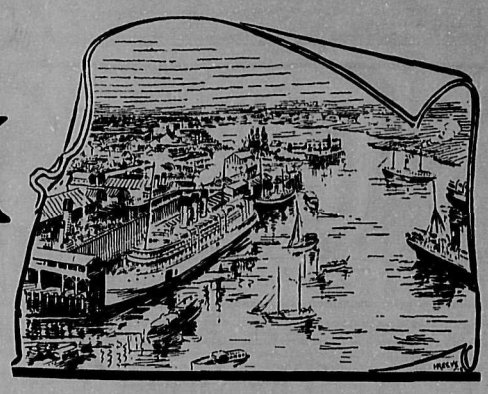
The Week



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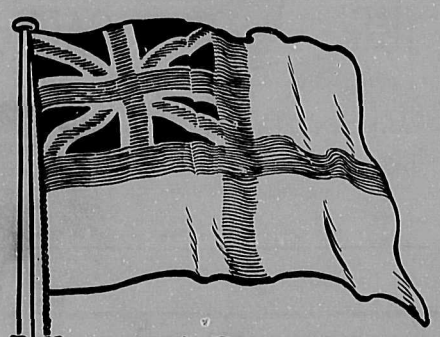


Naval Defence

"No policy will be satisfactory to the people of British Columbia which does not include a substantial and prompt contribution and the ESTABLISHMENT OF A FLEET UNIT ON THE PACIFIC COAST."

An Amazing Report

NO more amazing report has issued from the press than that which tells the story of the building of the National Transcontinental Railway and the squandering of $40,000,000 in the process. This branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific line was built by the Laurier Government. Mr. Fielding informed the House that the total cost would not exceed $61,415,000. The report of the investigating committee showed that it had reached the amazing sum of $234,651,521. Today it stands saddled with an interest charge of $5,400,000, or $14,800 per day and the general impression is that the handicap is too great to carry and that in consequence the G. T. P. will refuse to take the line. If so, the Government will have to operate it and the country will be saddled with another Intercolonial, which will probably take many years to reach the paying stage. These are the bare facts. When one comes down to details, the report is even more amazing. For instance, we read that there was no proper system of competition in letting the contracts. Instead of open tenders with unrestricted conditions, they were all so arranged that only a few favoured firms could tender, and they appear to have done so not on the lines of competition but of combination, thus eleven firms secured over eight hundred miles of railway and re-let it to 100 sub-contractors. The original firms cleared an immense profit for doing nothing. The 11 contractors secured $8,800,000 for transferring their contracts. The firm of M. P. Davis & Co. figured largely in this connection and in the case of two contracts received the sum of $740,000 for simply handing them over. A practice which if not dishonest is certainly open to the gravest suspicion was introduced in the matter of "classification." New terms hitherto unknown in engineering practice were coined to enable contractors to be paid a higher rate than that agreed upon, and to crown all the committee points out that the line through New Brunswick should have never been built; it was purely a concession to political clamour; it parallels the Intercolonial; it has no business offering; "grass is growing along the permanent way, and the ties are rotting." This is a fine comment upon the railway building of the late Administration. That it is a true one cannot be doubted, for Mr. Gutelius, the engineer of the Commission is one of the ablest railway engineers in the Dominion and a man of unquestioned integrity. He has simply told the truth. What the effect of the report will be no one can say. It will be sufficiently unpalatable to Canadians, and one can only hope that its effect outside the limits of the Dominion have already been discounted by such an acquaintance with the methods pursued that the report will not come as a surprise. Incidentally, it is only a matter of justice to remark what an important light this investigation throws on the charges made by Major Hodgins a few years ago. The major suffered because he was unable to substantiate them, but after reading the report of Mr. Gutelius and his associates, there will be a general feeling that his failure to do so was not because his charges were incorrect, but solely because he was not in a position to secure the necessary evidence. After this expose the resignation of Major Hodgins and later on of Mr. Peter Lumsden require no further explanation.

Party Press Bureaux

THERE are many things in political life of which the public is heartily sick, and perhaps of nothing more than of the fulsome, exaggerated praise which a party press bureau lavishes on its supporters and the unreasoning vituperation with which it assails its opponents. Surely there are some men in public life who are not corrupt, who neither take nor give bribes, who occasionally tell the truth and who are not always controlled by improper motives! But if this is so, then the editor of the Opposition party press must be Ananias. A man may be a politican and yet desire to know the truth. He may not only want to read the exact words which are spoken on the floor of the House at Ottawa, but he may want to know the impression which they created, and how the men who are leading in public affairs impress the observer. Unfortunately, under our system of party press bureaux this is impossible. The only means open of even approaching a conclusion in such a matter is to take the leading papers of both parties, read the flattery of the one and the vituperation of the other, then try if one can possibly deduce from the two a medium impression which may be approximately correct. As a matter of fact it cannot be done, simply because neither of the pictures painted is honest. They are out of proportion in drawing and purposely discoloured in order to present a false front. According to the Conservative press bureau, if Mr. Borden is speaking his logic is unanswerable, the Opposition literally cowers beneath his flagellations, and he soars into an empyrean of eloquence which has hardly been equalled since the days of Burke or Pitt. According to the same press bureau, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaks nowadays, he looks as feeble as a centenarian, he is a physical wreck, he is unable to string one sentence after another, he fails to arouse enthusiasm among his own supporters, he makes a hash of the attempt and is obviously a spent force. Reverse this for the opposition press and you have the whole story. How absurd all this is! And what an insult to the intelligence of the average man! He knows that Mr. Borden is not a heaven-sent genius, but has proved himself to be an able leader, that he has made his share of mistakes, as all other leaders do, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in spite of his mistakes, is still the idol of his party and is in at least as good form as for many sessions past. Why is it not possible to get something approximating to a fair and honest report of Parliamentary proceedings? The Week believes that the answer to this question is because both parties maintain press bureaux which are encouraged to misrepresent the facts. The Week has just received a precious document from Ottawa signed "Rideau." It is obviously the production of the Conservative press bureau. As a political manifesto, and that is what it really is, it is beneath contempt, and is indeed a disgrace to any political party. It nicknames Mr. Mackenzie King, the director of the Liberal press bureau, "Billy King," and compares him to Beelzebub. Many people who do not agree with Mr. Mackenzie King in politics will be disgusted at this description of him: "Billy is a nice amiable young fellow whose forte is attending pink teas, but not even the riotous imagination of a bureau Ananias can picture him as Laurier's successor, which he aspires to be. As for his grandfather, it will take a lot of hard, up-hill, newspaper puffing before he is canonized by modern Liberals. George Brown used to call him all sorts of unpleasant names and his favourite retort was that Brown was six feet two of fraud." The Week apologizes for reproducing this stuff and only does so to justify its claim that the men who have no more sense than to write and scatter it broadcast throughout the Dominion are not big enough for their job and greatly underrate the intelligence of the electorate. We sometimes claim that in British Columbia the Liberal party has been killed by its vituperative press. There is no surer way of killing the Conservative party than by pursuing the vein in which its press bureau is working.

Ill-Considered Criticism

THE attack recently made upon Mr. C. H. Rust, the City Engineer and Water Commissioner, was undoubtedly ill-advised, and is not calculated to raise the City Council in the public estimation. It is true that the charges were put forward by only a section of the Council, but a reference to the daily press will show that most of the members were only too willing to believe them. A committee of four was appointed to investigate. As a matter of fact, all but two members of the Council undertook the work. Their report is not yet to hand, but they spoke freely to representatives of the press on their return, and frankly admitted that practically every one of the charges made had fallen to the ground. The dam does not leak; no large quantity of cement has been destroyed, although a few bags may have been; no evidence could be found of tools having been thrown mysteriously into the bush, and there was a total absence of evidence that British subjects had been discriminated against in the matter of employment. On this showing it is clear that the charges should never have been made and if there was truth in any one of them, the person bringing the charge should have been furnished with evidence at the time he made it. It may not be correct that the charges were prompted by the Westholme Lumber Company, as Mr. Rust seems to think; it may be true that they were made in the firm belief that the information submitted could be substantiated. All the same, the occurrence is regrettable, because it shows an eagerness to listen to rumour, to repeat charges reflecting on a public official in whom the community has absolute confidence, and a failure to appreciate the dignity of the City Council which is placed in a humiliating position by having given currency to reports which apparently are without foundation. The Week believes that in Mr. Rust Victoria has one of the best, most experienced and most truthworthy city engineers in the Dominion. As such, and until he is proved to be otherwise, he is entitled not only to courteous treatment, but to the full confidence of the Council. He has earned it by the record of the last two years. His work on the Sooke water scheme has been markedly successful and if left alone there is little doubt that he will carry it to a conclusion at a cost below that of the Westholme contract. The last thing which the citizens of Victoria will desire is to hamper him.

Denounced

DR. F. P. Patterson, President of the Vancouver Conservative Association, may be a very excellent doctor and a very admirable man, but his political creed is not one which will commend itself to his fellows and, incidentally, it is one which has been denounced in unqualified terms by the Premier. Always assuming that he is correctly reported, and as a week has gone by without any contradiction this would seem to be a reasonable assumption, Dr. Patterson should resign his office at once, because he has brought discredit on the Conservative party and shown himself to be unfit to become the leader of any organization. The Premier very properly pointed out the limits within which political service is entitled to recognition. On the floor of the House he laid it down in the most unequivocal language that the first consideration in Government employment is and always must be competency. That this was no mere idle statement is well proved by the fact that for several years past the Government has been building up a Public Service system on the lines of the Civil Service in England, where entrance is by competitive examination and promotion by merit. In view of this for any man to state, as Dr. Paterson is reported to have stated, "We will keep all the jobs for our own men and you need not fear that anyone will get the chance of a job which the Government has to offer unless he is a member of a Ward Association or has in the past proved himself to be a worker for the cause in this city," is not only grossly to misconceive the attitude of the party but to misinterpret the wishes of the Government. The Premier clearly outlined his policy in the matter when he said that inside appointments would always go by merit and that in respect to outside appointments, all things being equal, preference would be given to supporters of the party. This is a fair and decent attitude to take in the matter of patronage and as long as the system prevails in both political parties it is not likely that it can be improved upon.

A Fine Showing

IT is just a year since The Week had the pleasure of commenting on the remarkable progress of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company, a Provincial concern, started, developed and directed by Provincial men. No one could have anticipated the splendid measure of success which it has attained in so short a time. A few years ago people believed that it was impossible to maintain a Western bank or a Western insurance company. They have been proved to be wrong in both conjectures, and the company under consideration has not only "made good," but has demonstrated the possibility of carrying on an insurance business in this Province on more economical and profitable lines than is possible to the great companies of the East. At the annual meeting held on the 11th inst., the president, Mr. L. W. Shatford, M.P.P., was able to say that the field force had written over two million dollars' worth of business at a cost "which compares most favourably with all other life companies in Canada for the same period." The chairman was also able to point with satisfaction to another prominent feature, viz., that owing to the care exercised by the Medical Director only one death loss had occurred to date, involving the payment of $1,000, although according to the mortality table the liability under this head for the same period would be $9,532. Another feature of the B. C. Assurance Company is the investment of the funds in mortgages throughout Western Canada at a rate of interest in no case lower than eight per cent. It will thus be seen not only that the company pany is offering first-class insurance, but that it is helping to build up the Province in which it is located by investing its funds there. It is no wonder that in closing an admirable address the president was able to anticipate a prosperous future for the company since its prosperity is allied in every sense with that of British Columbia.

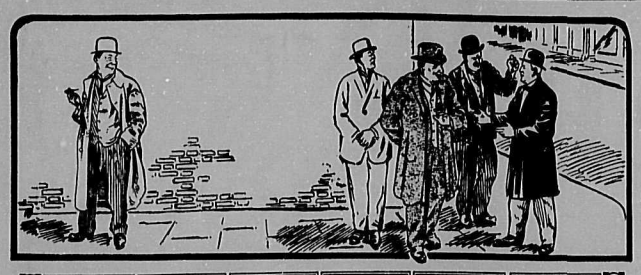
Timber Royalty Bill

DEMANDS on space render it impossible to deal at length in the current issue with the able address of the Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, on the introduction of his Timber Royalty Bill. The outstanding feature is that it solves a vexed problem which has served to keep the lumbermen and the Government at loggerheads for several years, and at the same time imparts that element of stability to our lumber industry which it has hitherto lacked. Incidentally, it will increase the Government's share in the profits of that industry. The Minister's estimate is that the enactment of this Bill will at once increase the timber royalties of the Province by at least $50,000, but that within ten years from date, if the annual lumber cut increases only at the rate of five per cent per annum, the royalty revenue will be increased by $2,500,000 a year. Other features of the speech, including the last paragraphs, will be dealt with in the next issue.

Water Systems

THE subject of water systems is one in which Victoria is deeply interested. Everyone hopes that when the Sooke project is completed we shall have an adequate supply for many years, but even now we are talking of annexing the Leach River watershed and as a matter of fact it is not likely that "finis" will be written to our ambitions until every available source of supply has been laid under tribute. No city ever yet had too much water, and no growing city has been able to avoid the common experience of having to increase its supply every few years. When the Sooke water scheme was under discussion an important point arose, that of either bringing the water by tunnel directly or by a more circuitous route through a pipe-way. The latter was adopted on considerations of economy. Since then the doubt has been expressed whether, owing to the friction due to the length of the pipe-way and the possibility of the pipe being too small, the quantity delivered may not fall several million gallons a day below the estimate. It has been suggested that at some future time it may be necessary to lay a second pipe line. In view of this The Week may be pardoned for referring to a matter within its own knowledge, viz., that the waterworks system of the City of Birmingham, England, constructed twenty years ago to draw supplies from the Vrynwy Mountains of North Wales at a cost of $50,000,000, long ago found it necessary to instal a second conduit and is now considering a third. But the engineers have suggested that the laying of the additional pipe might be

(Continued on Back Page.)



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

DO you remember the story of the famous K.C. and the pig-headed witness? The former was trying to see whether the latter was capable of understanding what a miracle was, and the examination ran more or less upon the following lines:

Counsel: "Now, supposing a man were cleaning windows on the tenth storey of a building, and were to fall down and get up unhurt, what would you call that?"

Witness: "I should call that an accident, sir."

Counsel: "Well, yes, perhaps so. But supposing the same thing were to happen again and still the man were to be unhurt. What would you call it then?"

Witness: "Why, I guess that would be a coincidence."

Counsel: "Tut, tut, my good friend. You do not quite grasp my meaning. We will suppose that on the third day the same man were to fall from the same window, and for the third time were to get up unhurt. What would you say then?"

Witness: "Well, guv'ner, I should say that he had contracted a blomin' bad habit."

*

Now, the above shows how very easy it is to form bad habits, and bad habits, as we all know, have been the curse of mankind ever since the mother of us all first contracted the habit of speaking to people to whom she had never ben properly introduced. But bad habits may be divided into two classes, individual and general. Of the former it is not necessary to write, nor is it even expedient, seeing that there is a law of libel in the land, but of bad habits which are affected by the community at large one may write, and even plead justification for so doing. For instance, for many years in the old Victoria Theatre stall-holders practised the habit of coming in late, presumably because they thought it fashionable so to do. When the abuse became intolerable, the management wisely insisted on punctuality, and enforced their insistence by penalising late-comers to the extent of not seating them during the performance of an act. A radical cure was effected, and everyone was happy. With the opening of the new Royal Victoria Theatre the management decided, in the interests both of patrons and employees, to ring up the curtain at 8.15 every evening, thereby allowing everyone a chance of catching a car without undue hurry. Unfortunately, the management, after having advertised this change, has neglected to carry it out. To avoid raising the curtain on rows of empty seats, they wait till the old time, thereby encouraging patrons to be late. Unless the same drastic measures are enforced in the new theatre as were so successfully carried out in the old, I dare swear that the majority of ticket-holders will not be in their seats till half-past eight for any single performance, and thus the good intentions of the management will come to naught. In common justice I must add that last Tuesday evening the curtain rose at 8.23, thereby showing that the management has already made a start towards well-doing.

*

How many times have you read in a book or seen in a moving-picture drama how skilfully the detective works with a piece of blotting-paper and a mirror. The villain in approved style dashes up to a writing-table, hurriedly writes a telegraphic message or a death warrant to the chief of his band of dastardly ruffians and disappears. In comes the hero, and after searching madly through bookcases and trunks, during the course of which he throws all sorts and conditions of ladies' clothes from the latter on to the floor, finally, with an inspired sigh, which you can almost hear or see, as the case may be, finds a piece of blotting-paper. With a quick glance he espies the mirror, usually a ladies' hand mirror which has no more business in the writing-room than has the trunkfull of clothes, and deciphers the message. And everything ends happily. But do you "spot" the fatal blemish? Do you see how impossible this would be except in the case of a bank president with one of those office boys who climb the ladder of success by attending to details, and attain promotion by carefully collecting pins from the floor or by putting clean blotting-paper on "the old man's" desk? How many times in your life, fair reader, have you seen a piece of blotting-paper on another man's desk which is not so impregnated with ink that it would be impossible to decipher a single word. I know, of course, that fact is stranger than fiction, but I think in this particular case fiction "has it all over" fact.

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And talking of bank presidents and bad habits reminds me of another little foible of the general public which was brought to my notice the other day. I was in my bank (I like to call it my bank, but it really belongs to some other people) drawing my breath and sizing up the ledger keeper with my eye, wondering how I could persuade him that his books were wrong. When I had found the bright idea, I looked around for a pen with which to write a cheque, but no pen was to be found. In a way I was rather glad of this, because it gave me an opportunity to stroll up and complain about the manner in which this particular bank was run, and very often a properly-worded complaint will help out a long way on an over-draft. Judge of my astonishment when the gentleman to whom I complained that the bank seemed short on pens told me that new pens were provided every morning, but that the public perpetually abstracted them. I think it is playing it a little low down to steal pens from a bank. It is so "infra dig." It is all very well to keep the home supplied with towels purloined from the various hotels; the best society allows its silverware to be replenished by devious means, but to rob a bank of pens! It's so silly. If you are going to rob a bank at all, for goodness sake take something worth having. Go to a stationer's store and buy your pens when the shopman isn't looking, but if you see a chance of getting the better of a bank, get cash. Pens are so paltry.

*

How hard it is to keep valuable things, but how extremely easy to preserve cheap substitutes! A cheap umbrella will live with you for years, but an expensive ditto will leave you at the first opportunity. How many men manage to keep a valuable shirt-front stud for any length of time? Let a man, however, provide himself with a brass imitation gold stud, which looks every bit as good and which nobody will imagine to be a base counterfeit, and it will stay with him for ever. Of pencils there is no end, but ninety-nine and a half per cent. of the travelling population will produce the stub of a common or garden wooden pencil when called upon, and the remainder will have a brand new silver or gold one which has not been in their possession for more than a week, and which will assuredly disappear before another seven days have gone by. And what on earth happens to all these articles? Ask the man who made it his life's work to find out what happens to all the lost pins. You will find him in a secluded institution devoted to the interests of the mentally deficient.

*

I see that the daily papers are devoting much space to the problem of the small boy and the roller skates. While I would not go so far as to say that they have been following my example, I can and will say that they also have come to the conclusion that the fence is a nice comfortable place on which to take a seat. The fact is that although we realise that it is the adults who pay for our papers and for the advertising that appears therein, we all sympathize with the small boy, unless it happens to be our own particular house round which he makes his noise. It is so easy to be paternal and remind ourselves and the complaining public of the time when even we were boys, and sadly point out that the poor lads can only be boys once, "so for goodness sake let them have a good time." And this kind of stuff goes down fairly well, very well indeed with the parents of the offenders, and satisfies everyone except the folk whose lives are made a burden. It doesn't help them a bit, and I think it is a very good thing for the papers that they are in the minority, for I cannot for my part see how I am ever going to get down from my cosy perch on the aforesaid fence.

*

I have heard many people complain about the burnt area in our midst. They speak of it most feelingly, and their attitude would imply that its presence is a reproach to the city. I used to feel that way myself, but recently it has occurred to me that this waste space standing idle in the very heart of the town is something to be proud of. What other city in this progressive country could afford to keep such an eyesore? What other city could spare the space? Where else is there so much money that a block in the centre of the business section is a mere bagatelle, hardly worth bothering about? Every question possesses two sides, and this is the other side to the problem of the burnt area. Perhaps we have all been wrong in condemning the owners for supineness, and possibly we should really have been commending them for thus advertising to the world at large that Victoria can well afford to neglect such a trifle as the wasting of what in other less fortunate towns would be a valuable business site.

But if we can afford to condone the existence of this relic of the past, we can most certainly not afford to keep our main avenues of approach from the outer wharf to the city in such an unkempt and unsightly condition. I have written about Simcoe Street till I am nearly tired of seeing the word, but it was only a week or so ago that a visitor from one of the boats commented to me on the bad advertising which Victoria daily receives from the state of the roads leading to the city from the outer wharf. He told me that numbers of passengers on his boat had essayed to come into town, and been so discouraged by the look of things, judged by condition in James' Bay district, that they preferred to wait on the ship. A sorry commentary this! I forget which particular street he named in his indictment; I know that, to my surprise, it did not happen to be Simcoe, and I rather fancy it was Michigan. But whichever it was, the gist of his remarks was on a par with the comments which have repeatedly been voiced by the

Lounger.

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The Maternal Instinct

By Rupert Winslow

"THE love of a mother for her child is the purest, the best, the most nearly divine of human feelings."

The speaker was Randolph Stirling, a portrait-painter. His words were addressed to the company assembled round one of the marble-topped tables in a cafe to which many of the English residents in Bruges are accustomed to resort in the evenings, for the purpose of drinking absinthe, and discussing affairs in general.

The sentiment expressed being by no means original, one would have expected it to pass unchallenged. It provoked, however, a harsh laugh from a tall, lean, shabbily-attired man who had lately taken up his abode in the quaint little town, and was a regular evening visitor to the cafe.

"Why this merriment, Palliser?" asked Morant, the local correspondent of The Daily Wire. "Do you agree, or don't you?"

"And if not, why not?" asked Stirling himself.

The man who had laughed threw away the end of his Caporal cigarette and lit a fresh one.

"I don't entirely agree," he said, "thought I'm prepared to admit that a feeling which I prefer to call the maternal instinct exists, and is as powerful as it is wonderful."

"Exactly what I said," remarked Stirling.

"Pardon me, mon ami!" said Palliser quietly. "That's not what you said. Your statement implied that a mother's love was necessarily everything that is good, whereas I merely admit its wonder and power. An instance occurs to me which, I think, goes far to negative its entire goodness and its divine nature. But that, as Kipling says, is another story."

"Which we now call upon you to relate, for the benefit of the company in general and Stirling in particular," aid Morant quickly. The other men nodded assent.

"Strike up, Palliser!" said Stirling. "We're all listening."

"If some kind gentleman will be good enough to order, and pay for, another absinthe for me, I'll do my best to oblige you," replied the lean man; "but I warn you that I've had no experience as a story-teller."

"Never mind, go ahead," cried the others; and when a glass containing the clear green liquid had been placed before him, Palliser allowed a few drops of iced water to trickle through the sugar on the little tray, and then began:—

"Some years ago there lived, in a small house in a mean street in North London, a family consisting of a mother and her two daughters. There was a son also, but he lived in lodgings of his own in the same neighbourhood. Mrs. Manton—the name will do as well as any other—and her daughters did not occupy the whole of the house, but rented three poorly-furnished rooms on the top floor. At the time of which I'm speaking, the Mantons were wretchedly poor. Several years before, Mr. Manton's dealings with trust-money had formed the subject of an inquiry at the Old Bailey, and since his departure for a fourteen-year visit to Dartmouth the world had dealt pretty hardly with his family. Ethel, the elder girl, made an occasional guinea by writing short stories for penny papers, while Sybil, who was good-looking and had a fine voice, had been lucky enough to get several engagements in touring companies. This winter, however, things had been going very badly indeed. Ethel had had no luck with her stories and her sister had been 'resting' for some months. They had been living for some time on money obtained by the sale of the little jewellery they had left, and on the few pounds that the girls had managed to save."

Having reached this stage in his narrative, Palliser paused for a moment while he drank quickly some of the now opalescent liquid in his glass. Then, lighting another cigarette, he continued:—

"I think I have said enough to make you all realize the position in which the Mantons found themselves one night in December of the year 1893.

"A tiny fire was smouldering in the grate of their sitting room, and before it, holding her hands close to the bars, sat Mrs. Manton.

"She was a very stout, unprepossessing woman of fifty-eight, and in the dim light of a small candle looked like a huge, shapeless bundle of clothes dumped on the low chair by the fire. Every now and then the small dark eyes, sunk deeply in her head, would glance anxiously round, as though she was expecting someone to arrive at any moment. At last the door was flung open, and a man entered. She rose ponderously from her chair and advanced to meet him with open arms.

" 'Jim, darling,' she cried, 'I thought you weren't coming, after all.'

" 'Well, you were wrong, as usual, mother,' he replied crossly, submitting reluctantly to her embrace. 'Have you got the money?' His eyes, small and deep-set like his mother's, gleamed with greed not unmixed with anxiety, as he said this. He was employed as a clerk in a merchant's office in the city, and, like many of his fellow-workers, was a patron of the S. P. book-makers to be found in so many public-houses in London. Like others, too, his ventures were seldom successful. Although he was earning thirty-five shillings a week, he had never contributed a penny towards his mother's and sisters' household, but frequently came whining to them for help to get out of the monetary difficulties in which he found himself. His sisters had helped him several times, but had at length refused to continue to do so, but Mrs. Manton, who thought her darling faultless, was always ready to listen to his tale of woe, and never hesitated to deprive herself and the girls of the barest necessaries of life in order to find money for him to throw away on his so-called sport. Like many another rotten cad both before and since, he took the money, neither asking nor caring what privations had been undergone to obtain it.

"That night, as usual, his mother had not failed him, and he greedily snatched from her trembling hand the two sovereigns that she held out to him. Then, having attained the object of his visit, he put on his hat and turned to go from the room, his mother meanwhile begging him to stay with her a little longer.

" 'Sorry, old sport!' was his answer to her piteous efforts to detain him. 'I've got to meet a man in ten minutes. So long!" And he went off without another look at her. His self-confidence and swaggering demeanour had both returned with the touch of the gold in his pocket. As the door closed the woman returned to the fire, her huge form shaken with noiseless sobbing.

"The rest is soon told. Half an hour later her daughters returned with their few purchases of food from the neighbouring shops. Sybil, the younger, passed into the bedroom which she shared with her sister, to return in a few moments, her face ashen pale and a staring look of fear in her eyes.

" 'Mother,' her voice dropped to a low whisper of terror, 'where is the money that I told you was put away for my fare to Edinburgh tonight?'

"There was no need to wait for an answer. Her mother's face told her everything. Without another word she went back to the other room, and, throwing herself on the bed, broke into a passion of weeping.

"The money—obtained by selling the last of her cherished possessions—was to have paid Sybil's fare to Edinburgh that night, so that she might arrive in time for one rehearsal the next day in the local pantomime. The part had suddenly become vacant owing to the illness of the actress engaged to play it, and had been offered to her at the last moment, being absolutely conditional on her arrival in time for the special rehearsal to be called for her benefit. Now it was too late. Someone else would be found, and the first chance of employment for half a year was lost."

The narrator stopped abruptly and leaned back in his chair.

"The recollection of that incident, gentlemen," he said, after a few moments' silence, "was the cause of my amusement at the high-falutin' sentiments of Mr. Stirling. When one considers how the woman of whom I've been telling you did not hesitate to take the bread from her daughters' mouths to gratify the gambling instinct of her worthless son, one is apt to inquire what indeed is this maternal instinct which has been a subject for the wonder and admiration of generations of authors and poets."

Then, reaching for his hat and stick, Palliser rose to his feet amid the silence of the company.

"I may as well add that I can vouch for the truth of my facts," he said, as he left the table, "because I am the Jim Manton of the story. I have the honour to wish you all good-night."—The Snark's Annual.

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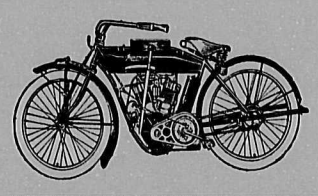

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SOCCER

BY BOHEMIAN

AFTER Archie Hunter got the Aston Villa "fairly going," it was natural that soccer should "buck up" in the Midlands. The Villa raised the standard so rapidly that in a pure spirit of emulation other teams followed suit. Strange to say, the old ones steadily dropped backward, and from that day to this Stafford Road, Walsall Swifts, Wednesbury Old Athletic and Small Health Alliance have been outside the first flight. The latter is largely perpetuated in the Birmingham team of today, which inherited the traditions and a few of the players of the Alliance. The others have steadily sunk, even below second-league form.

This fact, however, is open to explanation. At the time that Stafford Road was at the top of the tree there was no other club of importance in Wolverhampton, but the advent of "The Wolves" altered all this, for there we have a team which has taken the highest honours and which has had a career never anticipated by the most ardent admirers of Stafford Road.

The other bright particular star of Black Country soccer has been the West Bromwick Albion, which first came into notoriety about the same time as the Wolves and shortly after the reconstruction of Aston Villa by Archie Hunter. There is no district in England which can produce three finer teams than those named, and if the Wanderers unfortunately have to be classed as a second-league team, they have always been in the first rank of Cup fighters.

As I had much to do with the inception of this band of stalwarts, perhaps a few particulars will not be out of place. The team was formed by a young fellow named Baynton, the son of a well-to-do farmer whose property was situate between Wolverhampton and Sedgeley. At first it was by no means an ambitious team and Baynton himself was not a first-class footballer, but he was enthusiastic and he loved the game. The result was that his father allowed him to use one of the fields. The teams was composed mostly of young fellows between eighteen and twenty and it first played a number of school teams. However, as the boys grew older and stronger, they tackled more ambitious clubs and in the course of three or four years were recognized as the best team in the Wolverhampton district.

Then something happened which did the same for the Wanderers as Archie Hunter had done for the Villa. A strong, vigorous young Irishman, ruddy of cheek, with black curly hair and a smile that never came off, appeared on the scene. He was an assistant master at one of the large schools and his name was Jack Brodie.

I dare say that if a hundred people, good judges of the game, who saw Archie Hunter and Jack Brodie play in those days, were asked which was the finer footballer, probably seventy-five per cent would vote for the Villa skipper. I should not, and I will give my reasons. Hunter was the more scientific player with better style and finish in his play, but then he had learned in a better school, in fact the best soccer school in the world, Scotland, and he had the privilege of playing with better material, for he not only had the pick of the old Villa team, including the men I mentioned last week, Davis, Vaughton and the Browns, but he at once began to import the best Scotch players.

Jack Brodie captained a team of local men, for the glory of the Wolves is that through its thirty years of football experience it has remained a local team. For twenty years not a single outsider was imported, and although of late years one or two have crept in, the team is still to all intents and purposes a local one.

Then Jack Brodie's men had never played against first-class teams; he had to teach them everything, and what wonders he performed! I always claimed that it was Brodie's style that had so much to do with the success of the Wolves. To the cool, deliberate, scientific passing of Archie Hunter he opposed the hot, swift, impetuous rush which many a time carried the ball between the posts. As a fast dribbler he had few equals, probably only Cobbold at his best. Whenever Brodie got hold of the ball two-thirds of the way up the field, the goal was in danger. He was essentially the leader of his men. There was not a taint of selfishness about his play and he would always pass when pressed, but so great was the confidence of the team in their captain that the ball would find its way back to his toe when there was an opening for a shot, and as a shot he has rarely been surpassed, and he certainly kicked with a force that few men have equalled.

I shall never forget one match played on the Dudley Road grounds (not the Baynton field; that had long ago been discarded), but the new field just near Blakenall, the first boarded-in field which the Wanderers had. The match was with Preston North End and its new fully imported Scotch team. Both the Rosses were playing and the invincible "Nick" was in his best form. Scores of times he would kick the ball from near his own goal three parts of the way up the field and in those days there was no off-side rule. But strange to say the science and really splendid passing of the North Enders availed nothing against the impetuous rushes of Brodie and his Wolves; and the latter beat the redoubtable champions by three to one, and for the first time placed themselves in the front rank of soccer clubs.

From that time they soared away, always being prominent in the English Cup fights, always being, at any rate on their own ground, equal to the Villa or the Albion. They won the English Cup in 1893, but, alas, Brodie was no longer with them. They won it again in 1907.

In taking leave of one of the finest footballers ever seen on the field, I should mention that Brodie won his International cap twice.

The other team about which I should like to say a little in this article is the West Bromwich Albion. While no man can be said to have made the team in the sense in which Hunter made the Villa and Brodie the Wolves, there is one magnificent player whose name will forever be associated with the Albions and whose influence had much to do with lifting that brilliant cup-fighting team into the front rank. Of course, I refer to William Bassett.

I saw the little outside right on his first appearance on the home ground. He was about seventeen years old, a short, boyish figure. He wore a red scarf around his waist by which I have always remembered him. Although not then by any means a star, he showed the same remarkable burst of speed and trickiness which in a few years made him the finest outside right in England, a position which no other player successfully challenged for more than ten years.

The Albion was always a splendid cup-fighting team. Whatever reverses it might meet with during the season, it rallied for this competition. There was behind it an amount of local talent and local enterprise beyond all praise, for West Bromwich is not a big town, or at any rate was not then, and it was only by good management and pulling together that the committee was able to finance the team.

Nothing is more gratifying after the flight of so many years than to find the Albion still pretty near the top of the tree. When one remembers the difference that a big home support means, and contrasts the population of Birmingham which must be more than half a million, with that of West Bromwich, 50,000, it is possible to realize what a struggle it must have been to the Albion to hold their own through all these years.

Unfortunately the Wanderers have fallen a little behind since their big victory in 1907. They did well in the first round for the Cup this year, but their defeat by Sheffield Wednesday was not altogether unexpected. They were playing on their opponent's ground and against a team which stands well in the first league and then only lost by the narrow margin of one goal. Although defeated, they were not disgraced and I for one am looking to see the Villa, the Albion and the Wolves again racing neck for neck, as they did in the old days, for the blue ribbon of soccer.

Bohemian.

THE SUBLIMINAL SELF

By J. Arthur Hill

(Continued from Last Week)

IT is established, then, that there can be mental or psychic activity of many kinds—sensational, intellectual, reminiscent, emotional, creative—over and above anything that the conscious mind is aware of. Science has proved that we are greater than we knew. The hinter horizons of the mind have receded and fled away. New vistas open out in metaphysical psychology. The soul is become immense, immeasurable. We are suddenly transpanted from a cellar dwelling to the illimitable prairie. Not only do we not know what we shall be, but we do not even know what we are. Like Malvolia, therefore, we may again "think nobly of the soul." The Psalmist, quoted approvingly by Jesus, said: "Ye are gods." A blinding and stunning thought! But, whether we go so far as that or not—and, after all, it is not a very great thing to say, for we are certainly more wonderful creatures than many of the Greek and Norse gods—we can at least subscribe to that profoundly wise and suggestive triplet of Emerson's, who, in so many of these things, had a curiously prophetic instinct:

"Draw, if thou canst, the mystic line,
Severing rightly his from thine,
Which is human, which divine."

III.

The late Professor William James used to say that he thought the most fundamental problem in philosopny was that of the One and the Many. How can a Universe which is whole and one, containing everything that is, both material and immaterial—how can this One Thing be at the same time Many? And if we start with the manyness, this and that tree and house and mountain and country, this and that microbe, blade of grass, butterfly, how are we ever going to visualize them as One, when they are so incontestably disparate? The problem is at present insoluble. We can begin at either end, but there is no meeting place in the middle. One remains One, and Many remain Many.

But, in the region of mind or soul, the modern doctrine of the subliminal self—which, first proponded by Myers twenty-five years ago, was afterwards hailed by James as the greatest modern advance in psychology, and which is continually being buttressed by new facts—is at least pointing to a kind of solution to this problem. Human minds are many, it is true; but they are closely alike, and in all biological sciences it is found that close similarity points to a common source. In some sort, then, it is to be surmised that all human minds descend from a common source. But the phenomena of psychical research—telepathy, to name only one—indicate that there is absolute connexion between the minds here and now existing, in ways over and beyond those accounted for by the known senses. And there is reason to believe, though the evidence is too complex to specify here—that in telepathy and allied phenomena it is the subliminal part of the mind that is active. These and other considerations point to the supposition that though our ordinary normal consciousnesses are severed from each other and apparently distinct, so that we have to communicate with each other by the clumsy means of speech and writing, we are nevertheless all in connexion with each other in the subliminal levels. To vary the metaphor, each of us is like a stream of water issuing from one of the thousands of taps in a city, but the water is the same, coming from the same reservoir. The same soul thinks in all of us. The One IS the Many.

It may be said that this conclusion is a speculative and abstract proposition. On the contrary, it is extremely practical; for it has close connection with human action. Remember how we feel about our brothers and sisters—how we stand shoulder to shoulder with them, feeling that the interest of the family is a common interest, which each individual is bound to fight for. Remember also how, broadly speaking, the individual's welfare is bound up with that of the family, and what is good for it is also good for its component units. And now think what would happen if all men, or even all civilized and educated men, could regard humanity at large as one huge family, one in interest, and, further, one in reality and essence, beink joined together in that subliminal region, the individual separation of the conscious minds being illusion due to ignorance of our real nature. Would not a revolution be effected? I am sure it would. And, sooner or later, it will. The religious doctrine of the brotherhood of man was a noble moral inspiration, but its appeal was to the idealistic and affective side of human nature, and it was consequently inoperative with the coldly intellectual. But it is now supported by science. Knowledge now goes hand in hand with faith and love. A new dawn begins to send up its shafts of light in the East. A new era is at hand.

According to present conventions, it is bad form to be in earnest about anything; the proper thing is to cultivate a manner of light banter which shall give an impression of extreme cleverness and wit. The popularity of the fashion is very comprehensible, for there are always plenty of people who wish to seem clever but are not. And the trick of it is easily acquired. Be cynical and flippant about everything, and you will get the credit of having seen through the illusions of the world, and of being a deeply wise man who conceals his wisdom. But it is a pose and an affectation. There is really no disgrace about being serious, at least, occasionally, nor in being honest, even almost habitually! If I seem too solemn or too enthusiastic in my vision of the future when the unity of mankind shall be more fully realised, I appeal from the decadent trifler of today to the vigorous thinker of tomorrow—from Philip drunk with sophistication and selfishness, to Philip sober with clearer eyes and better ideals. Better times are coming. Human nature is still evolving. We have outgrown the ape and tiger stage, we shall outgrow the stage of money-grasping for self. We are beginning to see that we are not a "concourse of warring atoms," but a vast multitude of units which fit together and make up an organism: that what is good or bad for the organism is good or bad for the units. Solidarity and homogeneousness are the watchwords. Individualism has been over-accentuated. We must see Humanity as a Whole. And such a vision will be indeed Salvation for the race.

"THE GOLDEN WEST," OR ANY HUSBAND TO ANY WIFE

Up! up! my little woman,
The clock is striking four,
The cows are waiting to be milked,
The pigs are at the door;
So leave your downy pillows,
The happy night is o'er,
And you must boil the kettle
And scrub the kitchen floor.

And after that, my darling,
Our simple meal prepare,
Then get your little wash-tub out
And wash our clothes with care.
And while the clothes are drying,
If you are any good,
Take my trusty bushman's axe
And chop some kindling wood.

And don't forget the chickens,
Their meal of bran and rye,
You must put it on to simmer
While the clothes hang out to dry.

I will round the cattle up,
So take the spade and hoe,
And labour in the tatie patch
To make the taties grow.

Then the well is running dry,
So carry from the creek
Some buckets of cold water
To finish out the week:

Besides, the brown mare's fetlocks
You'll poultice without fail,
And currycomb her glossy coat,
And plait her flowing tail.

And if some time remains, love,
Before the supper hour,
Do not forget to carry up
Those forty bags of flour.
Then open wide those dreamy eyes,
My little wife and true;
Get up! get up! my dearest love,
There's plenty work to do.

—Lucy Joly de Lothiniere.

Hazel Boswell.

THE COMMON LOT

Two old friends were one day discusing business affairs. They were both in moderate circumstances, and comparing notes showed that there was little likelihood of either becoming rich.

"Do you ever expect to get an auto?" one of them inquired.

"No," replied the other with a grim smile; "but I'm afraid that some day one of them will get me."

FEROCIOUS QUARRY

He had held forth for so long on the subject of his adventures that the entire smoking-room was distinctly bored. Finally he reached India. "It was there that I first saw a man-eating tiger," he announced boastfully.

"Poh! that's nothing," said a mild-looking little man, edging toward the door. "I once saw a man eating rabbit." And he sauntered gracefully out.

When sinners entice thee, don't follow, but take the name and address for future reference.

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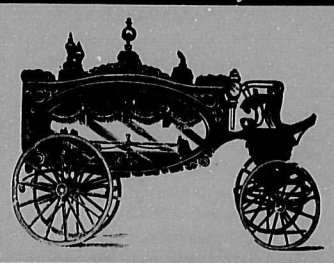

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Victoria-Seattle—Leave Victoria daily 4:30 p.m. Arrive Seattle, 9:30 p.m.

Vancouver-Victoria.—Leave Vancouver daily, 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 11:45 p.m. Arrive Victoria, 2:30 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 7:00 a.m.

Seattle-Victoria—Leave Seattle daily, 9:00 a.m.; arrive Victoria 1:15 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC STEAMERS

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Seattle-Victoria.—Leave Seattle, Sunday, 12:00 midnight. Arrive Victoria, Monday, 6:00 a.m.

Victoria-Vancouver.—Leave Victoria Monday and Thursday, 10:00 a.m.

Vancouver-Victoria.—Leave Vancouver. Saturday, 12:00 midnight. Arrive Victoria, 7:00 a.m., Sunday.

Victoria-Prince Rupert.—Leave Victoria 10:00 a.m., Monday and Thursday.

Victoria-Granby Bay.—Leave Victoria, 10:00 a.m., Mondays.

Victoria-Stewart-Masset.—Leave Victoria, 10.00 a.m., February 23rd, March 9th and 23rd.

Victoria-Queen Charlotte Islands.—Leave Victoria, 10:00 a.m., February 19th, March 5th and 19th.

E. & N. RAILWAY

Victoria to Port Alberni.—Leave Victoria daily at 9.00 a.m., 3.15 p.m.; arrive Duncan 11:10 a.m., 5:40 p.m.; arrive Nanaimo, 12:45 p.m., 7:20 p.m.; arrive Port Alberni 4:20 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only.

Port Alberni to Victoria.—Leave Port Alberni on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only at 11:10 a.m.; leave Nanaimo daily 8:35 a.m., 2:50 p.m.; arrive Duncan 10:45 a.m., 4:41 p.m.; arrive Victoria 12:15 p.m., and 6:45 p.m.

Cowichan Lake.—Leave Duncan 11:30 a.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays; reach Cowichan Lake, 12:30 p.m. Leave Cowichan Lake 3:15 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays; reach Duncan 4.10 p.m.

V. & S. RAILWAY.

Victoria-Sidney.—Leave Victoria daily, 9:00 a.m. (except Sundays), 2:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m.; Sundays at 10:00 a.m. Arrive at Sidney one hour later. Leave Sidney week days at 7:30 a.m., 11:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m. Reach Victoria 8:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m, 5:30 p.m.; Sunday leave Sidney 5:00 p.m., reaching Victoria 6:00 p.m. Saturday special train leaves Sidney 6:15 p.m.

B. C. E. RY. (Interurban)

Victoria-Deep Cove.—First car leaves Victoria for Deep Cove, 7:30 a.m.; last car leaves Victoria for Deep Cove 11:15 p.m. (except Sundays). First car arrives Deep Cove 8:45 a.m.; last, 12.30 midnight. First car leaves Deep Cove, 6:00 a.m.; last car, 9:00 p.m.; first car arrives Victoria, 7:15 a.m.; last, 10.15 u.m.

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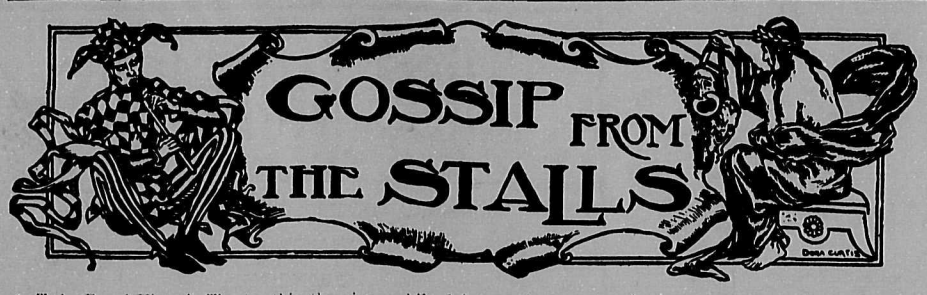

AT the Royal Victoria Theatre this week the only attraction has been "Little Women" which held the boards for three evening performances and a matinee. This proved to be a charming presentation of a popular book and was characterized throughout by a simplicity which was as fascinating as it was natural. Major honours certainly fell to Jane Marbury in the difficult character of "Jo," though there was little fault to find with the performance of any member of the company. "Little Women" preserves all the pathos and all the comedy which might be expected in the story of the happenings in a country household in the middle of the last century, and affords a welcome relief from the noisy abandon and forced situations which mark so many of modern day productions.

*

IT was a pity that more lovers of music could not have been present at the Alexandra Club hall last Tuesday night to hear the piano recital given by Madame d'Aleria. Those who were fortunate enough to attend came away astonished at the ability of this brilliant executant, whose programme included some of the most difficult selections from the great masters. Madame d'Aleria has received press notices from some of the leading continental papers which might cause a pang of envy to many a better known artiste and it is to be hoped that her future recitals in this city will attract that attention which they so well deserve.

*

IN presenting 'Capital and Labour' the Royal Stock Company have gauged the public taste well. This is a fine play and has been well handled by the actors at the Victoria theatre. To Miss Edythe Elliott again falls the leading role and in the character of the wealthy manufacturer's daughter she is seen to far better advantage than in either of the two Western characters which she has recently essayed. Mr. Donald Gray in the popular part of the superintendent has also been well cast.

"Capital and Labour" suits the company as a whole far better than some plays which they have presented. It affords a better opportunity for those who do not play leading roles to show what they can do and it demonstrates in a way which no previous play has done how well balanced a company Mr. Charles E. Royal has managed to assemble for this season of stock. Perhaps it is for this reason that it has scored a success this week which quite eclipses that of any previous performance.

*

A VERY general impression seems to be abroad that the cast for the presentation of "Julius Caesar," next Monday and Tuesday, is composed of children. This is explained by the fact that it is being given by the "Elocution Class" of the Victoria municipal "schools" — and school classes are generally composed of children. The night classes now in session are exclusively for adults and consequently the cast of "Julius Caesar" is an adult one.

Those who propose to attend the forthcoming presentation of "Julius Caesar" should endeavour to be in *their places before 8 p.m. In the* first place because the seats are not numbered and first come will be first served; in the second place because the doors will be closed for the prologue and during all action on the stage, and the intervals will be reduced to as short duration as possible.

Rehearsals have been taking place daily during the past week. As soon as the presentation of 'Julius Caesar' is over, the elocution class will resume its regular course of instruction, twice weekly, which will continue till the end of March.

*

"THE Quaker Girl," the famous musical hit of three continents, which will be presented at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24th and 25th, with a matinee on Wednesday, with the New York company, headed by Victor Morley, has a rather peculiar history. It was originally produced in London about four years ago at George Edwardes' Adelphi Theatre and immediately scored a tremendous hit, remaining at that playhouse for two entire years. Of course, when the news of this success reached New York, all the American managers who make a practice of bringing English successes across the Atlantic, sent their emissaries to see "The Quaker Girl" and report on its chances as an American show. One and all of these dramatic scouts reported that the piece, while dainty and entertaining and exceedingly tuneful, was far and away too quiet for American audiences. So in spite of the London success of this play, the American rights were not sought until the late Henry B. Harris, who had never produced a musical show, took a chance and bought the rights. The result was amazing.

The company which is coming to the Royal Victoria Theatre next Tuesday and Wednesday, played one solid year in New York, ten weeks in Chicago, twelve in Boston and eight in Philadelphia, and is now packing the theatres in the larger cities.

*

IT is only with a stock company that the public is absolutely assured of seeing really good plays. Any play which has been unsuccessful or even only moderately popular in its initial production is never touched by a stock company, for such organizations do not have to experiment.

*

PARTICULAR interest centred in the amateur performances at the Crystal last Wednesday night where the programme included some of the best known of our local artistes. The Crystal Theatre was the first moving-picture house in town to institute amateur shows and week in and week out they have proved to be one of the most popular features of an ever popular house.

*

THE Williams Company offers a great comedy for the coming week at the Princess Theatre, being no less a one than the noted suffragette play "The Contented Woman." In many States women have a right to vote and are eligible for office. In "The Contented Woman," the wife, thinking that the husband is rendered indifferent to her pleasures by his love for politics, is persuaded by her friends to run for the office of Mayor. The plot allows of many funny incidents, and situations of an unusual kind, and is said to be exceedingly comical.

"Men and Women" was well played last week, the company showing that they possess high dramatic ability. It was a fine performance in every respect. *Arthur Belasco* as Israel Cohen scored a striking success. Byron Aldenn brought the part of the district attorney out strongly, and the third act, which takes place at midnight, made a strong impression on the audience.

*

IN view of the engagement of Mde. Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford to sing at the Royal Victoria Theatre next Thursday under the auspices of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club, the following paragraph from The Musical News, Melbourne, will prove of interest:

"The artists who can command crowded and enthusiastic audiences over and over again in the same town as often as they like to visit it, can be counted on the fingers. Perhaps, indeed, the digits of one hand alone would serve. Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford are two of that fortunate category. They attract not merely with their art, splendid as that is, but with their personality, and that personality has proved beyond the magnetic stage to something even more enduring. In Australia, certainly they are regarded with real affection, why you cannot exactly say because they belong no more here than elsewhere. But they seem to be people with whom it is not necessary to have intimate acquaintanceship in the ordinary sense of the word to be really fond of. Between them and their audiences wherever they go a bond of friendship seems to be established across the footlights, which on the concert platform are represented by flowers and ferns. And that spirit of friendship pervaded the Auditorium, Melbourne, on Saturday, and thrilled through the tumult of applause with which the great audience gave them enthusiastic welcome. The voice of Clara Butt has always been one of the musical wonders of the world. Its combination of power, volume, ripe, mellow beauty and deep toned sonority, render it something unique among the singers of this, or as far as history records, of any other generation."

MADAME CLARA BUTT

Royal Victoria Theatre, Thursday, February 26th

"Brown's In Town," the farce which will be presented by the Royal Players at the Victoria Theatre all next week, is one of the few broad comedies which does not deal with the inevitable marital tangle of the deceiving husband. The comedy is entirely clean, for Charles E. Royal will not have anything else associated with his company, and is extremely funny.

The complications involve almost every two characters in a misunderstanding with each other at some stage of the story and the situations are so numerous and change so rapidly that it would be impossible to add even one more in the time allotted for the play.

*

EVERYBODY has heard of the tango, but as a matter of fact comparatively few have seen it, and for that reason the tango dance demonstrated at the Empress Theatre this week has proved a big attraction. Belle Jackson and Montague Barton are capable exponents of the art and those who like to know something of the dance which has created more talk than any other will do well to see this accomplished couple before they leave town. Spissel Brothers & Mack are the kind of comic acrobats who always find favour, while the Bouncing Gordons excel as acrobats whose forte is strenuousness and not comedy. Miss Gladys Wilbur has a fine contralto voice and her renderings of southern melodies proved very popular.

*

AN educational feature of more than usual interest was a film entitled "Piano Manufacturing" which was seen at the Variety Theatre this week. As a rule these educational films are more popular than any other variety and afford a most welcome relief from everlasting comedy or drawn out drama. The film in question gave a very complete representation of the stages through which the piano to be has to go before it is turned out in its finished stage.

*

We hear that the Chancellor has, while in North Africa, been making a close study of camels, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the last straw which breaks their backs.—Punch.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for fresh Certificates of Title to Part of Lot 17, Shawnigan District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue fresh Certificates of title in lieu of the Certificates of Title issued to Charles Stewart on the 15th day of April, '902, and the 19th day of June, 1907, and numbered 7660 C and 15346 C respectively, which have been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office at Victoria, British Columbia, this 18th day of February, 1914.

H. C. HANNINGTON,
Deputy Registrar-General of Titles.

feb. 21 mar. 21

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as the W. Armstrong & Company, of the City of Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs. Charles Wardle and William Wardle, corner of Courtenay and Gordon Streets, Victoria, B.C., and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Charles Wardle and William Wardle, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 13th day of February, 1914.

W. ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES E. WARDLE,
WILLIAM WARDLE.

Witness to all signatures,
H. DESPARD TWIGG.

feb 21 mar. 7

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve, the notice of which appeared in the B. C. Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is canceled in so far as it relates to the following parcels of land: The W. ½ of the S. E. ¼, the S. W. ¼ and the S. W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ west of the river in Section 4; the S. E. ¼, the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ and the N. E. ¼ in Section 5; the S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ in Section 8; the S. E. ¼, the S. W. ¼ and the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ in Section 16; and the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ and N. ½ in Section 21, all in Township3, Sayward District, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ in Section 32; the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼, and the N. W. ¼ and N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ in Section 33; the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ and the N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ in Section 34; and the S. ½ and N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ in Section 35, all in Township 6, Sayward District.

The said lands will be open for entry by pre-emption on Monday, the 18th day of May, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon; all applications to be made at the office of the Government Agent, Vancouver. No Pre-emption Record shall include more than 40 acres of land except in cases where it is desirable to include small fractional portions of legal Subdivisions; information in which connection may be obtained from plans on view at the above-mentioned Agency.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., February 11, 1914.

feb. 21 may 16

GERMAN DOGS

An Englishman sat at a New York boarding house table. One of the boarders was telling a story in which a "dachshund" figured. She was unable for a moment to think of the word.

"It was one of these—what do you call them?—one of these long German dogs."

The Englishman dropped his fork, his face beamed: "Frankfurters!"

Sweet Peas

Ye gardeners of Canada, who sit at home in ease,
Rise up! the time approaches to sow the early Peas.
Seize dynamite and pickaxe, and till the sheltered spot,
Your Peas will all be late ones, if you wait until it's hot.

The Conservatories

SWEET PEA SPECIALISTS ROYAL OAK P.O., VICTORIA

The Crystal Theatre

ADMISSION 10c. ADMISSION 10c.
Broad Street
WEEK COMMENCING FEB. 16th

HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURES

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
UMHOLTZ BROS
Comedy Musical and Singing Act.
ADAMS & GILBERT
Entertainers De Luxe.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
The Royal Aloha Quartette
Singing, Dancing, Musical Act.
RIZAL & STIMA
Contortion and Acrobatic Novelty.

Four Reels First Run Motion Pictures, changing Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Continuous performance 1:30 to 11 p.m. Vaudeville 3 to 4 and 7 to 11.

Character Circulation

There is a difference between the hastily read street car paper and the paper that is delivered into the home; the paper that is absolutely independent and wholesome; that the men respect and the women admire—that is the paper whose advertising columns CARRY CONFIDENCE to the reader—that is the paper whose advertising patronage is valuable.

The Week
IS A HOME NEWSPAPER

Royal Victoria Theatre

Tuesday and Wednesday
FEBRUARY 24th and 25th
With a Matinee on Wednesday
The Quaker Girl
Curtain 8:15 and 2:30

London Loan Office

TAYLOR BROS., Props.
Licensed Pawnbrokers
Money Loaned on Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Guns, and all Articles of Value. Highest Prices paid for Old Gold and Silver
577 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

Madame Clara Butt

(Greatest Living Contralto)
In Joint Recital With
Kennerley Rumford
(Distinguished English Baritone)
Royal Victoria Theatre
THURSDAY, FEB. 26
Curtain, 8:15.
Prices, $2.50, $2, $1.50 and $1
Box Office Opens Tuesday, February 24th.

Variety Theatre

Late Kinemacolor
Continuous Show 1:30 to 11
TWO ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE
FOUR REELS OF FIRST RUN MOTION PICTURES
The Very Best That Money Can Buy!
Amateurs Every Wed. Night
Any Seat on Main Floor
10c — TEN CENTS — 10c

An Ideal Family Beverage

Health-giving and eminently palatable
BOTTLED HUMBSER
Per Large Pint, 25c

The Kaiserhof

'Home of German Hospitality'
Blanchard St., near Public Library
Phone 4753

Hibben-Bone Building
Victoria, B.C.

Thomas Hooper
ARCHITECT
522 Winch Building
Vancouver, B.C.

Princess Theatre

WEEK COMMENCING
JANUARY 23rd
The Laughing Comedy
'THE CONTENTED WOMAN'

JULIUS CAESAR

By the Students of the
ELOCUTION CLASS OF THE VICTORIA MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS, AT THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOLROOM
On the 23rd and 24th of February, 1914
Curtain at 8 p.m.
Produced by the Instructor:
DR. STUART TIDEY
Prices:
First Night.....50c and 25c
Second Night.....$1 and 50c

HALL & WALKER
Agents
Wellington Colliery Company's Coal
1232 Government St. Phone 88

Ladies' Hair Dressing
SHAMPOOING AND MANICURING
MRS. M. L. ROSS
Successor to Madam Koeche
Phone 1175 1005 Douglas St.
Victoria, B.C.

Victoria Theatre

Week Commencing
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd
THE ROYAL STOCK CO.
Guarantees No More Blue's Since
"BROWN'S IN TOWN"
A Laughter Provoking, Side-Splitting Comedy.
Prices, 50c, 25c, 15c.
Bargain Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 25c.

THE LADIES REVIEW

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEK

Vol. 1 VICTORIA, B. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1914 No. 17

THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

IT may be that few people realise the vast force at work embodied in a number of women organised and banded together. Another fallacy has been exploded when it is realised that when women seriously undertake to organise their efforts are usually crowned with success. The Local Council of Women represents delegates of the various affiliated women's societies, and we believe we are approximately correct when we say that Victoria boasts some forty such societies. The affiliation of such a number of organisations and the idea of furthering the combination by choosing delegates to represent each society at a local council provides a remarkable bond of sympathy and co-operation. Many fields of work are covered by the societies. Hospital work is widely known, but there are many other good lines of helpful propaganda at which women are steadfastly plodding along. We have just had the annual session of Victoria's local council, and probably never has there been a keener interest taken, better papers read, or more progress shown. It was demonstrated that country women are also taking an active interest in wider spheres. An excellent paper was read by Mrs. E. M. Hutchinson, of Royal Oak, on "Women and Agriculture." Her reference to the last Fall Fair showed that the women intend to see that their department is properly managed, under proper control, on the same lines as the rest of the exhibition. The women's institutes are doing splendid work, and there is no doubt they deserve every consideration at the annual Fair, as the Woman's Building was a great attraction to many who would not otherwise have bothered to attend the Fair at all. Mrs. Hutchinson's speech, which was interspersed with touches of humour, was received with great interest.

CONNAUGHT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

WHILE it would be impossible to enlarge at any length on the many subjects of interest brought up at the Local Council, the Seamen's Institute must claim a large share of importance in a Coast city. The Ladies' Guild, under the leadership of active and influential women, has taken the situation in hand, it being found that popular opinion seemed to imagine that Victoria had lost all her seamen when Jack Tar sailed for England. Such an idea is quite erroneous, as provision must be made for merchantmen ashore, and it is in the interest of the community as well as humanity to make Victoria a hospitable port. Realising that prompt action was necessary, the Ladies' Guild secured commodious quarters on Ontario Street, at which is conducted a hospital and club for seamen ashore. The books show a surprising number of cases who have been assisted, and of the many sailors who have welcomed the accommodation offered.

WELFARE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

THERE were several papers of paramount interest relating to the welfare of boys and girls which claimed serious attention at the Local Council. One or two of these papers will be heard of again, so lucid and convincing were they. It is extremely gratifying to know that, as one lady remarked, women are doing what they have been often told to do, "to mind their own business." Women believe that the welfare of children and young people is particularly their business, and some considerable stir is brewing over certain conditions in this city. If the situation is taken in hand before we have a large and congested city, much future misery will be avoided. We are quite prepared to see an organised movement by women to cope with the housing problem, a problem which has been neglected by many a growing city, with its well-known disastrous results.

SHALL CHILDREN SKATE?

AS was to be expected, we are having a dose of sentimental nonsense about the rights of children. Admitting the right of children to use the streets, it is obvious that the roller-skating craze is likely to become a grave menace to the children and to others. They are a nightmare to motorists, and it is presumed that motorists have rights; they would undoubtedly have to bear the blame in event of an accident. People using the sidewalks have rights, and a reckless urchin posting full speed past one from behind is a nervy experience, and might certainly be dangerous to the old or deaf. It might be arranged that the youngsters be allowed their skating on the outskirts of the city, but certainly not in the business section. It looks as if a young life will be sacrificed before the seriousness of the matter is realised. It is scarcely fair to place careful parents in the position of eternal anxiety when their child is careering about the city on those wretched skates, or that they should be obliged to cause tears and disappointment by refusing the child the amusements of its fellows.

CORRUPT ELECTIONS

IT may afford many women food for reflection to observe that the Parliament of Canada has seriously committed itself to the question of electorial reform. Mr. Maclean, Liberal member for Halifax, puts the case pretty strongly when he said he doubted if there were a country in the British Empire where corrupt practices in elections were as prevalent as in Canada. He also said that the elimation of corrupt practices would do away with much of the bitterness and acidity which marks public life. The knowledge of corrupt conditions accounts for the fact that many men are averse not to the principle of woman suffrage, but to the contact of their women with corrupt practices. They do not want their women "mixed up in these things." What "these things" are has always been somewhat vague, but now the secret is out. When the saloons were closed during municipal elections, it was a conscientious effort of men to protect themselves against themselves; but a question which women should ask is why should they be refused the right of franchise by a sex which frankly admits itself deficient in moral stamina in matters appertaining to the government of the country? The women who are so happy and content with things as they are cannot be very particular.

A CURIOSITY SHOP

ANYONE traversing the principal street of Duncan, B.C., should make a point of dropping into the Old Curiosity Shop, which has now been established there for more than three years. It is full of interesting of old china and antiques, pictures and quaint pieces of furniture.

One room is devoted entirely to furniture, reproductions of old masters, draperies, etc., and the initiated are sure to find some treasures. Another room leads into the workshop of the owner, where he is generally busy making unique and useful bits of furniture for his many customers who appreciate something out of the ordinary.

In a new country it is quite an unexpected pleasure to come across a real curiosity shop, and no doubt as there are many lovers of art here, they will all find something to interest them in the Old Curiosity Shop.

This charming photograph of Lady Decies was made January 15, in the home of Mrs. Reginald De Koven, on Park Avenue, New York, at tableaux vivants. It shows the former Miss Vivien Gould in the handsome head-dress, with the famous pearls of her mother, that she wore in the group picture by Federigo Zuccaro. Lady Decies was presented at the Ottawa Drawing-Room two weeks ago.

FEMININE ATTIRE

THE cost of feminine attire is nothing in comparison with what it used to be, was the interesting statement mad by Prof. Burgess, of the University of Alberta. Several of the married men present looked worried when they heard this, and some glanced furtively at the ladies present to see if by any chance the professor's statement might not be giving too much encouragement in the wrong direction. The professor had been explaining how the character of different nations had always been revealed in the style of architecture favoured.

The magnificance of the buildings erected during the middle ages proved this, and he went on to show that never was money spent more freely than then. Husbands and fathers who now-a-days grumble at the enormous cost of dress for feminity ought to thank their lucky stars they were not living at the time when the ladies of the middle ages were going the pace. Both in regard to style and costliness the dresses worn by our women of today fall far short of the gorgeous raiments with which the old-time ladies adorned themselves.

The professor confined his lecture mostly to the style of architecture favoured by the Romans and Greeks. The architecture of ancient Greece had a simplicity and beauty all its own. The Romans were the greatest builders of public buildings in history and their style had been copied by many architects of this day.

At the conclusion of the professor's address the chairman, L. M. Gotch, A.R.I., B.A., touched on the point raised by the lecturer regarding the costliness of women's dress. He was not aware whether Professor Burgess was married or not, but he felt sure that his remarks would prove comforting to all married men.

SWEET PEAS

EVERYBODY is talking about sweet peas! The sweet pea has many admirers and its popularity is increasing daily, and justly so, for what flower is capable of such possibilities at so small a cost; what flower has such charming grace, such delightful beauty and such exquisite fragrance as the sweet pea?

Although the sweet pea, originally introduced from Sicily, is over two hundred years old, it is only of recent years that great development has taken place. We are indebted to the late Mr. Henry Eckford more than any other horticulturist for the original developments, and his name will always be associated with sweet peas, but times have changed and the Eckfordian varieties are rarely to be seen, except in cheap mixtures.

In 1901 Silas Cole, gardener to Earl Spencer, of Northampton, introduced a shell-pink variety with waved standards and wings, this was infinitely more beautiful than anything that had been seen at the time, and was named "Countess Spencer," a familiar name to all growers of sweet peas. Since this development scores of new varieties have been introduced annually.

At the present time there is a new development, that of the Winter flowering sweet pea, and it is of special interest to our readers because they are able to watch its progress here in Victoria. Last week for the first time we were able to see the new Winter Orchid sweet pea in its full Summer glory. What could be more attractive on the dinner table or more welcome at the bedside of the convalescent?

A new greenhouse has recently been erected on the East Saanich Road near Elk Lake for the purpose of growing and improving this new pea. The Conservatories are open to visitors on Sundays and those who are able to avail themselves of the opportunity should see these new flowers in their own surroundings.

Although we are unable to grow these flowers in our own gardens in the Winter, it is quite a simple matter to have fine specimens in the Summer if we are able to give them a little attention. No garden is too small for a row of sweet peas, and a few cultural hints will be of interest.

The ground should be dug at least two feet deep, keeping the sub-soil at the bottom and mixing with it a liberal amount of well rotted manure. Some growers prefer sowing the seed in the fall, but it is too late to refer to this now, and Spring sowing alone will be dealt with. In order to obtain flowers early in the season, the seed should be started in a cool greenhouse or garden frame, with only enough heat to protect from frost. Prior to sowing the seed it is advisable to soak it for twenty-four hours in water and any seeds that do not swell appreciably, should be chipped on the side farthest from the eye, this method will ensure germination. If you are troubled with rats or mice the seed should be coated with red lead.

Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes about two inches apart and two inches deep; water thoroughly about twice a week, after the seed has germinated, and give as much air as possible on warm and sunny days. Or the young plants may be obtained direct from the nursery when it is time to plant them out doors. This time varies according to the season, the beginning of April being the approximate time for transplanting. The plants should be placed from nine to twelve inches apart in rows, with at least five feet between each row. When early flowers are not required the seed may be sown in the open ground in March. Soak and chip the seed as before and plant from three to four inches apart and two inches deep, later these should be thinned out to twelve inches apart as before.

The selection of seed is an important factor. Good seed will not ensure good results, but good results cannot be obtained from poor seed. Some of us condemn Californian seed, some English seed, and so on, but on investigation we find there is good English seed, good American seed, and good Californian seed, and if we grow them side by side providing all are good, we obtain the same results.

The choice of variety is no easy matter, there being some hundreds to select from, and we would like to grow them all, but this is impossible. The Conservatories, Royal Oak, publish a very interesting little booklet with a full description of over fifty varieties, giving the date of introduction and name of the originator. Anyone who has not already obtained a copy should most certainly do so.

SUFFRAGE NEWS

News comes from Sweden as follows: "The Speech from the Throne states that Bills will be laid before Parliament for strengthening the national defences, for granting the Parliamentary franchise to women, and for the better regulation of the liquor trade.

"Referring to woman suffrage, the Speech states that both justice and the welfare of the State now demand that the rights of political citizenship be extended to women.

"The object of the Bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic will be to limit and to place under better control the retail sale of intoxicating liquors and to give every community the right of deciding by a local vote of men and women whether liquors shall be sold in the district or not."

The Berlin correspondent of The Observer states:—

"The Reichstag discussed last week a petition of the German League for Woman Suffrage demanding that women should have the same voting powers as men in the elections to the Reichstag and should be eligible to election themselves. In former years it has been the custom to pass over petitions of this character without discussion, but yesterday the committee concerned proposed to bring it 'to the cognizance of the Government,' and this suggestion was carried. This was a compromise between a Socialist proposal to submit the petition 'for consideration,' which was voted for by the Socialists and about half the Radicals, and a Conservative proposal to ignore it, which was desired by both the Conservative parties and nearly all the National Liberals."

That the franchise be demanded for women on the same basis as for men from both the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments was the gist of a resolution passed at the U. F. A. convention this afternoon, says the Montreal Herald. The resolution came from several locals in different forms and while the convention looked with favour upon them all, the meeting consolidated them into one and passed on it accordingly.

IDLE THOUGHTS

Quarrels are nasty things at all times, but when we fall out with those we love, it is ten times worse.

*

It seems to me that if we are happy enough to know the true value of our own work, we are on the high road to success.

*

There are indeed few of us in this world who are really content; a possible few, perhaps, but they don't appreciate it; and, after all, I wonder if contentment is such an enviable state to be in as we imagine? Surely it is better to have a goal always in front of one rather than one accomplished, and only a memory left.

*

A man who forgives, but cannot forget, has never known what it is to pardon.

*

I donder how many men, at the beginning of a new year, review the past year's life with a criticism which they would never have dared to use three months previous?

*

Some men seem to have the happy knack of making you believe that their opinion is the only one worth having.

CYNICUS.

The Ladies' Review

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEK

Office, 625 Courtney St. **Phone 1283**

Advertising Rates on application. Inquiries within the city limits will be responded to by a personal representative of The Ladies' Review.

Correspondence and news-matter in the way of items of interest to women are solicited. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EDITH M. CUPPAGE ..... Editor and Business Manager
L. D. McDONALD ..... Advertising Agent

Society

(See Page Four)

Miss Wheatley left yesterday for Seattle, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Franklin for a few days.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Harvey and their son "Bobbie," who has recently recovered from typhoid, have been spending a few days at their home on Knapp Island, returning to town on Tuesday.

⁂

Mrs. F. E. Simpson, of 1546 Monterey Avenue North, received for the first time yesterday afternon. In future she will be at home to her friends on the third Friday of the month.

⁂

The wedding took place on Wednesday, the 18th inst., of Mr. Segurd Allan Kaasen, of Victoria, to Miss K. B. Sovcie, of Paris.

⁂

Miss J. Fitzpatrick Smith is the guest of Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven for the next few weeks.

⁂

The "B. B." Club will hold their fifth ball at the Connaught Hall on Tuesday, February 24th.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley Ricardo, who have been for some time past at Victoria, have returned to the Coldstream Ranch, Vernon.

⁂

Mrs. G. H. Barnard is staying at Ottawa for the Parliamentary season.

⁂

An interesting and romantic wedding took place last week at Barrickpore, a suburb of Calcutta, between Lieutenant A. F. Jukes, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jukes, of Vancouver, and Miss Editha Goward, of Calcutta, a relative of A. T. Goward, of this city. Lieutenant Jukes is an adjutant in the 9th Gurkha Regiment, stationed at Dhera Dun, and will this month receive the command of his regiment. He has already had a very successful military career, and was appointed A.D.C. to General Campbell during the Durbar. The bride has resided at Calcutta with her parents for a number of years, but it is expected that she and her husband during his next year's furlough will visit their relations in British Columbia.

⁂

Several amateur theatrical productions are now under rehearsal. "Tom Jones," will be produced by the Victoria Amateur Operatic Society, and their work is being eagerly anticipated after their unique success in "The Gondoliers." Mr. Sheridan Bickers' play, "Quicksands," which has evoked considerable interest, is being reheared under the able management of Mr. Chas. E. Royal, the popular producer and proprietor of the Royal Stock Company, now appearing at the Victoria Theatre. As it is unusual for a play to be performed for its first night by amateurs, it is expected that a large audience will be present on March 13th and 14th, which are the dates arranged for the production at the Royal Victoria Theatre.

⁂

Much attention is being centred on the Hypatian Round Table Lectures which are taking place at the Alexandra Hall on Thursday afternoons. The first lecture on "Panama and the Canal," by Ella Crim Lynch, was extremely interesting and instructive, and next Thursday Mr. Laurence Harmon will give a discourse on the "Six Centuries of the Turk in Europe," which offers possibilities for being even more popular. Many people, realizing the educational value of these discourses, are subscribing for tickets to be distributed to school children.

⁂

Major Griesbach, formerly of the N.W.M.P., and Mrs. Griesbach, came down from Duncan to attend the Veterans' Association ball on Wednesday, and are registered at the Empress.

⁂

Mrs. Simon Leiser entertained at the tea hour yesterday afternoon.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Erb have returned to Victoria after spending a few days in Seattle.

⁂

One of the prettiest house dances of the season was given last night by Mrs. Charles W. Peterson at her residence, Craighurst, Armill Street, Esquimalt.

⁂

Mr. James Raymur, Stanley Ave., was hostess at bridge on Friday of last week.

⁂

Miss Allan, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks in Victoria, and is registered at the Empress Hotel.

⁂

Mrs. Hodgson, of Alberni, who has been spending the past ten days in Victoria, left for her home during the week.

⁂

Mrs. M. S. Wheatley gave a small tea last week for Mrs. Newell, who has been a much-feted guest during her stay in Victoria. Among the guests were Mrs. J. C. Roper, Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. Atkins, Miss Dupont, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. McIllree, Mrs. and Miss Baynes Reed, Mrs. R. Finlayson, Mrs. Ashdown Green, Mrs. Exham, Miss Fitzpatrick Smith, Miss Nellie Newcombe, Mr. Exham, Rev. G. H. Andrews and Mr. Newell.

⁂

At Vancouver, on Wednesday, February 11, a quiet wedding was solemnized at St. Paul's Church, Jesvis St., Rev. C. A. Seager officiating, when Miss Margaret Grace Whitney, daughter of Mrs. R. M. Grant Macdonald, of Vancouver, and the late A. H. Whitney, Esq., of Toronto, became the bride of Mr. Hedley Alcock Matthews, of the Imperial Bank of Canada, youngest son of the late Mark Reginard Matthews, Esq., of Corbar Tower, Buxton, Derbyshire, Eng., and Mrs. Matthews, of Vancouver. The bride loked charming in a handsome suit of white corded silk over a blouse of white crepe de chine and lace, with a mohair braid hat of black and white trimmed with rosebuds and a white ostrich plume. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and freesias, and was given away by Mr. R. M. Grant Macdonald and attended by her cousin, little Miss Isabel Hedley, of Victoria, wearing a white plush hat and a dainty lingerie frock and carrying a basket of daffodils. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. R. Reginald Matthews. The church was beautifully decorated by friends of the bride, with quantities of spring flowers. No formal invitations had been issued, but a large gathering of relatives and friends of the young couple was present at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews left immediately for Victoria, where they will spend a short honeymoon. Among those present from Victoria were Mr. and Mrs. Hedley, ucle and aunt of the bride, and Mr. and Miss Grubb, uncle and aunt of the bridegroom.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grubb, Camosun Street, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Lillian Winnifred, to Richard Cecil, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cecil Hoyle, late of London, Eng., now residing at 319 Vancouver Street.

⁂

A most successful and largely attended masqueade ball was given by the Victoria Aerie of the Order of Eagles in the Connaught Hall on Tuesday evening last. The music was furnished by the Heaton-Bantley orchestra, and dancing was kept up until a very late hour. The supper arrangements were in the hands of Mr. N. Nelson, to whom great credit is due to the excellent supper which was served. Some very handsome prizes were awarded for the best costumes. The judges for the evening were Alderman Dilworth, ex-Alderman Anderson, E. J. Smith, Mrs. Stelly and Mrs. William Shewen. The committee in charge of the ball consisted of Mr. F. Leroy, chairman; Mr. M. Sands, secretary; Mr. D. T. Barnhart, treasurer, and the Messrs. W. J. Hackett, N. Nelson, C. Campbell and W. H. P. Sweeney.

The special feature of the evening was the Tango competition, in which keen interest was shown.

⁂

The home of Sir Richard and Lady McBride was the scene of a very merry dance on the evening of February 12th, when the Misses McBride were at home to a number of their young friends.

Lady McBride was handsomely gowned in a dress of white satin with a silver tunic. Miss Mary McBride wore a dainty frock of soft yellow with an overdress of yellow ninon relieved by touches of mauve. Miss Peggy McBride wore a becoming dress of shell pink satin. The artistic rooms were arranged with yellow daffodils, red carnations and hot house plants, etc. Mr. Heaton's orchestra played a delightful selection of dance music, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

Among the numerous guests were: Miss K. Bradshaw, Miss D. Edwards, Miss Margaret Hardy, Miss Eileen Miller, Miss Daisy Wilson, Miss Mabel Eberts, Miss Kitty Fraser, Miss Iris Burton, Miss B. Innes, Miss Grace Simpson, the Misses McBride, Miss Gwen McPhillips, Miss G. Hume, Miss V. Hume, Miss Sally Watson, Miss Bessie Scott, Miss Gertrude Scott, Miss Dorothy Moore, Miss Ellen Hart, Miss Margaret Scott, Miss Marjorie Campbell, the Misses Carlin, Miss Gladys Foulkes, Miss Myrtle Brice, Miss Eva Ross, Miss Dorothy Boggs, Miss E. Monteith, Miss Betty Gray, Miss Clay and the Messrs. Fred Loenholm, McBride, Vernon, Gordon Paterson, T. Hume, Dick Day, Charlie Baxter, J. O'Keefe, A. Hudson, Jack Clay, Blaney Scott, Herbert Boggs, Cuthberth Baugh-Allan, Gordon Campbell, Hartley Holmes, S. Simpson, Rawdie Matthews, Dick Willace, Alex. Turner, K. Raymur, R. Lauder, S. Paul, G. Leslie, Norman Caldwell, G. Wilson, Dr. Hall, Alex. Milligan, C. Kilpatrick and others.

⁂

Mr. J. Case, from Thetis Island, has been spending a few days in town during the past week.

⁂

Mr. J. B. Green, from Duncan, B.C., has been spending a few days in town.

A LITTLE BIT OF FRENCH IN ENGLISH

A CERTAIN Bishop was celebrating his golden wedding, and among the guests was a Frenchman who was rather puzzled over the term "golden wedding" so approaching his host and hostess, he asked them to enlighten him. "Well," said the Bishop, "this good lady and myself have lived together for fifty years." "Oh, I see," replied the Frenchman; "and you now get married."—E. J. L. (Islington.)

⁂

When in Whiteley's floral department the other day I overheard the following question asked by an obviously foreign lady: "How much are these blooming flower pots?"—G. M. (Kensington).

⁂

A young French girl, sixteen, the daughter of an old friend, was staying with us in the summer and trying very hard to speak English. One evening at dinner, when my husband asked her to have more lemonade, she convulsed us all by answering: "No sank you. I am drunk enough."—J. F. S. (Chiswick).

⁂

A Frenchman whose knowledge of English was not perfect was once on a visit to a lady in England who had a very fine cat. Noticing one day that he was admiring and petting pussy, she asked, "Are you fond of cats, monsieur?" "Ah! yes, madame," he replied; "I am fond of anything beastly!"—J. W. C. G. (New Malden).

The Tango tea at the Empress last Saturday was one of the most delightful society functions of the season, and Mr. Jackson is to be heartily congratulated on having introduced a feature which evidently appeals to Victoria society. The beautiful ballroom presented a perfect picture with its three hundred guests and a few coloured decorations to relieve the dull white of the room. Mrs. Jackson entertained a few personal friends and there were numberless private parties scattered about the room. The centre was kept clear for dancing, and Mrs. Lester and Mr. Ransford gave a finished display of tango dancing. A number of the guests also took advantage of the opportunity to waltz. It is understood that these delightful dances will be continued to the end of the season.

The new winter Sweet Peas are now in flower at The Conservatories, Royal Oak. The greenhouses are open to visitors on Sunday afternoons. Orders for dinner parties, at homes, etc., should be sent direct to the nursery a few days before they are required. This will ensure a selection of the best blooms. Phone Keatings X9. The flowers are also on sale at Stevenson's Candy Stores on Government and Douglas Streets.

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Newlywed: "I haven't an idea."
Mrs. N.: "Yes; maybe that is the reason."

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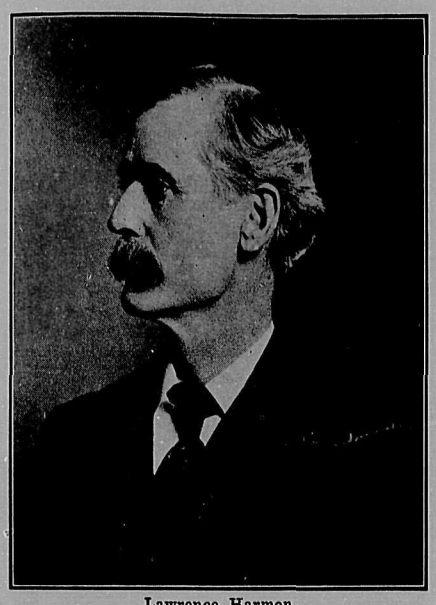

Lawrence Harmon

Mr. Harmon treats this subject as one who had lived through the entire period, and speaks in that concise manner which holds the audience in spellbound attention at his masterly knowledge of so vast a question.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

What Smart Women Wear

By FRIVOLETTE

THE debutantes of the English aristocracy are noted for the becoming simplicity of their dress. The Hon. Mary Curzon's coming out dress is a charming example. She is to wear her mother's bridal veil to decorate her court train. It is historic lace, and was once in the collection of Queen Marie Antoinette. The gown, however, will be simplicity itself, of pure white satin with an inner drapery of palest green silk, which the French are so fond of using when they want to produce a certain tone of white which is very becoming to young girls. She is to wear several of her late mother's jewels, notably her pearl necklace, which was a gift from the late Levi Leiter to his daughter. She will also wear a pearl bracelet which was a gift of Queen Alexandra to her mother. When Lady Curzon was going out to India as vicereine, her late mother gave her a cheque for $300,000 to buy jewels, it being imperative for her excellency to be well provided with such ornaments so as to impress the native princes and their ladies. These have been lying in Coutts' Bank ever since Lady Curzon's death, and it was only this week that the pearls were removed to adorn her daughter.

*

A well-known London Society woman was described as looking particularly smart in a coat and skirt of homespun in a red antelope colour, very well and neatly made. The skirt was just short enough to show stockings the colour of the dress, and black shoes with large gilded buckles. A velvet toque a shade or two darker than the dress was worn, with some soft, dark-brown feathers at one side. On a lady who is essentially smart, these clothes looked just right. There was nothing much in them—but a woman well dressed!

*

The bride's gown at the Northcote-Bruce wedding at Upton Pynes, England, was of white charmeuse, opening over a cascade of silver lace. The bodice was richly embroidered with pearls and diamante. The Court train of silver brocade was fastened on the shoulders by silver and diamante tassels, and the orthodox wreath of orange blossoms was worn. The bridesmaids were Miss P. Shelley, Miss Hilda Meysey-Thompson, and Miss Cecilia Northcote, first cousins of the bride. Their gowns were of pale blue crepe de chine, trimmed with shadow lace, with touches of rose, and gold embroideries at the waist. Their picture hats were of blue, trimmed with shaded feathers.

*

Spring costumes and chapeaux are arriving daily at our leading fashion centres. Finch and Finch are displaying advance styles in smart little tailored hats for present wear, and already many women have made a selection. A feature of these natty straw shapes is the turned up brim with the trimming underneath, on one side a wing or bow. Others show an upstanding front trimming, which is very French in effect. Another feature appears to be the combination of two colours, such as blue and black, or blue and tan, while a very smart little affair was in white maline with upturned brim in black. The crown was high and encircled with a wide band of coloured ribbon.

Looking at some of Finch & Finch's gorgeous selection of opera wraps, I was much struck by a lovely creation which seemed by virtue of its magnificent yet seasonable colours of royal purple to be eminently suitable for Lenten wear. It is carried out in a beautiful quality of chiffon plush, cut with wide magyar sleeves and cleverly draped about the hip line, from whence the graceful folds narrow into the knee, giving the correct silhouette so much desired. The lining throughout is a rich charmeuse in royal and bronze colouring, the tout-en-semble embodying probably the most sumptuous yet tasteful garment of its kind in Victoria.

A dainty evening coak which would be delightful on a debutante is built of white brocaded plush, very soft yet rich in effect, and very moderately priced. The balance of these cloaks and wraps are being offered at "end of the season" prices, which every economical woman should do well to take advantage of.

Among the infinite variety of fashingable dress accessories were a dainty selection of Alsatian and Austrian embroidered vests and waistcoats which will be essential for fashionable wear this spring. The materials are moire, charmeuse, dresden silk, and heavy brocade. They are all hand made, and are charmingly artistic both in cut and colouring. Another showcase presented a view of silk and ninon opera scarves in correct colourings and designs. New afternoon dresses are in, and all the smart modes are displayed in soft crepes, voiles and other pleasing spring-like effects.

*

Among the attractions at Dynes & Eddington's this week are some useful separate skirts in the newest designs. A peg-top style is built in shepherd's plaid; another in a broken check has the wide fold which is a leading feature of the new skirts. A skirt suitable for smart mourning is of black crinkle crepe with two wide folds, giving the double-decker effect. These separate skirts should prove a welcome addition to the wardrobe, as they can be worn with any sort of coat, dress or otherwise, as occasion demands. For instance, a shepherd's plaid can be worn with a black silk coat for afternon wear, or

with a sports coat in the morning. The sports coats at Dynes & Eddington are proving particularly popular and are selling rapidly, advising one to make a prompt selection.

Among the spring novelty suits is a charming model in ottoman pompadour material of a delightful shade of crimson rose.

A tango coloured suit which is particularly smart has a peg-top skirt and a short cut-away coat, the material being a soft brocaded crepe, an Oriental embroidered colour completing the charming effect.

Among the quieter tones for those who prefer them are an interesting selection of correct styles in grey striped effects, black with a hairline stripe, and a very tasteful costume in granite cloth which is sure to appeal to many.

*

Miss Livingstone, of the Crown Millinery Parlours, 921 Fort Street, is showing the smartest of spring headgear in the prettiest styles imaginable. This establishment has a considerable reputation for high-class, tastefuly millinery at moderate prices. There is also a charming selection of spring flowers and trimming, veils, etc., and all the appointments invariably found in an up-to-date milliners.

*

The Swiss Embroidery Store is proving popular as many women are buying their dainty hand-embroidered muslin and linen robes to make up for spring wear. Arrangements have been made with Madame Elise, who conducts a millinery and dressmaking salon at 112 Belmont House, to make up a few of these dainty gowns in the latest spring styles, which will give intending customers an opportunity to judge the effect of these exclusive offerings.

THE ART OF BEAUTY

I AM inclined to think that Lent should be a good time when one is giving up a certain amount of the round of dinners and dances to take stock of one's appearance and endeavour to repair some of the ravages of late hours. The first thing to do is to rest. Sleep is conducive to the elimination of wrinkles or weary-looking lines. After sleep, outdoor exercise will prove of wonderful benefit. Nothing is better for the general health than riding. It exercises many muscles which are not brought into play by other occupations, which fact is proved by the stiffness after the first ride. The best thing the nervy girl or woman can do to improve her appearance is to go down to the riding school and start to learn to ride. She will derive both pleasure and benefit from this delightful recreation.

*

Until the time that one can cultivate blooming health, the use of a few good toilette preparations will prove of great assistance. Pale lips are sure to give an unhealthy appearance, and there are very few salves that give a natural appearance, though I have sampled one which is remarkable in its effect, and it is procurable at the Empress Hotel Hairdressing Parlours. They have also got some excellent powders and hair pomades which are distinctly inviting.

A very good shampoo powder for home use is procurable here, and though I firmly believe in a visit to a good hairdressing establishment at least once a month, there are times when one is travelling and so on when it is a boon to possess an efficient shampoo powder which one can use oneself.

HEBE.

THE STAGE

By C. H. B.

Chas. Klein, famous for such plays as "The Third Degree," "The Gamblers," and many others, is reported to be on his way to New York for London to present his latest play entitled "The Money Makers." The play is said to be the best he has so far written, and contains an exceptionally dramatic role for the leading woman.

*

Henry Miller's three seasons' tour in the "Rainbow," the play in which he was seen here recently, came to an end on the seventh of this month at Newark. Mr. Miller is busy on a new production entitled "Daddy Longlegs."

*

H. V. Esmond will in all probability produce his new play "The Dear Fool" on his return to London this spring.

*

Maude Adams is now playing in "The Legend of Leonora" at the Empire Theatre, New York. Reports speak favourably both of Miss Adams' work and the play. It is amusingly called in the New York advertisements as a comedy only for those who have ever had a mother. Surely no one but Barrie conceived that!

*

Nance O'Neill, who was seen here some seasons ago in "The Lily," playing the part, if I remember right, of Odette, will start a ten weeks' engagement with the Del. S. Lawrence Stock Company in Vancouver, from May 1st.

*

"The Third Degree" has been translated into German, and was presented at the Thalia Theatre Hambourg a few weeks ago. The play, under the title of "Eine Unmogliche Frau," will probably be presented in all the principal cities in Germany.

*

Kitty Gordon opened an engagement in Los Angeles on January 25th with a new comedy success entitled "Pretty Mrs. Smith." This play will shortly be seen in New York.

*

William Faversham is making preparations in New York for an early production of "Othello." Mr. Faversham will play Iago to Mr. Maclean's "Othello." Among the cast, which numbers nearly a hundred players, are Miss Julie Opp and Miss Constance Collier.

*

The music halls are still presenting revues to the public, and the public still loves them. At the Hippodrome there is an entertaining one called "Hello Tango," in which the principals are nearly all Americans, including Miss Ethel Levey and Miss Shirley Kellogg. The raised gangway extending out into the theatre is still popular, and Miss Kellogg sings a song: "Who's the Lady," which is accompanied by lights turned on various members of the audience to whom she addresses her remarks, while she, so to speak, "walks the plank." Whether the victims like it or not, the people who are not, literally, in the limelight, appear to be amused.

*

Sir George Alexander did not get extraordinarily good notices for his new production, "The Attack," another of Bernstein's plays. At least the acting was praised, but the play is considered artificial. The famous actor-manager received a great welcome on the opening night, as he has not been playing in London for some time.

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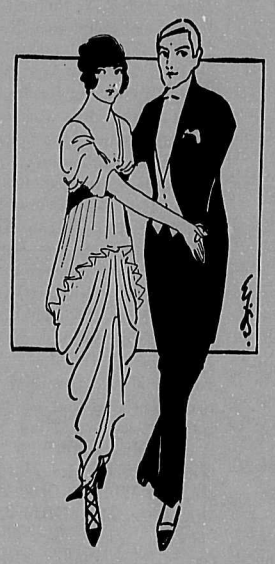

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Society and Personal

THE leading social event of the week was the ball given by Division B of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Veterans' Association in the Alexandra Hall last Wednesday night. The scene was a brilliant one, many uniforms adding to the gaiety of the scene.

It was a matter of extreme regret to the members of the Royal N. W. M. P. Veterans' Association that the serious illness of Colonel McIllree prevented his appearing at this, their first ball. Not only is Colonel McIllree one of the oldest timers in the R. N. W. M. P., but also one of its most popular officers. His kindly manner, charming personality, and big heartedness winning him many friends. It can be truly said of him that "He is every inch a soldier." In his absence, Mr. H. H. Nash (also an old member of the R. N. W. M. P.) assisted Mrs. McIllree, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Griesbach, in receiving. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Paterson were present, the latter becomingly gowned in white satin with gold lace. Sir Richard and Lady McBride were unable to attend, to the regret of many.

Mrs. McIllree, looking very handsome and distinguished, wore a beautiful gown of rich black brocaded satin with berthe of exquisite Irish lace, held with a diamond butterfly, her ornaments being diamond necklace, pendant, and ear-rings.

Mrs. Griesbach was exceedingly well gowned in black satin, draped with black silk point desprit and gold embroidered trimmings. Colonel Herckmer, who is head of the R. N. W. M. P. Veterans' Association in Vancouver, owing to his recent illness, was unable to attend, much to the disappointment of his brother officers and friends. Mrs. Herckmer, however, was there, and was much admired in a lovely French gown of pale blue chiffon, worn over shell pink charmeuse, gold embroidery and real lace. Her ornaments were a very handsome diamond and turquoise necklace and ear-rings. A string of tiny rose diamonds was worn in her hair with a pale blue osprey. Mrs. Ashe (whose husband, Captain G. P. Ashe, is an ex-member of the R. N. W. M. P.), wore a most graceful gown of blue silk, with lace overdress and touches of black velvet. Mrs. Adamson (wife of Captain Adamson, R. N. W. M. P., Edmonton), was in black chiffon velvet, with jet trimmings and shadow lace, and wore a lovely necklace of antique pearls. Mrs. Meakin, wife of Captain Meakin, ex-member, R. N. W. M. P., and daughter of Colonel and Mrs. McIllree, was sweetly pretty, wearing her wedding gown of white satin and Maltese lace. Mrs. (Colonel) Coy was exquisitely gowned in an imported creation of mauve brocaded chiffon velvet, gracefully draped in becoming effect, the decolletage exquisitely jewelled.

Among the many former Calgarians noticed were Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Edwardes in salmon pink charmeuse, with overdress of pink sequin and bodice of shadow lace and red roses; Mrs. D. Forbes, pale blue silk, with overdress of real lace; Mrs. W. W. Foster, rose pink silk and chiffon with touches of black velvet and crimson roses; Mrs. E. F. S. Hodder, maize-coloured brocaded satin with real lace and hand embroidered gold trimmings, and wearing a diamond necklace and ear-rings, and Miss Isabel Monteith, in cream satin and pearls and scarlet carnations; Mrs. William Roper, flame-coloured satin charmeuse with beautiful Irish lace overdress; Mrs. Cuppage, in white and silver; Mrs. Carlin, in white satin; Mrs. Charles Wilson, in black velvet and silver; Mrs. Wardle, in draped black satin charmeuse; Miss Lorna Dumbleton, shaded mauve ninon over satin; Miss Marian Pitts, white lace over pink brocade; Miss Irving, Miss O. Irving, Mr. Baufin Irving, Mr. Lawder, Mr. P. de Noe Walker, Miss Choke, Captain Jones, Major and Mrs. Scott-Moncrief, Miss Mara, Mrs. Genge, Mr. A. L. Brin, Miss Cotsworth, Miss O'Brien, Mr. Frank Sehl, Mr. W. D. Brae, Mr. Bromley, Captain Clarke, Dr. Richards, Colonel Hobday, Mr. W. Reade, Mr. Rex Harris, Mr. Crompton. Mrs. Stanley Wheatley, handsome in black brocade with long train; Miss Wheatley, cerise satin and overdress of blue marquisette and marabout; Miss Honor Nash, emerald green satin and overdress of silver; Miss Gaudin, black satin and overdress of hand-painted chiffon; Mrs. J. S. Harvey, paddy green brocade and real lace; Miss Muriel Rant, old rose satin; Miss Marjorie Rant, pale pink charmeuse and shadow lace; Mrs. Sidney Asser, French gown of gold charmeuse, with lampshade tunic of bronze green chiffon; Mrs. A. H. Lawder, pale pink satin and pearl trimming with corsage and tunic of real lace; Miss Dora Lawder, a charming debutante in a simple gown of soft white satin and shadow lace and white carnations; Miss Evie Floyd, in white satin and touches of scarlet.

The ushers and stewards were all ex-members of the R. N. W. M. P., wearing badges of scarlet and gold, the colours of the Veterans' Association. A unique feature was the dance programme of white with gilt edge, with the crest of the R. N. W. M. P. and V. A. at each side in scarlet and gold. The interesting decorations of flags were due to the courtesy of Commander Hose, of H. M. S. Rainbow, adding greatly to the appearance of the ballroom.

*

Mrs. Rissmuller, Verrinder Ave., gave a most delightful "at home" on Tuesday afternoon at her residence. The large drawing-room, with its masses of daffodils, where Mrs. Rissmuller received her guests, made a most artistic setting for the many lovely and well-gowned women who were there. The charming hostess looked well in a chic gown of palest nile green charmeuse, with overdress of shaded pink hand-embroidered chiffon and shadow lace. Tea and ices were served in the dainty dining-room. A large glass basket filled with daffodils and narcissus occupied the centre of the tea table, which was prettily arranged with maidenhair fern, smilax, streamers of green tulle with scattered violets. About 120 guests were present. Among them were Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Coombes, Miss Drake, Mrs. A. Griffiths, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Harold Grant, Mrs. A. G. L. Milne, Mrs. R. N. Gibson, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Becktel, Mrs. R. Wilby, Miss Gaudin, Mrs. J. S. Harvey, Mrs. Newton Burdick, Mrs. Crotty, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Wilmot, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Rattenbury, Mrs. Finlayson, Mrs. Slingsby, Mrs. H. P. Simpson and others.

*

Mrs. Jack Rithit entertained a large number of friends at her residence "Gisburn" on Wednesday afternoon. The drawing-room in which Mrs. Rithit received was a perfect bower of daffodils, and the dining-room beautiful with clusters of pink and white roses. A lovely Flemish lace cloth covered the tea table, which was daintily done in pink and white sweet peas. In the conservatory, Turner's Orchestra gave some delightful selections. Among the guests were Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Rikert, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. K. Wilson, Mrs. King, Mrs. Roger Wilby, Mrs. Becktel, Mrs. W. J. Roper, Mrs. Wooton, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. Walter Boultbee, Mrs. T. O. Mackay, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Fred Jones, the Misses Jones, Mrs. and Miss Nora Combes, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. H. Gillespie, Mrs. and Miss Lawson, Mrs. H. Lawson, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Goward, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss Smith.

*

Captain and Mrs. J. N. Stevens, of Penticton, B.C., are in town and are among the guests registered at the Dominion Hotel.

*

Last week Mrs. James Dunsmuir gave a smart "at home" at her handsome residence "Westover." The artistic rooms were beautifully adorned with flowers. The drawing-room and hall were arranged with large bowls of Callas and Pussy Willows. The tea table was most effectively arranged with masses of pink carnations and maidenhair fern, and a delightful orchestra played from the staircase landing during the afternoon.

Mrs. Dunsmuir received her guests in a handsome black and white gown, and was assisted by her daughters, the Misses Elinor and Muriel Dunsmuir.

Among the numerous guests were Mrs. Paterson, Lady McBride, Mrs. Wasson, Mrs. Gordon Hunter, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Miss Eberts, Miss Mabel Eberts, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mde. Martin and Miss Martin, Mde. Roy and Miss Roy, Mrs. Gavin Burns and the Misses Burns, Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. Helmcken and the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. Rome, Miss Marjorie Rome, Mrs. Biggerstaff Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, the Misses Jones, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Miss Innes Bodwell, Miss Brownie Bodwell, Mrs. Thomas Pooley, Mrs. Cecil, Mrs. Chas. Pooley, Miss Pooley, Miss Violet Pooley, Mrs. Charles Innes, Mrs. J. F. Matthews, Mrs. Hebden Gillespie, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Mrs. William Roper, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. J. Raymur and Miss Raymur, Miss Ross (Vancouver), Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Dupont, Miss N. Dupont, Mrs. Bernard Heisterman, Mrs. P. Lampson, Mrs. A. T. Goward, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Despard Twigg, Miss Macdonald, Miss Vera Mason, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Lawson (Winnipeg), Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. T. O. McKay, Mrs. George Gillespie, Miss Hannington, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Chas. Wardle, Miss Mara, Mrs. Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Miss Williams, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Miss Pitts, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Cecil Cookson, Mrs. McPhillips, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Genge, Miss Bowser (Vancouver), Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. J. Irving, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Mrs. Heisterman, Miss Heisterman, Mrs. Beauchump Tye, Mrs. Henry Millman, Mrs. Smith, Miss Lillian Smith, Miss Rennie, Miss Paula Irving, Miss Naomi Holmes, Mrs. Bowser and Miss Bowser, Mrs. Walker, Miss Crease, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Mrs. Bridgewater, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Cuppage, Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Colbourne.

*

A very enjoyable dance was held in the Connaught Hall, View Street, when the Connaught Dancing Club held another of their series of dances.

Light refreshments were served during the evening, the supper room being tastefully arranged with red carnations, asparagus fern and ivy.

Among those present were Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. George Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Boggs, Mrs. Chas. Wilson, Mrs. Roger Monteith, Miss Vera Mason, the Misses Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pauline, the Misses Dumbleton, Miss Simpson, Miss Ramlouse, Miss Robinson, Miss Lottie Bowron, Miss May Newcombe, Miss V. Hickey, Miss Taylor, Miss L. Carey, Miss O'Meara, Miss Winona Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Vassinnette, and the Messrs. Findlay, Hord, C. Brown, Harold Brown, Allan White, Aubrey Kent, John Dewar, Fred Loenholm, Allsop, Barton, T. Calvert, J. Bridgman, P. Landry, Payne-Gallwey, Seymour, and others.

*

Mr. and Mrs. W. Peterson, from Saanichton, are guests in town at the Dominion Hotel.

*

On the afternoon of February 12th a very pretty home wedding was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, Yates Street, when the Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage Miss Jeannie Graham, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkerson, and Mr. William Nicholson Kennedy, assistant manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Company in this city.

The bride was married in a smart travelling gown of Copenhagen blue cloth with hat to match and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Her bridesmaid was dressed in brown cloth trimmed with fur and her bouquet was of pink roses.

The bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. Charles Blair Kennedy.

The marriage was solemnized in the drawing room under a floral arch, the room being tastefully arranged with yellow daffodils and greenery. The decorations in the dining room were white narcissus.

Later in the evening a dainty supper was served and after the bride and bridegroom had received the congratulations of their friends, they left on the midnight boat for Portland and other Sound cities where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will take up their residence on Montreal Street.

*

Mrs. J. A. Kinloch, of Victoria, and her sister, Mrs. Bremner of Montreal, left on Tuesday for Honolulu, where they propose to spend several months.

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EARLY SPRING MILLINERY

GOWNS made to order from $10.

112 BELMONT HOUSE

The engagement has been announced of Miss Vera Watts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watts of this city, and Mr. Rae Powell, of Edmonton. The marriage has been arranged to take place this month.

*

The Ladies' Hockey Club gave a most successful Valentine Dance on Saturday evening of last week, in the Alexandra ball room, in honour of the visiting Vancouver team. An unusually large crowd were present and Mr. Heaton's orchestra which was engaged for the occasion was greatly appreciated.

The committee consisted of Mrs. Sehl, Miss Briggs, Miss Hall and Miss Vincent. The catering was in the able hands of Mrs. Jenner, and a delicious supper was served during the evening.

*

Many society people came over from Vancouver to attend the dance of the N.W.M.P. Veterans on Wednesday last.

*

The many friends of Mrs. Meredith, of Richmond Avenue, will rejoice to learn that she has recovered from her recent serious illness.

*

Mr. J. C. Hogg, manager of the Bank of Montreal in Vancouver, came over on Wednesday to attend the N.W.M.P. Veterans' ball at the Alexandra Club, and is registered at the Empress.

*

Mrs. Watt, of Government Street, gave a small "Valentine's dance" for her daughter, Miss Freda Watt, on Saturday last. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Watt, Miss Sproule, Miss M. Milligan, Miss Heinekey, Miss Wheatley, Miss Beare, Miss Ellis, Mr. Higgell, Mrs. Cunningham Hogg, Mr. C. Regan, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Bowton, Mr. May, Mr. S. Simpson, and Mr. Archie Watt.

*

Mrs. J. Foulkes, of Esquimalt, with her children, left on Tuesday for England. Captain Foulkes accompanied them to Vancouver, and returned to Victoria on Friday.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Cameron, from Winnipeg, have ben in Victoria for a few days, and left during the week for Vancouver en route for home. Mr. Cameron is the son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

(See Page Two)

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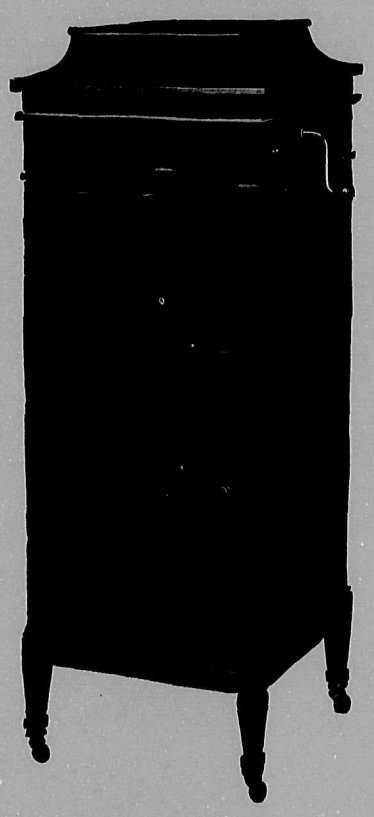
Let your family have "all the music of all the world" around the home fireside any evening; entertain yourselves and your friends; have an ever-ready and ever-able accompanist for little impromptu dances in the house. The Columbia is the great home instrument.



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SPORTS COATS

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At $27.50 One of navy blue will attract your favorable notice. A square panel effect at the back is carried down to the sides in graceful lines and the collar of purple brocade gives a very smart touch.

At $20.00 One in saxe blue brocade has revers and collar of deep blue with irregular dashes of gold. Is lined throughout with a beautiful quality of satin.

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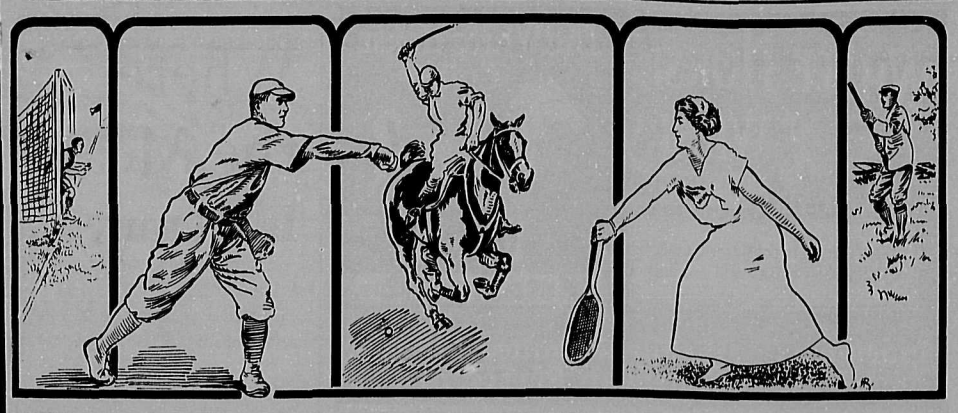

Sports of All Sorts

THE achievements of the Victoria Hockey Team seem to be on a scale of regular gradation to a higher level. After getting well into the rear at the beginning of the season the champions have by three successive victories of a most sensational character mounted once more to the highest rung of the ladder.

The great win at New Westminster was declared by all experts to be unparalleled for scientific play, speed and staying power, and this may well be admitted, since it took sixty-seven minutes of actual play to secure the winning goal. But the self-same experts are just as emphatic in declaring that the Vancouver match of Tuesday night left this far behind—and undoubtedly they are right.

I have seen some of the fastest games played in the East, when the Ottawa team was in its prime and it was always a toss-up between them and the Wanderers. But for speed, fury and sustained effort I have seen nothing equal to Tuesday's match. It meant life or death for the Vancouver team, for by winning there was a possibility of the championship. If they lost, that was an end of it. They started off at the fastest clip ever seen on a rink. Nichols, Neighbor, Taylor and Pitre worked like demons. They out-skated, out-manoeuvred and out-classed the visitors, who seemed completely baffled by the violence of the onslaught.

Two goals were scored by Vancouver in the first three minutes and if they could have kept up the clip nothing could have withstood them. But just at this point the tide turned, though slightly. The Victoria defence played with more confidence. The lightning rushes of Taylor and Nichols were checked in mid-ice and although the difference was not very observable it was sufficient to indicate that Victoria had found its feet.

Then a ding-dong game ensued and so determined were the Vancouverites that they notched two more goals before Victoria scored, and with the tally at 4-0 it loked none too hopeful. Yet even at this stage I heard an enthusiast offer to bet two to one on Victoria. People stared at him and one man had the temerity to ask how he made that out. His reply was "Victoria is in better condition and will outstay Vancouver."

And that is just what happened. Every inch of ground was now contested. Vancouver still appeared to do most of the pressing, but the Victoria men kept better control of the puck and also shot better.

There was one stage at which it looked certain that Vancouver would win, when with the score four all and only a minute to play Frank Patrick found himself in front of the Victoria goal with no one to beat but Lindsay. He shot straight into the legs of that wily custodian who kicked the puck away, and that was Vancouver's last chance.

The winning goal was scored by Walter Smaill from a lucky pass back from the corner of the ice. He might have had such a chance fifty times without being able to find the net. But Vancouver scored an exactly similar goal through a forest of legs, so that in that respect the fortunes of war were even.

Looking back at the game as a whole, it was the hardest fought I have ever witnesed. At the end the Vancouver men were "all in," Taylor and Frank Patrick being quite exhausted. The Victoria men were much fresher, not one showing signs of distress. They won by bull-dog pertinacity; it was a ding-dong game in which the winners never budged an inch and in which they made one of the most remarkable recoveries in the history of the game after being four goals behind.

The best man on the ice was "Cyclone" Taylor. After him in order of merit I would name Nichols, Poulin, Genge, Frank Patrick, Lester Patrick and Kerr. This does not take account of the goal-keepers, both of whom played well, but Lindsay, after missing one easy shot at the beginning of the game, outshone himself and at the end of the season I am not sure that he is not the best goal-keeper in the League.

All this means "Off to the East, and the Stanley Cup" and I venture the prediction that Lester Patrick and his "merrie" men will bring it back.

*

IT is expected that the champions will leave for the East about the beginning of March. They will travel in a special car which will be their home on their Eastern visit. This is the third year of ice hockey on the Pacific Coast. The New Westminster team won the championship the first year, and Victoria has won the next two. The matches played against Quebec last season after the Coast League fixtures had ended were exhibition games, not being played, as many thought, for the championship. This is the first attempt to lift the Stanley Cup and the Victoria players should have a good chance to bring the cup to Victoria. Their combination work, clever checking, fine condition and gameness are of a type which makes for champions.

*

March 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th are the dates selected for the world's championship hockey series, and Victorians will watch the bulletin boards with great interest on those nights. As many of the matches as possible will take place on the ice of the winning club. The Torontos and Canadiennes are now the leaders with Ottawa and Quebec trailing on. If the ice is found to be too sloppy at Montreal, Ottawe or Quebec, the artificial ice at Toronto will be the scene of the struggle. This is desired by the supporters of the local players who hold that as their play has all been on firm ice for the past few seasons they will be handicapped in having to play on the sticky ice that will be found on the natural rinks in March.

*

CHAMPIONSHIPS are coming to Victoria in numbers this season. The athletes of the Capital are showing their superiority in many lines of sport. The Paterson Cup comes here for hockey, the McKechnie Cup for Rugby, and last Saturday the Victoria ladies won the field hockey championship by defeating the ladies from Vancouver by a score of four goals to one. The Victoria ladies showed great superiority. Their defence was excellent and the forwards, especially Misses Hall and Jackson dribbled through the Vancouver defence at will. Miss Hall scored two goals for Victoria and Miss Jackson one, the other resulting from a scrimmage in front of the Vancouver goal. The match played between the two teams at Vancouver resulted in a draw, and the victory here gives the season's championship to the local players.

*

THE inter-city association football match last week between Victoria and Vancouver resulted in a draw, both elevens scoring two goals. This match is the first of two to be played between the two teams. Victoria is to be the scene of the second game, the date for which has not yet been arranged. The local eleven held the Mainlanders without score in the first half and the score stood at half time one to nothing in favour of Victoria. Vancouver's first goal resulted from a penalty kick. The Welshmen of Vancouver on the same day defeated the local Welsh by a score of nine points to nil at Rugby.

*

The Wanderers of Victoria play the Crusaders of Vancouver at the Terminal City today. This is an exhibition fixture, a return visit following upon that of the Crusaders to Victoria on New Year's Day. The Victoria fifteen will be entertained at a banquet at the St. Regis Hotel tonight. The Mainland championship will be decided next Saturday when the Welsh team plays against the McGill fifteen to see which takes the Tisdale and Miller trophies corresponding to the Barnard Cup in Victoria.

*

Victoria Rugby Union has had the players who deserted from the team selected to play against the Hornets of Nanaimo in the McKechnie Cup series on the carpet. A motion was passed suspending them, but strenuous objection was made to this and it was rescinded. It was pointed out that the wholesale suspension of the players of the Bays would be tantamount to awarding the city championship to the Wanderers instead of having the possession of the Barnard Cup decided on its merits. The officials of the Rugby Union take the stand that the Union has the first claim on the players and when they refused to go to Nanaimo on the ground that their own club had a fixture arranged for the same day they merited suspension. Only eleven players went to Nanaimo and four volunteers were picked up on the field. The Nanaimo team defeated the champions easily. Several Welsh players were involved also.

*

CITY series of Senior and Intermediate basket ball games will commence today under the auspices of the City Basket Ball League. In the senior league the entries are as follows: Y. M. C. A., Victoria Wests and J. B. A. A. The intermediate teams are: James Bays, Y. M. C. A., Law Students, Sunday Schools and Victoria Wests.

*

ON interesting event last Tuesday night was the Gymkana, held at the Horse Show Building. A large number of ladies and gentlemen took part to the pleasure of nearly three hundred spectators. It was agreed by all that the affair was unusually well managed, there being no tedious intervals so often the bane of such functions. To Captain R. P. Clarke, assisted by Mrs. J. H. Cox and members of the Polo Club, belongs the credit of the excellent programme.

The musical ride, which evoked hearty applause, was quite a feature of the evening. Eight couple took part under the direction of Mr. Meakin (late Captain R. N. W. M. P.) who acted as ringmaster. The various figures were executed in a most capable manner, horses and riders acquitting themselves most creditably. Those who took part were: Captain Clarke and Mrs. J. H. Cox; Mr. Wilgress and Miss Violet Bode; Mr. J. McLeave and Miss V. Pooley; Captain Jones and Miss Dumbleton; Mr. Chambers and Miss Davie; Mr. Banfin Irving and Miss Street; Dr. Richards and Mrs. Meakin; Mr. Hoyle and Miss Irving.

The Fifth Regiment Band was in attendance and the Arena was effectively decorated, an immense Union Jack being hung over the big doors at the entrance.

Among those present were Mayor Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Roper, Mr. Justice Irving and party, Mr. Justice McPhillips and party, Mr. Fred B. Pemberton and party, and Dr. Tolmie. Mrs. W. J. Roper presented the prizes and Mr. John Graham did the judging to the satisfaction of everyone. The complete results follow:—

Jumping, lady and gentleman (in pairs), two jumps, twice around—1st, Miss Irving and Mr. B. Irving; 2nd, Mrs. Cox and Dr. George Hall.

Cowboy stake race—1st, Mr. Wilgress; 2nd, Mr. Chambers; 3rd, Mr. A. McKenzie.

Lloyd Lindsay contest for teams of four—Mr. Meakin's team won, the team being composed of Mr. Meakin, Miss Irving, Mr. B. Irving and Mr. McKenzie.

Apple and bucket race—1st, Mr. Chambers; 2nd, Mr. Worral.

Musical Pews—1st, Miss Violet Bode; 2nd, Mr. McKenzie.

High jump—1st, Mr. W. Hardy, on "Flash."

Indoor polo (three a side)—Married men defeated single men, 4 goals to nil.

*

THE Albion Cricket Club will hold its annual meeting Monday night in the Stock Exchange room in the basement of the Pemberton Block. The secretary asks that all members attend.

*

ARTICLES are being prepared for a return bout between Joe Bayley and Johnny O'Leary. The Seattle boxer is now in the theatrical game and has agreed to give Bayley a return bout next month. It is expected that the affair will take place at Steveston.

Umpire

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Artistic Book Binding	Miss Lang	Tuesday	" "
Life Class	Miss Kempe	Tuesday	" "
Metal Work	Mr. Walltire	Wednesday	" "
The Grammar of Design	Miss L. M. Mills	Thursday	" "
Metal Work and Jewellery, Etc.	Miss O. Meadows	Friday	" "

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Dr. Hasell Miss J. Crease.

Mr. J. J. Shallcross, Hon. Treasurer.

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The Romance and Drama of the Twelve Adventurous Colonists of Norfolk

ROMANCE takes strange and unexpected forms. I went this week to examine a small-holding colony at Walford Bridge, near Stalham, in Norfolk. Statistics, and stodgy old dogs in Parliament, and much barren political discussion, have invested the subject of small-holdings with a considerable atmosphere of the repellent. I went expecting to be interested, but only in a dry, scientific sort of way.

Instead, I found on this small estate, of only ninety-seven acres in all, a human interest, and, indeed, a human drama, which breathed the true spirit of Romance. A splendid novel *could be written about the place.* Here I can do no more than outline the main facts.

There are at present twelve small-holders planted down in this desolate corner of the Norfolk Broads. Of these, one is an ex-clergyman who gave up his living because in his middle-age he discovered that he could no longer believe in Heaven or Hell as prescribed by the Thirty-Nine Articles; one is an ex-captain of a White Star liner, and a third is an old public school man who has settled here after years of knocking about the colonies. Number four is an agricultural labourer from Gloucester. Number five has been for twenty-one years a railway worker in London. Number six is a Lancashire mill hand, and has started with money he soved in that state of life. The others are respectively a mill hand from Derbyshire, an ex-miner, a poultr yexpert, a London clerk who has got tired of clerking, and a man who gave up commercial employment in Birmingham. Finally, there is the chairman of this little society, Mr. W. L. Charleton, a remarkable man, of whom I shall speak later.

Miscellaneous, but Significant

I would be difficult to find a more miscellaneous gathering or a more significant one. It would be impossible to find stronger evidence of the extent of the impulse to get "back to the land," which is going to be one of the vital problems of modern statecraft.

Consider the human facts implied. Of these twelve people, drawn from every class of society, and all working together as labourers in the field, nine are trying entirely to reconstruct their lives on the new basis. after divers experiences, they have returned to our common mother, earth, and from her propose to wring subsistence in the immemorial manner.

I stood on the edge of the society's gravelpit, and watch the ex-city clerk at work. He was pushing a wheelbarrow for 3½d an hour. He has only a mite of capital, and no knowledge of agriculture, so there is a pretty grim time of labour before him. But he is prepared to face it, because he cannot stand the prospect of city clerking all his life, and wants something real to do. I know that he is not unique. He is one of hundreds and thousands who feel as he does, and he is very much worth consideration by our statesmen.

The society, however, is unique, though I hope it will not long remain so. *I went over the estate* in company with Sir James Wilson, of the Board of Agriculture. Under the Indian Government Sir James has assisted in the organisation of huge schemes of the land, involving millions of acres and many millions of people. But he went into the details of this little colony with as much interest as if it were measurable in miles instead of perches. That interest was deserved.

The Earth In His Blood

The idea is Mr. Charleton's. A member of an old landed family, he has the earth in his blood. For many years he conducted an almost lonely fight, working, lecturing, organising, in favour of agricultural organisation and co-operation. Walford Tenants, Limited (the name by which the little society calls itself), is in a very real sense his own child. He created it amid heartbreaking difficulties arising from lack of capital and general indifference, and has ot it started on an adventurous and hitherto chequered career.

The financial scheme, which is designed to enable people to start with a minimum of capital, is very simple. The tenant must apply for thirty £1 shares in the society (which consists of himself and his fellow-tenants) for every acre he takes. Of this money, only £10 and 1s per share of the balance is paid in cash. The remainder is payable during the following years at a low rate. The rent does not exceed £2 per acre. Interest at 6 per cent. on the cost of building houses is charged as an extra rent.

Thus, assuming that a house costing £200 is built for him, the tenant of five acres makes a total yearly payment in rent of at most £22. In course of time he will possess capital in the society to the amount of £350. That is to say, he will practically own his house and holding. He will receive £17 10s a year interest on his shares, and will pay £22 in rent. The difference of £4 10s a year is to defray the divisible among the tenant-members. The tenant is secured absolute fixity of tenure and of rent, and should he desire to sell his stock and holding, he gets the full value of whatever improvements he may have made.

Attacking the House Problem

I have mentioned houses. The society is attacking this problem, which, in Norfolk as elsewhere, has been rendered acute by rich people from town renting cottages as summer homes, keeping them shut up for nine months in the year, and leaving the labourers with nowhere to live.

The society builds its own houses *with material won and made on the* estate. The material is concrete. I had heard of these concrete cottages before I went, and I went with a prejudice against them. I was surprised to find what an excellent appearance could be got with the grey walls and red concrete tiles. At present, too, the houses are offensively new. When they have been humanised a little by occupation, and when the gardens have grown up round them, I am sure they will look charming.

The important point is that they are very cheap and very healthy. They are built with double walls, a two-inch wall of air being sandwiched between the concrete blocks all round. This non-conducting wall of air has the effect of keeping them warm in winter and cool in summer, and absolutely prevents the intrusion of damp. A specimen house with kitchen, scullery, larder, and two sitting-rooms on the ground floor and four bedrooms above, cost $200, which is cheap enough in all conscience.

The machinery for making the concrete blocks (which is worked by a small gas engine) was imported from Germany, where the idea has been widely adopted. The sand for the concrete comes from the gravel pit on the estate.

This gravel pit is a vital possession. A man cannot expect a living from a small holding if he cultivates it extensively, as the big farmers do. The land must be intensively cultured—that is, almost gardened. The holder must put it under fruit, say, if he has the capital; or grow such things as early peas and potatoes, followed, perhaps, by runner beans, with a final crop for the year of brussels sprouts or cabbages. With sufficient labour and capital there seems no limit to what the land will yield. There is one wonderful acre near Southampton which, under French gardening and such intensive devices, yields £1,000 worth of produce a year.

No Illusions About Work

The would-be back-to-the-lander cannot expect to find his holding intensively cultured unless he be prepared to pay a prohibitive rent. Furthermore, if he is unskilled in agriculture, it will take him time to get the necessary knowledge. The first years for the small-holder must almost certainly be lean years, during which he must hang on grimly with his teeth, and wait till he has worked his land up.

But it is not everybody who has the capital to keep himself two years while his land is getting into condition. This is where the gravel-pit comes in for such as our ex-city clerk. The poor holder can work here for the Society, making enough to live on while he learns from his neighbours, and, in the mornings and evenings, attend to his land. Or in the case of a colony where there is no gravel-pit, he may work for some fel*low-tenant who has capital.*

This means, hard, grinding labour. The man who, having failed in the city thinks he is going to find a soft life by keeping a few fowls in the country, makes a bitter mistake. The small-holder can win prosperity in the end—but he has to work.

It is, as I have said, a case of hanging on and managing to live while your land increases in value, and while you are accumulating stock. The Wayford tenants overcome the difficulty of individual lack of capital for improvements by the well-known device of a credit society. That is to say, they pool their united security for the purpose of borrowing from the banks; this money, lent to them collectively as a society, they lend to themselves as individuals on a slightly increased interest. Thus people who might perhaps be unable to borrow at all, or able to borrow only on high interest, get money on very advantageous terms by means of co-operation.

Instance of the Credit System

An instance: Eighteen months ago one member borrowed $25 at six per cent per annum to buy a sow. That sow has since yielded him thirty pigs. He paid back the money long ago, and last week refused an offer of $50 for the sow. The benefit of a credit society is obvious.

The whole moral of Wayford is the strength of co-operation. By combining in a trading society, this little group are able to buy and sell their produce on far more favourable terms than they could get individually. They are able to learn from one another. By working for one another when the individual larder needs replenishing, they distribute the strain of hard times.

There are other benefits. For example, they have a water system in taps laid on to each house and each holding—a remarkable thing for a remote country place. They sunk a bore-hole, installed a pump (worked by the gas engine that drives the concrete block machine) and made a reservoir. This got all ready, they collected labourers till their total number was forty, and, working from 3.30 a.m. till 11.30 p.m., completed the concreting of the 11,000 gallon reser*voir in one day.*

The educational advantages of the intimate co-operation that must take place on a small-holding colony are obvious. In the case of Wayford, Mr. Charleton has brought a man from Denmark to live on the estate, and show the tenants Danish methods.

I have said that the little community is having an adventurous time. But it is hanging on and steadily increasing the value of the estate. The chief difficulty is the eternal one of money. Several houses have been built, but several more are required, and some of the tenants have for the present to live three or four miles from their holdings. Capital in England does not seem to interest itself much in this sort of experiment, and the Wayford small-holders are still searching for the man who will lend them the money to finish their houses.

One hopes that the capital for this and many other such colonies may be found. The whole implication of this article is in favour of the colony system. Whether the isolated small-holder, or the mere group of two or three, *can make good seems very* doubtful save in exceptional circumstances. Most men who want to return to the land have neither much knowledge nor much capital. These difficulties can only be mitigated by co-operation in colonies.

Wayford is a small group. When the three or four holdings now unlet are taken the society will consist of only about sixteen members. But even here the advantages of union are very obvious. What could be done with, say, a thousand acres, and enough money to develop them?—well, my imagination begins to run away. But I am quite sure that with a little progress along these lines, and a sane use of our land, that old bogey about England being unable to feed herself need trouble us no longer.

—Agricola in The Sunday Observer.

Correspondence

A PRACTICAL NAVAL POLICY

P.O. Box 866, Victoria, B.C.,
February 11th, 1914.

To the Editor of The Week,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:—South Africa has for many years made an unconditional grant to the Imperial Navy without any restrictions at all. Australia and New Zealand have done the same. This system is objected to by some Canadians as infringing on their auto*mony and as being "taxation without* representation." Australia has now altered her policy owing to her geographical position and is building her own Navy. This programme is costing a large amount and judging from the population would appear to work out at from $5 to $10 per head. New Zealand's dreadnought and contribution works out at over $10 per head. For many years the Old Country people have paid at the rate of $5 per head per annum. What have we done? Practically nothing.

So far the Liberal policy has been that of a local Navy, the Conservative that of a contribution to the Imperial Navy "with strings on." There can be practically no doubt that the ideal policy is an immediate unconditional contribution towards the Imperial Navy plus the immediate establishment of a fleet unit on the Pacific Coast. "He gives twice who gives quickly" is an old proverb that well applies here. The grant for dreadnoughts is the quickest way of giving effectual aid, but simultaneously we should prepare to build our own Navy Unit out here.

Owing to political exigencies the country is now marking time, but why should the people calmly go on marking time just because the Government does?

People go round and conduct a campaign for a carnival, a Y.M.C.A., a theatre, canvassing for subscriptions. Why not do it for the Navy? There are estimated to be 400,000 people in British Columbia. Eliminating women *and children, there would probably be* about 100,000 men able to give say $5 each to a Navy Fund. Probably many women would give too. And no doubt many of the wealthier people would be willing to give from $10 to $100 to such a fund, which would make up for many women and children and some men not giving. I suggest that the Navy League form a committee to take this matter in hand. They might get all the banks and newspapers to receive donations of say $5 from the men and $1 from women and children. Make these the lowest amount with the right to give more if they wish. Set out to raise during this year a fund of $2,000,000, which is $5 per head of the population and equal to the contributions of other parts of the Empire.

When this is done let the Navy League decide how the money should be spent, giving preference if possible to the building of (say) a destroyer, and in order to meet the objections of Liberals and others, give the contract to Messrs. Yarrow at Esquimalt, and thus keep the money in British Co*lumbia, and furnish local workmen* with employment. We should also do all we can to help the Naval Volunteers. Such an action would enable British Columbia to lead the way on this question. It would help to rouse public opinion, and would keep any Government in power from dallying with the matter. It would have a splendid effect in Great Britain. Even then we would have only just begun to do our duty, but we would at least have shown that we were in earnest. Whether the above suggestion, which in my humble opinion is quite feasible, be carried out or not, let us in the words of Mr. Wolley the other night "For God's sake, get busy and do something."

Yours truly,
ERNEST F. COX.

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MINING NEWS

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN THE MINING WORLD, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NEW DISCOVERIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Edited by W. Blakemore, M.I.M.E., Greenwell Medallist

OFFICIAL announcement received recently from New York states that Hayden & Stone, Boston and New York bankers, have consented to underwrite the proposed $1,000,000 bond issue of the British Columbia Copper Company, and as a result the stock jumped to $4 a share on the Eastern exchanges, an advance of $2 in the last ten days, says a Spokane paper.

The corporation is to be reorganized under terms agreed upon by present stockholders, who assert that the conditions imposed are not only fair and equitable but such that the company will be enabled to consummate the plans for expansion and development it has had under consideration for years.

"As for its Mother Lode and other properties, British Columbia Copper has been operating at a profit for many years," says the report. "These have been steady income producers, but, unfortunately, the earnings have been dissipated the last two years in acquiring and exploring a number of new properties in Washington and British Columbia. In the last 18 months the company has spent approximately $550,000 in purchasing and developing new holdings. In the last two years the net earnings have been not to exceed $700,000, and it can be seen readily that this campaign of expansion entailed a heavier financial burden than the company could carry conveniently, in view of its limited resources, and the result was the depreciation of its stock from $8 a share a few years ago to a low level of $2.

Will Be Reorganized

"Hayden, Stone & Co. have underwritten a proposed bond issue of $1,000,000 in convertible 6 per cent debentures. The matter of issuing these bonds, as well as other details of refinancing the company, will be submitted to the stockholders in a few days, and a special meeting will be called, when the proposed plans doubtless will be ratified."

While the proposed plans have not yet been given out, it is learned that the British Columbia Copper company, now capitalized at $3,000,000, will be reorganized into a $5,000,000 company. Of the 1,100,000 shares of new stock, par $5, 600,000 shares will be set aside to arrange for exchange, share for share at par, of the present stock for the new stock. Two hundred thousand shares of the new stock, of the value of $1,000,000 will be set aside in the treasury as a reserve against conversion of the $1,000,000 of 6 per cent convertible bonds to be issued. It is inferred that the remaining 200,000 shares of the new stock, left in the treasury, will be used or sold for company purposes in acquiring, developing and equipping new properties. As a matter of fact, the present outstanding shares of British Columbia Copper total only 591,709 instead of the authorized 600,000, so that under the scheme of reorganization there will remain treasury stock amounting to 208,291 shares of the par value of $5 each, instead of 200,000 shares.

New Properties

The principal new properties to be taken over by the British Columbia Copper Company are the Princess group, of between 40 and 50 claims, located on the flanks of Copper mountain, in the Voigt camp, British Columbia. Thirteen of these claims had been taken up by the company in 1912. The ore already blocked out in this tract is 4,000,000 tons of positive ore, averaging 1.87 per cent copper, and 4,000,000 tons of probable ore not yet blocked out. The ores carry 60 cents a ton in gold and silver. It is proposed to erect a new concentrator to handle the product from the Copper Mountain group, but the main smelter of the company at Greenwood, B.C., will smelt the concentrates. The company's engineers have already selected a power site which will be used to develop hydro-electric power in connection with the new workings. This power site is along Whipsaw Creek, a tributary of the Similkameen River, opposite Copper Mountain and about ten miles from Princeton, B.C.—The Nelson Daily News.

*

AT the special meeting of the shareholders of the Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited, held in this city recently, a resolution was passed unanimously authorizing the directors to make a bond issue of $150,000, the issue to be secured by a mortgage on the company's property. The money will be used for liquidating the present indebtedness, and also for development work, which, it is understood, will include the installation of a concentrator, with a view to carrying on the operation of the mine successfully. The bond issue will bear seven per cent interest. Shareholders represented at the meeting represented two-thirds of the capital stock of the company.

*

EXPLORATORY work in the east and west drifts and in the uprise in the Aufeas mine having proved satisfactory, work was resumed early this month in the face of the main tunnel.

There is good ore in sight now in all parts of the workings.

When ore was first encountered in the main tunnel, the ledge was cut for a distance of 27 feet, in which several paystreaks were found. Drifting was then begun to the westward along the footwall.

It is now intended to drive the main adit far enough to prove the extent of the mineralized zone, and with the expectation of finding greater concentration of values.

Owing to the sudden change of the weather and the resulting depth of snow on the hill, the extension of the cable from the camp to the wagon road has been discontinued for the time. Ore is again being taken care of at the tunnel mouth.

*

REPORTS say that the face of both drifts now being run on veins No. 1 and No. 2 which were tapped by the main tunnel driven by the Portland Canal Tunnels Co. are both looking exceeding well and improving with every round. The opinion expressed by Manager W. J. Elmendorf seems to be correct in every respect. The phyrotite iron is becoming impregnated with galena in places, and the general outlook is brighter than it has been since the first set of timber was placed at the portal of the main tunnel.—The Portland Canal Miner.

*

SMELTING 1,246,013 tons of ore, making 1,960,997 pounds of blister copper, and producing approximately 44,023 ounces of gold and 348,538 ounces of silver, with a total value of about $4,486,850, the Granby Company's smelter, in Grand Forks, during 1913, closely rivalled its record, which was made in 1912, when 1,263,000 tons were smelted, $22,650,000 pounds of copper, 53,359 ounces of gold and 356,376 ounces of silver were produced.

*

SINCE the announcement of the presence of radium ores in the West and of the operation of plants for the production of the metal in Colorado has been made, considerable interest in the subject has been aroused and the Nelson Daily News having been asked by a prospector to describe the properties of pitchblende or uraninite, the rock which carries radium, prints the following:

"The Encyclopaedia Americana states that pitchblende is a dark green to black mineral belonging to the isolmetric or cubical system and that it usually occurs in a massive condition. It is brittle. Its hardness is given at 5.5, its specific gravity at from 6.4 to 9.7. Its lustre is submetallic and greasy or pitchlike. It is streaked brownish black to dark olive green.

"Pitchblende is an oxide of uranium and may be considered a uranate of uranyl. It frequently contains some lead.

"Regarding the treatment of pitchblende to secure the radium values, W. J. Hammer, a well known consulting electrical engineer, states that it takes 5,000 tons of uranium residue, that is, pitchblende after the uranium has been extracted, to make a kilo (2.2 lbs.) of by no means pure radium. It takes a month to work the process and costs $2,000 a ton to refine uranium residues, according to this authority.

"A kilo of radium, according to Professor Curie, who, with his wife, Madame Curie, first isolated the metal, is sufficient to destroy the eyesight, burn off the skin and probably kill a man who happens to be in the same room with it. Its action is through invisible rays which it emits."

*

NELSON'S Board of Trade has gone on record asking the government to give some form of aid to the iron mining and steel manufacturing industry of Canada.

This action followed discussion of a resolution submitted by the Port Arthur Board of Trade, in which the Board was asked to urge the Government to place a bounty of 50 cents per ton on ore mined and smelted in Canada during the next ten years.

The Board considered it advisable to leave the method of assistance to the industry in the hands of the Government.

During the discussion the potential importance of iron deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of British Columbia was emphasized.

*

MINING affairs at Salmo are looking better than for some time now, there being plenty of snow for the hauling of ore and supplies.

The mines on the shipping list at the present time are the H. B., which is shipping about five cars a week; the Emerald, shipping about three cars per week, and the Zincton, which mine also ships some concentrates. The Mother Lode is not milling any ore at present, but the company has a large number of men on development work.

*

During January the Granby Smelter smelted 100,190 tons of ore and shipped 1,729,995 pounds of blister copper to the refinery.

BISLEY AND THE ROSS RIFLE

Written Specially for The Week by Major C. B. Simmonds, Late R. A.

THE controversy about a Canadian team and the next Bisley meet has reached the ears of the man in the street—by "the man in the street" we mean the person who turns a deaf ear to all the technical terms and details of any subject but is nevertheless quite prepared to lay down the law and insist on his edict as final. In the case in point he thinks the War Office is behind hand in not taking up an innovation and of course in this the War Office must be wrong.

Without badgering him with technical and pedantic—well what he would term jibberish—it is possible that it could be explained to him that he may be wrong. As a matter of fact, the War Office is not slow at taking up new ideas, but the department that deals with small arms and improvements is careful enough to give ideas very thorough consideration before embarking on the extensive outlays that even small innovations involve.

In the first place Bisley, the N.R.A. and everything in connection with the annual meeting have one fundamental object, viz., the encouragement of the man to render himself efficient for the purpose of the defence of his country. Defence, not defiance, was the essence of the old volunteer movement which gave Wimbledon Camp and its successor, Bisley, their very existence—but the most ardent and enthusiastic promoters have always recognized that target practice can do no more than create in the man the necessary confidence in his weapon. Bisley has ably succeeded Wimbledon as the rifleman pot-hunter's paradise, and when it ceases to be so, how will the man be able to gain confidence in his weapon of defence.

The proper authorities who deal with these matters at the War Office have the advantage of the opinions and experiences of personnel and equipments that have borne the brunt of Indian frontier campaigns and operations that have been going on since the magazine rifle first came into use.

The peep sight was in use before the magazine rifle, but it has never found favour in campaigns, it reduces the size of objects seen in using it, it obliterates colour, reducing almost everything to black and white. These are its own disadvantages when compared with the open sight; but it has others which bear on its actual manipulation. It is necessary to take the eye off the object and to pick it up again through the apperture when aiming; this is not necessary with the open sight. Many well trained soldiers employ both eyes when firing with the open sight, keeping them both open—this materially assists well aimed rapid fire. The peep-sight for reasons already stated is an obstacle to the employment of both eyes in firing.

Target shooting is practically confined to slow, deliberate practice, and since it can beget in the man a sufficiency of confidence in the weapon with which he is armed, its object is attained, but it is presumption to expect more than that of it.

The term pot-hunting has been applied to that inducement on the part of the enterprising man and enthusiast which encourages him to attempt to excel in some particular pastime. The pot-hunter is unpopular, not because he has done anything that he need be in the least ashamed of—he is labelled so by those who have not the energy or enterprise to do as he does, and likewise by those who have given up trying for want of success. Jealousy is the origin of the dislike to the pot-hunter. During the last year or two the Americans have been very successful pot-hunters, but we are not so chicken-hearted as not to try to regain our laurels at polo, yachting, golf and the like.

Pot-hunters or not pot-hunters, it will do Canada no harm to send a team to Bisley and play the good old practical game and leave their peep-sights behind them.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

By "T. P."

IT was when he was preparing the first Home Rule Bill that Mr. Gladstone made one of the great mistakes of his life; a mistake due to his lack of knowledge of the individual man—a knowledge in which this man, who could appraise so well the tendencies of the multitude, was always singularly lacking. He continued to underrate Mr. Chamberlain, and he gave some indication of this by conferring again on Mr. Chamberlain the still somewhat subordinate post of President of the Board of Trade. And already the seeds of dissension had been sown in the differences between the two men on the manner in which the question of Home Rule should be approached. I have read much, if not all, that has yet appeared with regard to this important moment in the lives of the two men, but I confess I am still unable to understand why, when they agreed so largely, they should have separated afterwards so widely; and I am driven to the conclusion that if there had not been strong personal feeling there could not have been so much political difference.

Anyway, the differences between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, instead of disappearing, grew more aggravated, until at last the historic and fateful day came when the House of Commons, on its assembling, saw the portentous spectacle of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George Trevelyan seated no longer on the Treasury Bench as Mr. Gladstone's colleagues, but on the benches below the gangway as Mr. Gladstone's deadliest and most formidable opponents. On that day, anybody might have foreseen that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Ministry were doomed. It was then that there began that great duel between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain which was to extend over so many years, and to elicit from the two men some of their greatest speeches; and which also drew out in both their greatest powers.

It is impossible for anybody who saw it to forget the first of these great duels. The House of Commons knew all the tragic significance of the combat; for behind each of the great fighters there were ranged the immense interests of which each was the champion. The House of Commons always rises to such an occasion, for it realises with instinctive promptitude that it is assisting at the making or marring of great careers and the rise or fall of great destinies; and at such moments there comes over it a deadly stillness of such flagrant contrast with its usual ebullience that you might suddenly imagine you were in the solemn stillness of a great cathedral rather than in the noisy market-place of political conflict. With all their trained nerves and superb political courage, both the protagonists were evidently nervous; and their nervousness communicated itself to the House, which was also on edge, and listened to the dread conflict with visible uneasiness. There were two interruptions by Mr. Gladstone—an unusual thing with him; and they were on points of order and procedure. Mr. Gladstone rarely did this, except by an interjection in his deep, resounding voice. On this occasion he was not satisfied merely with such an interruption uttered from his seat and without rising. He stood up and, of course, Mr. Chamberlain had to sit down. Even this little change in his usual habits lent an additional air of tragedy to the encounter between the two men; and even Mr. Chamberlain seemed for a moment to be nonplussed, but he recovered himself, and he went, after a second interruption, to the end of his speech.—T.P.'s Weekly.

BOOK NOTES

The Bridge Builders. By Annie S. Swan. (Hodder & Stoughton. 6s.)

A pretty and characteristic story by this popular author. The hero's life seems to be ruined through the breaking down of his famous bridge over the Delaware River, but he is an American and in the end claims the beautiful Scottish girl from whom this catastrophe seemed finally to have separated him.

*

Marcus Quayle, M.D. By E. Everett-Green. (Hutchinson. 6s.)

A girl in terror of an attempt on her life by relatives who will profit by her death, consults a physician, who helps her himself and secures for her the aid of a woman, who afterwards rewards him with the final happiness of romance.

*

The Truth About Camilla. By Gertrude Hall. (Heinemann. 6s.)

An altogether delightful character study by one who really knows the Italian temperament. The actress in Camilla is in the very core of her character, and her comedy of success never flags under this watchful but merciful analysis.

*

The Grip of the Past. By John A. Steuart. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A bright, readable story on the motif of "Love in sequence works with Fate." The hero is the most famous man in England when he meets the heroine, from whom he has been separated in the old days, but neither of them can live down the grip of the past.

Sorrelsykes. By Harold Armitage. (Wheeler & Co. 6s. net.)

A charming record of village life, steeped in old customs and memories and singularly free from old prejudices. The characters are real people who talk the language of life. In short, Sorrelsykes is alive.

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Marine Depot, Songhees Reserve, Victoria, B.C." will be received until noon of the Twelfth day of March, 1914, for the construction of a creosoted pile wharf, with grading at new Marine Depot, Songhees Reserve, Victoria, British Columbia.

Plans and specifications of proposed works and forms of contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at this Department, Ottawa; at the Agency of this Department, Victoria, B.C., and at the Post Offices of Vancouver and New Westminster.

Each tender to be made upon the form of tender supplied, and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian Bank equal to ten per cent. (10%) of the whole amount of the tender, payable to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which cheque will be forfeited should the successful tenderer decline to enter into the contract prepared by the Department or fail to complete the work. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest of any tender.

Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority will not be paid for same.

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries

A. JOHNSTON,

Department of Marine and Fisheries, —55081. Ottawa, Canada, 1914.

feb. 14 mar. 7

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session for an Act to amend the Dominion Trust Company Act of 1913 in the following particulars, that is to say, by repealing Sections 17 and 18 of the said Act.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1914.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT, Solicitors for the Applicants, Dominion Trust Company.

jan 17 feb 21

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lots 579 and 580 Mount Tolmie Park, Map 402 C, Victoria District.

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 William Sullivan on the 11th day of May, 1894, and numbered 18142A, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 26th day of January, 1914.

H. C. HANINGTON, Deputy Registrar General of Titles.

feb 7 mar 7

WATER NOTICE

Application for a license to take and use water will be made under the "Water Act" of British Columbia as follows:—

Application is being made by the Ganges Water and Power Company, Limited, of Hereford Avenue, Ganges, B. C., to taken and use one cubic foot per second from each of the two springs which are situated respectively in Section 18 R. 4. E. about 10 chains east of the S.W. corner and in Lot 24. R. 3. E. North Division, Salt Spring Island, about 21 chains S.W. from Section post at the S.W. corner of Section 19. R. 4. E., said springs flowing respectively in an easterly direction and emptying into Ganges Harbour at points 10 and 15 chains respectively from the N.W. corner post of Section 18. R. 4. E. The water will be stored and used for domestic purposes over and in the following areas., Lots 18, 19, 20, 1 and 2 R. 4. E.; Sections 3, 2, 1, and 26 R. 3. E., Sections 1 and 2. R. 2. E. This notice was posted on the ground on the 9th February, 1914, and a copy of the same and an application pursuant thereto and to the requirements of the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria. Objections may be filed with the Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of the Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

(Applicant) GANGES WATER & POWER CO., LTD., J. Charles Lang (Agent).

feb 14 mar 7

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest 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.

Applications 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 least 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.

sept. 27

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of North Saanich

TAKE NOTICE that Caroline E. White Birch, of Sidney, B.C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permisison to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark at the northwest corner of Lot 4, Map 1237, North Saanich; thence following the westerly boundary of the applicant's land produced 1½ chains; thence easterly following the sinuosities of the shore to the easterly boundary of the said lands produced; thence southerly along said easterly boundary produced to the northeast corner of the said lands at high water mark 1½ chains; thence westerly along high water mark to point of commencement about 1.40 chains.

CAROLINE E. WHITE BIRCH, By Charles S. Birch, Agent.

Dated 22nd December, 1913.

jan 10 mar 8

WATER ACT

TAKE NOTICE that it is the intention of the undersigned to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council within thirty days from the date hereof the following schedule of rates, rents and charges to be made, levied or collected by the undersigned in connection with its water works system:

WATER RENTS

For the first 2,000 gallons or part of 2,000 gallons, $1.50. From 2,000 to 10,000 gallons at 50 cents per M. gallons. From 10,000 to 50,000 gallons at 35 cents per M. gallons. 50,000 or over at 25 cents per M. gallons.

METER RENTS

⅝ in.	25	cents per month
¾ in.	35	cents per month
1 in.	50	cents per month
1½ in.	75	cents per month
2 in.	.....$1.00	per month
3 in.	.....$1.50	per month
4 in.	.....$2.00	per month

A charge at the following rates according to size of meter will be made for each connection for which the company will provide pipe and connections up to the boundary of the street line or boundary of the property to be supplied, as the case may be:

$10.00 for ½ inch meter
$15.00 for ¾ inch meter
$20.00 for - inch meter

A charge of $1.00 will be made in every case for turning on water which has been cut off owing to default.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1914.

SIDNEY WATER & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED,

312-4 Jones Building, Victoria, B.C.

jan. 31 feb. 28

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at this present Session by the Corporation of the District of Saanich, for an Act to be called "The Saanich Water and Sewer Act, 1914," giving to the Corporation of the District of Saanich:

(a) The Power to create and define drainage and sewer areas in the said District, and to survey, build, maintain and operate drains and sewers in any one or more of said areas, and for such purpose to expropriate or purchase lands rights of way or easements, and to assess, levy and collect from the property owners in any said drainage and sewerage area a sufficient amount for the expense of surveying, building, maintaining and operating the drains and sewers for said area, and to borrow money for such purpose on the general credit of the Municipality and on property (whether occupied or not) within any area on which a drain and sewer system may be established, and on drainage and sewer rentals and to make charges against all lessees or occupiers of houses for rental for the use of the said sewers and drains, and to make all necessary arrangements with the Corporation of the City of Victoria and Municipality of Esquimalt or any other Municipality to carry or have carried drainage and sewerage of the said Saanich Municipality through, or by, any of the said Municipalities, and to exercise all the powers which a Municipality may by by-law exercise in said area or areas under Section 53 of the Municipal Act with reference to drains and sewers:

(b) To purchase water from any Municipality or Corporation, and to retail it to an yperson, corporation or Municipality and to create and define water areas within the said Municipality, and to build, maintain and operate a water system in any one or more of said areas, and to assess, levy and collect from the owners of property within said areas a sufficient sum to pay the cost of construction and maintenance of any said water system:

(c) To borrow money for the purpose of said construtcion and maintenance on the credit of the Municipality and on the water rentals to be received, and on the credit of the property belonging to the owners within any area in which a water system may be established, and with power to expropriate and purchase lands; and

(d) To purchase in bulk electric light and dispose of the same, and to establish areas in which to distribute the said electric light, and to exercise in connection therewith similar powers to those asked for above in connection with water.

(e) For all the above purposes to pay all necessary by-laws and to enter into contracts to provide a sinking fund, and to appoint and pay the necessary officials to administer and generally to do all such things as may be necessary or conductive to carry on the above objects.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 21st day of January, 1914.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT, Solicitors for the Applicants.

jan. 24 feb. 28

(Continued from Front Page)

obviated by the introduction of centrifugal pumping engines at various points on the route, and that these engines could be made to accelerate the flow of water and increase the supply by something like fifty per cent without any further facilities being provided. The matter is being looked into by the engineering department and it is said to be likely that the suggestion will be adopted, in which case Victoria will have the advantage of profiting by the experience of Birmingham.

William Blakemore,

"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

THAT it is no disgrace for the Victoria police to play "second fiddle" to the Winnipeg firemen.

*

That for twenty years the Winnipeggers have ranked among the best firemen in Canada.

*

That people are asking why Chief Davis does not enter a team.

*

That there is now a probability of a certain amateur play being produced.

*

That it will not be so amateurish after all, since Mr. Royal of the Stock Company is rewriting it.

*

That it badly wanted "licking into shape" to fit it for presentation.

*

That an excess of philosophy of the Oscar Wilde type hardly makes up for a total absence of dramatic form.

*

That the cast has undergone such a change that it will hardly be recognisable.

*

That if too many cooks do not spoil the broth, three joint authors should ensure a success, especially as they include a Marchioness and a Royal personage.

*

That the daily papers are so busy featuring politics that they cannot find room for social items.

*

That the last Tango Tea at the Empress was ignored and the R. N. W. M. P. V. ball treated with scant courtesy.

*

That for the brilliant success of the latter the credit is mainly due to Mr. Meakin.

*

That many American theatrical managers have reduced their highest seat tariff to a dollar and are filling the houses.

*

That in Victoria the low priced houses are full and the high priced empty.

*

That the theatre of the future will be the dollar theatre for all shows of importance.

*

That the Victoria Ladies' Musical Society must be paying dear for its experience to judge from the slim attendance at its recent offerings.

*

That last week's fiasco at Nanaimo fully justifies all that The Week has said with respect to the management of local Rugby.

*

That if the committee lack the courage to discipline the defaulting players the game will have received a serious set-back.

*

That these misunderstandings all arise from want of due recognition of one supreme authority.

*

That the end is in sight when teams and individual players question the authority of the central committee.

*

That the time has come for a "show down" regardless of consequences.

*

That "Hornet's" strictures on the absence of the selection committee from important matches apply only to two members of that committee.

*

That Messrs. Scott and Spaulding are always in evidence.

*

That the Liberal press may do out of the House what the leader of the Opposition may not do inside—dub the Attorney-General a Napoleon.

That the two Socialist Members made a poor showing in their attack on the Government re the miners' strike.

*

That they did not even make the best of a bad case.

*

That they were probably handicapped by the very undiplomatic utterances of Mr. Farrington of the U. M. W. A.

*

That his statement in the B. C. Federationist gave the case away.

*

That the militant suffragettes who fired off the old Russian gun at Blackburn might try their hand on the 10-inch guns at Esquimalt.

*

That by and by the latter will have become just as obsolete as the former.

*

That it is worth making a note of that primroses are in full bloom, in the open, in Victoria.

*

That it may not be generally known that Angus MacDonnell, the contractor for the harbour piers, is a son of Lord Antrim.

*

That at last Lord Murray has expressed his regret for the part he played in connection with the Marconi shares deal.

*

That Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., who stands behind the Peace River Railway, is one of the strongest personages in South Wales.

*

That he is a multi-millionaire and a sturdy democrat.

*

That it is he who has started a vigorous campaign against the sale of titles and honours for political services.

*

That as weekly papers do not advertise by-laws, "Hornet" has no hesitation in saying that the proposed abolition of the system would be a retrograde movement.

*

That there is no method equal to newspaper advertising for bringing such matters to the knowledge of the public.

*

That the Liberal press has a tender spot for the poor Quebec legislators who allowed themselves to be bribed.

*

That it has no compassion for the ratepayers of Montreal who are plucked by a conscienceless corporation.

*

That in its comments it conveniently ignores the big question below the surface.

*

That the editor of The Times must have been a sick man when he penned that paragraph on Monday on the psychological effect of a fine day.

*

That it would have been more intelligible if he had told us whether he actually "went to church and made his peace with heaven," or whether he stayed at home to read of the wanderings of Messrs. Brewster, Macdonald, et al., and felt like—

*

That the reasonable supposition is that he went to church and heard a sermon on "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," which made him feel as he so graphically described.

*

That "Hornet" cannot work up a great deal of smypathy for people who have their motor-cars stolen, since the expenditure of a few dollars would render this impossible.

*

That not one joy-rider in a thousand could or would remove a padlock and chain.

*

That Mr. C. H. Rust's dignified protest against the reckless charges brought against his department will be endorsed by every sober-minded man in Victoria.

*

That if a man of his professional standing and integrity is to be subjected to such senseless abuse, there would be an end of all municipal management.

*

That it looks as if some of the aldermen need to be sent to school to learn the A. B. C. of public life.

BOUDOIR CHAT

I MET Betty by apointment. She was in Weiler's, standing before a long case full of Royal Crown Derby. "Doesn't it make one think of Windsor Castle or some ducal palace?" she asked. Then without giving me time to admire, Betty unfeelingly dragged me away from the blazing splendour of Royal blue, terra cotta and gold, and led me to a display of Wedgwood salad sets. They were most attractive, being octagonal in shape, having twelve plates, bowl and platter each, but quite different in colouring and design.

"Now," said Betty, "guess which one I like best." I studied them, keeping in mind Betty's green and white dining-room. There was a delightful set in which the design was yellow nasturtiums conventionalized. How charming to use with it a great bowl of the real flowers. It was only $7. Another set of much beauty had as motif an Italian landscape in dull blue, green and Indian red, evidently copied from an antique model. A third Wedgwood set was in blue and white, but the one that caught my eye irresistibly was of fine white porcelain, with bold green griffins disporting themselves in warlike attitudes. The mandarin green colouring was exquisite against the pure white.

"Why, Betty," I said, "it might have been made to order, it suits your room so perfectly." Betty smiled as she purchased the set, declaring she was now prepared for Sunday night suppers and luncheons as well. Before leaving Weiler's the little lady also became the owner of a quite adorable tea caddy in Nankin blue Crown Derby, which was only $4.50. Think how inviting it will look on her tea table filled with a choice kind of tea for special occasions!

A COUPLE of years ago, while travelling through to the Coast, I met a very charming and beautiful woman whose name is widely known throughout Canada. Although the mother of a married daughter, she might easily have pased for somewhere in the thirties, and this was largely due to her smooth, lovely complexion quite free from lines. We did Winnipeg together between trains and were thoroughly tired as we took seats to resume the journey. Then it was I noticed that my friend looked—well, a very tired fifty. But in the morning, what a transformation in her appearance! She had thoroughly and mysteriously renewed her youth during the night. Gone were the little tired lines, the dark shadows under the eyes, and instead was a radiant clearness, the freshness a young girl might envy. But no paint or cosmteic I suure you.

Not until the other day did I discover the secret of the beauteous lady. It is also Sarah Bernhardt's secret and Lina Cavalieri's, and now for the first time Victoria women are offered the same chance to make their complexions youthful and fine. A noted French specialist some time ago invented a face mask, which, worn two or three nights a week, absolutely rejuvenates the complexion and causes all the lines to disappear in short order.

Madame Stanner, Fort Street, at great expense, and with commendable enterprise, has taken a course of instruction from this same Frenchman whom Bernhardt and Cavalieri patronise, and is now prepared to make masks to order. As no complexion treatments are ever needed when the mask is used, its use cannot be called an extravagance, and it will last for years.

EQUALLY IMPORTANT

With the making of a Will is the choice of an Executor. The advantages of a Trust Company over an Individual are many. Call and let us explain them to you.

British American Trust Company Limited

723 FORT STREET VICTORIA

AMAZED

That describes the feelings of people who learn for the first time the facts about the use of a **Thermal Bath Cabinet.** Get the Free Booklet all about it at

C. H. BOWES

1228 Government Street

Splendid Showing by Local Life Assurance Company

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company was held at the Head Office of the Company, Vancouver, B.C., on Wednesday, February 11, 1914, at the hour of 3 p.m.

The meeting was well attended and a most enthusiastic tone prevailed; the report presented being highly satisfactory to policyholders and shareholders alike.

The President, Mr. L. W. Shatford, M. P. P., occupied the chair, and the Secretary, Mr. C. F. Stiver, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The following report of the directors was read by the General Manager, Mr. Sanford S. Davis.

Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year 1913, the Company's third year since starting to issue insurances, and the statements submitted herewith show most satisfactory progress.

The new business applied for during the year was $2,408,080.00, and insurances were issued (excluding revivals) amounting to $2,132,063.00.

The total business in force now amounts to $3,187,012.00, an increase of $927,142.00 over last year.

The interest and premiums falling due in the year were for the most part promptly paid, the receipts being $9,739.35 from interest and $92,305.17 from premiums. The net premiums outstanding at the end of the year amounted to only $22,741.04. The total income was $117,538.76.

The assets of the Company as at December, 1913, amounted to $219,004.27, an increase of $42,066.09.

The rapid progress indicated by the above figures was again accompanied by the best possible conditions affecting the general welfare of the Company. This will be sufficiently clear from a consideration of the following facts:

(1)—Only one death claim for $1,000 was reported.

(2)—A very satisfactory interest yield has been received from the investments.

(3)—The expense rates showed a substantial reduction even in comparison with the favorable experience of last year.

The results of the year's operations tend to confirm the hope entertained at the organization of the Company that it would some day become an important factor in the financial development of Western Canada, and it is believed that shareholders and policyholders alike will have every reason to be proud of their Company.

(Signed) L. W. SHATFORD, M.P.P., President.

British Columbia Life Assurance Company

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1913

ASSETS

DEBENTURES		$ 58,474.00
MORTGAGES		106,725.45
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK		7,493.91
LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS		126.00
BALANCE DUE FOR PREMIUM ON STOCK		15,574.20
NET OUTSTANDING AND DEFERRED PREMIUMS		22,741.04
INTEREST DUE AND ACCRUED		3,612.17
OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES AT HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES		4,257.50
		$219,004.27

RECEIPTS

FIRST YEAR PREMIUMS (LESS REASSURANCE)	$48,432.41	
RENEWAL PREMIUMS (LESS REASSURANCE)	43,872.76	
		$ 92,305.17
INTEREST RECEIPTS		9,739.35
CALLS ON CAPITAL STOCK		2,502.90
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL STOCK		12,932.40
MISCELLANEOUS		58.94
		$117,538.76

LIABILITIES

RESERVE ON POLICIES IN FORCE	$ 85,504.00
PREMIUMS PAID IN ADVANCE	555.85
SUNDRY ACCOUNTS OUTSTANDING	2,742.60
TAXES DUE AND ACCRUED	401.10
DEATH CLAIMS (UNADJUSTED)	1,000.00
RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION IN MARKET VALUES OF DEBENTURES	4,024.00
CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP	100,000.00
SURPLUS EXCLUDING CAPITAL	24,776.72
	$219,004.27

DISBURSEMENTS

TAXES, LICENSES, ETC.	$ 1,058.79
SALARIES AND EXPENSES AT HEAD OFFICE	12,395.40
COMMISSIONS AND OTHER AGENCY EXPENSES	46,961.62
ADVERTISING, PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.	3,162.97
MEDICAL FEES	4,783.47
LEGAL EXPENSES	1,210.55
EXPRESS, TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONE	667.67
RENT AND LIGHT	1,941.11
BALANCE	45,357.11
	$117,538.76

We have examined the Balance Sheet herewith, together with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify that in our opinion same is drawn so as to fairly show the position of the Company as at December 31, 1913, as disclosed by the Books.

KENDALL, SEWELL & CO.

I beg to report that I have valued the Insurances outstanding as at December 31, 1913, and have found that the net reserve, after deducting the allowance for expenses authorized by the Insurance Act, amounted to $85,504. The valuation was made on the basis prescribed by the Insurance Act, namely, the Om (5) 3½ per cent. table.

The Insurance in force amounted to $3,187,012.

February 11th, 1914.

C. C. FERGUSON, F.A.S., A.I.A.

The President, Mr. L. W. Shatford, M.P.P., in moving the adoption of the Directors' report, spoke as follows:

As President of your Company it gives me a great deal of pleasure to move the adoption of the Directors' report which has just been presented to you. I consider the results obtained during the past year eminently satisfactory and we have every reason to be proud of the progress made by the Company, notwithstanding the financial stringency through which we have just passed.

A perusal of the report reveals that applications amounting to $2,408,080.00 were received and insurances (excluding revivals) to the total of $2,132,063.00 were issued during the past twelve months, showing the remarkable increase of $271,705.00 in new business over 1912. In January of this year we have issued $198,000.00 new business—an increase of $65,000.00 over that written during the same period of 1913. Great credit must be given to our agents and field force for their valuable services to the Company in producing these satisfactory results. We should write at least two and one-half million dollars business during 1914, and I confidently expect this will be accomplished.

We have now $3,187,012.00 business in force and our only death loss to date has been $1,000, which occurred in 1913, and this reflects much credit on our Medical Director in passing upon the selection of risks for the Company, as the expected mortality rate for the same period would be $9,532.

Economy in expense, care in management, conservative investment of funds, together with prudent selection of insurances, has been the policy of your Directors. The funds of the Company are placed mostly in mortgages throughout Western Canada, amounting to $106,725.45, and in each case with interest at a rate of no less than 8 per cent.

The balance sheet shows debentures owned to the amount of $58,474.00. These are high-class municipal debentures obtained in the first instance to provide the necessary deposit with the Government. Owing to the unfavorable market for debentures existing throughout Canada at the end of 1913, your Directors have followed their conservative policy and listed our debentures at the then market value; a decrease of $4,024.00. This shrinkage has been provided for by the creation of a corresponding reserve, and, as there has already been a revival of the market, I confidently believe we will get full value for these securities.

The Company's assets have increased $42,066.09 over those of 1912.

During the year we disbursed $46,961.62 to agents and others in obtaining new business, and I call your attention, at this point to the fact that the record of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company in respect to the cost of securing new business compares most favorably with all other life companies in Canada for the same period.

The Government reserve stands at $85,504.00, an increase of $45,412.00 in 1913.

The entire assets of the Company are in excellent condition, and producing the maximum income.

Western Canada at this time is emerging from an unpleasant financial depression with increased courage and renewed credit. The money markets of the Old Country recognize that Canadian optimism and progressiveness, strengthened by wonderful natural resources in process of development, will, ere long, make Canada, and Western Canada in particular, a most important factor in contributing to the world's wealth.

British Columbia and her sister Provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where our policy holders reside, were never in better condition than at present. Railways are projecting into all parts of this territory, opening for settlement hitherto undeveloped sections. The respective Government of the different Provinces are inaugurating forcible policies of land settlement and encouraging the best type of settlers to homestead and pre-empt, and consequently the population and productiveness of these four Provinces is rapidly increasing.

Last year, according to Dominion and Provincial figures, 189,116,000 bushels of wheat and 282,993,000 bushels of other grains were produced in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, while the total value of agricultural production in the Prairies in 1913 has been estimated at the striking total of $159,233,400.00. In British Columbia the total wealth produced from natural resources was approximately $87,500,000, divided as follows (these figures are approximate): Mining, $30,000,000; fisheries, $14,500,000; lumber industry, $14,000,000; agriculture, $29,000,000; all of which is an eloquent testimony of our country's producin ability, and we must remember that a yet our resources have scarcely bee touched, and the latest potentialiti are almost illimitable.

As time rolls on, the population o Western Canada is sure to increase mor rapidly than ever before, and I loo forward to the time, not many year ahead, when the population of Canada west of the Great Lakes, will be equa to the present census of the entire Do minion. Contemplate then the futur of the British Columbia Life Assur ance Company! A Western Canadian in stitution in every sense of the word controlled by Western Canadians, sup ported by us, investing its funds safel and encouraging the development o Western Canadian resources. I submi that by pursuing our present conserva tive policy, selecting our business ju diciously, expanding carefully, movin slowly and surely in the investment o our moneys, and placing faith in th support of the loyal public and ultimat destiny of Western Canada, the Britis Columbia Life Assurance Company wil continue to succeed and remain one o the best and safest mediums for insur ance in Canada.

I therefore take pleasure in movin the adoption of the Directors' report.

The following Directors were electe for the ensuing year: Mr. L. W. Shat ford, M.P.P.; Mr. T. E. Ladner, Mr. I A. Lewis, Mr. H. E. Young, Mr. J. N Ellis, Mr. J. J. Banfield, Mr. D. G. Wil liams, Mr. J. T. Phelan, Mr. E. A. Cleve land, Mr. F. H. French, Mr. K. D. Simp son and Mr. J. L. Cuichon.

Among those present at the meetin were: L. W. Shatford, M.P.P.; T. I Ladner, L. A. Lewis, D. G. William J. J. Banfield, J. T. Phelan, J. N. Ellis E. A. Cleveland, Dr. W. D. Brydon Jack, J. B. Campbell, R. B. Barr, S. J McLeod, J. W. Fairhall, Dr. W. Y. Corr T. Ellis Ladner, John S. Bain, B. V Garratt, W. E. Bowen, Annie L. Me son, Eleanor L. Meason, James Cook, D K. Hall, W. Orr, Thomas Shortree F. D. Boyer and J. P. Williams.

At a subsequent meeting of the D rectors, the following officers were elec ed: President, L. W. Shatford, M.P.P. Vice-Presidents, T. E. Ladner and A. Lewis; General Manager, Sanford Davis; Secretary, C. F. Stiver, and Med cal Director, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jac L.R.C.P. and S., Edinburgh.