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The Week

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OL. 10. No. 12.14 THE WEEK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1912 TENTH YEAR ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

HE ELECTIONS—The result of the Provincial elections is probably not a surprise to anyone. It s the Liberal Party without a single sentative in the Federal or Provincial ament. It spells political extinction, r as leadership in the public affairs e Province is concerned. The con- is unprecedented, not only in the h Empire, but probably throughout orld. It is difficult to comment upon neasured terms, and the conscientious entator would lay himself open to arping criticism of disappointed par- . But even at this risk The Week not hesitate to say that this extra- ry conditions of affairs is more than ng a tribute to the personal char- to the statesmanship and to the tism of the Hon. Richard McBride. ver criticism may fairly be offered e work of his various administra- and however many weak spots may nted out, it still remains that he is ally responsible for conceiving and ting a policy which has revolution- commercial and political conditions, n so doing has secured the absolute ence of the Province. The large ma- s of his candidates in the recent ns, the considerable vote polled by iberal candidates, the large number of tter who actually lost their deposits, he fact that the opposition is only o put eighteen candidates in the field, f a total of forty-two all tend to size the hollowness of their preten- The fact that the Opposition was ighting for power was one of the est factors in their defeat. They merely begging for opposition, and the rs were quick to differentiate between vo and expressed their sense accord- That the McBride Government ughly deserved its victory, cannot be d. The administration of the youngest ier in the Empire, who is also one of nost impressive personalities, has a d as unprecedented as the thorough- of its victory. It is all very well for pposition to say that "the stars have ed together in their courses" for Mc- , and that he could not help scoring success with a Province of such vast rces and potentiality. But it cannot o emphatically insisted on that good gement is at least as potent a factor ccess as favourable conditions, and no who reflects for a moment will deny t would have been a very easy matter lay the advancement of the Province indefinitely postpone the present era osperity by bad management. Mr. ide had the sagacity to foresee the tunities offered and the ability to take ntage of them. He has been supported band of devoted and capable col- es and by a following which has loy- worked for the consummation of his . Reduced to the simplest terms this hing more nor less than good business gement, and in the last issue when cians have aired their fads and cranks expounded their theories, it is good ess management that the electors look Once a statesman gains the confi- of his people, they will follow him t anywhere, and he can do almost ing. Mr. McBride enjoys that con- e. His position is one of supremacy. all is at his feet. In returning thanks e electors, he told them that he was just beginning his work and that the he had already been able to achieve very small compared with the greater he contemplated. This spirit of op- n which he personifies has seized the nation of the electors, and it now as if another generation will not suf- or the unbroken continuity of Mc- Government. Every right-thinking h Columbian, be he Conservative, Liberal, or Socialist, can well afford today to congratulate our brilliant Premier and to fervently hope that he may long be spared to govern the Province so wisely and so well.

THE OPPOSITION—The Opposition in the new Local Legislature will consist of two Socialists. One historic Party of the State will be without a single representative. Some people profess to regard this as a calamity. They declare that an Opposition is essential to good Government; that without it abuses will creep in and legislation will be passed which will not be subjected to the necessary criticism, and finally a few men, like the badly defeated Liberal candidate for Esquimalt, predict that the McBride administration will fall to pieces "by its own weight," whatever that may mean. To all of which it may be pertinent to reply that while a strong Party Opposition is a good thing and The Week has always said so, it is no part of the duty of the Government to create such an Opposition. If by any compromise a certain number of Conservatives had allowed Liberals to go in by acclamation, and they could not have got in otherwise, the Opposition would have been an artificial one, and it would have lacked the essential elements of genuineness and conviction. The Opposition, whenever it comes, will have to be formed in the constituencies, as a result of hard, honest, political campaigning. The electors are not to be fooled into placing a sham Opposition in the House for the sake of being able to say, "We have an Opposition." This leads one to suggest that the Liberal Party has gone to work in the worst possible way and all because it is at present entirely lacking in political sagacity. Its so-called leaders have proved themselves to be blind leaders of the blind. Since Mr. J. A. MacDonald retired, there has been virtually no leader. The so-called leaders could not rise above parish politics. They failed altogether to gauge public sentiment. They failed to realize that in his Railway Policy Mr. McBride held a winning card. If the farmer from Delta who has just lost his deposit had been able to understand what Mr. McBride was offering the Province, he would have endorsed it and appealed for support in order to help to carry it out in the best possible manner, instead of which he asked for a mandate to block it. This initial blunder has been repeated all along the line, and into it has fallen no less able a man than Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who has just driven another nail into his political coffin by denouncing the second instalment of a policy which the Province is convinced is conceived in its best interests. It is this absolute failure to understand, this political colour-blindness, which has brought about the absolute annihilation of the Liberal Party. The Week sincerely regrets the condition. It believes, and has always believed, that an intelligent Opposition is conducive to good government, but just where the Party would find the material to form such an Opposition at the present time is a matter of great uncertainty. The opinion of the electors is that the material offered would not "fill the bill," and until the Party can induce men of "light and leading" to come to the front, it will continue to mark time and presumably to preach "Blue Ruin."

A NOTABLE VICTORY—The victory of Mr. R. H. Pooley in the important constituency of Esquimalt is without doubt the most notable and striking one throughout the Province. Opposed by the Government Organ and by two independent Conservatives who split the vote, Mr. Pooley won out by the splendid majority of 212 and caused four opponents to lose their deposits. The Colonist which, for reasons of its own, opposed Mr. Pooley, attributes his success to the endorsation of the Premier; but this is rather begging the question. It is correct to say that Mr. Pooley won because he was the nominee of the Conservative Convention. Mr. McBride's endorsation was a matter of course, and as he very properly explained at Esquimalt on Wednesday night, no other course was open to him than to endorse the man whom the Party had selected. It would be unfair not to accord a large measure of credit for the victory to the candidate himself, because the vote shows very clearly that his personal character and his manly, straightforward course commended him to the electors. By sheer hard work he secured a commanding majority in the town of Esquimalt, but his opponents were quite certain that in the country districts another Conservative candidate would "snow him under." As a matter of fact, Mr. Pooley more than held his own in the country, a circumstance entirely due to the manner in which his conduct and ability recommended him to the electors. The Week worked hard to secure Mr. Pooley's return, and it did so all the more cheerfully because of his personality; if either of the other Conservatives who ran had secured the nomination of the Convention, it would have afforded equal support, but as Mr. McBride said, if the Party did not abide by the finding of its own Convention, there was an end of all discipline and organization. The Week feels assured that it will never have cause to regret its support of Mr. Pooley and is equally certain that the electors will appreciate him more and more every year. There is no reason why he should not retain the seat occupied for so many years by his honoured father, as long as he wishes.

THE BIG FOUR—Once more the "Big Four" have been returned for Victoria. It was a foregone conclusion in spite of the mutterings of a few discontented ones who were not content with the opinion of the Party Leader and who possibly had political aspirations of their own. The result of the ill-advised and disloyal tactics of two or three recreant Conservatives in Ward Three was to consolidate the ranks of the Loyalists and to give the "Big Four" a much larger average majority than they had at the last time of asking. Of Mr. McBride nothing need be said. He heads the ticket and heads it by such a wide margin as to demonstrate his personal popularity. His three colleagues, despite many split votes, are far ahead of their nearest competitors, as they deserve to be on the record of past service. In Mr. Thomson, Victoria has a representative of very great ability and of exceptional business attainments. The Week has long marked him out for cabinet rank, and would be greatly surprised if he does not secure one of the earliest promotions. In Mr. Behnsen and Mr. Davey, we have two honourable, consistent, energetic representatives, who never lose an opportunity of advocating the interests of the City and have done so on occasion to the point of importunity. They may some day decline the honour of re-nomination, but it is certain that the Party will never ask them to do so.

THE LATE C. E. POOLEY—In the last moments of the life of the late Mr. C. E. Pooley his son was elected to follow in his footsteps as the representative of the Esquimalt District. There is something impressive and pathetic in such a coincidence, and something which will kindle interest in the future career of the son of so worthy a father. The daily press has done full justice to the splendid personal character and the valuable services of the late Mr. Pooley. He was a man among men, a fearless advocate, and a staunch friend. He stood in a British community for the best characteristics of a true Briton, and in his charming home he preserved the best features of the homes of the Motherland. His personal popularity was largely due to the fact that he was a "good sport," and the confidence which all men felt in him sprung from their knowledge of his personal integrity. He was one of the small and rapidly diminishing band of pioneers, the members of which have maintained the best traditions and sentiments of the old land. From among them it would be difficult, if not impossible, to name another who could be more heartily commended as a model for the young men of the present generation.

THE NAVY LEAGUE—Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interesting and exhaustive address by the President of the Victoria Branch of the Navy League, delivered at the annual meeting, recently held in this city. Now that the elections are over there is little doubt that public attention will be directed to the important work of the League and to the policy of the Dominion Government with respect to Imperial naval defence. Dissatisfaction at the delay of Mr. Borden to take some more decisive step in this important matter is by no means confined to the Navy League, and is rapidly becoming general. To justify their existence the various branches of the League should unite in a grand demonstration to enforce their appeal to the Government. The urgency of the matter lies not so much in the imminence of war as in the considerable time required to build warships and so make the Canadian contribution effective. The importance of establishing a squadron on the Pacific Coast is daily becoming a more important factor in the case, and the opening of the Panama Canal still further emphasizes the point. The Week has no desire to criticise the conduct of Mr. Borden in so important a matter, but it wishes to voice its protest against further delay and to urge that the lack of initiative displayed is at least inconsistent with the decisive stand of the Party at the last Federal elections and with the strong Imperial sentiment evoked.

ELK LAKE WATER—The Week has never had a high opinion of Elk Lake as a source of water supply for drinking purposes, although it might do for flushing. Attention is directed to an article in the current issue for the correctness of which The Week vouches. The statements therein contained are furnished by two respectable citizens who have studied conditions on the spot. Whether the publication of this statement will have any effect upon the authorities remains to be seen. They may possibly argue that so few hogs can make very little difference to the water contents of a large lake. The Week believes this to be strictly correct, but is none the less opposed to the introduction of Prohibition until the conditions are remedied. It may be argued that as a natural precaution all drinking water should be boiled, but even this does not prevent the recital of our eye-witnesses from leaving a nasty taste in the mouth. The question naturally arises, is the vicinity of Elk Lake especially favourable for the raising of hogs, and if so, what is there to prevent the whole of the shore from being taken up with hog ranches, and in that event, will its defenders still argue that pollution is only a matter of degree? Finally, we may be reminded that the Sooke Lake scheme is under way and that meanwhile we ought to make the best of such supplies as we have, which is exactly what The Week is driving at. But are we making the best of Elk Lake by flavouring the water with hog ranch sewage?

Already the Dallas Road near Clover Point is taking on a new appearance. The slope from the level of the Road to the Sea Wall is replacing the old vertical embankment and when it is grassed will present a very attractive appearance. A temporary fence has been run up not a moment too soon, for the roadway has been so narrowed in the process of forming the embankment, that it would be extremely dangerous if unprotected, and a permanent, ornamental fence will become a necessity. I notice that the embankment is being sloped all the way to the Sea Wall, a circumstance which I regret, as it would have been such an easy matter to make provision for an eight-foot sidewalk. Strolling further down towards the Cemetery, I noticed that the roadway, which is to flank the Seal Wall at this point, is rapidly approaching completion. I also noticed that the contractors are still plowing up graves and gravestones. Presumably they no longer stand in awe of Mr. Justice Gregory, for the last ones being removed have costly monuments and curbings. But all the same, they are being cleared out. In three months from date I expect to see a really splendid esplanade, stretching from Hollywood to Clover Point, easily one of the finest drives in the country. Whilst on this subject, I would like to repeat what may or may not be a practical suggestion made to me on the spot by an old sea captain. He pointed out what a fine beach could be formed along this Sea Wall if it were possible to accumulate larger quantities of sand and gravel, and expressed the opinion that if the dredgings of the Inner Harbour could be towed out this far in scows and dumped in Ross Bay, the sea would do the balance of the work and do it effectively. I am still awaiting the decision of the special committee appointed to decide whether this noble Sea Wall shall have a perishable iron railing, or a permanent concrete one; also whether the children are to roll down the steep embankment to the beach, or be allowed a flight of steps.

* * *

I was over in Vancouver this week, renewing acquaintance with many old friends. Walking down Granville Street I met the genial secretary of the Vancouver Tourist Association, Dr. Elliott Rowe. Amongst other chatty observations, he told me with glee how his Association had just sent a large shipment of daffodils "grown in the open" to Ottawa for distribution among the members of the House, and remarked what an excellent advertisement it was for Vancouver at a time when Ottawa and other Eastern cities were still deep under ice and snow. Not having noticed many daffodils growing "in the open" at Vancouver, I looked the Doctor squarely in the eye and queried whether he had not imported his consignment from Victoria, a fact which he blushingly admitted. This may be a good advertisement for Vancouver. I venture to think, however, that it is a still beter one for Victoria.

* * *

There are some things which we lack in Victoria; there are others which we have in abundance. Among the latter I would certainly class creameries and candy stores. Of the creameries, commend me to the Royal Dairy and the Island Creamery, both of which purvey goods of the best class, and during the summer months their counters are always lined with a thirsty, avid brigade. Of candy stores there are too many to mention, and I think that some months ago I gave a special write-up to our old pioneer of world-wide fame, Rogers. Everyone knows that he excels in the grade of his chocolates, but almost as much can be said for Bancroft's caramels and nougat. Indeed, I should put them in the same class, and say that in these three lines Victoria could challenge the world. We also have what the dry goods salesman would describe as a "good line" of tea shops, among which Clay's and the Tea Kettle lead the way. However, I have a notion that while I may be mentioning a few of the best I am unintentionally omitting many others which deserve notice. I shall therefore ask the permission of my editor to run a special list of all the best candy stores and tea shops in town, and I am inclined to think that it will attain to quite respectable dimensions.

* * *

The Barnum case has attracted a good deal of interest in town and during its last run filled the Victoria Theatre and sent out of the town several thousand dollars. This is mainly attributable to the ill-advised persecution to which the hypnotist was subjected. While, however, many people sympathize with him because of the treatment which he received, it must not be supposed that they approved of his performance, and in my opinion the management of the Victoria Theatre would be well-advised not to book the show again. In saying this I am not suggesting that Barnum is not a genuine hypnotist, or that much of his work is not both clever and clean. I was personally much interested in his cataleptic and blood circulation tests, which were undoubtedly genuine. But there is a strong objection to what constitutes the bulk of the show, and that is the placing of young men under an influence which leads them to make fools of themselves in doing many things that they could not be persuaded or paid to do in their right senses. I cannot help thinking that while such a show may not be either degrading or depraving; it certainly is not elevating. It lowers the standard of public entertainment, and it might have a tendency to lower one's conception of human nature. So on these grounds I think that such performances could well be spared.

* * *

I was much gratified at the stand taken by Police Magistrate Jay in connection with motor-speeding cases during the past week. In several instances he increased the fines slightly, but made a very emphatic statement to the effect that in future he intended to be much more severe. What I now have to say is not intended to have reference to or to apportion blame in any particular case, but the number of serious accidents which have recently occurred in connection with speeding motors fully justifies the stand taken by Mr. Jay, and his warning should be heeded. As a matter of fact there is not only too much speeding, but too little attention to the proper side of the road, and too little give and take on the part of chauffeurs. Some of the imported ones in particular, seem to think that a motor always has the right of way, and that the driver cannot possibly do wrong, an impression which cannot be too soon corrected.

* * *

I was rather interested one day this week in the manoeuvreings of a small boat out in the open sea nearly opposite Dr. Newcombe's house on the Dallas Road. It was dancing up and down like a cockle-shell. Two or three men were seated and handling lines. A big burly man whom I recognized as Mr. D. R. Harris, a well-known surveyor, was standing up and managed to balance himself very expertly. The whole performance was necessitated by the taking of soundings in connection with the projected breakwater from Ogden Point westwards. The only reason I mention these interesting circumstances is that I find the area in question very carefully mapped out and all the soundings given upon the Marine Chart. This latter Chart was prepared by the British Admiralty, which has some reputation in this line. Not that Mr. Harris has not. Indeed, I do not think there is a more competent surveyor in the Province. But the point that I want to make is that no one has yet explained why it should be necessary to check the soundings of the Admiralty. I am sure that Mr. Harris' work will be correct, and it may be more detailed, and possibly that is the explanation. But I am not the only one who is curious on the subject.

Lounger.

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The Empress Theatre

he Apollo Trio have been giving erformance this week which is ue both for the skill shown by athletic three and for their adble posing. This has proved a t popular turn and has received ost hearty welcome. Mumford Thompson are a clever pair of sters and Murray & Carver have e a hit as comic duologuists. A t tumbling act by Lee Zimmer- & Co. opens the programme, an- of whose prominent features is whistling of Joseph Spissell.

Romano's Theatre

splendid representation of strikscenes in the life of Nicholas eby was a big top-liner at Ro-'s during the first two days of eek. The producers, The Tannr Co., have been particularly in their staging of this old rite.

The Majestic Theatre

rons of the Majestic this week the privilege of being escorted e realms of pantomime, when a class set of pictures illustrating tory of Jack and the Bean-stalk shown. The details were workut marvellously and the size illuwas carried out most success-

The Crystal Theatre

most realistic picture illustrating ierce feads that existed between sheep-and-cowmen in early days tituted a headliner at the Cryon Wednesday and Thursday, h it would be hard to beat. This re is from the cameras of the known Essanay Company and is of their most successful produc-.

Miss Nobody From Starland

Miss Nobody from Starland" is unced for a return engagement e Victoria Theatre Wednesday, l 3, presented by the same idencast that was seen in this big ical revue the early part of this on. The playgoers who have not this fascinating Hough, Adams Howard success are eagerly iting an opportunity of seeing it. e Vail, well known for her suc- in this, as well as other Singer luctions, will again head the clever pany of principals, among whom Bertee Beaumont, Joseph H. Nieer, Lawrence Comar, Otto Koer- Maude Emery, and there will be same lively chorus, that is a y pretty girls who can really sing dance. Aside from the many stly numbers provided by Joseph Howard, and the spectacular proion which dazzles in its scenic costume display, the phenomenal that "Miss Nobody From Star-" possesses upon the public favour rgely due to its novelties. The ning act is on the deck of the t ocean liner, Lusitania, here the ghtful plot, with no end of surs, is developed amidst a moving and imposing array of pretty ing and dancing girls and clever cipals galore. "All ashore" is the The gangplank is lowered into center aisle and down into the ence rushes the entire cast. Then e is the big dress rehearsal scene, ughter-inspiring medium whereby auditor is permitted to gaze be- the scenes and watch the frantic e manager and his trembling (?) ects, the players, give a final rersal of a new musical comedy. s scene was universally voted the erlative in stage novelty.

he Newlyweds and Their Baby"

ulalie Young, an attractive young ess coming with "The Newlyweds Their Baby," to the Victoria atre Thursday, April 4, has an hetic mission. She is an apostle beauty, but not the beauty of face figure. It is her belief that wo- are careful to make both of these ttractive as they possibly can, yet usually neglectful of their arms and shoulders.

"It is rarely that one finds a beautiful pair of arms or shoulders," says Miss Young, "while pretty faces are common enough indeed. The beauty of hundreds of women are marred because they feel that, as the arms are usually covered up, there is no reason why they should take particular care of them.

"I will wager that among a hundred women who are considered beautiful, less than ten have arms with the least pretense to physical perfection. And still, this is a matter that is fairly and easily within their control."

Excuse Me

Playing the part of Mrs. Walker Temple, one of the distinctive types in the character list of "Excuse Me," the Pullman Car Farce which Henry W. Savage sends to the Victoria Theatre Tuesday night, is Lottie Alter, well known to theatre-goers of the Pacific Coast by reason of several prior visits to this section as the incumbent of important roles.

Miss Alter has had a rather unusual career: She was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and in her very early youth, William A. Pinkerton, the famous Chicago detective, became her guardian. She was going to school at Washington Heights, Longwood, Illinois, when she made her first appearance on the stage with Langham's Juvenile Opera Company at Langham's Opera House, Chicago, April 27, 1886. Later she was made "Yum-Yum" in "The Mikado," and Virginia Earl played Nanki Poo. The company broke up, because the manager absconded with the money. The children were then in Minneapolis, and the leader of the orchestra rearranged the opera so that it was done in one act, and put it on at the Wonderland Museum in Minneapolis, playing seven shows a day for a week. Miss Alter's mother learned of the straits of the company, and rushed to Minneapolis, and got her daughter.

That fall Miss Alter returned to the Convent, and later studied at the Chicago Conservatory. She left the Convent to join Verona Jarbeau in "Starlight" in 1888. Later she originated the leading part of "Savillia" in C. B. Jefferson's, Klaw and Erlanger's "The Country Circus." She played with this two years, then joined Charles Frogman's Empire Theatre Stock Company, playing Ann with "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

After many important roles, she became leading woman with the late Joseph Jefferson. Later she created Flora Campbell in "The Bonnie Briar Bush," with E. H. Stoddard, and subsequently Edith in Jacob Litt's revival of "Shenandoah." She was the original Nita in "His Father's Boy"; "Kitty" in "The Wrong Mr. Wright"; Alice in "The Woman Hater," with Roland Read; "Fifi" in Brady's "M'lle Fifi," and played other parts.

When George C. Tyler sent "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," to London, Miss Alter played "Lovey Mary," and played the same part for a year in Australia and New Zealand. She was also leading woman with Ezra Kendall.

When Mr. Savage was casting "Excuse Me," one of the first persons engaged was Miss Alter. Having remembered several of her performances, he believed she was the one actress, above all others, to characterize the gentle little wife of a village clergyman, and his judgment proved sound. Miss Alter's first performance was a big individual success, as each succeeding one has been.

What Charles Frohman Thinks of Drama Leagues

When his opinion was recently sought concerning the value of drama leagues to the public and to the theatre, Charles Frohman declared himself of the belief that the place to assemble leagues for the drama is in the theatre, not outside. Summing up his belief Mr. Frohman said: "The drama leagues are really as old as the theatre. They must have first come into existence when the first play ever acted created the first comment ever heard. And the theatre thus became a social factor, shaping people's lives by shaping their thoughts. Ever since then the processes of the theatre have been simply two: action on one side of the footlights, reaction on the other. The actors are the cause, the audience the effect. But as the benefits of religion can only be had in the church the benefits of the drama can only be had in the theatre. It is drama-leaguing in the theatre not out that benefits the theatre and theatre-goers. Drama leagues are a long, commendable stride forward for the good of the theatre. They arouse discussion about the theatre. Their formation assumes responsibility for the theatre on the part of its members. But as you can never be a real communicant of the faith you profess unless with sympathy, belief and discrimination, you supplement your doctrines by devotion at the temple; so, too, the only place to drama league for the good of the theatre is in the theatre.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the Matter of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 7:8, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to The Calvary Baptist Church of Victoria on the 4th day of January, 1894, and numbered 17566A, which has been lost or destroyed.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 22nd day of March, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

mar 30 apl 20

Victoria Theatre

TUESDAY, APRIL 2
Henry W. Savage offers Rupert Hughes' Great Travel Farce
"EXCUSE ME"
A Pullman Carnival in Three Sections
With
Willis Sweatman—Ann Murdock
And the entire original Cast
Prices—$2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c
Seats on sale Saturday, March 30th

Victoria Theatre

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3
Mort. H. Singer presents **The Big Musical Revue**
Miss Nobody from Starland
With
MISS OLIVE VAIL
Return by Popular Request
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c
Seats on sale Monday, April 1st
Curtain, 8.30

Victoria Theatre

THURSDAY, APRIL 4
Smart & Fast
THE NEWLYWEDS and Their Baby
60½ People—75% Girls
Mile a Minute with a Laugh every Minute
Prices—$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.
Seats on sale Tuesday, April 2nd

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For a jaded appetite, something "filling" for the man who hungers mightily is always forthcoming at our cafe. Seasons may come and go—we always supply the substantials and the delicacies to suit the season and our patrons—Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Desserts, Fruits, etc., to please the most exacting.

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The Week

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WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, Editor

A Sense of Proportion

By Bohemian

How few people have any sense of proportion! To the majority of us there are times when the mole-hill looks like a mountain; when all our geese are swans; when every cloud seems impenetrable; and when sunshine is conceived as being perpetual. This is the natural tendency to exaggerate. It may be expressed otherwise as a lack of balance or poise. It is an intensely human trait. It starts with the child to whom the loss of a toy appears a calamity, or failure to realize a holiday a cataclysm. But it by no means stops with the child, and is a trait which develops with time.

In after life we find people of this type over-depressed by their adversities, and over-joyed by their successes. They magnify mishaps into disasters, and sometimes throw up the sponge because an obstacle which appears in their path looks to be as high as a mountain. It is the same trait which leads people astray in their pursuit of pleasure and causes them to fatten on husks when they might be feeding on grain. People of this type can rarely differentiate between grain and chaff, and so they invariably cast away the pearl which would make them richer than all their tribe.

Such people are too easily elated at a slight success; too easily prostrated by a trivial disappointment. The reason of this is that their vision has a near horizon. They live only in the present; they cannot "lift their eyes to the hills" nor can they project their vision into the future and contemplate the unravelling of a plot or the development of a scheme. If their plans do not mature momently they anticipate disappointment, forgetting that of all the great healers time is the greatest, and that there are few sorrows which it will not assuage.

Sometimes it is a big toy that the big child yearns for, and the yearning becomes inexpressible. Emotion is so intense that the subject feels that life would hold nothing worth having if this one companion so attuned to our sympathies is denied. And yet it often has to be denied since such is the scheme of life, for though there be many affinities, it is a sad truism that few there be who find them.

Most of us have to be content with a passing glimpse of the ideal, and a cruel fate denies us even that one moment of supreme bliss which union would bring. Sometimes a fate equally unkind permits us to snatch our moment of bliss, only to lose it the next and to realize the greater void. And yet although the clouds may pile up and the sky look black to extinction, most of us take up the burden of life again and have to content ourselves with the reflection that:

"Of all sad thoughts of word or pen,
The saddest are these, it might have been."

But life does not end there. Our sense of proportion may have been sadly at fault and stern experience will correct it, for we have to plod on without the star in the heavens, and with much gloom on our path, perhaps to emerge some day in a more or less placid contentment, or perhaps, if endowed with one of those stormy natures which know no rest, to fight on to the end, against "outrageous fortune."

This is the average experience of human life, and we all belong to the great average. The man who imagines himself an exception only furnishes one more illustration of our subject, a lack of the sense of proportion, which should lead us all to reflect philosophically on human experiences, and to remember that no man develops except by conflict; that placidity atrophies the faculties; that disappointments and limitations are calculated to spur us on to greater activity and determination, and that some of the stormy petrels of our race would achieve nothing, would never soar if it were not for the incentive of opposition and loss.

This line of thought may appear rather trite, but it is suggested by recent occurrences which only tend to show that certain conditions of human life are permanent, that human nature itself is the same in all ages; that men have always cried for the moon and made baby faces because they couldn't get it; but that on the whole they have managed to get along without it pretty well, as we have to get along without the things which seem most desirable to us.

To ask men or women to place a limit to their desires is perhaps asking too much of human nature. It has been seriously contended by more than one philosopher that the only cure for craving is surfeit, and that prohibition or restriction only strengthens the desire and the determination. There is a good deal in this, but it takes rather more philosophy than most men possess to watch the other fellow "taking" while we sit quietly by to contemplate the working out of a philosophic axiom.

The man who is worth a cent will fight for the prize, and if he loses will at least "die game." Even here his lack of a sense of proportion may be seen, and the rosy apple, painted so rosy by desire, may turn to ashes at his touch, but he must grasp it to satisfy himself.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that mortals lack a sense of proportion; that the few who possess it are neither loved nor liked; that those who have the fortitude to practise it pluck none of the flowers from the wayside, and in the end they repose in honoured graves, crowned with an ornamental tombstone bearing a scriptural epitaph. Give me the man who blunders on, but never ceases to fight, and who, if he always misses the prize, goes down with colours flying.

Navy League

Eleventh Annual Report, March 21st 1912, by the President, Clive Phillips Woolley

The year that has just passed has been, we think, a satisfactory one for the Navy League in B. C.

A league must either grow or die and ours has certainly been growing although there is some difficulty in maintaining interest between periods of action, arising perhaps from a failure to understand, that our particular business is to make public opinion, which in due time will obtain what we want, i. e., adequate contribution to the navy of this Empire of which Canada is and must be an integral part.

In this work we have perhaps done our share.

The pamphlet upon the Naval Question in Canada has been very widely circulated, thanks largely to the generous aid of the Government of B. C., which alone circulated 40,000 copies of it, in addition to the very large issue circulated in Eastern Canada by Mr. Briggs, the publisher, and by the author.

It is still in wide demand. Letters asking for copies of it and for other information upon the same subject have been received this year from speakers and debating societies as far apart as Stewart and the Acadian University of Nova Scotia, referred to your branch by the Home League, Lord Grey and others.

The correspondence in this connection has grown very heavy and constitutes no light burden on your officers.

In addition to this and to the publication from time to time of matter supplied by the London Office, and of articles in various journals and newspapers, your president has published a second series of articles upon the naval question through the Plublshers Press of Montreal.

These have had a wide circulation throughout the Dominion.

As what may perhaps be considered a supplementary effort your president has undertaken the editing of the Provincial School Magazine, through which we are able to keep the memory of Nelson and our other national heroes fresh in the minds of the youth of this country.

In addition to the literary work of our branch addresses have been delivered at various points; prizes for essays upon naval subjects have been given to three different schools, and such assistance rendered to other branches as lay in our power.

On October 21st the customary wreaths were sent to London by this and other branches in commemoration of our great sailor's victory and death and an eminently successful meeting was held at the Victoria Theatre. From the speeches delivered at that meeting (notably of course from Mr. McBride's stirring address) extracts were circulated through the press of the Mother Country.

At the Coronation festivities (June 22nd) your branch was fully represented and your thanks are due to Mr. Wm. Blakemore for the trouble he took on your float, as they are for the constant support which he has given your movement in his excellent weekly publication.

Whilst our thanks are due to the whole press of the Province, it may not be out of place to call attention to the constant friendship of The Week in Victoria and the Leader at Duncans.

In addition to the increase in the membership of the various branches we have to report the formation by your president of a new branch at Alberni.

After an enthusiastic meeting held there on December 4th the branch was started under the presidency of Mr. Burde, with Mr. Becan Pritchard (now Dr. Hinton), as secretary, and fifty-four members to begin with.

As this branch is deeply interested in our fisheries and has a newspaper owner for president it should be a very live addition to our family.

The successful effort on the part of the Vancouver branch, assisted by the Provincial Government and Lord Strathcona to purchase the Egeria as a training ship for merchant seamen had our hearty sympathy, but we had no share in the work, which was entirely of Vancouver's doing.

As a small counterblast to this, Victoria's League has been able to obtain from the Naval Service Department, with the help of Captain Macdonald, R.E., assistance in the formation of a body of sea scouts, boys who are to be drilled in the navy yard or elsewhere by a competent naval instructor, to be allowed the use under his supervision of guns, boats, etc., and to be provided with some simple uniform at cost price from Ottawa.

As the details of this movement are not yet all finally settled, it must suffice here to say that Col. Hall, the Chief Scout of B. C., informs us that he can begin with a body of thirty boys selected for merit and that as soon as the League has completed its negotiations with the department, he will take this body over as a part of his command. This, gentlemen, is not an exhaustive account of the work done, but it is enough to suggest to you that more hands will be wanted to do the work of the coming year which is likely to be the most arduous that the League has known.

We want in Victoria and Esquimalt the spirit of little Salt Spring where not only are almost all adults members of the League but keen, energetic workers for it.

Last year the Reciprocity question diverted attention temporarily from the naval question, especially in the East, so that our friends here advised us not to press for the moment for that combination of all our Canadian branches into one Canadian League which we had hoped for in 1910 and still hope for as the best means of making our weight felt, but this year is to see the formation of a new naval policy in Canada and every effort of the league, and of every member of it will be required to ensure the formation of a policy worthy of this great country and the hearty support of that policy when formed.

So far we have dealt with the fair side of our balance sheet. Unfortunately there is another side to it. During the past year we have had to deplore the loss of one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Joseph Peirson, one of the oldest and most zealous supporters of our movement in Canada and for many years the Secretary and mainstay of our branch. He had his heart in his work and his hand was always ready to take a share in it. His death leaves a place in our ranks which some younger man must fill if we are to remain an efficient body.

Without an enthusiastic and permanent secretary your committee would be badly handicapped.

We have also to deplore the loss of one of our committee, Colonel Wolfenden, a gentleman who had earned the universal respect of the Province of which he was one of the earliest builders.

We have also to tender our sympathy to our sister branch at Vancouver for the loss of their excellent and much loved President, the Reverend Fiennes Clinton.

We have also to regret the loss of the Right Rev. Dr. Perrin, Bishop of B. C., but though Dr. Perrin has left British Columbia, its bishop is still the hearty supporter of our movement.

There is a word more to be said as to the past and present. When we began as a League to plead for adequate naval aid to the Empire very few recognized Canada's duty in this respect. Now no one dares to deny it. Last year we believe that there were still men who looked upon us as a party organization. We believe our own province realizes now that Navy Leaguers, as such, have no party policy and that their ambition is that the League should be the whole nation. It is true that the Premier of British Columbia is and always has been the strongest of our supporters. It is our great good luck that he is so and we tender him our thanks for his support, but at the same time we had the confidence of the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, the Minister of Marine, in the late Liberal Government at Ottawa, as today we have the confidence of the Hon. Mr. Hazen. It is hoped that the League in Canada will continue upon these lines and it is suggested that no better gospel for the ensuing year could be preached than that contained in the resolution proposed by Mr. Brewster in your own house, amended by Mr. McBride, and adopted unanimously by both parties and in view of the only possibility of opposition to your preaching which your committee can foresee it is suggested to you to ask others to consider whether (1) our religion would not suffer from successful foreign invasion; (2) whether capital would be safe without protection; (3) whether land values would not suffer from even the threat of war; (4) whether labour would continue to find employment or be able to maintain its present rate of wages if the foreign powers for instance over-ran B. C.; (5) whether anti-Oriental laws can have any effect without adequate strength to enforce them; (6) whether there is any chance of carrying out these social, political and economic experiments in which so many are deeply interested unless we are protected against foreign interruption.

We appeal confidently for the support of all classes in the community, clergy and laity, capitalists, labour union men, and socialists, knowing that the leaders amongst them are already with us and that Australia and New Zealand, subject to the same perils as ourselves have already considered these things and expressed their convictions by the creation of navies and the adoption of universal military training.

DANGER OF IT

"Mother, mother, mother, turn the hose on me," sang little Willie as his mamma was dressing him that morning.

"What do you mean," she asked.

"You've put my stockings on wrong side out," he said.

We fear Willie will grow up to be newspaper humorist.

FORGOTTEN

While hands that I though twere soft and c
Did you hold my love so light?
Do you ever remember yesteryear?
To me it is yesternight.

Dark hair that I love, on your raven s
Does the hand of a new love stray?
To you is it only a long dead dream?
To me it is yesterday.

Red lips, did you steal my soul for this,
That our ways should meet and part
To you was it only a lovelight kiss?
To me it was all my heart.

THE MOTHER

(Katharine Tynan)

There is no height, no depth, that could
us apart—
Body of mine and soul of mine, hear
my heart.

There is no sea so deep, no mountai
high,
That I could not come down to you
heard you cry.

There is no hell so sunken, no heave
steep,
Where I should not seek you and find
and keep.

Now you are round and soft, and swe
a rose;
Not a stain on my spotless one, whi
the snows.

If some day you came to me heavy wit
I, your mother, would run to the doo
let you in.

I would wash you white again with my
of grief,
Body of mine, and soul of mine, til
found relief.

Though you had sinned all sins ther
'twixt east and west,
You should find my arms wide for you
head on my breast.

Child, if I were in heaven and you w
hell—
Angels white as my spotless one st
and fell—

I would leave the field of God and
Mary's feet,
Straight to the heart of hell would go s
my sweet.

God, mayhap, would turn Him at sou
the door;
"Who is it goes out from Me, to come
no more?"

Then the blessed Mary would say fro
throne:
"Son, 'tis a mother goes to hell, seekin
own.

"Body of mine, and Soul of mine, bo
me—
Thou who wert once little Jesus besid
knee—

"It is so that mothers are made;
madest them so,
Body of mine and Soul of mine, do
know?"

THE OTHER

(By Louise Elizabeth Dutton)

I am the Other; in her empty place
I count it better to be kind than wis
Since I have overmatched her truth
lies,
And won you from her glory to my gr
How lightly you forget her young,
ways,
Her gracious breast, her breathing,
and still!
Great love has been a little thing to
What is my face, to blind you to her
Her laugh, that I have taught you to f
Taps at my heart again, and mocks me
Her vanished eyes of luring and com
Forever with old love light cloud and
Ah, when your lips are on my lips, I
I am the Other; in her place I stand.

MOIRA

(By Marguerite Marshall)

Things by the dull tool shapen,
Stone and deep-hearted tree,
I who was old in the Age of Gold—
Think that I bow to ye?

Thought that is last in living,
Christian God of the Three,
I who am young as the song unsung—
Challenge I call to thee!

Mine is the star-swept darkness,
Mine is the shadow sea:
Mine is the earth, and man from his bi
Mine, by my own decree.

LIFE

(By Constance Skinner)

After the day the night,
And sleep;
After the fleeting joy
To weep.

After the heart's white hour
Its pain;
After despair—to hope
Again.

After the vain desire,
To slake
Spirit and sense in dreams—
And wake.

BOOK NOTES

At the Standard Stationery Co., Ltd., 1220 Government St. Victoria, B.C.:

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he following comment of "Fairplay" of London, England, re-ng the proposal to institute the Canadian Lloyds insurance agency nterest:—

The hardy annual of the difference in the rates of insurance ontreal and Quebec as against New York, Portland or Boston, gain been trotted out by one of the members of the Canadian et. This time the utterance was accompanied with threats to the writer of retaliation. The Postmaster-General of Canada sug-l the formation of a Canadian Lloyds to write only British North ica risks, so that instead of the warranty 'no British North ica,' their figurehead would be 'nothing but British North Am-Does our Canadian friend think that underwriters do not statistics and know the profit or loss in various trades? If there such a profit to be made to Canada, are underwriters the men glect to cultivate that trade? They know the improvements that been made in the St. Lawrence, but the climate in the approaches t river, with the fogs and currents, have not altered, and the through these are not forgotten."

ord Furness in his presidential address to the London and Pro-l Marine and General Insurance Company, would seem to dis-of any hope of a reduction by the London underwriters of ums on St. Lawrence shipping. He says if the underwriters are ke any profit at all there must be a further increase in the rate,

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especially on hulls of steamers. Ship-owners must pay appreciably higher premiums for safety. They are now paying less than actual cost. The underwriters must have a living wage. He urged co-operation of the leading companies to this end.

INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED

The quarterly dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum on $3,000,000 capital stock of the International Coke Company, Limited, may be resumed on May 1st. The present daily output of the mine at Coleman, Alberta, is 1,800 tons, although one shift has been known to put out no less than 2,800 tons. The report of the past year ending December 31st, has not yet been issued, but as the mine was closed down the greater part of the year the returns cannot be large. The Canadian Pacific Railway takes the full output of the mine except the coke delivery. The coal output for the property was for:—

1908	445,180 tons
1909	371,327 tons
1910	477,191 tons

The earnings have grown as follows:—

1905	$ 81,527
1906	198,192
1907	251,049
1908	284,210
1909	246,271
1910	300,097

Or a total of over $1,361,000 for six years.

The coke returns show:—1907, 29,889 tons; 1908, 50,491 tons; 1909, 51,070 tons.

The company paid dividends up to the end of 1910 amounting to $661,000, and three dividends amounting to $45,000 each during 1911. When the last report was issued the surplus amounted to $674.66.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Mr. W. V. Doughty, son of Sir George Doughty, of Grimsby, has been inspecting the fisheries in the north in connection with the proposed operations of the British Columbia Fisheries, Ltd., a company with $1,250,000 capital recently floated in London. The construction of a cannery, oilery and fertilizer plant will be started on Skidegate Inlet, between Graham and Moresby Islands, within a few weeks. A large number of steam trawlers are to be brought out from England next year, and a cold storage plant will be located on Porpoise Island in Prince Rupert harbor.

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

mch 9 sept. 7

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Bella Coola

TAKE notice that Edward Harrington, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Lineman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted half a mile south of the S. W. corner of William Sutherland's late pre-emption No. 2975, on the west side of the Bella Coola River; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres or thereabouts.

Dated February 24th, 1912.

EDWARD HARRINGTON.

mch. 16 may 11

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Bella Coola

TAKE notice that Jeff Kilgore, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Labourer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of Lot 319 in Range 3, Upper Bella Coola Valley; thence 20 chains south; thence 20 chains west; thence 20 chains north; thence 20 chains east to the point of commencement, containing 40 acres or thereabouts.

Dated February 24th, 1912.

JEFF KILGORE.

mch. 16 may 11

NOTICE

Meryl Mineral Claim, situate in Victoria Mining Division of Highland District. Where located—On Section 61, east side, Saanich.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. A. Lorimer, Free Miner's Certificate No. 54147B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of February, A.D. 1912.

feb. 17 apl. 13

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 3

TAKE NOTICE that James H. Morrison, of Dunder, Scotland, occupation Accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west from the north-east corner of Timber Licence No. 44219; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 80 acres more or less.

Dated January 3rd, 1912.

JAMES HODGINS MORRISON,
J. R. Morrison, Agent.

feb. 24 apl. 20

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Malahat

TAKE NOTICE that I, Henry Kelway Gwyer Bamber, of London, England, occupation Cement Manufacturer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 127, Malahat District; thence in a northerly direction following the high water mark of Saanich Inlet for a distance of 50 chains more or less to the southern boundary of Lot 102, Malahat District; thence true east for a distance of 3 chains 30 links, more or less, to low water mark of said Saanich Inlet; thence following said low water mark of said Inlet in a southerly direction to a point which is true east of the point of commencement; thence true west to the point of commencement, and containing ten acres more or less.

Dated 29th day of January, 1912.

HENRY KELWAY GWYER BAMBER,
Per Francis A. Devereux, Agent.

feb. 24 apl. 20

TO CANADIAN ARCHITECT

Competition for New University Build be Erected at Point Grey, near Va British Columbia.

The Government of British Columbi Competitive Plans for the general sch design for the proposed new Univer gether with more detailed Plans for th ings to be erected first at an estima of $1,500,000.

Prizes of $10,000 will be given for t successful Designs submitted.

Particulars of the competition and site may be obtained on request f undersigned.

The designs to be sent in by Ju 1912, addressed to

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATI
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British C

feb. 24

VICTORIA LAND DISTRIC
District of Coast, Range 3

TAKE NOTICE that Charles Mo Stornoway, Scotland, occupation Mer tends to apply for permission to the following described lands:—Co at a post planted 10 chains south south-east corner of Lot 126; thence chains; thence west 40 chains; the 20 chains; thence east 40 chains to commencement.

Dated January 2nd, 1912.

CHARLES MORRISON,
J. R. Morrison,

feb. 24

NOTICE

All persons having claims against of Edward Cutler, late of the City toria, deceased, are hereby required the same to the undersigned on or b 2nd day of April, 1912, after which administratrix will proceed to distr said estate, having regard to those cl of which she has notice.

Dated March 2nd, 1912.

GEO. A. MORPHY,
1118 Langley Street, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Adminis

mch. 2

VICTORIA LAND DISTRIC
District of Bella Coola

TAKE notice that Peter Tester, of B.C., occupation Hotel Proprietor, in apply for permission to purchase the described lands:—Commencing at planted three miles east of Section 2 ship 9, Range 3, on the south ban Bella Coola River; thence east 40 thence south 20 chains; thence west 4 thence north 20 chains to point of co ment, containing 80 acres or thereabo land being the late pre-emption of Sutherland and numbered 2975.

Dated February 28th, 1912.

PETER TE

mch. 16

Electric Iron Weather is Here

A Host of Happy Housewives in Victoria are already supplied. You can have one on trial if you wish. The Irons we supply are thoroughly tested and warranted to give Entire Satisfaction

B. C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd.

P. O. Drawer 1580 Light and Power Dept. Telephone 1609

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Water Rights Branch

In the matter of the Board of Investigation created by Part III. of the "Water Act" for the determination of the water rights existing on the 12th day of March, 1909; and in the matter of the following creeks in the Victoria Water District:—

Arbutus Creek.
Anchenachie Creek.
Averill's Creek.
Apple River.
At-Lat-Zee River.
Ankitree Creek.
Allard Lake.
Ampach River.
Ashulm Creek.
Anutz Lake.
Alice Lake.
Allan Lake.
Adams Creek.
Axe Creek.
Atnarko River.
Ahtaklin Lake.
At-Way-Kel-Lesse River.
Alf Creek.
Baker Creek.
Battys Creek.
Bear Creek.
Bear Lake.
Beaver Creek.
Bengal Spring.
Big Four Creek.
Bilson Creek.
Bonsalls Creek.
Brenton Lake.
Brittania Creek.
Brother Creek.
Brem River.
Bluff Lake.
Bonanza Lake.
Braden Creek.
Boulder Creek.
Bradley Creek.
Browns River.
Black Creek.
Buttles Lake.
Boot Lake.
Bear River.
Baird Creek.
Bugaboo Creek.
Bella Coola River.
Blackwater River.
Buckingham Lake.
Big Creek.
Blue Bells Creek.
Blair Creek.
Bush Creek.
Calcutta Creek.
Campbell River.
Campbell Lake.
Campbell Lake, Upper.
Cascade Creek.
Cedar Creek.
Chemainus River.
Clandening Spring.
Cold Creek.
Colquitz River.
Cutter Creek.
Chewson Creek.
Coomsack Creek.
Chaelquoit Lake.
Canoe Creek.
Croft Creek.
Coal Creek.
Comox Lake.
Comox River.
Cruikshank River.
Cranberry Lake.
Cheewhat River.
Cheewhat Lake.
Cowichan Lake.
Cowichan River.
Cottonwood Creek.
Curry Creek.
Chilco Lake.
Chilco River.
Chantsler Lake.
Clusko River.
Chuck Walla River.
Carmanah Creek.
Charles Creek.
Cache Creek.
Chewson Creek.
Chats-Cah River.
Courtenay River.
Delhi Creek.
Dalley River.
Doos River.
Deer River.
Deadhorse Creek.
Drum Lake.
Davie River.
Demaniel River.
Dean River.
Duck Lake.
Elliot Creek.
Eckheimick Creek.
Elk River.
Elk Lake.
Ellen Creek.
Eagle Lake.
Evelyn Creek.
Fall Creek.
Fullers Lake.
Floodwood Creek.
Fourth Lake.
Fords Lake.
Fords Creek.
Fields Creek.
Forsyth Lake.
Garners Creek.
Goodhope Creek.
Grizzly Creek.
Glacier Creek.
Georgie Lake.
Green River.
Grierson Creek.
Gordon River.
Goldstream Creek.
Goldstream Lakes.
Glenora Creek.
George Creek.
Homalko River.
Homalko River, East Branch.
Homalko River, West Branch.
Heyden Lake.
Huston Lake.
Halls Creek.
Horne Lake.
Harris River.
Haslam Creek.
Hydamus Creek.
House Creek.
Holharko River.
Hargrave Lake.
Hagans Spring.
Hewitt Creek.
Halmer Creek.
Hyrg Lake.
Imperial Spring.
Ironclad Creek.
Ida Lake.
Indian Lake.
Indian River.
Jubilee Creek.
Johns Creek.
Jordan River.
Keating Creek.
Koksilah River.
Klite River.
Keogh Lake.
Kakweiken River.
Kingcome River.
Kulee Creek.
Kilippi Creek.
Kla-anch River.
Kokish River.
Kains Lake.
Kathleen Lake.
Karmutsen Lake.
Keagh River.
Kla-Kla Karna Lake.
Kelvin Creek.
Kildalla River.
Krantz Creek.
Koeye Lake.
Kahylskt River.
Keeh-Klack Lake.
Kwatna River.
Kle-na-Klene River.
Langley Spring.
Lillie Creek.
Link River.
Loakim Creek.
Lucky Creek.
Lapan Lake.
Loquaist River.
Lake of the Mountains.
Long Lake.
Lorimer Creek.
Lost Creek.
Leech River.
Leech River, North Fork.
Loon Lake.
Lorna Lake.
Langford Lake.
Laurel Creek.
Le Blanc Lake.
Lone Creek.
Marble Creek.
Mabel Creek.
Manley Creek.
Matheson Creek.
Matheson Lake.
Mathewsons Springs.
Matson Creek
Metchosin River.
Millard Creek.
Mill Stream.
Mineral Creek.
McLellans Creek.
Middle Lake.
Moh Creek.
Mink River.
Mosquito Lake.
Marvel Creek.
Meadow Creek.
Meads Creek.
McKay Lake.
McKay Creek.
Muir Creek.
Moriarty Lake.
Martins Gulch.
Mountain Lake.
Maxwell Lake.
Mitchells Lake.
Marion Creek.
Middle Lake.
Mohun Lake.
Mauser Creek.
Machmell River.
Myra Creek.
Nanaimo River.
Nanaimo River, South Fork.
Nanaimo Lake.
Nescanlith Lake.
Nugget Creek.
New Memis Creek.
Nutarvas River.
Neechantz River.
Neechantz River, West Fork.
Nimpkish Lake.
Nahwittie River.
Nitnat River.
Nitnat Lake.
Nine-mile Creek.
Nixon Creek.
Noeich River.
Nacoontloon Lake.
Noosatsum River.
Nimpoh Lake.
Noch River.
Nile Creek.
Noomas River.
O-we-Kano Lake.
Oyster River.
One-mile Creek.
Prices Spring.
Prospect Lake.
Puntledge River.
Phillips River.
Phillips Lake.
Poison Creek.
Putchay River.
Pike Lake.
Puntze Lake.
Peterson Lake.
Placer Creek.
Paxton Lake.
Price Creek.
Quamichan Lake.
Q uamichan Creek.
Quatom River.
Quartse River.
Qualicum River.
Quinsam River.
Quatlena River.
Richards Creek.
Rock Creek.
Robertson River.
Rocky Run Creek.
Rosevall Creek.
Sand Hill Creek.
Skinner Creek.
Skomahl Creek.
Somenos Creek.
Somenos Lake.
Sooke River.
Sooke Lake.
Stocking Lake.
Swamp Creek.
Saltery Stream.
Salmon River.
Southgate River.
Second Lake.
Sim Creek.
Shannon Lake.
Seymour River.
Smoke-house Creek.
Silver Creek.
Stony Creek.
Sowick Creek.
Sunday Creek.
Skeemahaut River.
Suquash River.
Shusharte River.
Sombrio River.
Shaws Creek.
Sulton Creek.
Surprise Creek.
Schoen Lake.
San Juan River.
Shawnigan Lake.
Swan Lake.
Stowell Lake.
Sumquolt Creek.
Spruce Creek.
Sigulta Lake.
Skomalk River.
Snootsplee River.
Saltoomt River.
Summit Lake.
Sumqua River.
Stella Creek.
Stella Lake.
Stafford River.
Swollup Creek.
Sigutlat Lake.
Snookyly Creek.
Shotbolt Creek.
Shepherd Creek.
Taggarts Creek.
Todd Creek.
Tripp Creek.
Tahumming Creek.
Twist Lake.
Tatlayoco Lake.
Tom Browne Lake.
Topaz Lake.
Tzee River.
Three Lakes.
Tsulton River.
Tsi-itka River.
Tsulquate River.
Tsable River.
Tsolum River.
Trout Lake.
Twin Creek.
Tusulko River.
Tzacha Lake.
Takia Lake.
Takia River.
Taantsnee River.
Tzatleanootz River.
Talchako River.
Tsodakirko River.
Toba River.
Toba River, Little.
Takush River.
Talcomen River.
Tastsquan River.
Ulgako River.
Upper Powell River.
Upper Powell River, East Fork.
Upset Creek.
Vernon Creek.
Vernon Lake.
Valley Creek.
Wheelbarrow Creek.
Whisky Creek.
White-house Creek.
Whannock River.
Washwash River.
Wardroper Creek.
Waterloo Creek.
West Lake.
Weston Lake.
Wolf Creek.
Wright Creek.
Walt Creek.
Waamtx River.
Wakeman River.
Wusash River.
Young Lake.

Stream situated close to wagon-road crossing the Lena Mount Sicker Railway.

Some springs rising at or near the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain in Sec. 2, R. 9, Chemainus.

Spring on Sec. 5, R. 10, Chemainus.

Springs rising on Sec. 3, R. 9, Chemainus.

Creek rising mountains west of Mosquito Harbour, Mears Island.

Stream running through M. J. Smith's property, Comaiken District.

Spring on part of Section 3, R. 3, Comaiken District.

Spring on Maple Bay Road.

A spring on Sec. 7, R. 4, Comaiken District.

Creek near Sec. 3, Tp. 9, Comox District.

Small spring on W. Weeks land, Cowichan District.

Creek running northerly through Sec. 7, R. 2, Cowichan District.

Spring on Sec. 18, R. 3, Cowichan District.

Stream rising in Sec. 5, R. 7, Cowichan District.

Two streams from springs on Sec. 4, R. 8, Quamichan District.

Stream running into Esquimalt Lagoon across Sec. 15, L. 54, Esquimalt District.

Stream rising on Sec. 35, Esquimalt District.

Unnamed creek rising in Sec. 33, Esquimalt District.

Small stream near south section line Sec. 31, R. 6, East Lake District.

Stream rising on Secs. 31 and 32, Lake District.

Spring unnamed on Sec. 55, Lake District.

Small stream rising in Sec. 31, R. 6, E. Lake District.

Unnamed creek flowing through Lot 47, Malahat District.

Two springs situated near Bald Mountain, part of Tp. 1, Malahat District.

Creek flowing through W. ½ Sec. 20, R. 2, Quamichan District.

Spring rising in Upper Swamp on W. ½ Secs. 17 and 18, R. 5, Quamichan District.

Springs rising on Sec. 17, R. 5, and Sec. 17, R. 5, Quamichan District.

Spring about the middle of Sec. 14, R. 6, Quamichan District.

Small stream flowing through Sec. 1, R. 8, Quamichan District.

Two unnamed creeks flowing through Sec. 77, Renfrew District.

Small lake, east of Jordan Meadows.

Unnamed stream which empties into Port McNeill, near N.W. ¼ Sec. 14, Tp. 2. Rupert District.

Stream rising from a spring on Sec. 12, R. 4, South Saanich District.

Small stream rising in Sec. 4, R. 2 and 3, West South Saanich District.

Lake on S. E. slope of Mount Wood (Malahat).

The "Ram" and other springs on Sec. 5, R. 3, East Salt Spring Island.

Stream from Springs ¾ mile from salt water flowing into Satellite Channel.

Unnamed stream which flows through Sec. 6, R. 9, Shawnigan District.

Creek flowing through Sec. 9, R. 10, Shawnigan District.

Underground stream in Sec. 3, R. 3, Somenos.

Swamp on Sec. 4, R. 3, Somenos.

Stream flowing through Sec. 7, R. 4, Somenos District.

Stream running through part of Sec. 44, Victoria District.

Springs situate on part of Sec. 44, Victoria District.

A stream running from Sec. 44, Victoria District.

Stream, springs, and watercourses running through part of Sec. 44, into Cadboro Bay.

Springs on the waterfront portion of Sec. 84, Victoria District.

Unnamed stream running through Lots 622, 623, 624, R. 1, Coast District.

Unnamed stream at head of McLaughlin Bay, Rivers Inlet.

Unnamed creek flowing into Fly Basin, through Lot 30, R. 2, Coast District.

Creek flowing through Lot 60, R. 2, Coast District.

A chain of small lakes on Walram Island, Rivers Inlet.

Stream one to two miles north from Wadhams P.O., Rivers Inlet.

Unnamed creek at head of Shotbolt Bay, Rivers Inlet.

Stream running through Lot 107, R. 3, Coast District.

Unnamed mountain stream running through Sec. 12, Tp. 2, R. 3, Coast District.

Stream running eat to west on Lot 101, Rivers Inlet.

Stream rising in the divide between Mount Sicker and Mount Prevost and flowing in an easterly direction.

Stream at head of Quathiaski Cove,

and all unnamed springs, streams, creeks, ponds, gulches, and lakes tributary to or in the vicinity of the above-named streams.

Take notice that each and every person, partnership, company, or municipality who, on the said 12th day of March, 1909, had water rights on any of the above-mentioned creeks, is directed to forward on or before the 27th day of April, 1912, to the Comptroller of Water Rights at the Parliament Buildings, at Victoria, a memorandum of claim in writing as required by section 28 of the said Act as amended. Printed forms for such memorandum (Form No. 19) can be obtained from any of the Water Recorders in the Province;

The said Board of Investigation will then proceed to tabulate such claims.

After the claims have been tabulated by the Board, notice will be given of the places and days on which evidence and argument will be heard at local points.

Dated at Victoria this 6th day of March, 1912.

By order of the Board of Investigation.

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Comptroller of Water Rights.

mch. 23 apl 20

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Water Rights Branch

In the matter of the Board of Investigation created by Part III. of the "Water Act" for the determination of water rights existing on the 12th day of March, 1909, and in the matter of the following creeks in the Alberni Water District:—

Alma Spring.
Anderson Lake.
Ash River.
Ash Lake.
Bartlett Creek.
Bergh Creek.
Beaver Creek.
Bulson Creek.
Bear River.
Buttles Lake.
Burman River.
Buck Creek.
Bainbridge Lake.
Boulder Creek.
Browning Creek.
Bamfield Creek.
Canon Creek.
China Creek.
Cinnabar Creek.
Cameron Lake.
Cameron River.
Coleman Creek.
Clayoquot River.
Cleagh River.
Cache Creek.
Cous Creek.
Couer d'Alene Creek.
Cinnamon Creek.
Dublin Gulch.
Dickson Lake.
Deer Creek.
Doners Lake.
Deep Lake.
Della Falls.
Elsie Creek.
Englishmans River.
Elk River.
Elk River, North Fork.
Effingham Creek.
False Creek.
Fosseli Creek.
French Creek.
Franklin Creek.
Four-mile Creek.
Granite Creek.
Granite Falls.
Gold River.
Grappler Creek.
Goose Creek.
Grace River.
Green Lake.
Great Central Lake.
Ham-i-lah Lake.
Hardy Creek.
Hobart Lake.
Handy Creek.
Ingersoll Creek.
Jew Creek.
Johnson River.
Kitsucksis Creek.
Kennedy Lake.
Keith River.
Keith River, North Fork.
Kewquodie Creek.
Ka-oo-winch Creek.
Lizard Lake.
Lost Shoe Creek.
Long Lake.
Lake Sugsar.
Lucky Creek.
Little Qualicum River.
Moyahat River.
Megin Lake.
Muchalat Lake.
Mahatta River.
MacJack River.
Museum Creek.
Mosquito Creek.
McFarlands Creek.
Mineral Creek.
Maggie Lake.
Marble Creek.
Muriel Creek.
Mortimer Creek.
Mill Creek.
McQuillan Creek.
Nahmint Lake.
Nahmint River.
Narrow Gut Creek.
Pool Creek.
Porphery Creek.
Penny Creek.
Roger Creek.
Rebbeck Creek.
Stamps River.
Shakespeare Creek.
Somas River.
Spring Creek.
Sproat Lake.
San Joseph Creek.
St. Andrews Creek.
Sage Creek.
Sand River.
Sutchie River.
Sarita Lake.
Sarita River.
Sarita River, South Fork.
Ternan Creek.
Taylor Creek.
Tsusiat Lake.
Toquart River.
Tranquille Creek.
Trout River.
Tahsis River.
View Lake.
Williams Lake.
Yellowstone Creek.
Spring on Sharp Point.

Pond situate about 600 feet from Grappler Creek.

Small stream emptying into bay about half a mile west of Village Point, Kyuquot Sound.

Creek running through Lot 5, Rupert District.

Small creek running through Block 3 of Lot 100, Alberni.

Unnamed creek running through Lot 148, Alberni.

Creek which enters Lot 27, approximately 1,700 feet west of northeast corner.

And all unnamed springs, streams, creeks, ponds, gulches, and lakes tributary to or in the vicinity of the above-named streams.

Take notice that each and every person, partnership, company, or municipality who, on the said 12th day of March, 1909, had water rights on any of the above-mentioned creeks, is directed to forward, on or before the 4th day of May, 1912, to the Comptroller of Water Rights at the Parliament Buildings at Victoria a memorandum of claim in writing, as required by section 28 of the said Act as amended.

Printed forms for such memorandum (Form No. 19) can be obtained from any of the Water Recorders in the Province.

The said Board of Investigation will then proceed to tabulate such claims.

After the claims have been tabulated by the Board, notice will be given of the places and days on which evidence and argument will be heard at local points.

Dated at Victoria, this 12th day of March, 1912.

By order of the Board of Investigation.

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Comptroller of Water Rights.

mch. 23 apl 20

WATER RIGHTS IN THE RAILWAY BELT

New Westminster Water District

NOTICE is hereby given that any person, partnership, company, or municipality having any claim to water rights in the Railway Belt may file with the Chief Water Commissioner at the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, a statement of claim to water privileges on a printed form (No. 50), which can be obtained from the Water Commissioners at New Westminster, Yale, Ashcroft, Kamloops, Revelstoke, and Golden, or from the Chief Water Commissioner.

Evidence will be heard at local points as soon as the claims have been examined and tabulated, and notices will be published in the British Columbia Gazette and local papers of the place and date when each stream will be dealt with. Objections may be filed with the Chief Water Commissioner. The following streams are supposed to be wholly or partially within the Railway Belt in the New Westminster Water District:—

Atchelitz River.
Atchutitch River.
Beaver Creek.
Bertrand Creek.
Bole Creek.
Bristo Creek.
Brunette River.
Buntzen Lake.
Campbell River.
Cascade Creek.
Cheam Lake.
Chehalis Lake.
Chehalis River.
Chilliwhack River.
Como Lake.
Coquitlam Lake.
Cultus Lake.
Cypress Lake.
Deer Lake.
Deer Lake Stream.
Dunville Creek.
Eagle Creek.
Elk Creek.
Elm Creek.
Elsons Creek.
Fraser River.
Fields Spring.
Gold Creek.
Goose Lake.
Harrison Hot Springs.
Harrison Lake.
Harrison River.
Hatzic Lake.
Indian River.
Innis Creek.
Jackman Creek.
Johnston Creek.
Kanaka Creek.
Kanaka Creek, North Branch.
Laity Creek.
Lewis Creek.
Lillooet Lake.
Lillooet River.
Lillooet River, North.
Lillooet River, North Fork.
Lillooet River, South.
Little Lillooet River.
Luckachuck River.
Matsqui Prairie Creek.
Mesliloet River.
McGillivrays Creek.
McKenny Creek.
Mission Creek.
Mitchell Creek.
Morris Lake.
Murray Creek.
Nicomekl River.
Noons Creek.
Otter Lake.
Pitt Lake.
Pitt River.
Salmon Creek.
Salmon River.
Semihalt Creek.
Serpentine River.
Silver Creek.
Squawkum Lake.
Statloo Lake.
Statloo River.
Stave Lake.
Stave River.
Steelhead Creek.
Stewart Creek.
Stony Creek.
Suicide Creek.
Sumas Lake.
Sumas River.
Sweltzer River.
Tamihy Creek.
Trout Lake.
Vedders Creek.
Viarette Creek.
Walker Creek.
Weaver Creek.
Weaver Lake.
Welcome Lake.
Wilson Creek.

Creek running through Section 20, Township 39, and Lot 226, Group 1, and emptying into Burrard Inlet opposite Port Moody.

Unnamed stream flowing through Lot 226, Group 1.

Small spring creek situated on Lots 22 and 34, in Mission Townsite.

Stream running through Lot 4, Group 3, and Lot 2, Group 3, Mission Townsite.

Spring on Subdivision 16 of the S.E. ¼ Section 8, Township 8.

Stream which crosses the main line of C.P.Ry. 1,620 feet eat of Mission Station.

Small stream east of Whonnock Station C. P. Ry., running through part of Lot 434, Group 1.

Stream at Bon Accord.

Small stream just east of Whonnock Station, Lot 434, Township 14.

Stream at Cascade Station, C. P. Ry., mile 6376|30.

Small unnamed creek running north through west side of District Lot 201, Group 1.

Small spring in Section 17, Block 5 north, Range 2 west, Township 38.

Stream running through Lot 111, Group 1.

Spring at head of a gulch on N. W. ¼ of Section 21, Township 1.

Unknown stream flowing through Lot 225, Group 1.

Springs at head of gulch on N. W. ¼ Section 20, Township 1.

Stream running through portion of E. ½ Section 3, Township 6, Range 7 west of 7th, into North Arm of Burrard Inlet.

Unnamed easterly stream running off Vidder Mountain, through Lot 83, Group 2.

Unnamed stream on Lot 12, Township 4, Delta Municipality.

Nnnamed stream flowing in a south-easterly direction through Government Reserve and part of Lot 226, Group 1.

Spring near south-east corner Lot 62, plan of subdivision of Lot 1, Group 3, Township 17.

Unnamed creek on north-east portion of S. E. ¼ Section 28, Township 1.

Unnamed creek near south-west corner of S. W. ¼ Section 5, Township 15.

Three springs on west part of Lot 51, Group 2.

Unnamed spring on S. E. ¼ Section 10, Township 1.

Small stream entering on western boundary of Section 22, Block 5 north, Range 1, Township 38.

Creek No. 3, rising on east side of Halls Prairie Road and flowing hence through N. E. ¼ of Section 20, Township 8.

Creek No. 2, rising on east side of Halls Prairie Road and flowing hence through N. E. ¼ of Section 20, Township 8.

Creek No. 1, north of Clayton School-house on east side of Halls Prairie Road.

Small unnamed creek running through Lots 375 and 201.

Unnamed stream flowing north-west through Sections 2 and 11, Township 19.

Unnamed stream flowing through Lots 349, 347, and 348.

Unnamed stream running through Lot 30, Township 12.

Stream rising in Block 229, Group 1, and running into Bedwell Bay, North Arm Burrard Inlet.

Unnamed stream running through Town Lot 784, Port Hammond Townsite.

Unnamed stream running through Lot 429, Township 9.

Unnamed stream coming from hill-side about 1,000 feet west of Silverdale Siding, C. P. Ry.

Unnamed stream rising north of Keary Street, Sapperton, thence along ravine.

Small creek running through N. E. ¼ Section 24, Township 26.

Small stream flowing through N. E. ¼ of Section 20, Township 17.

Unnamed stream flowing through Lot 32 of subdivision of Lot 1, Group 3.

Unnamed stream rising half a mile west of Abbotsford and running through S. E. ¼ Section 21, Township 16, and Abbotsford Townsite.

Unnamed stream flowing through Section 19, Block 5 north, Range 2 west.

Unnamed stream running through N. E. ¼ Section 10, Township 16.

Unnamed creek on N. E. ¼ Section 27, Group 1, Surrey Municipality.

Unnamed spring on S. E. ¼ Section 24, Township 8.

Unnamed spring on N. E. ¼ Section 3, Township 16.

Unnamed creek on S. E. ¼ Section 10, Township 16.

Unnamed stream on E. ½ Section 11, Township 19.

Unnamed stream running through W. ½ Lot 190, Group 1.

Unnamed creek emptying into North Arm Burrard Inlet, one mile south of Granite Creek.

Unnamed stream running through Lot 376 and into Burrard Inlet.

Unnamed stream flowing through Sections 20 and 17 and Lot 226, all in Township 39.

Spring near centre part of N. W. ¼ Section 8, Township 8.

Unnamed stream running from mountains on west side of Pitt River.

Springs on north end of Lot 109, near Skidway Road, Group 1.

Unnamed stream 20 chains from Austin Road, Port Moody Road, New Westminster.

Unnamed stream running south across Austin Road, Township 38.

Unnamed stream running through Section 30, Township 12.

Unnamed creek passing through Sections 29 and 32, Township 16.

A small spring situated on legal Subdivision 13, Section 4, Township 2.

Spring on California Street, between Welton Avenue and Thorne Avenue, Mission City.

Spring on Lot 18, Block 96, Mission City.

Unnamed stream flowing through the N. E. ¼ of Section 24, Township 1.

Unnamed stream running through N. W. ¼ of Section 31, Township 29.

Two small lakes on Lots 360 and 362, Group 1, known as East and West Lakes.

Stream rising on Lot 305, Group 1.

Spring on S. E. ¼ Section 35, Township 16.

Spring on N. E. ¼ Section 35, Township 16.

Stream running across Section 18, in Township 22 and Section 13, Township 19.

Small stream running through District Lot 208, Group 1.

Spring rising on S. E. ¼ Section 1, Township 23.

Unnamed stream flowing through N. E. Section 7, Township 24.

Stream on N. W. ¼ Section 3, Township 2.

Stream running through Section 29, Township 1, south-east of Nicomekl River.

Unnamed stream in N. E. ¼ Section 2, Township 19.

Unnamed stream running through Lots 376 and 202 and emptying into Burrard Inlet.

Unnamed creek flowing through Lot 51, Group 2, into Boundary Bay.

Statements of claims may also be filed to water in any unnamed spring, stream, creek, pond, gulch, lake, or other source of water supply, in the vicinity of any of the said creeks, etc.

Dated February 21st, 1912.

W. R. ROSS,
Minister of Lands.

mch 2 — mch. 30

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Water Branch.

In the matter of the Board of Investigation created by Part III. of the "Water Act" for the determination of water rights existing on the 12th day of March, 1909; and in the matter of the following creeks in the New Westminster Water District:—

Alta or Summit Lake.
Alpha Lake.
Allan Creek.
Britannia Creek.
Boulder Creek.
Clementine Creek.
Capilano River.
East Branch of Capilano River.
Chee-kee Creek.
Cheakamus River.
Cheakumus River, North Branch.
Cheakamus River, South-east Fork.
Cold Creek.
Caldwell Creek.
Cathedral Canyon.
Crocker Creek.
Cypress Creek.
Daisy Lake.
Deer Creek.
Eight-mile Creek or Soo River.
Elaha or Squamish River.
Furry Creek.
Fitzsimmons Creek.
Green Lake.
Houlgate Creek.
Holmden Creek.
High Falls Creek.
Lynn Creek.
Lewis Creek.
Mineral Creek.
Mamquam River.
Little Mamquam River.
McCartney Creek.
Mosquito Creek.
Misliloet River.
Mackay Creek.
Mud Creek.
Martin Creek.
McDonald Creek.
Nita Lake.
Nelson Creek.
Olsen Creek.
Rice Lake.
Shone Creek.
Seymour Creek.
Stoney Creek.
Upper Stoney Creek.
South Valley Creek.
Skookum River.
Summit or Alta Lake.
Soo River or Eight-mile Creek.
Sunshine Creek.
Silver Falls.
Sisters Creek.
Squamish or Elaha River.
South Squamish River.
Swift Creek.
Shovelnose Creek.
Shannon Creek.
Straamus or Stroamus River.
Trafalgar Creek.
Tenderfoot Creek.
Thames Stream.

Unnamed creek flowing into Lynn Creek.

Nnnamed creek flowing into Nelson Creek.

Unnamed creek flowing into Seymour Creek.

Unnamed creek flowing into Squamish River through District Lot 977.

Unnamed stream in District Lot 549.

Stream running through District Lot 600, Group 1.

Stream on Block 43 of Subdivision of District Lots 771 and 547, Group 1.

Unnamed stream running in on north boundary of District Lot 626.

Stream on District Lot 271.

Small creek running through Lot 775 in southerly direction.

Small stream running into North Arm, Burrard Inlet, opposite works of the Vancouver Power Company.

Unnamed mountain stream coming in on the north boundary-line of Lot 25, in Municipality of North Vancouver.

Small stream running in a southerly direction into Burrard Inlet, about one mile and a half east of Seymour Creek.

Unnamed stream flowing through E. ½ of District Lot 1240, Group 1.

Unnamed stream running east and west through Lot 950, southern portion.

Creek running through District Lots 979 and 812, Group 1.

Unnamed stream flowing through eastern portion of District Lot 2028.

Unnamed stream close to eastern boundary of same.

Unnamed stream rising in Lot 1494, North Vancouver District.

Unnamed stream on west shore of Mainland emptying into Howe Sound opposite east shore Bowen Island.

Unnamed stream having its source north of District Lot 559, and running in a southerly direction through the said lot into Burrard Inlet.

Unnamed stream which runs through Lot 2049 and Lot 2048.

Unnamed stream which runs southerly through subdivision of north-easterly part of District Lot 871.

Unnamed creek on Lot 230, about 12 chains from south-west corner.

Unnamed stream running from Lot 1406 through Lots 1360 and 2048 into Burrard Inlet.

Unnamed stream which passes through District Lot 881, flowing south-westwards into District Lot 785, and through District Lot 880.

Unnamed stream passing through District Lot 785 westwards.

Unnamed creek flowing through District Lots 1301, 869, 803, and 862.

Unnamed stream on north boundary of District Lot 882.

Unnamed stream flowing south-easterly through District Lots 2003 and 2004.

Unnamed creek entering North Arm of Burrard Inlet on west side, between Brighton Beach and Point Beautiful.

First gulch south of Schooner Harbour, and running through Lot 2076, Group 1.

Unnamed creek running through easterly part of District Lot 801, North Vancouver.

Unnamed creek running westerly from Snow Flat, on Lots 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, Group 1, and all unnamed springs, streams, creeks, ponds, gulches, and lakes tributary to or in the vicinity of the above-named streams.

Take notice that each and every person, partnership, company, or municipality who, on the said 12th day of March, 1909, had water rights on any of the above-mentioned creeks, is directed to forward on or before the 29th day of February, 1912, to the Chief Water Commissioner at the Parliament Buildings at Victoria, a memorandum of claim in writing as required by section 27 of the said Act as amended. Printed forms for such memorandum (Form No. 19) can be obtained from any of the Water Commissioners in the Province;

And take notice that the said Board of Investigation intends to proceed to tabulate such claims on or about the 30th day of March, 1912.

After the claims have been tabulated by the Board, notice will be given of the places and days on which evidence and argument will be heard at local points.

Dated at Victoria this 13th day of January, 1912.

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

jan. 20 — mar. 30

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA

British Columbia Dredging Fleet, Supplies, 1912-1913.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned at Vancouver, B.C., and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Supplies," will be received up to noon, March 28th, 1912, for the supply of the following articles, for use of the British Columbia Dredging Fleet, at Victoria, B.C., for 12 months ending March 31st, 1913:

Hardware.
Packings.
Manila Rope.
Meats.
Groceries.
Ship Chandlery.
Paints, Oils and Varnish.
Wire Rope.
Fresh Fish.
Valves and Fittings.
Oils, Greases, etc.
Steel Castings.
Fresh Vegetables.

The supplies must be of the best quality of their several kinds and must be delivered at the points specified in the various forms of tender.

The department reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of Wm. Henderson, Esq., Resident Architect, Victoria, B.C., at the office of G. A. Keefer, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B.C., and at the office of the Superintendent of Dredges, Room 40, Post-office Building, Vancouver, B.C.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. A. BAYFIELD,
Superintendent of Dredges,
Vancouver, B. C.

March 13th, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

mch 23 — mch 30

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing over Lot 55, Queen Charlotte District, by reason of a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, be cancelled for the purpose of effecting a sale of the said land to the Canadian North Pacific Fisheries, Limited.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
29th February, 1912.

mch 9 — june 8

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast, Range 3

TAKE notice that Elizabeth C. Clayton, of Bella Coola, occupation Widow, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on island in Bella Coola River and about opposite the North-east corner of Lot 2; thence westerly 7 chains 80 links, more or less; thence north-westerly 19 chains, more or less; thence northerly 4 chains, more or less; thence north-easterly 10 chains, more or less; thence easterly 16 chains more or less; thence south-easterly 4 chains, more or less; thence southerly 9 chains, more or less, to point of commencement.

Dated January 19th, 1912.

ELIZABETH C. CLAYTON.

feb. 3 — mch 30

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the rese established by notice published in the Bri Columbia Gazette of the 14th August, 18 and dated the 13th August, 1884, is cance in so far as the same relates to Fractio Sections 2 and 11, Township 12, and t portion of Section 35, Township 10, Koote District, lying North of the C. P. R. ri of way and West of the E. & N. Rail right of way in order that a sale of the lands may be made to Henry L. Simons.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Land

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 5th, 1912.

jan 13 — a

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the re existing over the lands described as Lot 2130, Group One, New Westminster Dis by reason of a notice bearing date of the of June, 1907, and published in the B Columbia Gazette on August 29th, 190 cancelled so to permit of a lease of the being given to Albert Scott.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lan

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 5th, 1912.

jan 13 — a

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the re existing over the lands described as Lot 2130, Group One, New Westminster Dis by reason of a notice bearing date of the day of June, 1907, and published in British Columbia Gazette on August 1907, is cancelled so as to permit of a of the lands being given to Albert Scott.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lan

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 5th, 1912.

jan 13 — a

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Res existing over Lot 6623, Group One, Koote District, formerly embraced in Timber Lice No. 16727, by reason of a notice bearing of 24th December, 1907, and published in British Columbia Gazette of 27th Decem 1907, is cancelled in order that a sale of said lands may be effected to Elizabeth Cummings.

ROBT. A RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of La

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
February 8th, 1912.

feb. 17 — ma

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT

District of Rupert

TAKE notice that E. Shaw, of Vancou B.C., clerk, intends to apply for permis to purchase the following described lands Commencing at a post planted at the no east corner of Lot 20 (situated on the Ni kish River), being the north-west corner land applied for; thence east 80 cha thence south 40 chains; thence west chains; thence north 40 chains to point commencement.

Dated March 1st, 1912.

EMMETT SHAW.
Geo. F. Hibberd, Ag

mch 23 — ma

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Malahat

TAKE notice that Arthur W. McCurdy Victoria, B.C., occupation Retired, intend apply for permission to lease the follow described lands:—Commencing at a post pl ed at the southeasterly corner of Lot Malahat District, thence southwesterly a the shore of Saanich Inlet to the south angle of said lot; thence east five cha thence northeasterly parallel to the shore Saanich Inlet to a point five chains soutl the point of commencement; thence north chains to the point of commencement.

Dated March 11th, 1912.

ARTHUR W. McCURDY

mch 23 — ma

THE FAVORITE GOLD MINING A DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited Liability.

TAKE NOTICE that three months f the date of the first insertion of this no herein application will be made to His Hor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Order in Council, changing the present porate name of the above company to "United Coal and Development Comp Limited Liability."

Dated this 28th day of February, 1912.

G. L. MILNE, Presid
A. S. ASHWELL, Secretary.

mch 9 — ju

aracter by Hand-writing

e Editor of The Week wishes ll special attention to this De- nent, which is conducted by an ish gentleman, a 'Varsity man of attainments. Character reading hand-writing is a scientific , entirely devoid of charlatanism s possibly the most reliable in- f all, because hand-writing re- the development of character, ts index is not confined to na- traits. It is an interesting , not merely in enabling us to urselves as others see us, but e turned to important account mitting the hand-writing of per- with whom we have business re- s. Indeed, viewed in this aspect, nly a reasonable precaution to all that the chirographist can . Before deciding to institute epartment the Editor of The imposed the severest tests, sub- the hand-writing of well- persons entirely unknown to ntleman conducting this De- nt, who is a stranger to Vic- nd a recent arrival. He is pre- o guarantee absolute accuracy pes that the readers of The will avail themselves of what nuine privilege.

RULES

ll persons wishing to consult must enclose a specimen of riting, consisting of not less ix lines written in ink on un- paper. A portion of a letter is better than copied matter. It e signed with their own name , but there must be an initial m-de-plume to identify the , which will appear in the next f The Week.

Each specimen of hand-writing be accompanied by a P. O. .00. Stamps will not be ac- , and the outside of the en- should be indited "Hand-writ- Absolute privacy is guaranteed.

The Coal Strike

The Shuffle—Revolution? A Suggested Remedy

A nation at the height of its prosperity is a well shuffled pack of cards, but various influences in the employment of the cards at any game, no matter how honestly played, causes them to "pack" at the end of each stage of the game—this renders a good shuffle necessary before another stage is entered on; this precaution neglected the following stage favours one party at the cost of the other. There are different ways and means of shuffling, honest and dishonest, efficient and inefficient, dependent very much on the morals and abilities of the operator; there are games of pure skill which favour the more experienced and better educated players, there are those of pure chance which when honestly played favour all parties alike in the long run, whilst there are those of the latter sort which favour the unscrupulous at the expense of the honest; card games have their rules and conventions—nations have their laws and constitutions. Card games come in and go out of fashion periodically as skill and convention render them unattractive when more effort has to be bestowed on them than mere recreation would call for. When the proper sense of proportion ceases to exist the "play-the-game" principle begins to kick—the players complain, fresh cards or a good shuffle alone satisfies all parties.

The 1st March in England marks the commencement of a shuffle and it is going to be a good one and it is hoped a peaceful, honest one though none the less thorough. Tropical nations and warm blooded ones have recourse to fanatical disturbances and hot blooded revolutions, but a nation that can cool its heads at either pole and warm its feet at the equator can shuffle and "muddle through" very efficiently in its own quiet way although it may take its pleasures sadly in the eyes of the "onlooker."

The shuffle has commenced in earnest and the coal miner has come to the conclusion that everything considered his game is not worth the candle as played under present social conditions; his life is short and not a merry one; his higher wages as compared with other trades dependent on his efforts do not compensate him for the amount of sweat he puts into it; education for which he had no desire when young is useless to him and has only gone towards opening up a gap in his domestic arrangements whilst his eyes are opened to the fact that his employer does not interest himself in his welfare to the extent he should; he sees that that employer enjoys life and enriches himself doing practically nothing whilst that same employer need not send his children to school and are fast becoming less educated than his own, to whom education up to a certain standard is compulsory. There is probably no trade or industry in which so many unknown factors enter the daily life and favour one individual at the expense of another, none which lends itself to favouritism on the part of an official over a subordinate—he is tied down to piece-work and a limited daily time in an unhealthy atmosphere in which he works it would be an inducement to him to promote its welfare; but no, his employer bars this, it gives the labourer too strong a hold over his own interests. The lack of trust between employer and employed in every branch of trade has been the birth of trades unions and now we have come to the parting of the waters. Will they meet again naturally or will they have to be brought together by artificial means. Has the game become unfashionable as in the case of the domestic servant who found that compulsory education taught him that polishing an office stool was more profitable and less trouble than polishing a master's boots. What if many of the younger miners take to farming, emigration, town-work—who is to produce the coal upon which every other British Industry depends. Party Government does not seem to be able to tackle the question with any success. What about Territorial Forces of which we hear so much and see so little; now is the time for Lord Haldane to produce his conjuring trick, materialize his ghost and show how it can dig with pick and shovel as well as merely play at soldiers. If he will only do this and show that his players have two sources of earning a living he need have no fear about a long run, full houses and an appreciative audience.

C. B. S.

What you want, the way you want it

Afternoon Tea, Dainty Luncheons, Special Teas for parties by arrangement. *Do not forget*—We always keep on hand guaranteed New Laid Eggs.

The TEA KETTLE 1119 DOUGLAS ST.
MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE, *Proprietress* *Opposite the Victoria Theatre*

Chas. Hayward President **Reginald Hayward** Sec'y-Treas. **F. Caselton** Manager

Phones 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239

The B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co.

(*Successors to* Charles Hayward)

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

1016 Govt. St. Established 1867 Victoria, B. C.

HIS FAVOURITE PARABLE

A country clergyman on his round of visits interviewed a youngster as to his acquaintance with Bible stories.

"My lad," he said, "you have of course heard of parables?"

"Yes, sir," shyly answered the boy, whose mother had instructed him in sacred history, "yes, sir."

"Good," said the clergyman. "Now, which of them do you like best?"

The boy squirmed; but at last heeding his mother's frowns he replied:

"I guess I like that one where somebody loafs and fishes."

NEVER WENT THAT FAR

There are nervous women; there are hyper nervous women. But women so nervous that the continual rustle of a silk skirt makes them nervous—no, there are no women so nervous as that.

The Occasional Gleams from the Courts:—

O' Liberty, Liberty! What Crimes are committed in Thy Name!

"I have the liberty to do what I like with my husband."—Witness at Tower Bridge.

"Oh, that's a fashion plate, is it?" said the man from the country, glancing at the every evening "Standard" girl. "Well, for my taste, give me a little more meat on the plate."

AH-HAH!

"Pa, what makes the cost of living so high?"

"The cost of living so high, my son."

Every Man Should Know

If through the smoke you see visions of a "Happy Home"—a new home—if, in other words, you are going to be one of the after-Easter-husbands, you are the man we want to interest. You, and every man, should know of the wonderful offerings of this establishment. This is the one store in the country that offers you a big assortment of every home-furnishing need—that shows every home-furnishing necessary under one roof. Men, and especially business men, will understand the great advantages of buying in large quantities and for spot cash. This is what we do, and is one main reason for the excellent values this establishment offers. We don't profess to sell "cheaper" FURNITURE than anyone else, but we do claim to give better quality for the same money. The best advice we can give to any prospective buyer of home-furnishings is to come *to the Store that Saves you Money.*

Rich Spring Carpets

In the last few days we received from the Templeton Factories large shipments of rich carpets for the Spring trade. These included some very handsome patterns in Brussels, Axminsters and Wiltons. These are now on display in the Carpet Department, and we suggest an early visit so that you may view the complete assortments. Hundreds of delighted customers throughout this city and country bear witness to the high quality and the excellent values offered in our Carpet Department, and that's the best kind of reason why you should investigate our offerings before investing a penny in Carpets. Costs nothing to visit our store. These prices are for Carpets made and laid by skilled workmen.

TAPESTRY CARPETS from, per yard 75c
BRUSSELS CARPETS from, per yard $1.25
WILTON CARPETS from, per yard $1.90
AXMINSTER CARPETS from, per yard $1.90
VELVET CARPETS from, per yard $1.50

Look at our complete 4 room outfit for $242.50 Today is your last chance to see the rooms on our fourth floor

The More You Spend, The More You Save

VICTORIA'S POPULAR HOME FURNISHERS

WEILER BROS.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

VICTORIA'S POPULAR HOME FURNISHERS

The Severest Critics can find no Fault with our Goods

Society

Mrs. George P. Sterling from Winnipeg, is visiting in Victoria.

* * *

Miss M. Minto has returned from visiting friends in Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. H. Ford, of Somenos, is making a brief stay in the city.

* * *

Mrs. T. P. Jones of Hazelton, has been visiting friends in Victoria.

* * *

Mr. R. G. Monteith and party and Mr. Arthur Gore and party motored up to Alberni last week.

* * *

Mr. Robert Irving of Vancouver, has been staying in the city and was registered at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Miss Mabel French from the Terminal City, is staying at the Empress on a brief visit.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Griffen of Nanaimo, B.C., was in Victoria on Tuesday last on business.

* * *

Mr. W. R. Robertson from Vernon, was registered recently at the Dominion Hotel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Muir of Medicine Hat, are staying at the King Edward Hotel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Thompson, of Calgary, are among the many guests in Victoria.

* * *

Mr. Richard Jones, of this city, was a guest in Nanaimo for a few days last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Munro, Vancouver, are staying at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Miss Violet Hickey, Vancouver, has been the guest of Mrs. A. S. Gore, Cook Street.

* * *

Mrs. John Kent, of Vancouver, is in the city and is the guest of Mrs. James Whiteley 920 Collinson street.

* * *

Mr. Ken Gillespie, of Cowichan Lake, was in town last week for a few days.

* * *

Mr. Kenneth McCallum spent last week-end in Alberni, B.C., visiting his brother.

* * *

Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Douglas St., was hostess during the week of a smart tea, given for Miss Veva Blackwood.

* * *

Mr. Gordon Van Hook, accompanied by his partner Mr. Walter Walace were guests recently at the Empress Hotel from Vancouver.

* * *

Miss Nellie Woodrow, Vancouver, accompanied by her sister, is enjoying a pleasant vacation in Los Angeles.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Macdonald, of Vancouver, B.C., arrived in Victoria during the week and are guests at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Mrs. F. S. Hussey, who has been visiting Mrs. Thos. Corsan in Seattle, has returned to her home in Vancouver.

* * *

On Thursday afternoon last a meeting was held at the Empress Hotel by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, to discuss the advisability of forming a Woman's Press Association in Victoria.

* * *

Among the guests registered at the Tsukiji Seiyokeii Hotel, Tokyo, Japan, are Mrs. Briggs from Victoria, also Mrs. F. M. Reade, who is accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Granville Cuppage on a tour round the world.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Robson, of "Oakleigh," Head Street, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter Eleanor Scott to Robert Walter Crompton of this city. The marriage has been arranged to take place in the Autumn.

* * *

Miss Orr, who has been for some time head of the surgical ward of the Jubilee Hospital in this city, and who recently resigned, is visiting friends in Vancouver. Miss Orr's marriage to Mr. Williams, of Victoria, will take place on April 17th, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Powell, at Duncans, B.C.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated recently at the First Presbyterian Church, when Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage Mr. Archibald Cameron Sinclair, of Victoria, and Miss Lillian Lydia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ward, of Twickenham, England. The bride wore a handsome costume of cream cloth with hat to match and carried a beautiful bouquet of bride roses. Miss Catherine MacKay, sister of the bridegroom, made a charming bridesmaid and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. John H. Alexander. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair will take up their residence in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Marpole, of Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, gave a small but smart tea recently in honour of her mother, Mrs. Holmes, of Victoria, who is at present her guest. The drawing-rooms were charmingly adorned with tall palms, daffodils and masses of violets. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Watts, Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. Mayne Hamilton, Mrs. Studd and Miss Holmes. Among the guests were: Lady Tupper and Miss Tupper, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Senkler, Mrs. F. C. Wade, Mrs. Beetham, Mrs. Sperling, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Symes, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Crickmay, Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Huntting, Mrs. Gardiner Johnson, Mrs. Hinde Bowker, Mrs. McIvor Campbell, Mrs. A. P. Proctor, Mrs. Flindt, Mrs. W. E. Burns, Mrs. Leslie Wright, Miss Cambie, Miss Aileen Green, Miss Ida Cambie, Miss Cowdry, and Miss Geraldine Cambie.

This trademark on the foot-rail identifies metal beds that are perfectly made in every particular. Look for it when you buy.

Some day you'll need a davenport like this. Not too expensive, yet strong, attractive, roomy and comfortable. No home should be without one.

The thing people most like about the "IDEAL" Steel Davenport is its simplicity Nothing burdensome, intricate or breakable about it. Nothing to get out of order, or collapse at any time. Back is quickly lowered to make a thoroughly comfortable bed when desired.

All steel frame, finished in gold bronze. Springs in seat and back. Mattress securely fastened to both back and seat, covered with green denim. Length is 73 inches, width of seat 22 inches, width when open 47 inches.

Be sure and ask your dealer to show you the "IDEAL" Steel Davenport. Our trademark identifies the genuine. Other "Space-Saving Specialties" are shown in our booklet, sent free if you write our nearest office for Book No. 960

THE IDEAL BEDDING Co. LIMITED

MONTREAL—TORONTO—WINNIPEG 31

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Fuel for Public Buildings

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, 25th day of March, 1912, for supplying and delivering best lump coal required at the Provincial Government Buildings at Victoria, as enumerated hereunder, during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be directed during the period above stated.

The approximate annual consumption of coal at each of the buildings named is as follows:

Best lump coal in sacks—

Parliament Buildings, Victoria...230 tons.
Government House, Victoria....110 tons.
Court-house, Victoria ..... 60 tons.

The above-mentioned quantities are not guaranteed; the quantity actually required may be under or above the figures stated.

Tenders to be based on ton of 2,240 lb.

Each delivery must be accompanied by an official weigh-master's certificate.

Tenders shall be accompanied by a cheque in the sum of $100, or a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into the contract when called upon to do so.

The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned upon the execution of the contract.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders must be signed by the actual signature of the tenderers.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., 6th March, 1912.

mch. 9 mch. 23

PUBLIC SCHOOL DESKS

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for School Desks," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, 1st day of April, 1912, for supplying and delivering the following school desks packed or crated and ready for shipment to places to be hereafter designated to the order of the Department at Vancouver or Victoria, B.C., on or before the 30th June next:—

Single Desks

Size No. 5.....600
Size No. 3.....800
Size No. 2.....800

The desks are to be quoted at a price per desk.

The name of the desk and maker to be mentioned in tenders.

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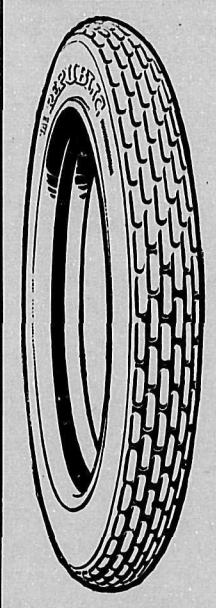
The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B.C., 12th March, 1912.

mch. 16 mch. 30



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The Week's Rumours and Humours

(By The Hornet)

hat the new Police Patrol is "a g of beauty and a joy (ride) for-."

* * *

hat this accounts for the fact that occupants are so hilarious.

* * *

hat it is about time that the Po- Commissioners purchased a mo- car for the Chief of Police.

* * *

hat he has almost as much need ne as the Fire Chief.

* * *

at Police Magistrate Jay knows to handle the motor car speeders.

* * *

at in spite of repeated promises ets little support from the Auto- ile Association.

* * *

at this august body has on sev- occasions promised to discipline efractory members, but persist- shies.

* * *

at the test for membership does ppear to be very high or exact-

* * *

at the number of unlicensed iles who are permitted to drive rs is on the increase.

* * *

at it would take a 70-h.p. racing ine to catch up with many of 'joy-riders" at night.

* * *

at the mounted policemen can er catch the cars nor read the bers.

* * *

at everybody now knows "where a lives."

* * *

at there were "no flies" on this t little musical comedy except title.

* * *

at its French flavour made it ily piquant.

* * *

at while it was all "delicious ng" it was one of the most en- ining little things we have had a long time.

* * *

hat the Colonist's report of Pre- r McBride's speech at Esquimalt Wednesday was crowded out by n Jardine's election address.

* * *

hat the President of the Victoria nch of the Navy League is Clive llips Wolley. Daily papers please y.

* * *

hat during the electoral campaign Victoria Daily Times passed ough a period of moderation suc- ded by a spasm of fury.

* * *

hat it never can keep good more n five minutes at a time.

* * *

That "23" always is an unlucky num- since "skidoo" came into fashion.

* * *

hat a big lie may be almost oic, but a little one is hardly worth le.

* * *

hat "joy may endure for a night, weeping cometh in the morning."

* * *

hat it is always well to be "off h the old love," before you think are "on with the new."

* * *

hat when Kipling wrote "The ale of the species is deadlier than male," he was thinking what a utiful liar Eve was.

* * *

hat "there is no fool like a (s)old ."

* * *

hat the Montreal Witness must getting in its dotage when it can- tell jest from earnest, even in the urday Evening Post.

* * *

hat John Dougall, Sr., must have ned in his grave when he read the ness' editorial on "Literature in erican Universities."

* * *

hat delays are dangerous and we yet have to put up with a Cana- n Navy "made in Germany."

* * *

hat the flowing tide did not leave n one Liberal pebble on the beach.

That according to the Victoria Times nothing stands between the country and ruin except two Socialists.

* * *

That the "Blue Ruin Brigade" lost their deposits almost to a man.

* * *

That the fate of two Vancouver editors may be taken as evidence that the "pen is still mightier than the word."

* * *

That on Thursday there was one more political Sunset in Vancouver.

* * *

That the Vancouver daily press can furnish a tinker and a tailor but not a cabinet maker.

* * *

That the alleged unpopularity of the Attorney-General wears a very mythical aspect if one consults the poll.

* * *

That a bunch of Liberal "has-beens" "also ran" in the Terminal City.

* * *

That the cave of Abdullam in Victoria collapsed and buried a lot of cranks in the ruins.

* * *

That the "Big Four" vote makes the kickers look "like thirty cents."

* * *

That everybody in Victoria is sorry for Dick Elliott, but no one quite so sorry as he.

* * *

That now that the election is over it is expected that his indisposition will be cured.

* * *

That Mr. P. Williams had a close call in Ladysmith and probably "the last call."

* * *

That the most gratifying feature of the campaign was the manly fashion in which Mr. McBride stood up to the Socialists.

* * *

That it is a long time since they had to listen to so many plain truths.

* * *

That probably the most unpalatable one was, that if they worked more and talked less they would be better off.

* * *

That the most popular victory in the Province was that of Harry Pooley in Esquimalt.

* * *

That to "snow under" four competitors and make them all lose their deposits is a fine record.

* * *

That with the least share of luck Harry will represent the historic division for the rest of his natural life.

* * *

That the experience of independent candidates and independent Conservatives must be rather discouraging.

* * *

That few leaders are as big as their Party, but Mr. McBride is one of them.

* * *

That no victory was better deserved than that of Mr. Speaker in Saanich, who conducted a campaign worthy of the finest constituents in the Province.

* * *

That Sir Hibbert Tupper never did fizz on the electors of B. C. and now he falls as flat as dishwater.

* * *

That the reception which Premier Asquith met with in the House of Commons proves that Old Country members can rise above their Party.

That the Unionist cheers were a fine tribute to a capable and conscientious statesman.

* * *

That Miss Christabel Pankhurst is still "missing."

* * *

That it begins to look as if the Lloyd George bubble is nearly ready to burst.

* * *

That the oration of the Liberal hopeful, M. A. MacDonald, was largely a matter of "hammer and tongue."

* * *

That it is a long time since so much "hot air" was compressed into one receiver.

* * *

That the former Liberal orator, imported from Prince Rupert, Mr. Cowper, could give the new one pointers.

* * *

That it is a pity that the Liberal Party should have an absolute monopoly of "orators."

* * *

That Alderman Gleason is about to publish a small handbook entitled "Etiquette for Aldermen."

* * *

That the Premier's tribute to the splendid services of the Colonist during the recent campaign was a pleasurable surprise to the genial proprietor.

* * *

That after the result of the elections the Victoria Times has another guess coming as to who rules McBride.

NOTES ON SANITARY CONDITIONS SURROUNDING ELK LAKE

On the main drainage channel on the N. W. corner of Beaver Lake, right on the shore at high water mark is a pig ranch, where pigs are being bred in large numbers. This place was formerly known as Mark's place, is now owned by a man named McFadden, who sold the pig-raising tract to another party. About fifteen pigs were seen wallowing in the peaty mud of the shore line.

* * *

About 900 feet further up stream is another pig ranch, possessing a slaughter house, in which pig's entrails are left lying around in large quantities in a putrid condition, the living pigs wallowing amongst said entrails and mud, the effluent of which is carried directly to Elk Lake.

* * *

Still further up this stream are cowbarns, pig sties, stables, etc. These were not visited.

* * *

On the N. E. corner another stream runs into Elk Lake, near which a piggery was seen to contain about one dozen large white pigs. The drainage from this piggery runs directly into Elk Lake.

* * *

There are three or four ranches on this stream further up, with stables, cess pits, etc.

* * *

On the main road on the East shore of Elk Lake is some settlement, with stables, cess pits, etc. The refuse from the stables being used for manure, same being laid practically on the lake shore.

* * *

On the west shore of the Lake are several habitations with stables, etc.

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What the Panama Canal will Mean

Probable Effect upon Cities of Canada

Today the position on Canada's Pacific coast is this: The bulk of shipments from the East come over the C. P. R., and the Vancouver merchant pays from $34 to $64 a ton, or from $1.70 to $3.20 per 100 pounds in car load lots to the railway company for bringing out his general merchandise from the factories of the East. If he is a hardware man and wants to buy machinery in Montreal it will cost him over $30 a ton to ship it to the west coast over the C. P. R. Vice-versa, when the lumberman or the canner wants to send away his lumber or his fish to the big markets on the Atlantic it costs him, or his consumer, from $14 to $18 a ton in freight bills alone. Heavy freight, such as cement, pipes, tinplate, galvanized iron, etc., which the Western merchant orders largely from the Old Country, generally travels by way of the Suez Canal, or else through the Straits of Magellan. A small amount is shopped via the Tehuantepec Railway. The rates via Magellan Straits vary between $6 and $7 a ton on cargoes such as cement and run from $6 up on general cargoes according to their values, while to take a 1,000 feet of British Columbia lumber to Europe through the Suez Canal costs about $16. But against these fairly low rates must be placed the great length of time taken on the voyage. Passages by these sea routes vary from 80 to 90 days, and the Straits of Magellan route is never considered a very safe one. All these conditions will be profoundly changed when the canal opens. Even in some cases where "time is money," the new route will be expeditious enough to compete with existing all-rail route.

The Outlook for Pacific Shipment of Wheat

Turn to the wheat situation. The Canadian prairies are already exporting nearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. The railways have been unable to handle the crop—and have been blamed for not doing the impossible. Only a comparatively small portion of it could reach terminal points before navigation on the St. Lawrence was closed. The grain spout is too small. This past year it has been badly choked. Next year it is likely to be still more throttled. Some other outlet has to be found. To the more Western part of the prairies, it is believed that the Panama Canal will supply this outlet, so that British Columbian ports will handle the Alberta and some of the Saskatchewan grain. At present, the rate per bushel for sending wheat from Calgary to Fort William is 14.4 cents. From Edmonton and Macleod it is 15 cents—as compared with Moose Jaw's 10.8 rate and Brandon's 7.8.

Comparative Distances via East and West

Here is an approximate table of distances: Vancouver to Liverpool, via the Horn 14,000 miles, via Suez 16,200 miles, via Panama Canal 8,836 miles; Vancouver to New York, via the Horn 13,900 miles, via Panama Canal 6,100 miles; New York to Hong Kong, via the Horn 20,379 miles, via Suez 13,596 miles, via Panama Canal 12,953 miles. Calgary to Vancouver, 644 miles; to Fort William, 1,260 miles. Moose Jaw to Vancouver, 1,085 miles; to St. John, 2,396 miles. Edmonton to Vancouver, 735 miles; to Fort William, 1,[illegible]1 miles.

After the Panama Canal is opened, Vancouver will be 5,564 miles, or 22 days' steaming closer to Liverpool than she is today. A ship going from New York to points in Eastern Canada by the Panama Canal will save 7,800 miles, or about a month's steaming. The distance between the Atlantic ports and the Orient will only be shortened by about 643 miles, but Panama Canal dues may be less than those at Suez. So much for the overseas routes. Of the three big grain centres of Calgary, Moose Jaw and Edmonton—Edmonton is over 700 miles nearer Vancouver or the mouth of the Fraser River, than she is to Fort William at the head of the Lakes, and Calgary 616 miles nearer; while Moose Jaw is 1,311 miles closer to Vancouver, which is an open port all the year round, than she is to the winter port of St. John.

Grain shipped to Eastern ports commands the markets of Europe. Once the canal is completed, grain shipped to Vancouver or Westminster or Prince Rupert will command not only those same markets of Great Britain and Europe, but those of South Africa and the Orient as well.

How Wheat Rates Would Compare

Distances are not everything. Rates count for much. Today it costs about 24.40 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Calgary over the summer route of the Great Lakes to Liverpool. In the winter by the Eastern route, via St. John, it costs 34.40 cents to do the same thing, and 34 cents to send it by Vancouver and the Tehuantepec Railway. When the canal is opened it is calculated that, including tolls, it will only cost 24.40 cents to send a bushel of wheat from Calgary to Liverpool via Vancouver. In other words the Pacific Coast route will be able to compete with the Eastern summer route on equal terms, and beat the winter route by ten cents a bushel. At present, however, it costs 11.70 cents a bushel to bring the grain over the C. P. R. from Calgary to the West coast, and only 15 cents to send it East to the head of the Lakes. But with a regular grain route established and an active Railway Commission, the Western rates will probably be reduced, and the Vancouver route will become the cheapest for Alberta grain all the year round. Moreover it is well not to forget that at about the same date as the canal is opened, the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. will be completed to the coast, the former traversing the mountains with a maximum grade of 4/10 of one per cent. These being the facts, how can the opening of the canal fail to gain a large part of the grain export traffic for the Western ports?

Further likelihood is given to this change by apparently well-founded reports that Mackenzie & Mann are organizing a line of steamers to ply between England and Vancouver for the purpose of handling this very grain traffic through the Panama Canal.

Probable Effect upon General Trade

The wheat traffic has been taken first as being, perhaps, the one to be most radically affected by the new canal route. But the figures already given, showing the heavy dues exacted by the railways from the Eastern manufacturer and the Western canner and lumberman for carriage of their goods, will have made it clear that the opening of a short sea route between the Atlantic and the Pacific will also affect these concerns very nearly. Take lumber for example. The British Columbian mill-man today exports but little lumber. Only two mills in the province are large shippers to Europe, the remaining lumber that is exported going mainly to Mexico. Rates from Vancouver or the Fraser River to Europe through the Panama Canal will be about $8.00 per 1,000 feet of lumber, as against $16.00 through the Suez Canal today. Instead of costing $300 or more to ship a carload of 40,000 pounds of lumber from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard by rail, it will only cost in the neighbourhood of $160 through the canal, even with the payment of canal tolls of between $1.00 and $2.00 a ton.

But ships are not content to carry freight only one way. Lumber, wheat, canned fish, etc., will fill their holds when they leave the Pacific ports, but what will be there when they return again? Today the West buys the bulk of its general merchandise in Europe and the East, even though it has to pay between $34 and $64 more for every ton than the stuff costs in the Eastern cities. The same is true of machinery. For carrying that manufacture across the continent the railways charge $30 a ton and upwards for carload lots. To ship the same stuff through the Panama Canal will cost only $8 or $9 a ton, with delivery in thirty days, instead of ninety as would be the case if sent round the Horn. Rates halved or time divided by three. No freight routes, however firmly established, and nothing is firmly established in the West, could resist such competition. The trade of the future between Atlantic and Pacific ports will surely flow through the new canal. American navigation laws will make no difference to this conclusion. If these laws prevented foreign bottoms from trading from American ports, they might have tended to hinder the use by this route by all but full cargo steamers. But they do not do this. A British or Canadian vessel can enter New York, Savannah, New Orleans, unload goods from England at these ports, and take on board freight for Vancouver or Victoria at all three ports. She can then pass through the canal and pick up more freight for Canadian ports or unload more of her English or Eastern Canadian cargo at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle before ending her journey at a British Columbian port. All that the American navigation laws prevent her from doing is carrying goods from one American port to another—New York to 'Frisco, or Savannah to Seattle. The Canadian laws on the other hand forbid an American vessel to unload at Westminster and then go round to Burrard Inlet to take on a shipment for American points. That Canadian shipment can only be taken on at the original port of call.

In view of the facts cited above, it seems impossible to doubt that the opening of the canal, whether it takes place in 1913 or 1915, will prove a great stimulus to trade between the east and west coasts of America, and between Europe and the Pacific. That being so, what will be the result of this increased activity and diversion of routes on the cities of Canada?

It is in the West that the biggest development is looked for. The manufacturing towns of the East, however, in Canada as well as in the United States, will also feel the benefit of cheap access to the new Pacific markets. Even now one large St. John firm ships its heavy metal products to British Columbia via Tehuantepec, rather than by long rail haul. The price of many manufactured products should be lowered in the West, and thus result in a general reduction of the cost of living in British Columbia and as far inland as Calgary. And not only will manufactured goods become cheaper, but also should groceries, and especially the spices, fruits and sugar that the West Indies will be able to ship through the canal to British Columbian ports. For a moment it might look as if the industrial growth of the West would be retarded by the increased importation and competition of the cheaper products of the East. But the matter is as broad as it is long. With reduced cost of living, the cost of labour and of manufacture in the West will also be reduced. The raw materials are on the spot in British Columbia, and the very thing that would seem to hamper most their manufacture on the coast may ultimately prove to be the greatest aid to that very end. Some have gone so far as to dream that cheap importation of raw cotton might almost lead to the springing up of cotton mills on the coast to supply the huge Oriental demand for this staple.

No Cause for Jealousy at Winnipeg or Head of the Lakes

The value of British Columbian lumber will be greatly enhanced by the opening of the markets of the Atlantic to the mills of that province, while that same lumber will be cheapened to the builders on the Atlantic coast. The same is true of the fisheries. Both canned fish and fresh fish in cold storage will find larger markets, and be reduced in price to the Eastern and European consumer. Pulp and paper factories on the Pacific coast can not help benefitting enormously by the opening of the new route. There will the cities of the West be built up. Larger markets will be opened for their exports, and their imports will be carried more cheaply to their shores. They will receive more and pay less, and they will get rich.

But it is the diversion of a large part of the grain crop of the prairie to Western ports that will have the greatest effect on the growth of Canadian cities. Prince Rupert, Vancouver, and the great fresh-water harbour of the Fraser are bound to see the erection of elevators at their wharves within the next three years, and Calgary and Edmonton can look forward confidently to being the Winnipegs of the West and Northwest respectively. At the same time there does not seem to be any reason why Winnipeg itself, Port Arthur or Fort William, should regard this change any jealousy. The wheat crop of the prairies is increasing enormously year by year, and all the Manitoba and much of the Saskatchewan grain will always find its outlet by the present route of the Great Lakes or the Hudson Bay. Winnipeg may not reign alone in the future as queen of the wheat markets of the American continent, but she will always reign—although sharing her sovereignty with the two other great centres of Western population.

Traffic from the Orient

A word now on the traffic from the Orient that passes east through the port of Vancouver today. Will not that be diverted south to the Panama Canal? Even if it is, this diversion will not be of very great importance, as Vancouver would only lose a small portion of its brokerage business, and the little labour needed to handle the shipments. But the most valuable cargoes, such as silk, will always be rushed east over the rails. Time is of the utmost importance in handling these costly goods, and rates become unimportant for once. On the other hand, such articles as Japanese matting, rice and reed and cane chairs, which form a big part of this Oriental freight, will naturally seek the canal route to the East and Europe.

The Attitude of the Railroads

To make the foregoing estimate of the effect of the opening of the Panama Canal come true, three things are necessary. First, the railways must not resist these developments. If they continue to discriminate against westbound freight to the extent they do today, and try to put further obstacles in the way of goods which will seek the coasts from the interior instead of crossing the continent in trains, they will do much to deprive the country of the benefits that should follow the opening of the Panama route. But it is altogether improbable that the railway companies will pursue such a short-sighted policy, and rumours are already circulated that both the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. are planning shipping lines to take care of the freight carried to their terminals to pass through the Panama Canal. The C. P. R. also is said to have laid plans for building elevators at Vancouver as soon as the canal is completed. The companies' own interests and the controlling hand of the Railway Commission should be sufficient to prevent any hitch in this quarter.

Second the canal tolls must be reasonable. It is generally accepted that $1.00 a ton will be the lowest rate, and $2.00 the highest; but there is a chance that the canal may be free to all ships. The rough figures of this article are based on tolls of about $1.50.

Thirdly, to reap the benefits of increased activity, the ports of Western Canada must increase harbour facilities. This they are preparing to do. All the way from San Diego to Prince Rupert harbour engineers are at a premium, and cities are preparing to expend from $2,000,000 to $25,000,000 on their docks and breakwaters, wharves and dredging. For instance several dredges are constantly at work at Victoria, and that city is contemplating the expenditure of $2,000,000 on a special harbour scheme. Nanaimo, the coal port, also has big developments under consideration. Vancouver is in the unfortunate position of owning but little of her own waterfront, and it depends more on the C. P. R. than the city to provide dockage facilities, but the work of dredging the Narrows is proceeding apace, and various ambitious schemes are mooted for harbour extensions. Lastly, Westminster, on the Fraser, is planning for big things. Last year she spent $15,000 on an expert engineer to draw up plans of a most ambitious nature. Lately the mayor of the city has been in Otta negotiating with the government assistance in carrying out a gr scheme calculated to make the Fra one of the finest fresh-water harbo in the world, and including the operation of at least one great tra continental. Already work at Sandheads is being carried on by Dominion government.

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