. Even though they are later given the very best of pasture, and though this is supplemented with chop and green food or dry fodder when the pasture becomes close-grazed, they can never quite be brought back to yield the same flow of milk as they would, had the supply of feed been ample, right from the time of calving.

It has unfortunately been true that many were caught short of feed this spring, and the late season has aggravated the situation. While the resulting loss cannot be made up, it can be lessened by giving the cows the best that is to be had from now on, and, even to the extent of supplementing the ration with feeding chop. Dairymen generally have a surplus of sufficient increase in the milk flow as a result of this to pay for the grain. Experiments have also been conducted in different sections, and these which verify this conclusion. On the surface, there may not appear to be very much advantage in feeding and in the case of getting better value in milk flow, with little or nothing for profit.

But this view ignores the after-effects of the feeding, which, particularly in the case of helplessness, is more important than those realized immediately. Here again experience demonstrates that in the succeeding season cows which have received supplementary feeding out of the milk production those that have not, and the heifers thus fed during their first milking season, are not only more productive but they also develop into much better and heavier milking cows.



PREPARING TOBACCO SEED

It has been proved by exact experiment regarding many kinds of agricultural seeds, that the seed which is lightest (not necessarily the largest or having the greatest specific gravity) produces more vigorous and productive plants than lighter seed.

This is partly because the heavy seed has the more perfect embryo of plantlet in it, and the largest supply of available plant food to support the seedling until it has developed roots and leaves so as to feed itself.

One of the causes of freak tobacco plants—that is, such as top out prematurely or differ in shape and quality of leaf from the bulk of the crop—is the sowing of small and light seed. In a series of extensive experiments in the Connecticut valley, the writer separated samples of seed of the various grades in the region into light, medium and heavy grades, and all cases the small and light seed produced the earliest plants in the seed-bed, and the plants which were developed in the seed-bed were of undesirable plants, which are almost a total loss to the grower.

Dr. E. Trabut and other experimenters have proved that the plants grown from light seed produce a much smaller very small yield, but the tobacco is of very inferior quality. The light and the small tobacco seed can be removed by the use of a machine, and is sowed in the seed-bed, without any extra cost. The increase in yield and improvement in quality of the crop secured by this attention to the seed is pure profit. It costs no more to cultivate and grow a uniform crop of tobacco than a crop with a large proportion of poor plants. Therefore it is extremely profitable to separate tobacco-growers separate out the light and small seed before sowing the seed-beds.

Many of the light and inferior seeds are of the same size as the heavy and desirable seed, and the difference generally between large and small seed is not so great, so that it is not possible to separate a large percentage of undesirable seed by screening with any kind of sieves.

Some recommend water separation for lack of a better method. The seed is thrown into a vessel of water, and when the heaviest seed has sunk to the bottom the light seeds are skimmed off. This plan is not a water prevent much of the heavy seed from sinking, and the separation is thoroughly unsatisfactory. Other methods have been recommended, but there is none so simple and effective as the use of the current of air. A complete separation of the light and small seed from the heavy seed can be made by constructed a machine similar to one designed and used by the writer.

This seed separator consists of a glass tube one inch in diameter and five feet long, and a glass receptacle for holding the seed, having the diameter of the long glass tube, and so arranged that the finely-woven wire screen in the bottom of the receptacle and at the same time freely admit a current of air exactly into the seed. The top of the receptacle is fitted with a coupling, into which the long glass tube can be set and held in place. The current of air is generated by a compressed foot-bellows, and regulated with a valve.

The seed to be separated is poured into the receptacle, usually about one or two ounces at a time, the glass tube set in place, and a current of air pumped into the seed. The lightest seed and the chaff are first blown out of the tube, and next the small seed. Small seeds of the same character as the larger seeds have proportionally more surface than the larger, consequently the small as well as the light seed is removed by this machine.

No great improvements will be made in the machines for this purpose. Already Mr. D. P. Cooley, of Granby, Conn., who is co-operating with us in the improvement of Havana seed, has designed a machine which is simple and practical. Heavy seed produces large, healthy, uniform and well-developed plants. The seed separated in the Connecticut valley this season shows that seed that will be used for sowing consists of about one-half of light, undesirable seed. If this seed is separated out and the heavy seed used for sowing it will mean the addition of thousands of dollars to the value of the coming crop. There is no grower who can afford to grow weak, variable freak plants from light seed when a little time, with no other expense, will enable him to get rid of a large proportion of these undesirable plants. There are about 600,000 tobacco seeds in an ounce. The enormous quantity of seed used to sow the seed-beds is sufficient evidence that a large proportion of the seed used is poor in quantity and quality. This seed can be easily and practically be gotten rid of by using a seed separator.—Toronto Globe.

THE PIGERY

The farmers who give individual hog hoes think they are an individual. Keep the old sows as long as they produce good litters and are good mothers. Arrange your new hog house so you can take care of the hogs easily and quickly. The farmer who has a year's supply of meat in his barn yard is not worrying much over packing house scandals. Cows which are fresh this month should have particular care, they should be kept quiet and in as cool a place as possible. After the calf comes the cow should be given a warm wash, and the udder should be washed with water. The milk should not be used for ten days, but it is best to remove the calf immediately. If the mother does not see it, she will be less fretful and uneasy.

CAUSE OF GAS IN CHURN

Frequently in churning gas will accumulate after several rounds, and create a pressure inside sufficiently great to have the popping report at the buttermilk outlet when the churn is removed. This delights the children, and calls for an explanation such as the following, given by a dairy writer in the Dominion:

The compressure of air is due to the formation of gas produced by certain bacteria. These organisms exist in the cream, and being stirred up during churning. The gas is a by-product, simply speaking, and as it forms by

SUBJECT LAND DISTRICT

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. Established 1864. Head Office: Montreal. CAPITAL (all paid up) \$6,000,000.00. RESERVE FUND \$4,000,000.00.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE. Before Buying GROCERIES. Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLOROZYNE. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley. Prospector and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks.

JUST ARRIVED Full Shipment of PIPE. 1-8 inch to 4 inch. The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. VICTORIA, B.C., AGENTS.

NOTICE Raymond & Sons. 7 PANDORA STREET. The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE SONGHEES RESERVE DECKING RAILWAY. E. & N. Company Waiting on Settlement to Extend Their Yards.

MR. TEMPLEMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY. Early Relief of Freight Congestion Depends on His Action. Alterations, Possible.

SAANICH INLET ROAD FEASIBLE. A well attended meeting of the Victoria Motor club was held last week in the club room, Caresech block with A. E. Todd in the chair.

CHIPPEWA TO HAVE WIRELESS APPARATUS. Report that Massie Instrument Will be Placed on Sound Steamer.

WILD STRAWBERRY. Mrs. Wm. Fwelling, Arthur, Ont., says: "I find it much pleasurable to recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a grand cure for Summer Complaint."

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MAY HANDLE THEIR FRUIT AND PRODUCE

Victoria Fruit Growers Declare for Formation of Co-operative Association

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Victoria Fruit Growers Association may ultimately resolve itself in a co-operative society, to handle all wholesale fruit and farm produce of the various members of the society.

A resolution favoring such a course of action was adopted at a special meeting of the association held at the legislative buildings yesterday.

The proposal, introduced by Spencer Percival of Fender Island and found favor with the majority of those present. A section of the members present, headed by ex-President Brydon, thought that two co-operative societies should be formed, one of these to deal with general farm produce and the other to deal with fruit alone.

The meeting was well attended. In addition to the members from the district immediately surrounding the city, a number were present from the islands. President Gale presided and in addition to the special business transacted, a number of matters of routine business were dealt with.

Owing to the increase in business it was decided that the necessary an assistant secretary should be engaged to help the secretary. In future all members of the society will be shareholders in practice as well as in theory and a further call will be made to pay off the balance owing upon the farm plant belonging to the society which is installed at F. R. Stewart's in this city.

The balance amounting to about \$120, the remainder of the \$700 which the plant cost having been formerly raised.

A collection was taken up amounting to over \$30 for the purpose of assisting the Northwest Fruit Growers' convention, which will be held in Vancouver early in December. The competitors for exhibits of fruit for which gold medals are awarded, are open to the members of the local society.

The main subject, that of the formation of a co-operative society was then introduced. Mr. Percival strongly advocated the formation of such a union to handle all kinds of farm produce wholesale. He pointed out that there were many farmers producing excellent fruit in addition to other farm produce and that they were being sold on the market for what it would fetch this year, the end of the Fruit Growers' Association. He claimed that this reckless competition should be stopped and that the Fruit Growers' Association could with advantage merge into a general farmers' co-operative union. The latter would not be instituted with the idea of starting retail stores but to sell strictly wholesale to the trade. Mr. Baylis supported Mr. Percival very ably as did others of those present.

Mr. Brydon, however, took a different view. He held that it was desirable to have two co-operative associations, one to handle general farm produce and the other to handle fruit alone.

Mr. Strachan supported the first speaker and a resolution was carried to the effect that the association was strongly in favor of considering this department with a view to ultimately carrying out the idea set forth.

The question of the size of strawberry packages was then considered. The general sentiment was that the one pound basket should be constituted the legal standard of size.

The hope was expressed that as many of the members of the association as was possible would exhibit at the convention in Vancouver in December. It is expected that the C. F. R. will offer a special rate.

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of from twenty-five to fifty cents under a week ago. Canned vegetables will be higher in price. Local dealers assert on account of the shortage. The Cannery's association is only supplying some lines to the extent of but forty to fifty per cent of orders. The association has not yet sent out prices on the tomato output which this year is very short. Strawberries and raspberries will also be short but the output of canned peaches and apples will be ample.

Fish—On account of the shortage of salmon it is expected that prices will soon sharply advance. The peak this season shows remarkable falling off. A truly third year shrinkage. The supply of fresh salmon on the local market is good at steady prices but it is expected that values will be higher next month. Humped back salmon is about on a par with those of this time a year ago. Scaled oolachans are practically off the market, what there is being quoted at prices which show no advance in prices is looked for.

Poultry—There is a good supply but prices hold firm. Little change in prices is looked for.

Mills—Good demand for all lines at firm prices which are not expected to show any change until the outcome of the wheat harvest is known. The export demand for interior mill products is extremely dull.

Special Prices for the Local Market are as Follows

Table listing prices for various goods including Royal Household, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley, Hay, Cornmeal, Whole corn, Middlings, etc.

Table listing prices for various vegetables including Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Onions, Cucumbers, Potatoes, etc.

Table listing prices for various dairy products including Eggs, Butter, Cream, etc.

Table listing prices for various fruits including Apples, Peaches, Grapes, etc.

Table listing prices for various nuts including Walnuts, Almonds, etc.

Table listing prices for various fish including Sturgeon, Salmon, etc.

Table listing prices for various meats including Lamb, Veal, etc.

Table listing prices for various poultry including Chickens, Ducks, etc.

Table listing prices for various other goods including Cranbrook Development, etc.

Injured in Collision - St. Louis, Aug. 28.—In a collision between a railroad motor cycle and a street car, the driver of the latter was killed and the driver of the motor cycle was injured.

Church Elder's Lapse - Gait, Ont., Aug. 28.—Peter Meyer, a church elder and Mrs. Jennings of Dundas, Ontario, as a domestic here have disappeared, and it is probable they have eloped. Meyer was painting a restaurant where the woman was employed. He has a wife and family in Gait.

Closing Week of Our Mighty August Furniture Sale

Has Reduced Former Prices Beyond Recognition

This is a sale of the most sweeping character, in which idea of cost, value or loss is not entertained for one moment. This fact will be splendidly verified in the radical underpricings that will reign here Friday and Saturday.

Extension Table Bargains Friday and Saturday

Table listing various extension table models and their prices, including golden elm, golden oak, and heavy build models.

Extraordinary Week End Offering in Children's Coats

Regular values \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY \$3.50

Table listing children's coats and their prices, including Beaver Cloth Coat, Navy Blue Cloth Coat, and Fawn Beaver Coat.

Latest Arrivals in Fall Jackets and Costumes

The tailor made suit is one of the strongest factors in women's dress this fall and that our buyers have fully recognized the fact is shown by the character of the advance arrivals and we cordially invite you to inspect them.

Table listing ladies' jackets and costumes and their prices, including Navy Blue Costume, Light Grey Tweed, and Black Costume.

Fancy Night Dress Cases on Sale Friday

Fancy Night Dress Cases, embroidered in white. Regular 50c. Friday special 25c.

Just Received, Shipment of Heath's Famous Hats

These famous hats are celebrated for their excellent wearing qualities and are warranted to hold their shape. They come in soft fedora shapes and stiff, and are the most nobby hats made.

Special Prices on Ladies' Dressing Gowns

Ladies' Dressing Gowns, in French flannel, colors, pink, mauve, red, grey and navy, made with deep kimona collar embroidered with black silk.

Specials in the Lace Curtain Department

Point de Brüssel, in Ecru and White, 3 1/2 yards long. Regular \$12.50 and \$15.00. August Sale \$9.50.

The Season's Very Latest in Fine Dress Goods

Table listing various dress goods including Tweed Suitings, Panama Check Tweeds, Heavy Weight Tweeds, French Venetians, and Wool Cheviots.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

VOL. L., NO.

Ma

Every one who Waterloo bridge... there, it may be about midway... At the bridge and on... line between... front of Somers... centre of the St... St. Mary in Str... of Sir Christ... and further... of street is... when back a ma... the river is th... known as High... this and the Str... wide street, kn... which as it app... bouches into a... greater part of... ped. The water... ure, and here... tre and restaura... tures. The east... option to the C... French group... group will cons... and a small on...

centre block w... The arts and... French opera, a... quitting rooms... scale. The ty... devoted to show... the small build... restaurant. The... and much the... of the area, wh... London syndica... these shall be... magnificent but... 000,000, in whic... ed all the offic... erment as we... as may becom... heart of the Er... The plan and... dany this artic... Colonist is ind... of the Post J... very excellent... The proposed b... ter. These ill... been heretofor... as we know th... hitherto mentio... Canada. The... not only the