

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 351.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1910.

FIFTIETH YEAR

His Majesty, the King, Passes to His Reward

Edward, the Peacemaker, Succumbs to Pneumonia Following Bronchitis, After Illness of but Ten Days—Empire Mourns the Loss of Its Sovereign—His Late Majesty's Illustrious Career

LONDON, May 7.—King Edward VII., who recently returned to England from a vacation a few days ago in the best of health, died at 11.45 o'clock last night, in the presence of his family, after an illness of less than a week, which was serious for hardly more than three days.

The Prince of Wales succeeded to the crown immediately, according to the laws of the kingdom, without official ceremony. His first official act was to despatch to the Lord Mayor the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom. His telegram read:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed away peacefully at 11.45 tonight.

The physicians soon afterwards issued their official bulletin, which was as follows: "May 6th, 11.50 p. m.—His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11.45 tonight in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyle.

"(Signed) LAKIN, REID, POWELL, DAWSON."

His Majesty's Illness Serious Since Wednesday

No hope had been held out throughout the day for the recovery of his Majesty, whose death, it is believed, was due to pneumonia, following bronchitis contracted shortly after his return from Biarritz. Only a day or two ago the King was conducting the business of the state and giving audiences, but on Wednesday he was compelled to submit to the orders of his physicians. Since then until today his decline was rapid.

Throughout the empire the word was flashed, and today flags are flying at half-mast the world over. Besides the social gloom which the King's death has cast over England, several important and long-planned

official functions of ex-President Roosevelt's tour. The official receptions with the court in mourning, and the embassy entertainments, will be cancelled, and the present action of the freedom of the city and the luncheon at the Guildhall will probably be given up.

Suffered From Worry

Pneumonia following bronchitis is believed to have been the cause of death, but the doctors thus far have refused to make a statement. Some of the King's friends are convinced that worry over the critical political situation which confronted him, with sleepless nights, aggravated, if it did not cause, the fatal illness. Besides the nearest relatives in England, the Duke of Fife and the Archbishop of Canterbury were in the death chamber. The King's brother, the Duke of

Buckingham palace, and flashed throughout the kingdom. The spirits received it without excitement, but sadly, for the King with his own people was unquestionably one of the most popular rulers in the world. They regarded him as one of the strongest forces making for the stability of the peace of the Empire.

The fashionable restaurants were just emptying, and a few groups of late theatregoers were making their way homeward, through the rain, when a small crowd still hung about the palace, when the streets were filled suddenly with newboys crying "Death of the King."

The papers were quickly seized, and the people discussed the momentous event quietly and soon dispersed. The streets were deserted by 1 o'clock. Within a few minutes after the death of the King, the home office was telegraphing the intelligence to the heads of other governments and the British diplomats and colonial officials throughout the world.

All who knew the King expected that his death would be sudden, and it would not have occasioned great surprise if it had occurred without warning, the result of heart trouble. Almost to the end he refused to take to his bed, and was sitting up yesterday in a large chair, so the police, starting to corroborate the description of him as an "unruly patient" which Dr. Ott gave to a Vienna interviewer last evening.

His Last Utterance

One of the last utterances attributed to King Edward was: "Well, it's all over, but I think I have done my duty."

He seemed then to have reached a full realization that his end was fast approaching.

The queen and others of the royal family and four doctors had been constantly in the sick room throughout the day. Several hours before his death the King was in a comatose condition, but he rallied slightly between nine and ten o'clock, and then appeared to have recognized his family. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness, which ended in his passing.

When Dr. St. Clair Thompson, the throat specialist, was called this morning, it was expected that an operation would be necessary, but after a consultation, it was decided that the lungs were the seat of the most serious symptoms. Experts were held in readiness to administer an anesthetic, but there was fear that the weakness of the king's heart might result in a fatal issue, and an operation was set aside as a last resort.

The body lies in the king's chamber in the northwest wing of Buckingham Palace, which is brilliantly lighted, while the rest of the great building, with the exception of Lord Knollys' office, is entirely darkened. It was nearly half an hour after the king breathed his last when Lord Knollys walked into the office and said to the waiting reporters: "Gentlemen, His Majesty is dead." The people outside the palace only learned the news when bearers appeared with pallbearers in the meantime, the Prince and Princess of Wales had taken leave of the other members of the royal family at the main entrance, soon after midnight. They drove direct to Marlborough House, Princess Victoria, who is her mother's constant companion, remained with the queen. The others of the family followed the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The New King

A summons to the Privy Counsellors has been issued by Sir Almaraz Fitzroy, clerk of the council, convening the council in the throne room of St. James Palace at two o'clock this afternoon, when the councillors will with one voice and the consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that "the high and mighty Prince George is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George V., by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constancy, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens reign, to bless the royal Prince George V. and give him many happy and long years to reign over us. The King, after this proclamation, will address the council and promise to reign as constitutional sovereign. At the end of the meeting, King George will issue his first proclamation, requiring all officials to proceed with their duties. Formerly all

officials, including the councillors, were vacated on the death of the sovereign.

The aldermen of the city of London will attend the gathering and swear to the waiting reporters: "Gentlemen, His Majesty is dead." The people outside the palace only learned the news when bearers appeared with pallbearers in the meantime, the Prince and Princess of Wales had taken leave of the other members of the royal family at the main entrance, soon after midnight. They drove direct to Marlborough House, Princess Victoria, who is her mother's constant companion, remained with the queen. The others of the family followed the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Political Affairs

Public opinion will doubtless demand that the Liberals' programme for reforming the House of Lords, with a possible appeal to the Crown to make the most important decision a sovereign has been called upon to make in many years, shall be laid aside for a long time. They would be opposed to thrusting upon King Edward's successor at the very beginning of his reign a question so vital to the future of the Empire. Throughout King Edward's reign, tariff reform versus free trade, which was inaugurated by the famous Chamberlain speech in May, 1903, has been continually under discussion. The close of 1902 saw the end of Lord Salisbury's administration, and the accession of Mr. Balfour to the Premiership.

The Newspapers

The King's death, occurring at midnight, when the newspapers were going to press, precluded anything beyond the bare announcement. All the morning papers appear with heavy mourning borders and full biographies of the dead sovereign. They published the bare announcement. All the morning papers appear with heavy mourning borders and full biographies of the dead sovereign. They published the bare announcement. All the morning papers appear with heavy mourning borders and full biographies of the dead sovereign. They published the bare announcement.

lived almost a life of retirement, interesting himself mainly in home affairs, the King's influence throughout his reign has been devoted more to international affairs, making every possible effort to bring the Empire into the friendliest relations with other countries, and his efforts were so successful that he has been universally known as "Edward the Peacemaker."

Politically, King Edward's reign has been chiefly notable for the inauguration of a new era of successful legislation for the benefit of the people, which followed the coming of the Liberals to power after a long Conservative regime. The general election in 1905, brought on the free trade question, and under the Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith ministries, many measures dealing with education, old age pensions, the relations of workers to employers and cognate matters were put into successful operation, while the great Irish Home Rule question, which so agitated the political parties in the Victorian era, has been to a great extent thrust into the background.

The reign, though close to a period of great political unrest, with a large section of the community strenuously opposed to the new Liberal policy of encroachment on the privileges of the landed classes, and with the heated questions of constitution for the House of Lords, tariff reform and Home Rule questions unsettled.

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from abroad testify to the interest and even alarm which his illness excited throughout the world.

Little has yet been heard on the subject of the new King, but the universal burden of the editorials is the greatness of the loss suffered.

"In the zenith of his fame, and what seemed to his loyal subjects but the middle of his reign, he has been suddenly stricken down," says the Morning Post. "Seldom has a British King, and never has a British King, enjoyed throughout his life the same kindly personal affection as always attend King Edward. Only now, too late, will men find how much they owed to him, and how great a part he unostentatiously played."

The Telegraph says: "Even in France and the United States King Edward commanded well nigh as warm regard as can ever be extended to their own rulers, and if this was the case abroad, what shall we say of the feelings with which our beloved sovereign was regarded at home. No three kings in the whole range of our history enjoyed at times such universal affection as was given Edward VII. throughout his life."

The Standard says: "The first of Englishmen has passed away, the monarch whose name is written among the highest in the role of England's long line of sovereigns, as a patriot, statesman and governor, well fitted by the vigor of his intellect and the engaging charm of his temperament to be the actual, as well as the ceremonial chief of the people he loved so well, and of the Empire he ruled with such memorable success."

The thoughts of England turn largely towards the new king, what policies he is likely to follow, what are the prospects of a successful reign. George V.

never has been as well known, or as close to the people as his father was, when he was Prince of Wales, hence, he never was so popular. His nature is shy and retiring, and he is not considered as much of a man of the world as was his father. Nothing about King Edward appealed to the British masses more strongly than his devotion to sports. Prince George appeared to care less for them than the average English gentleman. He reached maturity as merely the grandson of the sovereign, which gave him little opportunity to participate in public affairs, but he has become more active during the past five years in that direction. He has been a constant attendant at parliament and followed the debates on the House of Lords question closely. He has made many public speeches before non-political organizations in the past two or three years, and has thereby gained a strong hold on the people.

President Taft's Message

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President Taft, upon learning of the death of King Edward, wrote the following message of condolence to Queen Alexandra, which was called to Buckingham Palace tonight.

"Upon the sad occasion of the death of King Edward, I offer to your Majesty, and to your son, his illustrious successor, the most profound sympathy of the people and the government of the United States, whose hearts go out to their British kinmen on this, their national bereavement. To this add the expression to your Majesty and to the new King of my personal sympathy, and of my appreciation of those high qualities which made the late King so potent an influence towards peace and justice between the nations."

The President also sent his military aide to the British Embassy to express (Continued on Page Two)



His Late Majesty Edward VII., King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas

His Majesty, King George V.



official events must be abandoned. The Prince and Princess of Wales were to go to South Africa with the squadron, and the Prince was to open the first parliament of the new confederation, but his succession to the throne will now prevent this.

The death of his majesty will also mean the abandonment of the princely functions of ex-President Roosevelt's tour. The official receptions with the court in mourning, and the embassy entertainments, will be cancelled, and the present action of the freedom of the city and the luncheon at the Guildhall will probably be given up.

Connaught, with his family, is at Suez hastening home from Africa. The King's daughter, Queen Maud of Norway, will start for England tomorrow. The intelligence that the end of King Edward's reign had come was not a surprise at the last. The people had been expecting it all hour since the evening bulletin was posted.

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING PASSES TO HIS REWARD

(Continued from Page One)

press his condolences to Ambassador Bryce...

VIENNA, May 6.—Dr. Ott, King Edward's physician at Maribad, in an interview today said...

THE HAGUE, May 6.—Dowager Queen Emma left for London early this evening...

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Duke of Manchester, who is in New York, said tonight...

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 6.—Tolling bells announced to the city shortly after nine o'clock tonight...

OFFICIAL NOTICE GIVEN AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, May 6.—His Majesty passed away tonight at 11:45 o'clock. In the foregoing despatch received tonight...

A cabinet meeting of sad significance will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. In this gathering of statesmen...

Following this the ministers will address themselves to the solemnities connected with the official proclamation of the King's death...

The Minister of Public Works will issue orders for the draping in mourning symbols of the parliamentary and departmental buildings...

Members of the government were among the first to hear the announcement of the King's death...

THE CAREER OF THE LATE KING

The late beloved monarch was the eldest son and second child of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. He was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841...

COMMENCES ROUND OF OFFICIAL VISITS

In 1869, a further stage was marked in the late monarch's cosmopolitan education when he visited Egypt. In the same year he again went to Ireland...

His Marriage

The year 1861 was a fateful one for the young Prince of Wales. It marked the commencement of his military studies at the Curragh Camp...

His Visit to India

In 1875 his memorable visit to India took place. During his seventeen weeks visit in that country he travelled over 10,000 miles...

Toured Ireland

In 1894 the King and Queen opened Parliament after paying a visit to Denmark their majesties crossed the Channel once more...

Entered Public Life

Immediately after his marriage the Prince entered upon that career of public activity and usefulness which has distinguished him above all other princes of his age...

His Succession to the Throne

On January 22nd, 1901, Queen Victoria died and the Prince became King as Edward VII. He was proclaimed on the 26th of January...

The Place in History of Edward the Peacemaker

When history has assigned King Edward his place in the record of events, he will doubtless rank among the greatest of monarchs...

New Balance of Power

To the late King belongs in large measure the fact that a new balance of power has been established in Europe. At present there is only the vaguest outline of action...

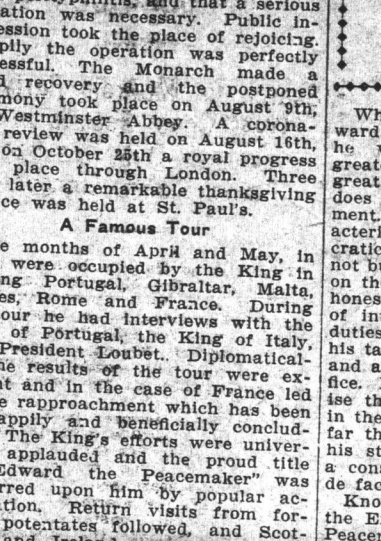
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Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, now Dowager Queen, in full coronation robes



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Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Consort of King George V.



Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Consort of King George V.

THE ROYAL RELATIVES

The King left surviving him four children, namely: George Frederick Ernest Albert, who succeeds him; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagnan, Princess Royal, Duchess of York; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary; and Princess Marie Victoria, Queen of Norway.

Winning Personality

He was neither self-opinionated, dominating, or exacting. Upon whatever project he engaged he brought to bear a winning personality...

His Majesty's Life

George Frederick Ernest Albert, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas; Defender of the Faith; Emperor of India.

His Late Majesty

The present sovereign, King the Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, and Duke of Edinburgh.

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CHANGE OF POLICY AFFECTS LANDS

Provincial Government Takes Action to Prevent Public Lands Falling in Hands of Speculators and "Grabbers"

PLACED UNDER RESERVE UNTIL IT IS SURVEYED

Will Simplify the Work of the Department Greatly and Will Ensure That Public Lands Go to Bona Fide Settlers

A series of 9 land reserve notices appearing in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette...

Reserve No. 1.—All similar lands in Cariboo district and Range 3, Coast district...

Reserve No. 2.—All similar lands in Cariboo district within the following described boundaries...

Reserve No. 3.—All similar lands in Cariboo district within the following described boundaries...

Reserve No. 4.—All similar lands in Cariboo district within the following described boundaries...

Reserve No. 5.—All similar lands in Cariboo district within the following described boundaries...

Reserve No. 6.—All similar lands in Cariboo district within the following described boundaries...

Reserve No. 7.—All similar lands in Cariboo district within the following described boundaries...

Reserve No. 8.—All similar lands in Cariboo district within the following described boundaries...

Reserve No. 9.—All vacant and unsurveyed lands in the Cariboo and Coast districts...

Little Journeys In Entomology

The Tent Caterpillar and Ellopa Somnaria

(By C. H. G.)

Is Master Andra Carnegie, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A., still afflicted with his chronic insomnia...

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MEETS DEATH IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT

J. E. Kaye of Victoria, Second Son of William Kaye Perishes in Mining Disaster in the North

J. E. Kaye, of Victoria, second son of William Kaye of the Gorge...

The accident occurred on some ground which had quite a history...

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

Nelson veterans are arranging to decorate the graves in that city...

Sooty McCall, aged 26, was drowned near Trout Lake recently while fishing from a raft...

Tony Alievo, an Italian, was drowned in the Pullman last week being thrown into the river by a small slide on the railway grade where he was working...

Two Nelson women had an exceedingly narrow escape from being burned to death in a fire that destroyed their place...

Edward Baxter, a well-known Burnaby farmer, has been killed by a large stump falling upon him, breaking his backbone...

Herbert Howden, of Vernon accidently shot himself dead while riding along the Pleasant Valley road at Armstrong...

Prince Rupert had its first serious fire Wednesday night, when a fire broke out including the Hotel Northern, Balkan Hotel, Butte restaurant Heyner's furniture store, was destroyed...

The old Opera Comique at Kaslo, which for a decade past has been the local leaning tower of Pisa...

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V of the "Water Act, 1907..."

NEW YORK, May 7.—Bradstreet's weekly bank report...

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RURAL AND SUBURBAN

THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANT BREEDING

Hybridization involves a knowledge of the parts of the flower and of their particular functions. It is based on the fact of the sexuality of plants. When ripe pollen from the stamens of a flower belonging to one variety of species is placed on the mature stigmas of a flower belonging to another variety, the pollen grains send down slender tubes through the styles into the ovary, where they enter the ovules and come into contact with the egg-cells. A male germ cell then passes out of the tube and fuses with the nucleus of the egg-cell. This process is known as fertilization of the egg-cell by the male germ cell. The fertilized egg-cell soon divides into many cells and becomes an embryo. The plant that develops from this embryo is a hybrid, and the process of formation is called hybridization.

The principles of hybridization of plants were unknown before the eighteenth century. The development of our knowledge of hybridization is largely due to Kolreuter (1760), Knight (18—) and Darwin. Later additions were contributed by Gaertner, Naudin, Focke, Vilmorin, Mendel and others. To Darwin we owe the phrase: "Nature abhors perpetual self-fertilization," which does not hold true in the case of many vigorous plants such as tobacco, wheat and barley. Dr. East says Darwin's phrase should probably be changed to read: "Nature resists any sudden change in long established conditions."

It is well known that many plants have special adaptations in their flowers, whereby self-fertilization is prevented; that the highly colored flowers are usually cross-fertilized by insects; that the more inconspicuous flowers are cross-pollinated by wind, etc., etc. Darwin proved by numerous experiments that the products of crosses were usually more vigorous than the parents of the hybrid. It has also been observed that "in general the closer the botanical relations of two plants, the more easily they will cross. Crosses between varieties are generally very easy to make; those between Linnaean species have been made in quite a number of instances, while crosses between genera and families are rare." Moreover, it has been observed that hybrids arising from parents not closely related are much more likely to be sterile than are those from parents nearly related.

While a host of facts regarding hybridization had been accumulated, no general principle had been established until Mendel published a report in 1865. The experiments embodied in the report were made between 1855 and 1865, and were published in the transactions of an obscure society in Brunn, Austria. This publication lay unnoticed until 1900.

If one turns to the works on plant breeding published before 1900 he will realize how vague at that time were our notions of the laws regarding hybrids. No person seemed to be able to predict with any degree of certainty the result of crossing varieties of plants. In fact, contradictory results are often reported by different plant breeders. The facts were wonderful enough, but they showed no signs of falling into orderly arrangement." Mendel's results were formulated in two laws:

1. The Law of Dominance, which may be expressed thus: "If two contrasting characters which have previously bred true are crossed, one only, the dominant character, appears in the hybrid." (East); and

2. The Law of Inheritance, which may be stated as follows: "In succeeding generations, self-fertilized plants grown from seeds of the cross reproduce both characters in the proportion of three of the dominant character to one of the recessive character. Furthermore, the recessive character continues ever to breed true, while those plants bearing the dominant character are one-third pure dominants, which ever after breed true to the dominant character, and two-thirds hybrid dominants which contain the recessive character in a hidden condition." (East).

Mendel's experiments in cross-breeding were made with the common garden peas, which are capable of self-fertilization, and which have numerous varietal forms, distinguished by the color and shape of the seed, the color of the flowers, the color of the pods, the length of the stems, and the arrangement of the flowers on the stem. He determined the heredity first of all, of each set of characters; i. e., yellow and green seeds, round and angular seeds, smooth and wrinkled seeds, and so forth. He found, for example (a) that when yellow and green seeded varieties were crossed he obtained only yellow-seeded hybrids. (Generation F. 1) the yellow being dominant to the green which is recessive.

(b) When, however, the hybrid plants were self-fertilized, the seeds obtained in this second generation (F 2) were composed of both yellow and green forms,—in the proportion of three yellow to one green.

(c) When the plants arising from green seeds of the second generation were self-fertilized, only plants with green (F3) seeds were obtained.

(d) When the yellows of the second generation were self-fertilized, some gave rise to plants with yellow seeds only, while others gave rise to plants with yellow and green seeds in the proportion of three to one as in the second generation (F2).

In like manner Mendel crossed peas, each possessing one of a set of characters and obtained similar results. He found "round seeds dominant over wrinkled, colored seeds over white seed coats, tallness over dwarf-

ness," etc. The similarity of the results led Mendel to the conception of pairs of unit-characters of which either can be carried to any gamete, or sex cell, to the exclusion of the other." De Vries adopts this idea of an organism being composed of a bundle of unit-characters in his theory of mutations, and considers a mutation to differ from the parent plant in the addition of a unit-character, not previously possessed by the parent. Such is the idea of a discontinuous variation.

Mendel carried on experiments where peas possessing two or more pairs of contrasting characters were crossed, and found that the separate pairs were transmitted entirely independently of one another. "When, for example, a tall yellow-seeded pea was crossed with a dwarf green-seeded one, the F1 plants all exhibited the dominant character of each pair, and were tall yellows. In the next generation appear, as usual, tall and dwarfs in the ratio of 3 : 1, and also yellows and greens in the same ratio. If we suppose that there are 16 plants, it is clear that 12 of these will be tall, and that the other 4 will be dwarf. Now, of every 4 tall, 3 will be yellows and the other green. Out of our 12 tall, therefore, 9 will be yellows and 3 will be green. Similarly, of the 4 dwarfs, 3 will be yellow and one will be green. Consequently, the F2 generation arising from the cross will consist of 9 yellow tall, 3 green tall, 3 yellow dwarf, and one dwarf green. In other words, there will be for every 16 plants a class of each showing the dominant character of one pair and the recessive of the other; and one plant with both recessive characters. Mendel established by experiments that these were the proportions that actually occurred, a result which has been amply confirmed since his time for other plants as for animals. And the principle may be extended indefinitely for any number of pairs of characters." (Punnett). —Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Macdonald College, in the Canadian Horticulturist.

COLOR OF THE HORSE — WHENCE CAME IT?

By J. H. S. Johnstone in Canadian Farm
If you should chance to ask a friend if he ever saw a white horse he would surely reply that he had, and the chances are that he would be wrong—quite wrong. Why? Because a white horse is a white horse and most horses which people think are white are not white at all. They are merely grey horses, which with advancing age, have grown lighter and lighter in color until they seem to be white. Nevertheless they were not born white, never were white and never will be white. I have known roan horses turn whiter—if the term is admissible—than any grey one I have ever seen, but, even they were not white, though the reason why they should be more nearly white than those originally grey is not hard to give.

Now, did you ever see a horse that was born white? In an experience which covers the best part of four decades I have had personal knowledge of two in widely separated portions of North America. Five others I have seen which I know must have been born white. Horses that are really white are Albino and come into this vale of tears as pure sports of nature or as the immediate descendants of such freaks.

The pre-historic horse
Perhaps to the horseman the subject of equine coloration may not be of much practical interest in dollars and cents, but as a field for academic speculation and research it is fertile in the extreme. In the rocks we can trace the evolution of the horse from his original ancestor (Phenacodus primaevus, ancestor of all ungulate animals, to the Pliocene form in which he had assumed a horse-like appearance, if not size. His earliest history is as plain as if written, up to that time, but of course his color must remain a mystery. Fossils tell nothing about the liveries worn by animals of an age prior to the advent of man on this round earth.

For many years a great gulf remained fixed between the pre-historic and historic horse, but the Russian explorer, Prjevalski, solved the mystery. In the Altai Mountains in Mongolia he discerned what is considered to be the original type of horse—a mere pony in size, but a true horse in specific characteristics. Prjevalski's horse has been captured, reared in captivity and thoroughly studied. He breeds true to color, and that color is a light dun or clay bank. Therefore it is accepted as true that dun—a yellowish sort of color—was the hue of the original equine coat, and it is a very persistent color to this day, so much so that in range bands "yallors" are very unwelcome indeed. A "yaller" sire will make a "yaller" band in a comparatively short time, and "yaller" is not a popular color nowadays.

Starting with this yellowish or dun color as the foundation, we are confronted with the curious fact that the Tarpan, which before Prjevalski's discovery were believed to be the earliest equine type available, were mouse-colored. This race is now probably extinct—Western Asia was its habitat—but a very curious fact is that the only specimen of the Tarpan ever captured, so far as I can find out, was mouse-colored with one bay foreleg. This may or may not throw light on the following contentions, but there is surely some unknowable connection between the dun and the mouse-color.

The Bay Horse

Bay is the general name bestowed on the equine color in which the foxy red predominates. No good reason has ever been advanced why this color should have been called bay. When you come to think of it, the term has no real derivative significance, save by common consent. Lexicographers of undying fame in every clime and nation give but halting definitions and derivations of the word. However,

we all know what a bay horse is, but why a horse is bay we take on trust. Once upon a time a man undertook to prove that the word bay referred originally to the location of the region in which the color was evolved—somewhere around a bay—but the gentleman was unknowing of the antiquity of the historic horse and its original montaine habit.

Be the derivation of the term bay whatever it may, delvers in the dusty lore of the past are agreed that toward that hue—foxy red—was the first variation in equine coloration. A red horse is more attractive to the eye than a dun one. Reading your Darwin you learn how variations in color are perpetuated—they attract the female and so survive. Foxy red (bays), then, was the first improvement on the dun. Later the golden chestnut, or golden sorrel as it is commonly but erroneously termed. But still we have no greys and no blacks. These came as sports—accidental exponents of Albinism and Melanism. Whether the dark chestnuts and browns came as the result of the coupling of the black with other colors, or the black came as a sport from these darker hues, need not bother us. After the white and the black came on the earth, whether after the domination of the horse by man or before it, the equine race could run the full gamut of color-tones. As bearing somewhat on this situation the fact remains to this day that white and black horses are the hardest to breed true to color.

The White Horse

So now we return to our white horse. Really white horses—Albinos—are foaled white, with pink pigmentless skins. Grey horses are foaled black. Black horses are foaled a rusty brown. Dun horses are foaled dun. Red roans, bays, browns and chestnuts are foaled much the same color—more or less of a rusty red. A foal will begin to shed around the eyes the coat that was born on him. There you can first discover his true color. The domesticated horse is such a composite that exceptions to all rules are frequent, but the facts as detailed hold good in the main. All of which gives us quite a clear insight into the evolution of color in the equine subject. The grey was a later color than the black, the black later than the red, the white a freak, the dun original, the other common colors nearly contemporaneous with each other.

If a grey horse is foaled black and later turns what is called white, it is perfectly plain that he is not a white horse, because if he is foaled black he has black skin, and black skin remains in his dying day. On the contrary, if he is foaled white he has a skin which is devoid of pigment and the hair must be white. Then we have a really white or Albino horse. Parallels drawn in any sort of a dissertation about the horse are usually easily shattered, but this one is ventured. Incidentally, the horse is the meanest thing on earth in this regard, as he is the noblest, if the least intelligent, in many matters. Paying particular attention to this matter of coloration, I have noted men with hair on their heads "as white as the driven snow," yet with a hairsuit adorned with the bands as black as the ace of spades. Which proves that the whiteness of the skin is an accident, a result, an effect of post-natal environment. So with the everyday white horse of the streets.

So far I have taken no account of piebalds and skewbalds, or of the white markings common to most horses, more especially to the Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred and other well known breeds, nor do I propose to here. I invite no controversy, but if we take Captain Hayes' word for it we can account for the parti-colors easily enough. He says that the Batak ponies in Sumatra were originally a mouse-colored breed. An Albino stallion, however, was foaled within the domain of a certain native potentate, which was commended as a sort of royal prerogative, as it were. This white pony was used in the "royal" stud, with the result, the fashion being set, that the Batak ponies are now a piebald race. Piebald means black and white; skewbald some other color, such as bay or chestnut, and white. If, as Dr. Andrew Wilson was wont to drill into us at the Edinburgh University in the days of long ago, "the present is the key to the past," we know how the parti-colors originated. And yet there are other theories and opinions. Perhaps the true gospel of the evolution of the coloration of the horse has not yet been preached. As I began with a question, yet me finish with another—just to keep interested people interested. Did anyone ever see a grey horse which had not, at the least, either a sire or a dam of that color?

DISEASES OF THE HORSE'S FOOT—QUARTER CRACK

Quarter cracks—or sand-cracks as they are sometimes called—are cracks in the wall of the hoof beginning at the top of the hoof between the hair and the horn and extending downwards to the shoe. They usually occur on the inside quarter of the front feet. They almost always produce more or less lameness. Every time the foot is placed on the ground and the weight of animal thrown in it the crack will spread to a certain extent and produce soreness of the part. Occasionally a red colored fluid will be seen issuing from the crack.

This condition may occur in an instant by the horse treading on a stone or other hard substance but ordinarily it comes on gradually because of some interference with the healthy growth of the horn, which becomes first dry and brittle and then the crack gradually appears. It is more likely to occur in weak feet, and in fact a quarter crack is usually considered a sure sign of a weak foot, although the best of feet are liable to suffer from it if exposed to injuries sufficient to cause the trouble.

Treatment
A quarter crack will never grow together

again. The only treatment is to start a healthy growth of horn from the top, in which case the crack will gradually grow downwards until the new and healthy growth will have reached the shoe and the crack of course disappear. In order to do this the top part of the crack next the hair is either cut out or seared with a hot iron so as to obliterate the crack at the top and start a healthy growth of horn. All dirt should be carefully removed from the crack and the foot put in a poultice of some kind every night to soften the parts and remove any inflammation that may be present.

Care must also be taken in applying the shoe. There should be no weight allowed to rest on the shoe on the quarter in which the crack is seated. The whole quarter should be craked a little shorter than the rest of the foot, so that when the foot is on the ground there will be bearing on the diseased quarter. A bar shoe is very useful in order to place a share of the weight on the frog, which in the natural unshod foot is required to bear its share of the pressure.—Dr. H. G. Reed in Farm and Dairy.

PACKING EGGS FOR HATCHING

It is a well known fact that eggs for hatching sent by post or rail frequently give poor results. The fault lies sometimes with the eggs, but still more frequently with the system of packing adopted. The aim should be to avoid not only broken shells but also to prevent injury to the delicate membrane enclosing the yolk, as an egg may be completely spoiled for hatching without a trace of fracture appearing on the shell. This can be prevented by using a package of moderate size and weight.

Of the many patent egg boxes some of the best are too expensive, others are too small, and a still greater number too fragile. The popular cardboard boxes are objectionable. They undoubtedly save labor in packing, and are light in weight, but their initial cost, the number of breakages that occur whenever they are used, and the fact that so few people return them, make these boxes an expensive item for the small poultry keeper.

After trial of many different kinds of package, nothing has been found to compare with a plain-wooden box 11 x 7 1/2 x 3 1/4 inches (outside measurements) made of the very lightest boards. Divisions of wood or cardboard are not necessary; they add to the cost without increasing the efficiency. Boxes should be bought from the manufacturers in pieces; that is, the wood should be cut to the exact size ready for nailing together, the nails being supplied with the wood. The advantage of buying in this way is that the cost of carriage is less, and the pieces can be packed in a sack, and are, therefore, far less liable to damage in transit than the made-up boxes would be.

To pack a dozen eggs a layer of hay is placed at the bottom of the box. Each egg is first wrapped in a piece of newspaper and then in a strip of soft hay, after which it is placed on end in the box. A box of the dimensions given holds twelve eggs in four rows of three eggs each. It is most important that the eggs should stand on end, and that they should be so tightly packed that they cannot move when the box is roughly handled or shaken. The proper amount of hay to use is easily determined with a little practice. The lid should be tied on, never nailed, and no label is necessary, as the address can be written with indelible pencil on the white wood. The danger of having valuable high-priced eggs broken or interwadded with when sent in a box that is tied only, and not nailed, can be overcome by screwing down the lid.

Every vendor of eggs for hatching should be provided with a stamp and a bottle of endorsing ink to stamp every egg sold. By this means, any attempt to substitute inferior eggs on the journey or to claim falsely for the replacing of infertile eggs can be detected.

In order to get best results, all eggs for hatching that have been sent a journey should be unpacked and allowed to rest on their sides for twenty hours before they are placed under the hen.

A POULTRY-GARDEN COMBINATION

Along the line of the articles in Country Life on the truth about the poultry business, I would like to suggest that the poultryman who would raise poultry only, without a garden or selling eggs for hatching, would lack so much in business acumen that he would not succeed in anything under heaven.

One of the most valuable assets of the hen yard is the fertilizer produced; no one who throws this away can hope to succeed. This guano is worth \$3 per barrel. What business could afford to throw away such a by-product?

A combination of small fruits or truck and poultry is ideal, and the only way one can make the fullest use of the products of the enterprise.

To utilize the manure it is only necessary to have a few barrels—whiskey barrels are best—and bore about two hundred small holes around the sides in rows. Then fill this with soil and the guano, and in each of the holes place a strawberry plant. As you fill up the barrel gradually to the top place a small hollow tile vertically in the barrel so that the top of the tile comes just to the top of the barrel; then water through the tile every other day, filling the tile with water. In this way two hundred plants can be raised on space that would take care of but five plants.

Another way is to use tomatoes instead of strawberries. Fewer holes would be necessary and it would be further necessary to prune the

vines quite closely as they grow. The guano should also be used in hotbeds in early spring. In fact, it should go very far toward supplying the fowls with food.

The yards soon become foul from droppings. The ordinary poultry keeper grows dependent at the losses through disease from this filth. The proper way should be to make a frame about six inches or more high and cover with wire netting. Under this frame cover the ground completely with wheat or oats and then cover with a thin layer of soil. Water this daily and a very thick sod will spring up and the wheat or oats will grow up through the wire to feed the chickens. They will eat it as fast as it grows high enough to reach, but will not scratch the roots up.

When the soil is thus purified place the frame elsewhere in the yard and repeat the operation till the whole yard is purified, and then keep on doing the same thing over again. Thus the great value of the guano is made an asset, while the ordinary poultryman makes it a source of contagion. This little plan will furnish green food perpetually.

The selling of eggs for sitting should be counted in as part of a utility plant; it would be madness for any poultryman to do otherwise than breed from pure-bred fowls. There is a demand for eggs from pure-bred stock which will advertise itself, and no breeder would be wise to breed from mongrels when there is a demand for eggs at from fifty cents up to \$30 per sitting for eggs from pure-bred stock.

Poultry raising goes naturally with small and large fruits. Each needs the other, and fancy breeding is also a part, for no one would buy eggs of the very finest mongrels at anything more than say five cents per dozen above market price.—Milton W. Brown.

THE ARMY HORSE PROBLEM

A conference of representatives of the various agricultural societies and the chief associations connected with horses has been discussing, in London, the question of the supply of horses for war purposes. There has been a considerable decline in horse breeding in the last 30 years, especially in the lighter breeds, and at recent years the rapid introduction of motor cars in London and other cities has lessened the demand for horses to an alarming extent. The London Omnibus Company is disposing of its horses at the rate of as many as 150 a day, and motor omnibuses replace the older horse-drawn vehicle. The South African war took 400,000 horses, and in case of emergency the government would need from 300,000 to 500,000 horses within 12 or 18 months.

The conference recommended a much more liberal appropriation for the encouragement of horse breeding than the present grant of £5,000. France spends £300,000, Germany and Austria £200,000 each for this purpose and the suggestion was made that the United Kingdom could well afford £500,000 a year for such a laudable cause. Another proposal was that 50,000 brood mares throughout the country should be "ear-marked for military purposes and that such a subsidy should be paid to the owners as would prevent such brood mares being exported.

Whatever course the government adopts must be done quickly as the remount problem is a serious one. Ever since the South African war, there have been many weedy looking horses in even crack cavalry regiments.

THE DANGEROUS FLY

In an evening address at the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society, Dr. Hewitt, the new Dominion Entomologist, entertained and instructed a very large audience by an account of the common house fly. He said that many of the insects were among the most dangerous of all, chiefly through the part they played in spreading disease. Numerous cases of typhoid were caused by them, and the death of thousands of infants was shown to have been brought about by their agency. The main way in which the flies carry disease is by first frequenting excrement from sick patients, or filth laden with disease germs, or sores on animals of any kind, and then getting thousands or even millions of the germs on their legs, tongue and body. Then, alighting on the food and drink, they contaminate it with these germs, and thus introduce them into the human system. All mothers and housekeepers should see that food, and especially milk for infants, is kept where flies cannot get access to it. Moreover, no filth of any kind, but especially horse-manure, should be left exposed, because it is in these that the flies lay their eggs and breed. A single fly may lay about 1,000 eggs, and these may all turn into full-grown flies in about ten days after they are laid.

The other day a teacher in a school showed a little girl a picture of a fan, and asked her what it was. The little girl didn't appear to know. "What does your mother do to keep cool in hot weather?" asked the teacher. "Drinks beer!" was the prompt reply.

"For goodness sake!" exclaimed mamma, returning from a shopping trip, "what's the matter with little Tommy?" "Is a bad boomp he got, ma'am. Ye know ye told me I was to let him play on the pianny, and whin he was slidin' on the top of it he slid too far, ma'am."

Dugald—"Yon was not a verra neighbor-like thing to be doin'. Angus, when you was tellin' the whole toom that I was drunk aal the week that we was in Glasgow." Angus—"I never said no sitch word out o' my lips, Dugald Mackay. Aal I said was that you was perfect sober on the Sawbath Day!"

We Are Headquarters
for Purple Decorations

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

We Are Headquarters
for Purple Decorations

Monday, You Can Make a Great Saving of From \$19.25 to \$24.25

A Special Purchase of Ladies' Costumes, Reg. \$35 to \$40, Go on Sale at \$15.75

These are, without doubt, the finest aggregation of costumes ever placed on sale at such temptingly low prices. Our buyer, who is now in the East, happened to visit a manufacturer who wanted to unload the whole of his stock in quick time. This enabled him to purchase the entire lot at a figure far below that usually paid for such well-made suits. His instructions to us are to dispose of them at a price that will be sure to make a quick clearance, inasmuch that the sum of \$15.75 was placed upon them, although the usual selling price would be from \$35.00 to \$40.00. The tailoring of these is exceptionally good—in fact, it could not be excelled. The materials consist of panamas, french cords, diagonal serges, shadow checks, etc. The coats are 32 and 35 inches long, single-breasted, with shawl collars, semi-fitting backs seams are double-turned and stitched with silk, collars and cuffs are inlaid with silk, beautifully lined. Skirts are in the new tunic and pleated effect, in all the season's most wanton shades. These, as we have noted before, would sell at \$35.00 to \$40.00, your choice, Monday—see Government Street windows **\$15.75**



Get Your Drapery Needs from These Cretonnes. Reg. 25c and 35c, Monday, 15c

Springtime is here, and with it comes renovating time. Maybe you need some covering, drapery, or curtain material. Then what is better than a nice piece of Cretonne. Monday we are placing on sale a specially large assortment. This is in a number of very pretty and attractive designs, which usually sell for 25c to 35c. Monday your choice, per yard **15c**

See Government Street Windows

9 x 10 ft. 6 in. Brussels Squares, Reg. \$18.50,

Monday, \$11.90

What is better on the floor than a good Brussels Square? We presume it cannot be beat. Yet Monday you may have your choice of these popular wares on sale at a very special price. The size is 9 x 10 ft. 6 in., in a number of attractive designs and colorings. The usually sell for \$18.50. To clear them out Monday morning **\$11.90**

See Broad Street Windows

Golden Oak Rockers, Regular Price \$2.50,

Monday, \$1.90

\$1.90 is a very small price indeed for such good, well-made and comfortable Rockers. Yet Monday you may have your choice of these, either in Golden Oak or Mahogany finish. They have embossed cobbler leather seats, embossed back, are well made and finished. Regular \$2.50. Monday **\$1.90**

Ladies' Belts, Values to 50c, Monday Morning, Each, 5c

To make this department a most busy one, we have decided to clear out a line of Fancy Tinsel and Soiled Wash Belts. These run in value as high as 50c, but to be sure and clear them out Monday morning, we have marked them at **5c**

Black Dress Goods at Extra Special Prices on Monday

- | | |
|---|--|
| Black Lustre. Per yard..... 25c | Black Fancy Silk Stripe Resilda, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00..... 75c |
| Lustre. Per yard, 50c, 40c..... 35c | Black Voiles, \$1.00, 75c..... 85c |
| Panamas. Per yard, 75c, 65c, 50c and..... 40c | Black Nun's Veiling, 65c, 50c..... 40c |
| Serges. Per yard, 75c, 65c..... 50c | Black Grenadine, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and..... 75c |
| Black Venetian and Broadcloth, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and..... 75c | New Fancy Resilda, silk and wool mixture, 44 in. Per yard, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25..... \$1.00 |

An Important Purchase of English Underwear for Men

This is one of the many important purchases which our buyer has made during his European tour, and which we have just opened up. It consists of three lines of the very finest underwear at the price than can be found in the city. One line at \$1.25 per garment is made of all-wool, in shades of green, blue, and grey, light weight, short sleeves and fully reinforced. The other two lines, one at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per garment, are exceptional value, made of the finest English wool, in both medium and heavy weight, spliced knees and elbows, in a number of very pretty shades. Better come in today and see them for yourself. See Broad St. Windows.

THERE WILL BE A TREMENDOUS SELLING OF CHARMING NEW WAISTS HERE, MONDAY



Hundreds of Dainty New Muslin and Mull Blouses Go on Sale at Prices Just About Half of Their Usual Worth

Usual \$1.00 Values for 50c	Usual \$1.75 Values for \$1.00
Usual \$2.00 Values for \$1.25	Usual \$3.00 Values for \$2.00

This will be the greatest Blouse event of the season, as it embraces not only hundreds of charming new blouses, but the values are exceptional indeed. These are made possible by the efforts of our buyers, who keep a keen eye on all the different markets, and when anything of unusual value pops up, are always ready to take advantage of it, and in this instance they were more than fortunate. These we are passing on to our patrons, giving them the advantage of this "close" buying. While we are only giving four descriptions, don't think for a moment that these are the only kind, these were picked up at random. All the season's very latest styles.

SEE GOVERNMENT STREET WINDOWS

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|---|--|--|--|
| At 50c—Ladies Fine Lawn. Front is very prettily embroidered in figured effects. Collar has one row of very pretty lace, and is lace trimmed. Sleeves have fine tucks. This waist would ordinarily sell at \$1.00. Monday 50c | At \$1.00—Beautiful Muslin Waist, in very dainty style. Front is handsomely embroidered in a number of various styles, in eyelet and floral effects. Collar is edged with lace, also the sleeves. This is a regular \$1.75 value. Monday \$1.00 | At \$1.25—Ladies' Waists, made of very fine mull. Front has 4-inch tucks either side. Beautifully embroidered sleeves are tucked, and have small panel of lace, also edged with lace. Collar is made with very narrow tucks and edged with lace. Usual selling price is \$2.00. Monday \$1.25 | At \$2.00—At this price a beautiful collection of Organdy Waists are being offered. The usual price would be \$3.00 to \$3.50. The styles are indeed handsome. Fronts made with narrow tucks and very wide panels of beautiful embroidery. They are exceptional value Monday \$2.00 |
|---|--|--|--|

Glassware at Extra Special Prices, Monday Morning

- | | |
|--|--|
| Glass Berry Bowls, 9/16 in. size. Regular 35c. Special Monday 15c | Glass Water Jugs, tankard shape. Special Monday 25c |
| Glass Table Water Tumblers, medium weight. Regular size. Special Monday, per doz. 60c | Window Screens. Size 18 in., high extension, 33 in. Monday 35c |
| Glass Berry Dishes, 4 in. size. Special Monday, per doz. 50c | Window Screens. Size 18 in., high extension, 40 in. Monday 40c |
| Glass Juice Extractors. Special Monday, 10c and 5c | Window Screens. Size 14 in., high extension 22 1/2 in. Monday 25c |
| Glass Water Tumblers, thin blown and plain. Special Monday, per doz. 35c | See Broad Street Windows |

Values from the Dress Goods Section

We have just opened another shipment of new Dress Goods.

Bedford Cord Effects, beautiful, soft fabric, in the most up-to-date colorings. Makes up a swell shirtwaist suit. 44 in. **\$1.25**

New Crepon Cloth, crepe effect, in all the newest colorings. 44 in. **\$1.25**

New Resilda Suiting, silk and wool mixture, makes up good street dresses, in the shades grey, biscuit, wisteria, electric, Copenhagen, navy, rose, tan, myrtle, cream and black. 44 in. **\$1.00**

Our Showing of Navy Blue Serges is immense. We were never better prepared. We guarantee our noted blue serge, fast colors, will not spot nor cockle. Per yard, \$1.50 to **50c**

Our Showing of Cream Serges and Cream Dress for present wear is right up-to-date in all the latest styles. \$1.50 to **50c**

Don't forget to visit our **FIFTY CENT Dress Goods Counter**. It will pay you to visit—New Bargains increasing daily.

Silk Department Values

- | | |
|--|--|
| New Shepherd Check Washing Silks, \$1.25 and 75c | Washing Foulard, in stripe, floral and scroll. Very special value, 27 in. \$1.00 |
| 42-in. Cheney's Noted Showerproof Foulard, in exclusive dress patterns. No two alike. \$3.50 to \$1.50 | New Tartan Plaid Silk, makes swell waists, in all the clans \$1.00 |
| Shot Silk, in all good combination of colors, two-tone effect \$1.00 | Colored Peau de Soie, no better silk for wear, will not cut, in brown, rose, navy, reseda, myrtle, garnet, mauve, wisteria, taupe, cream, white and black. Per yard 90c |
| Colored Satins, for fancy work, in all colors. Per yard, 75c, 50c and 35c | Another large shipment of New Geisha and Tama-hine Silk. No better silk for lining. Every color you may think of in stock 50c |
| The Noted Skinner Satin for coat lining. This particular satin has a great reputation for durability. We have same in stock in two widths, 26 in. and 36 in. Prices, per yard, \$2.00, \$1.50 | Colors, Black, Grey, Myrtle, Tan, Navy, Pale Blue, Cream and White. |
- Pongee Silk**
We are offering very special prices. See our immense stock. Prices, per yard, \$1.75 to **35c**

Sale of Couch Covers, Monday Morning

Reg. \$3.50 and \$4.50 for **\$2.00 and \$3.00**

Monday we are placing on special sale for the morning only, a special assortment of fine Couch Covers. There are only a few, so you had better be down early and take advantage of them—

to only, in greens and blue, green, brown and red borderings, large stripe and conventional designs. These are usual \$3.50 and \$4.50 values. Monday, \$3.00 and **\$2.00**

Shoe Special for Monday Morning

Children's Oxfords and Strap Slippers, in tan, red or black kid and patent leather. All with fine turned soles. Clean, fresh stock. Sizes 3 to 10 1/2. Monday morning's price **75c**

"Trefousse" French Kid Gloves

Every Lady Who Knows Buys "Trefousse"

We Carry a Full Line. We Quote a Few:

Trefousse Special "Dorothy" Glace Kid Gloves, two patent dome fasteners, perfect fitting. Colors are white, mode, beaver, greys, primrose, wisteria, seaweed green, reseda, new drab, slate, sage blue, ox-blood, wine, peacock, brown, navy blue, myrtle and black. Pair **\$1.50**

Trefousse Special "Shellbourne" Glace Kid Gloves, extra quality. Just a little heavier than the "Dorothy," and finished with pique sewn seam, all the new colors. Pair **\$1.75**

Trefousse Special "Delorme" Suede Gloves, with two clasps. Colors are white, beaver, mode, tan, slate and black. Pair **\$1.50**