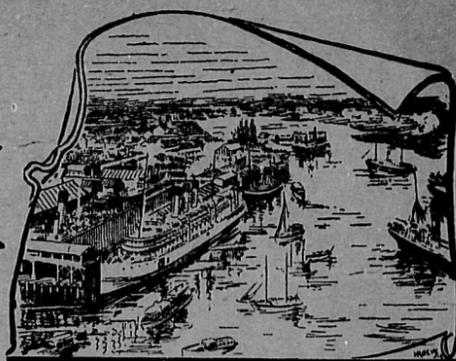




The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review



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VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, March 17th, 1917

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President Wilson—The Yellow Streak

NOTHING, to our mind, could be more deplorable, more humiliating than the position of the United States. Absolutely unable to protect either the lives of its people, its commerce, its ships and therefore its honour, it is placed in a position from which seemingly it cannot move simply because its leaders, and President Wilson in particular, had not the courage long ago to take the bull by the horns and grasp a situation which, week by week, month by month has been growing intolerable. Only Greece, a country ruled by a traitorous King, can in any way compare with the States in point of view of lack of pride and self esteem. With hundreds of its citizens murdered on the high seas, the lives of many more continually endangered, its shipping indefinitely tied up in its own ports, the greatest (?) of all neutral nations remains helpless and impotent. Any other nation would long ago have taken up the sword in defence of its rights—even China, whom many people regarded as a negligible quantity, possesses sufficient pluck to do so, and as a protest against the barbarity and bestiality of the Germans announces the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany. And yet, while China in the space of a few short weeks made up its mind to protect its interests and guard the lives of its citizens, the United States, with much more at stake and having suffered far more from the grip of the German, remains helpless, inactive and obviously trembling with fear at the thought of what would happen in the event of attempting to assert her rights. For more than two years has the greatest (?) of all neutral nations been subjected to indignities the like of which have never before been known. And yet, note after note, protest after protest, was all that the President felt called upon to send, whereas an ultimatum to the King of Barbarians would have established him in the eyes of the world as a man fit to rule a nation. Though some of the British papers have seemed pleased to credit the President with an extraordinary stock of patience, we, for our part, cannot take such a charitable view. While admitting that Dr. Wilson is beset with many difficulties and does not possess the power which would enable him to cast the fatal die, we cannot but think that what is actually wrong is that he is deficient in courage and does not possess sufficient spirit to mark him out as the Saviour of his countrymen.

Occupation For Women

IN Great Britain and in France the women of both countries have turned to and undertaken to do the work left undone by men who have gone to the Front. They are busy in all fields of labour, particularly in agriculture. During the agitation of three and four years ago upon the Suffrage question, one of the strongest arguments against giving women the vote, was that women could not go to the field of battle and fight, but women are proving now that if they cannot actually fight they can most effectually carry on the work of the men who go away to fight. Very little of this has so far been done by the women of B. C. They have occupied themselves and done yeoman's service in providing necessities and comforts for the men at the Front but they have not yet tackled the more serious job of actual agricultural labour at home. This is not the result of unwillingness or of a desire to neglect their duty but is owing entirely to lack of organization and initiative. British Columbia offers them many opportunities. Of these the first is fruit picking and packing. It is light and not unpleasant work. It is at present done by Chinamen and Hindus. If the women of B. C. would step in and take it over, these Orientals would be released for other forms of labour where they are badly needed, which cannot be done by women. Seed growing, raising medicinal herbs, and poultry farming are eminently adapted to female labour. Home canning, allied as it is to cookery, would afford profitable employment to any number of women. The plant required costs hardly anything and there is an enormous waste of fruits and vegetables which would be saved by the instalment of such a system. In these hard times when everything counts or should be made to count, cooking is of the highest advantage. Cooking can make plain food highly palatable and can also produce a good meal from scanty materials. It is a wonder that some of the many women's organizations have not taken up this matter and provided instruction to that large class of women who are ignorant of the subject. The support of the Public Market is almost entirely in the hands of the women and it remains with them to decide whether this most desirable institution shall be a success or not. Allied with the Public Market is the question of cheaper fish. There is no doubt that the public of British Columbia might be provided with a splendid supply of this most excellent food at a very small cost if the matter was properly taken in hand and the women could do it. The cultivation of vacant lots has got a good start and affords a fine opportunity for the exploitation of her energies by the up-to-date woman of to-day. It has this advantage over other forms of agricultural work, in that it does not necessarily take a woman away from her home, but provides her with work right in her own premises and work that does not need continuous prosecution but can be carried out in such intervals as ordinary housework may make convenient.

A Bull in a China Shop

WRATH like champagne seems to gain in explosive force by being bottled up. The present Minister of Railways has had a long period of retirement from active participation in politics during which he has carefully nursed his feelings, and, being by nature not one of the soft spoken, smooth mannered members of the human race, he naturally boiled over when his opportunity came in the debate referring to Pacific Great Eastern affairs. He fairly let himself go, and careless of his position as a Minister of the Crown,

allowed himself the luxury of using such terms as "Criminal Intent," "Collusion," and other expressions which angry men unable to control themselves frequently fling about without regard to where they may drop. He alluded to the company with which the Province had made a contract as "American Multi-millionaires" and as "Scoundrels." When a man in Mr. Oliver's position allows himself to be so carried away with vituperation, what chance is there of the case being examined fairly and judiciously by him and his likes? Many of the members of the House are in a disadvantage inasmuch as they have had no previous personal acquaintance of "Honest John" and his vagaries, but as time passes and the Session gives him further opportunities they will perceive that a bull can hardly do more damage in a china shop than an unscrupulous and angry old man can do among the politics of a ministry of whose ways he is ignorant and could not understand, if he knew them. Many people may be unaware that one member of the firm whom the Minister of Railways brands as scoundrels, is Brigadier General Jack Stewart, now serving his King and Country at the Front in France and to whom the Imperial authorities, recognizing his great talents, have given charge of the construction of all the strategic railways which are being built to enable the Imperial forces to get at the enemy and drive him out of France back into his own country. A man who absolutely refuses to allow his own sons to take any part in the great conflict should be ashamed even to mention the name of a man like General Stewart who is doing so much. In addition to his own work at the Front, this man whom Mr. Oliver brands as a scoundrel provided the funds to equip the 72nd Highlanders of Vancouver in his native garb, the kilt, and further, at his own expense, he recruited and equipped a railroad battalion and took it to the Front. Such is the man whom the Minister of Railways brands as a scoundrel, and it is distinctly up to him to retract his disgraceful accusation or to prove it before an impartial tribunal such as a Royal Commission.

Naval Service

IT is nearly three years ago since the German raider Leipsic hovered off these Western coasts of Canada looking for a weak spot upon which she might descend and extract from a defenceless town a rich indemnity. Luckily our allies, the Japanese, were able to make such an adventure too hazardous in the eyes of the German pirates, and our security was further assured by the timely purchase by the Government of two submarines so that the danger was averted. The British Navy then proceeded to drive off the surface of the Ocean other raiders in other parts of the world that might have been a menace to us here, being assisted in their task by the Australian ship "Sydney" which so effectively disposed of the "Emden." There appears to be no possible danger to us, here in the West, from the sea, but in our comfortable security we must not forget that Canada has an Atlantic coast, which lies open to attack from German submarines. This is probably not an imminent danger but it is one against which the British Navy keeps constant watch and ward. From the first day of the declaration of war that navy has been Britain's tower of strength, the mere fact of its existence has completely paralysed the entire strength of the German navy and has preserved to the Allies the freedom of the seas. Never for a moment has the high efficiency of the British Navy been allowed to wane, and to-day it is immensely stronger than it was at the beginning of the war. To man the new ships that have been built more and more men are required and efforts are now being made to recruit men in Canada who, while joining the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, will be in reality enrolling themselves to stand shoulder to shoulder with those noble sons of the sea who have maintained, through storm and stress of battle and of weather and under ever changing conditions, the glorious traditions that clothe the names of Britain's sailor men.

Recruiting

TIME passes and very little is being done to make up the deficiency of 150,000 men that exists between the number of men promised by Canada to the Old Country and the number actually sent. Surely it is time that the Government made up its mind that voluntary enlistment has done its work and that some form of compulsion is absolutely necessary if the hundreds of young and fit men now shirking their duty are to be enrolled. If other towns in Canada can be measured by Victoria, the number required could easily be secured and the necessary industries of the country would not be interfered with. Most of these slackers are filling quite subordinate positions and their places could easily be filled by Returned Soldiers. The apathy of the Government in this matter, as in other matters of military administration, is perfectly inexplicable, and should be put an end to at once.

There is a small matter in connection with the subject of recruiting to which attention has often been drawn, but about which nothing has been done. We refer to the necessity of supplying some badge to be worn by those who have offered themselves for Service and have been found to be medically unfit. Many of these men carry about them no outward and visible signs of their unfitness, but very often have all the signs of vigorous health and manhood, and they have to suffer many snubs and jeers because they are not in khaki.

Editorial Notes

They are much more patriotic in Winnipeg than in Victoria, for the Premier of Manitoba, speaking before the Great West Veterans' Association recently, declared that men at the head of any organization, such as trades unions, who are leading the movement against National Service should be deprived of their liberty. Mr. Norris was equally severe in his comments upon the capitalist

who hugs his money these times, and therefore is all the more entitled to condemn the agitator. He says both classes of men are traitors. These are strong words, but are they stronger than circumstances require? Only a few weeks ago, but for the courage of a woman, Victoria would have been disgraced by the holding of a public meeting to pass resolutions against National Service and the filling in of the Registration Cards, yet not a word has appeared in the Daily Press against the traitors who organized the meeting, and would have supported the resolutions. Indeed they found a place in the daily press to publish their arguments. Can anyone explain why we are so tolerant?

The Dominion Government announces the issue of a new War Loan. This consists of bonds to the value of \$150,000,000 bearing 5 per cent. interest and maturing in 20 years. The issue price is 96 which makes the investment a very tempting one. The previous war loans have been so successful that there is every reason to believe that this issue will bring such a result as to leave no possible doubt if one anywhere existed that Canada is well able and willing to assume the responsibilities of her position as one of the family of British Nations.

The best reading of a purely entertaining and recreative kind which THE WEEK has come across for a long time was to be found in the London papers which reported the cross-examination of Mr. Pemberton-Billings, M. P. for East Herts, by Mr. Justice Darling. When his Lordship was at the Bar in the Oxford Circuit he was easily one of the finest cross-examiners on that Circuit, and with the passing of the years he has lost none of his skill. The clever and shifty M. P. was like a puppet in his hands, and realizing that he was dealing with an equivocal witness, the Judge literally played with him as a cat plays with a mouse, and finally to use a Western phrase, "made him look like 30 cents." A British Court of Justice is a poor place for a shuffling witness.

We regret to announce the death of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, which occurred on Wednesday last. During her long residence in Canada as wife of the Governor-General and on the long journeys which she took throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, the Duchess created a most favourable impression among the numbers of people with whom she came in contact, and added not a little by her personal charm to her husband's popularity. She was also very energetic in furthering and aiding the plans of the many charitable and benevolent institutions with which she was connected. H. R. H. was the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and was born in 1860.

We have received a number of letters from people who are anxious to act as editor for THE WEEK. All of the applicants claim previous journalistic experience which they urge as a reason that they be appointed to the editorial chair. Some claim such powers as would induce thousands of persons to "subscribe immediately" and yet other letters are so full of grammatical errors that our eyes grew dim before we reached the end. We take this means of expressing thanks to those who have besought us to let them "do their best," but we feel that the present is no time for experiment and regret that we are not able to engage all those who have sent in applications.

In his recent great speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George is reported to have said that the stocks of food in Great Britain were dangerously small. At this frank announcement a certain feeling of uneasiness went all round the Empire. The Premier is not given to make mistakes, nor is he likely to raise the cry of wolf when there is no necessity to do so. Whatever may have been the reason for Mr. Lloyd George's statement at the time it was made, it is satisfactory to note that there is no shortness of supply now. The British Government has just taken a party of neutral correspondents on a three days' trip to the chief shipping centres of the United Kingdom. During the trip visits were paid to Liverpool, London and Manchester. The object avowedly was to show these correspondents that Germany's boast of starving England by her submarine campaign was an empty one. The correspondents were allowed to go wherever they wanted, and all their questions were answered. At Manchester they were shown 100,000 tons of wheat in elevators, in ships or on the docks. A long line of steamers was delivering grain from Canada, from Argentina, from the United States and from Australia. The party at Manchester was entertained by the Manchester Canal Corporation which pointed with pride to the fact that the much increased tonnage had for the first time in the twenty-two years of the Canal's existence enabled a dividend to be paid. There was more activity at both London and Manchester than at Liverpool. One warehouse at the Victoria and Albert Docks at London contained 17,000 tons of frozen mutton. The Canada Dock warehouses at London had 267,000 tons of various foods in stock. The conclusion was arrived at that the stories of shortage of food were absolutely without foundation. Everywhere the warehouses were full and overflowing and fresh supplies were continually pouring in. This makes comforting reading to the many people in Victoria who have friends in the Old Country and who were naturally becoming somewhat uneasy at the stories of shortage.

The War

THE first bulletin of news to come through this week contained the welcome intelligence that the British troops, making no halt and suffering no check at Ctesiphon, had pushed on and entered and occupied Bagdad. This city is the chief centre of Turkish power in Mesopotamia and is the base from which all its military enterprises are launched. Bagdad is also a chief point on the great railway which the Germans were constructing from Berlin through to the Near East. The terminus of this line was fixed by international agreement in 1914 at Basra, some sixty miles below Bagdad on the Tigris. Nor had construction yet reached Bagdad, but the line was completed to a sufficiently close point to make it of the greatest advantage to General Maude in his further advances. Meanwhile the British and French continue to worry the Germans on the Meuse and the Somme. French raids are carried out resulting in the capture of many prisoners and guns, while a continuous and intense artillery fire keeps the nerves of the Germans on the jump. At last accounts the British on the Somme have forced their way to a position dominating Bapaume, the fall of which is hourly expected. The Germans are in full retreat and this retreat is almost a rout. They are being pursued not by the British cavalry, as in the older methods of warfare, but by artillery which materially hastens their flying feet.

Law or Sacrilege

A CASE of great interest to many people has just been settled by Judge Lampman. The interest in the case arises not so much from its legal aspect, but as involving what appears almost to be sacrilege. This is not a crime against any law but ranks with blasphemy as an outrage against the sensibilities of all real Christians. In the case in point certain goods and chattels, to-wit, a Bible, hymn books, the vessels of the Communion service and other articles used in the services of the First Baptist Church had been seized by the sheriff in part satisfaction of a debt. The law decided that the seizure was wrongly made, but the hearts of the congregation of that church, backed up by the hearts of the congregations of all other churches, decided clearly and without hesitation that their Bibles and sacred vessels have a character of their own that differentiates them from those ordinary pieces of household furniture known to the law as chattels.

Russia

EVENTS have come to a head somewhat unexpectedly in Russia. Ever since the constitution of the Duma some years ago it was evident that some day there must be a clash between the modern ideas and methods of that institution and the antiquated methods of the old bureaucracy. That clash has now come over matters connected with the conduct of the war, the Duma took a certain stand and was supported by the military, the old order tumbling to pieces at once. The Czar has abdicated and his younger brother has been appointed regent in his place. There does not appear to be any feeling against either the throne or its occupant, but probably some change will be made. It is likely that the old autocratic monarchy will be abolished and a constitutional monarchy, such as Great Britain enjoys, will be established.

The unfair competition initiated by the so-called jitney cars against the B. C. Electric Railway Co. still continues although not to the same extent as during last summer. These pirate vehicles are mostly in evidence during those hours of the day when the traffic is at its best, leaving to the B. C. Electric Railway the duty of attending to the requirements of the public at such times as there is little or no traffic offering. It is noticeable that the opposition was strongest during the months of fine weather but when the winter brought its mud and rain, the public preferred the old reliable and more comfortable electric cars. In view of a possible revival of the jitney service with the return of Spring and finer weather, it must be remembered that if any accident happens the victim has no responsible corporation from whom damages might be claimed, he has only the individual driver of the machine in which he was riding, against whom he might bring a claim. It may be said that passengers in jitneys do not expect accidents, but that is only a feeble excuse, accidents are just as likely to happen to these vehicles as to any others. Nor have the passengers any such protection as is supplied by a special inspection of machinery or other safeguard to the travelling public.

There have been two strikes during the past week which might have had a more serious effect than is involved in a simple dispute between employers and employees. These strikes were among the men employed by the Cameron Genoa Mills Shipbuilders, Ltd., and the men employed by the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., at James' Island. Fortunately both have been satisfactorily settled, but the first mentioned might easily have wrecked or seriously impeded the establishment of the new industry of shipbuilding, while the latter might have checked the supply of munitions which the Explosives Company is making for the British Government. In either of these two cases, had a settlement not been arrived at, it would have necessitated instant investigation by the Government. In connection with these strikes, it has been stated that the Victoria Ship Carpenters are about to organize themselves under some union whose headquarters are located in Indianapolis. Surely there are institutions in Canada or in Great Britain that might be used. The control of these American institutions may be in the hands of people who at present are our enemies and who would do anything to hamper our industries, especially if those industries are employed in some way connected with the war.

CORRESPONDENCE

Victoria, March 15, 1917.

The Editor, The Week.

Sir—May I through your columns draw attention to a subject of interest, nay, even of justice to many men?

I refer to those who have been discharged medically unfit from home service battalions, and who having to discard uniforms are open to condemnation as they have no mark whereby they may be distinguished from the slacker whom nothing short of compulsion will enrobe in khaki. The soldier who returns convalescent from the front is an object not only of envy to the rightly-minded but also of paths. For he sees himself conspicuous in uniform surrounded

by men of his own age, and often younger, totally indifferent to their privilege and duty.

To him everyone in mufti of apparent military ago without that coveted button must be a slacker and consequently a cur; and yet to some of us this is unjust; perhaps our thoughts are much the same, for we, too, have done our best, how small soever it may be.

FIDELIS.

The latest news from Ottawa appears to fulfil our correspondent's wishes.—Ed.

That the letter in Tuesday's "Colonialist" on "Military Funk Holes," was very much to the point.



SOTTO VOCE

By the Hornet

That the babblings of one, Gore, will have but little effect on anyone.

That the Prohibitionists must be in sore distress if they have to rely on such an irresponsible "leader."

That to assert that the Liquor interests have brought about a condition "as debased as any in the history of the Empire," is nothing more or less than abject twaddle.

That such narrow visioned, untruthful people can do no good to any cause.

That it is no matter of astonishment that the famous Senators who made President Wilson and the Americans look ridiculous all hailed from "Bone Dry" sections. Dryness and narrow-mindedness go hand in hand.

That the report is incorrect that "The Week" is offering prizes in a guessing competition in which people are asked to name the three Liberal members who slid out of their uniforms upon the declaration of war.

That with Seattle building \$52,000,000 worth of ships, Victoria will have to wake up as the Empire's Pacific Naval Headquarters.

That the allusion of the Minister of Railways to Jack Stewart as a "scoundrel" was absolutely disgraceful.

That such expressions as "criminal intent," "collusion," etc., etc., were not only out of place but were most insulting.

That Colonel Jack Stewart raised the Railway Construction Corps and took it to France at an expense of \$300,000.

That Colonel Jack Stewart equipped the Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver at his own expense.

That Colonel Jack Stewart is now a Brigadier General in the Imperial Army in full charge of all railway construction in France.

That if "J. O." ever accomplishes a tenth as much he will be a little more entitled to hold his present position.

That the war record of the Oliver family would not look very well on paper.

That the City Council would be improved if we had more of the Alderman Andros type.

That "Goat's Milk" seems to be conducive to pessimism.

That pessimism never got anyone anything and that actions speak louder than words.

That quite a few men have been swanking round in uniforms ever since the war started and that the soft snaps should go to those who have done their bit.

That we all want to wake up and do things—not talk about them.

BACK TO THE LAND

In many of the old seaports on the South Coast of England there are to be found superannuated mariners and ancient shellbacks of various kinds, and among them was often one always in a more or less befogged condition who, to the inquisitive tripper, was described as an ex-gardener or a man of war. Such an occupation was hardly more unlikely than the idea of farming in the city of Victoria, and yet only a few days ago in a room at the Parliament Buildings a stroke of practical farming business was carried out that should have beneficial results to this most important profession.

On Saturday, February 17, 1917, an organization was formed to be known as the United Farmers' of British Columbia. This is virtually a co-operative society and it is formed on lines similar to other farmers' co-operative societies already in existence on the Prairies.

Judging from the published speeches of certain men who were present on

the occasion there is a strong current of opinion among them in favour of making the society a political force. It may be well that it should keep an eye on legislation affecting the farming industry, but it would be a pity if such an organization devoted itself too much to this course to the neglect of others in which its strength and energy might be more profitably expended.

In other countries, particularly in Denmark, in Ireland and in New Zealand, the farmers have banded themselves together in co-operative associations which have worked almost entirely in the direction of getting for the farmer good prices for his products and supplying him with the necessaries of life, such as groceries and apparel, and with the instruments of his work at the lowest cost. These efforts have resulted in the most material benefits to the members and to the prosperity of the community. But if they have had any political results they have not been heard of.

In this country, as elsewhere, it is not good to mix politics and business. The ethics of Canadian politicians particularly are unsuitable and do not fit in with the principles of good, honest business.

The old motto "ne sutor ultra crepidam" is just as applicable to farmers as to cobblers.

C. St. B.

IRISH CONCERT

Those who are fond of Irish music will find a perfect banquet of it set before them at the Princess Theatre this evening (17th March). The proceeds of the concert are to be given to the poor of Victoria. The chair will be taken by Mr. John Hart, M. P. P. The entertainment is billed to commence at 8 p. m.

BEST BLOUSES

in city on sale for one week. Exceptional Values.

Fancy Work, Stamped Linens, Crochet Threats, Yarns, etc., all reasonably priced.

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MINERAL ACT (Form F.) Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE The Maple Leaf Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: On the East Bank of the Gordon River.

Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4868-C, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917. Jan. 20

PANTAGES Unequaled Vaudeville

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GEORGE & MAE LE FEORE Original Novelty Dances

OAKLAND SISTERS Singers and Dancers

RAWLS & KAUFMAN A Willing Worker

CONSTANTINO BERNARDI World's Greatest Protean Artist

FRIEND & DOWNING Comedians

CIDORA

The Girl in the Golden Globe

In a Thrilling Whirl of

Death

THESE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7 AND 9

Matinee 15c. Evening: Orchestra and Balcony 25c. Boxes 50c.

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PHONE 62

1157 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Private Day and Boarding School For Boys SMALL CLASSES—INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION Easter Term Commences Tuesday, January 9th, 1917 PRINCIPAL A. D. MUSKETT, ESQ. For Prospectus, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal

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It operates its own Sleeping and Dining Cars, and has its own Hotels and Steamships. Its magnificent Mountain Scenery and the excellence of the Dining Car Service have made the favorite route for tourists across the American Continent.

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Good roads for motorists, by West Road, 12 miles; East Road, 14 miles. Good Boating, Bathing, Fishing Tennis, etc. Free Rowboats to guests staying in hotel except on Sundays. Bar, Billiards.

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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 subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. March 31.



Department of the Naval Service

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA

The next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1917. Successful candidates joining the College on or about 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained. Candidates for the examination in May next must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st July, 1917.

Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned. G. J. DESBARATS, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, November 28, 1916.

WILLIAM BLAKEMORE — AN APPRECIATION

By Sir Olive Phillips-Wolley

It is not often, even in such ghastly times as these, that the death of an individual leaves a void so keenly and generally felt, as that occasioned by the death of Mr. William Blakemore.

At the back of and beyond his bonhomie were certain striking qualities which account for the void caused by his loss. First of all he was a Britisher to his marrow.

He knew the local politics as few other men know them, and though loyal always to his party and a strong champion of it, he could appreciate and was quick to acknowledge just criticisms or good measures, emanating from the other side.

But it was in Victoria, I think, that he developed his strong views regarding the necessity of Canadian participation, especially in the Naval Defence of the Empire.

“NAVAL DEFENCE

“No policy will be satisfactory to the people of B. C. which does not include a substantial and prompt contribution and the establishment of a Fleet Unit on the Pacific Coast.”

That was his creed and he would not budge from it one inch, whilst in everything connected with the Navy here (R. Can. N. Volunteers especially) he was an enthusiast, not only ready to talk and write, but to work.

But he was a very many sided man, and though I cannot hope to touch on the numerous questions in which he was interested, for their own or the Province's sake, I cannot leave my subject without emphasizing the loss we have suffered in losing the man (a qualified mining engineer) who believed most in the future of the smelting industry and iron ore of this country.

more in the mining and manufacturing of our iron ores, and had been confirmed in his convictions by the various great mining authorities with whom he made it his business to get in touch whenever they came to this Coast.

There is one more point which I should like to touch and then I must leave enough interests untouched to fill the lives of at least two other men.

In Canada we are perhaps not old enough to care much for literature; to read much or to write carefully. This man was busy if ever a man was, but he found time to read and enough time to write decent English, and since old Mr. Sproat, I doubt if there has been so good a critic of things literary upon this West Coast.

It is, of course, a wonderful thing, if anything in West Coast politics could be wonderful, that Mr. Blakemore was not long ago one of our representatives, but perhaps he was best where he was, uncurbed and

of almost inexhaustible information he kept, pigeon-holed as it were, in his brain, and at his wonderful memory. His was an absolute example of a well-ordered mind, able to adjust itself at any moment to any subject requiring his attention.

Probably few besides himself and his stenographer knew of the multitude of his interests and activities, for he was so unassuming with it all—often others took credit for what in the first place emanated from him.

“Think Imperially,” it was Mr. William Blakemore.

And amidst all his work, he still retained the attitude and the courtesy of a fine old English gentleman, and understood the true meaning of “playing the game.”

look like ballet dancers. The less in wide skirts are decidedly an improvement and the slim straight figure which will dominate in Paris in the future is quite the ideal one when the slimmest is not over emphasized.

I don't think the much talked of peg-top skirt will be very popular. It is only hinted at, and will be rarely seen. For those who want to buy new clothes the new skirts will prove economical, as they will take much less material to make them, and old skirts can easily be remodelled.

Many tailor-mades show skirts with alternate panels of pleats and plain material falling straight from a slightly raised waist line trimmed with an embroidered or folded belt. Others show plain skirts with side draperies or floating panels and just a slight pulling in near the ankles to which they reach.

The coats of the season vary a good deal. They run from the loose fitting, belted coat of half-length to the short sack, almost bolero, and also show severely plain well cut models rather in the lines of the old-fashioned conception of what a tailor-made should be.

Social News

Mrs. Robert Gourlay, of Winnipeg, who has been staying at the “Glenshiel” for some weeks, left for Kelowna yesterday where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. McRae.

Mrs. McLaughlin, of Winnipeg, is spending a few weeks with her brother, Mr. R. Drake.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibson have returned from a short visit to Seattle.

Mrs. and Miss Duncan have returned from Brentwood where they have spent several weeks.

Major and Mrs. Alistair Robertson, of Vancouver, are making a short visit in town.

Mrs. Wollaston has returned from a visit to Brentwood.

Mrs. C. G. Clute, of Victoria, is spending a few days at New Westminster as the guest of Mrs. S. J. Clute.

Mrs. Ralph Smith left during the week for Vancouver.

Mrs. Forman entertained during the week in honour of many Winnipeg friends.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Mrs. Agnew of Rockland avenue.

Lieut. Wallace Courtenay, of the 50th Gordon Highlanders, and Mrs. Courtenay, whose marriage took place a few weeks ago, have taken up residence for a time at the “Alcazar” apartments, Linden avenue.

Mrs. Purvis Ritchie returned to Vancouver on Thursday.

Mrs. L. H. Hardie is arranging a bridge tea at her residence, Oak Bay avenue, on Wednesday next, March 21st, for the funds of the Oak Bay Branch of the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Robert Thomas, who has been visiting Victoria for a few weeks, staying at “Glenshiel,” left on Thursday for her home in Calgary.

Lieut. G. H. S. Edwardes, of the R. N. C. V. stationed at Esquimalt, left on Thursday for a brief visit to Vancouver.

Mrs. F. M. Reade, of Mount Edwards, has gone to Vancouver to visit her daughter, Mrs. Granville Cuppage, who is spending a few months there.

On Wednesday night the members of the Navy League Chapter and Esquimalt Chapter I. O. D. E. entertained the officers and men of H. M. S. Avoca at a smoking concert held at the Masonic Hall at Esquimalt. Lieut. Edwards, R.N., C.V.R., acted as chairman and in a very genial manner welcomed the guests on behalf of the Chapters. During the evening cigarettes were much appreciated by the men. The programme arranged by Mrs. Conyers Bridgewater was one of the best and received great applause from the many guests present.

Lieut. Commander F. R. Miles, R.N.R., at the close of the concert, thanked the Chapters for their hospitality and called for three cheers which were lustily given by the sailors. After the singing of the National Anthem, refreshments were served by the ladies of the Chapters and their willing helpers, the Sister Susie Club, to whom they wish to convey their grateful thanks; also the Imperial Tobacco Co. and Messrs. Kelly, Douglas Co., who very generously donated 1,000 cigarettes; to Mr. R. Jameson for coffee; Messrs. Fletcher Bros. for the use of the piano; Messrs. Brown Bros., florists, for palms, and Mr. Adams for coffee. The programme is appended:—

- Piano, Medley of Popular Songs, Mrs. Conyers Bridgewater. Song, “Some Little Bug Is Going to Get You,” Miss Mamie Frazer. Comic Songs, Selected, Mr. Bob Sloan, of Sidney. Song, “There's a Little Bit of Bad in Every Good Little Girl,” Miss E. Bass. Recitation, “The Sea Queen Wakes” (by Sir Olive Phillips-Wolley), Mrs. David Doig. Cello Solo, Selected, Mr. Long. Song, “O'Brien Is Tryin' to Learn to Talk Hawaiian,” Mrs. Conyers Bridgewater. Song, “Mammy's Little Coal Black Rose,” Miss Dorothy Kirk. Songs, (Comic) Selected, Mr. Bob Sloan, formerly of the Palace, London. Song and Chorus, “On the Rocky Road to Dublin,” Miss Mamie Fraser and Chorus. God Save the King.



Vancouver Island, on which Alberni is centrally located, has the largest body of standing timber in the world. It possesses seventy per cent of the timber of British Columbia. British Columbia possesses fifty per cent of the timber of the whole of Canada.

honest. Not long ago the secretary of a great society in London wrote that his executive wished to congratulate “The Week” upon being the best and most virile paper they knew in Canada. Let that be the summing up. The people of Victoria, at any rate, have lost the most fearless and plain spoken of their public voices.

One could say much more—but may a humble stenographer be allowed this small space to add this small tribute to the many deservedly showered on his memory. Truly, I shall not look upon his like again. “He was a man, take him all in all, M. U.

A HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MIND

London, February 25.

Dear Cousin Betty:—

There is an old saying: “No man is a hero to his valet,” and certainly, as a rule, “no man is a hero to his stenographer.” But there are exceptions to this rule. In some cases it is only those who are in close touch with the every day business life of a man who can realize the real greatness of his character in the way he copes with difficulties and rises above petty annoyances and worries. In such a class, pre-eminently, was the late Mr. William Blakemore. It has been my privilege to work for him for some years, as a supernumerary member of his staff, and the more I knew him the more I have marvelled at the store

In the latest French fashions, of which I intend to give you an outline this week, there are just a few exaggerations, but none to be alarmed at, as they are frankly made for exportation. The long dress has appeared, and with the exception of tea-gowns and trained evening gowns, is not much admired. Not to see the feet any more seems wrong and practical people do dislike having to think about picking up skirts to avoid dust or tumbling over draperies. No, the day is still to the short skirt, but not so short as to make high boots a necessity or to make serious women

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER OF an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to part of Subdivision 3 of Section 85, Victoria District, Map 57. 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 James Houlihan on the 30th day of June, 1911, and numbered 3492 A, which has been lost. DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of February, 1917. E. S. STOKES, Deputy Registrar General of Titles. Feb. 17 Mar. 17

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER OF an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to part of Lots 8 and 9, Allsopps Extension of Fort Street, Victoria City, Map 38. 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 Eleanor Amelia Gibbs on the 6th day of February, 1906, and Numbered 2949 C, which has been lost. DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of February, 1917. E. S. STOKES, Deputy Registrar General of Titles. Feb. 17 Mar. 17

MINERAL ACT

(Form F.) Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE Alberta and Albany Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: On the West Bank of the Gordon River. Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917. Jan. 20 Mar. 24

MINERAL ACT

(Form F.) Certificate of Improvements NOTICE The American Flag-Pachena, Pachena Fraction and Victoria Mineral Claims situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: On the East Bank of the Gordon River. Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917. Jan. 20 Mar. 24

LAND ACT

Form No. 11 Form of Notice Victoria Land District. District of Cowichan. TAKE notice that G. C. Grubb, acting as Agent for the Canadian Explosives, Limited, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Manufacturers, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—(Tidal) Commencing at a post planted at low water mark, about one (1) chain north of a post planted on high water mark, Lot 64, Cowichan District of British Columbia, and distant one hundred and twenty-eight and thirty-eight hundredths (128.38) chains more or less in a direction about North thirty-eight degrees and forty minutes, West (N38°40'W) from the survey post on the West shore of aforesaid Lot 64, thence North eight degrees and forty-six minutes East (N8°46'E) four and seven-tenths (4.70) chains thence North eighty-one degrees and fourteen minutes West (N81°14'W) four and twenty-four hundredths (4.24) chains, thence South eight degrees and forty-six minutes West (S8°46'W) three and seventy-nine hundredths (3.79) chains more or less to low water mark, thence following low water mark to point of commencement, the whole containing one and seventy-nine hundredths (1.79) acres more or less. G. C. GRUBB, Name of applicant (In full), Acting as agent for Canadian Explosives, Limited. Date, 12th February, 1917. April 21 Feb. 22

MINERAL ACT

(Form F.) Certificate of Improvements NOTICE King George Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: East Sooke, adjoining the “Jack” Claim on the North side. Take Notice that I, Frank Caffery, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4818-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917. Jan. 20 Mar. 24

MINERAL ACT

(Form F.) Certificate of Improvements NOTICE Alfrida, Hazel and Holly Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: On the East Bank of the Gordon River. Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917. Jan. 20 Mar. 24

MINERAL ACT

(Form F.) Certificate of Improvements NOTICE The Kaiser says that Germany will obtain peace by the sword, but he doesn't specify whose sword.

PLAYING AT SUPERMEN

Furnished Specially to "The Week" by the Royal Colonial Institute.

No correct understanding of the German attitude of mind towards any subject, great or small, can be reached without taking into consideration the extraordinary powers of self-deception which form an integral part of the German character. The Teuton is anything but spiritual, but in quite material and practical matters he possesses the child's capacity for firmly establishing in his own mind the existence of facts of which there is absolutely no evidence. The wish is father to the belief and the more attractive the castle in the air appears to be the more blindly it is accepted, as a concrete fact.

This intensified ability for make-believe is responsible for the bloody strife in which two-thirds of Europe is at present engaged.

More than half a century ago a grown-up German child named Nietzsche arose and said, "Let us play at being blond beasts and supermen!" And all the other grown-up German children said "Get out of our way! We are blond beasts and supermen!"

And then another child—a brachycephalous hunchback called Von Treitschke—said:

"Of course we are supermen. Look

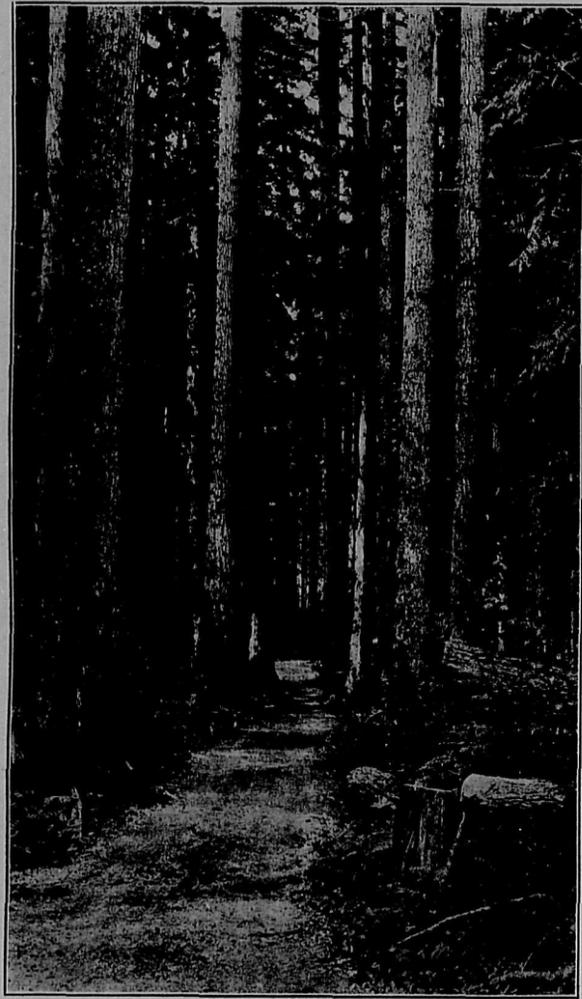
were, of course, other influences at work besides the apostleship of super-Teutonism. There was Bismarck, for example. About him there was nothing of make-believe. The only severe hallucination he ever suffered from, probably, being that the Prussian could be civilised. But he gave Germany three highly successful, though quite unscrupulous wars, which absolutely crystallised the Prussian's conception of himself as the sole proprietor of Weltmacht.

It cannot be supposed for a moment that the German, drilled and disciplined as he was, plunged into the present war with the slightest conception of what it meant. As he strode martially down the main street of his native village bawling the "Wacht am Rhein," his pockets full of sausages and cigars bestowed upon

him by his delirious compatriots, Fritz, we may be sure, had no thought of a nation reduced to meagre rations and a couple of million stout Germans sent to feed the worms and crows.

There would be some fighting, of course, and a few poor fellows might not come back to their sweethearts, but for the most part the war suggested to his mind a triumphal procession through the fair cities of France and Belgium, culminating in a delightful time (while the indemnity was being fixed) with the charming grisettes of Paris. He knew, of

course, other influences at work besides the apostleship of super-Teutonism. There was Bismarck, for example. About him there was nothing of make-believe. The only severe hallucination he ever suffered from, probably, being that the Prussian could be civilised. But he gave Germany three highly successful, though quite unscrupulous wars, which absolutely crystallised the Prussian's conception of himself as the sole proprietor of Weltmacht.



One of the Beautiful Drives That Charm the Motorists of Victoria

at the extraordinary prowess of our noble super-ancestors!"

And he proceeded, along with others, to compile a largely supposititious history of the German people in which the might and splendour of their apocryphal achievements was made to contrast wonderfully with the comparative ineptitude of their neighbours. And he pointed out that as the super-descendants of such immeasurably blond (and beastly) ancestors the least they were entitled to expect was to rule and enjoy the whole earth and the fullness thereof.

"Most of it," he added, "is at present occupied by the cowardly and thieving English, who wickedly grabbed the likely spots before the simple German had discovered his innate superness and who now fondly hope to retain a strangle-hold on them by the detestable subterfuge of governing them wisely and granting them autonomy on every possible occasion. But the British are now an effete and commercial-minded race. Let us, therefore, lose no time in sandbagging them, my good Germans, and depriving them of their valuables. And if you see any other trifles belonging to anybody else that you fancy, why, just help yourselves to those too. It is your right as supermen—nay, your sacred duty—so to do."

Now, to a sensible people like the French or British you could talk in this strain for centuries and they would only laugh. But less than thirty years of such preaching sufficed to turn the German people into a nation of rabid megalomaniacs with homicide on the brain. There

cargo on board, and immediately it was declared in sonorous and hate-emphatic language that the knell of the British blockade had been sounded.

The latest fetish is the submarine blockade of the United Kingdom. To the one rotund Prussian, sadly pulling in his belt another hole, he thought that the people of those islands are going to suffer the same hunger pangs as himself and be forced by privation to agree to an early and, for them, disastrous peace, is supreme joy. The callous and brutal announcement of his government's intention to sink at sight every vessel, including hospital ships, that comes within a certain area is received with delirious approval.

The fervid Teutonic imagination envisages an isolated England, surrounded by thousands of leagues of silent seas, whose quiet waters are undisturbed save only by the triumphant U boat. That peaceful nations and innocent neutrals are sure to suffer so gross an insult does not apparently concern the amazingly conceited German mind. The U boat is the idol of the moment. It is a conquering weapon in the sacred hand of the All-Highest and in the eyes of his subjects it becomes invested with miraculous and irresistible powers. The British Empire's vast mercantile marine, its powerful and vigilant fleet and the relentless warfare that will be waged against the submarine are things unseen by a vision dazzled by egotism and blurred by hate.

And so it goes on. The Teutonic warrior's idea of what he is doing, or will in the near future do, or can do if he only chooses, still bears as little relation to the actual facts as when he was merely making believe in his club rooms and newspaper offices. Will he ever be disillusioned? That is rather hard to say, for the limits

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

- 10 per cent on application;
- 30 " 16th April, 1917;
- 30 " 15th May, 1917;
- 26 " 15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.



Come along
Canadians!
Men are wanted
to help Britannia
"Rule the Waves"

Get overseas at once by joining
The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve
OVERSEAS DIVISION.
PAY \$1.10 a day and upwards—Free Kit—Separation allowance as in C. E. F.
No experience necessary—Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects—Ages 18 to 38.
EXPERIENCED MEN FROM 18 TO 45 MAY ENLIST FOR SERVICE IN THE CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS TO GUARD CANADIAN COASTS.
Apply to Recruiting Officer
F. L. OTTER
1205 Broad Street, or to the
or to the Naval Recruiting Secretary, Ottawa. A1-17

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At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

I have devoted a good deal of space in this column during the past few months to the question of recruiting, doing my best to point out to the many eligible young men the urgent necessity of giving their services to their country. Whether or not I have succeeded to any extent in inducing any of these youngsters to don the uniform, I am unable to say, but it is still evident that there is a great number of huskies who seem to prefer remaining at home, and who are quite indifferent to all sense of shame. They can be seen any night, mostly in the area bounded by Government, Yates, Douglas and Fort streets, many of them standing in shop doorways, some of them at street corners, others strolling up and down the street, with no object in view other than ogling young girls who perchance pass by. The sickly, vacuous look on the faces of many of these youths in time becomes almost nauseating; their slow walk, up and down and up and down, sometimes doubtless with the intention of striking up a chance acquaintance with a seventeen-year-old girl, becomes wearisome in the extreme. But to the energetic recruiting sergeant they turn a deaf ear, and with cheap cigarette dropping from the corner of their effeminate lips they pursue their way—and sometimes their prey. It is on account of these youths that the enforcing of the Militia Act is being talked of, but the Militia Act would not cover the case. Something should be done to make them go to the Front—training for Home Service is not sufficient. The defending of our own shores should be left to married men and those who, having some slight defect, are not suitable for active service.

Whilst talking about recruiting, I ought to draw attention to the fact that there are some people in high places who are equally as guilty of not doing their duty as are the young men I have just referred to. To cite one instance, there is the case of one of the Ministers of the Provincial Government, who, I hear on excellent authority, absolutely refuses to allow his sons to enlist for active service. He to whom I refer has several sons, all apparently blessed with excellent health, who, however, prefer to stay with mother, rather than do their duty in the firing line. One is engaged in making munitions, another is a doctor, whilst a third is a farmer, and so on down the line. The pity is that one holding such a responsible position in our legislature should not see his way to set an example to others by insisting on his sons acting the part of men. He might request them to get into khaki and in the event of their refusal, disinherit them for all time.

The question of early closing on Saturday seems to have died a rather insignificant death. Victoria, in its usual apathetic manner, remains as usual left behind, whilst the neighbouring municipalities reap the benefits of their far-sightedness by keeping open their shops and taking in the dollars, some of which should go to city tradesmen. Victoria is dead enough, and yet with business in an unusually dormant state, no one can be found who will head a movement to set aside a scheme which benefits only one class of people—the retail employees. In Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and other places in the Province, business on Saturday afternoon goes merrily on, and from reports which have reached me, the majority of tradesmen are exceedingly glad that the half holiday was changed from Saturday to Wednesday. On Saturday afternoons more business is done than on any other two days of the week; these towns have an air of prosperity and brightness and the public does not suffer the severe inconvenience which Victorians have to put up with. The fact that the Saturday half holiday was given a thorough trial and proved a failure seems to indicate that the same thing should apply to Victoria. But no! Victoria has a special way of its own.

I know of a dozen cases of young mothers who, unable to leave their children alone, must either go short of several of the necessities of life over the week-end, or else drag their children to town and take their places

among the crowds waiting to be served in Victoria shops on Saturday mornings. And in many cases it is a very long wait indeed. It is shameful that women have to put up with such dire inconvenience simply because some shop assistants insist on having a holiday on Saturday afternoon. And yet in spite of the loss of business, the inconvenience thrust on hundreds of people and the continual complaints of customers, Victoria tradesmen are content to go on in the same old way.

I am told of a tradesman who has carried on business in Victoria for more than thirty years and the only time that he has operated at a loss is since the Saturday closing by-law came into effect. I know of another who states that on Saturdays he used to do as much or more business as on any other three days of the week; but now his turnover has dwindled to such an extent that he is forced to do with less help and to keep open later on the first five days of the week in order to help offset the serious inroad into his business through the early closing on Saturday. And I can quote many such cases—in fact, if the truth were known, there are dozens of them—and yet the assistants must have their Saturday holiday! In my opinion there is far too much talk now-a-days of holidays. In times of such severe stress what is wanted is more work—production. The holidays should be left until after the war.

I have been asked by one of our lady readers to say something about the handling of sweets in our local shops. My informant complains that only in very few places do those whose duty it is to dispense sweetmeats take the trouble to use the scoop which in many shops is provided for the purpose of larding out sweets. Her complaint is undoubtedly a just one, for it stands to reason that no matter how slender the feminine hand that takes up the succulent dainties, there are reasons why it is more desirable to use a receptacle for the purpose.

Lounger.

METHODS SUGGESTED FOR UTILIZING VACANT GROUND FOR GARDENS

Experimental Farms Note

From the experience gained in several Canadian cities and towns during the past few years in utilizing vacant lots for garden purposes, the following methods are suggested for those who have not yet undertaken this work:—

1. An organization should be formed, on the executive committee of which are, at least, two men or women, who are enthusiastic and will be willing to devote some time to looking after the preparation of the land and the laying out of the plots.

2. Owners of vacant land should be invited to offer such property for garden making.

3. Assuming that a fairly large number of lots have been offered by their owners, it should be widely advertised that one of these is available to any citizen who will be willing to work it, experience having shown that all classes in the community are interested in this work.

4. It has been learned by experience that it is important for the organization to, at least, plough and harrow the land for the plot holders the first year. Few persons who have not done any gardening before can be induced to prepare land for seed sowing on their own initiative.

5. There are four methods by which funds may be raised to prepare the land:

(a) By an appeal to wealthy citizens for contributions.
(b) By a grant from the city or town council, if necessary, on the understanding that the money will be returned by the plot holders when they have harvested their first crop.
(c) The city or town council might appoint a committee to carry out such work, the city to aid in every possible way. In order that a movement of this kind may have at least the greater sympathy of the civic officials, it would seem desirable for the or-

ganization to have a room in the city or town hall for its meeting.

(d) By charging each plot holder a small amount, for preparing the plot for him.

The last method is the one which is likely to be the most satisfactory for most cities and towns and is the one recommended here.

For information in regard to rules or by-laws the reader is referred to the accounts of the work of the several organizations in Canada referred to in a bulletin being printed by the Dominion Government, as in it there will, no doubt, be found sufficient suggestions to enable by-laws to be drawn up for particular needs.

Boy Scouts Can Help

Boy Scouts can be made very useful in encouraging garden making and the use of vacant lots. In Ottawa they were employed in 1915 by the Public Health Committee of the Local Council of Women in delivering vegetable seeds which had been donated for the purpose of encouraging the poorer people to make gardens. Seed can be obtained in bulk at a cheaper rate than in packages and can be put up in packages by the Scouts. The Scouts also delivered pamphlets on Vegetable Gardening. This personal touch did much, it is believed, to decide those to make gardens who had been in doubt before, as many people would accept pamphlets if brought to them who would not take the trouble to get them themselves.

PANTAGES

Six extraordinary features of unequalled vaudeville and the third chapter of the "Pearl of the Army" serial, will compose the programme at the Pantages Theatre for the coming week.

Cedora, "The Girl in the Golden Globe" will present a most sensational offering in which two girls on motor cycles, loop the loop at terrific speed within a large globe arranged on the stage. The act is said to be particularly thrilling; in fact, it has been described as the "climax of death defying exhibitions."

Constantino Bernardi, the eminent protean artist, will offer his distinct novelty. He is unrivalled in his characteristic method of entertaining the public. He is distinctly the original impersonator and protean artist, and the public understand why all of his imitators are failures when they witness his offering.

There are four other acts of distinct merit on the new bill.

RED CROSS BRIDGE

The Fairfield Branch of the Red Cross will hold a bridge and Five Hundred Tournament on Monday evening next at the Red Cross Rooms at the corner of May street and Linden avenue. Play will commence at 8 o'clock and there will be thirty tables. Prizes will be given to the successful players and the admission fee will be fifty cents. It is hoped that a large number of people will attend as the Fairfield Committee is anxious to hand over a goodly sum to the head office.

Table reservations can be made by telephoning Mr. Bealley, 5465R.

NEW BOOKS AT BOOKLOVERS' LIBRARY

The following new books have been received at the Booklovers' Library: "At the War," Lord Northcliffe. "Bullets and Billets," Bruce Bairnsfather. "Maple Leaves in Flanders Fields," Herbert Rae. "Guiding Thread," Beatrice Harraden. "The Leopard Woman," Stewart Edward White. "Five Barred Gates," E. Temple Thurston. "Gilded Vanity," Richard Dehan. "The Girls at His Billet," Berta Ruck.

PREPARING POULTRY PRODUCE FOR MARKET

The householder who buys a poorly nourished and carelessly marketed chicken or fowl secures a very inferior article of food, whereas the purchaser of a well finished and properly prepared, crate fed bird, obtains a luxury. There is a corresponding difference between grades of eggs that are offered at many stores. To enlighten poultry keepers in the method of preparing both poultry and eggs for the market and placing thereon, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued an excellent bulletin. It is written by Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, and issued as Bulletin No. 88 of the Experimental Farms. It treats the subject in paragraphs bearing the following heads: Preparing Poultry Produce for Market, System of Marketing, Packages, Marketing, Crate Feeding, Killing, Plucking, Cooling and Packing. The Bulletin is helpfully illustrated

in showing the proper and improper methods of packing poultry as well as of modern egg cases, crates and other features connected with the industry. The frontispiece, printed in colours, represents the roof of a bird's mouth, showing precisely where to sever the artery to bleed and where to penetrate the roof of the mouth to strike the brain causing immediate insensibility and easy plucking.

Copies of this Bulletin are obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The Irresistible

Sandy Macpherson came home from the front and met his old sweetheart. Honey-laden memories thrilled through the twilight and flushed their glowing cheeks. "Ah, Mary," exclaimed Sandy, "ye're just as beautiful as ye ever were, and I ha'e never forgotten ye, my bonnie lass."

"And ye, Sandy," she cried, while her blue eyes moistened, "are just as big a leear as eevr, an' I believe ye jist the same."—London Opinion.

Oh, Canada!

Lady (addressing Canadian soldier): "Oh, do tell me, why do they call you Anzaes? I thought Anzaes were a Mexican tribe."

McFadden: "Quite right, mum. Me an' my friend are really Mohawks, but our coloniel is near-sighted."—London Opinion.

A Matter of Colour

Inquisitive Party: "Exactly what difference do you find between fighting in the Ypres Salient and the Somme?"

Peace River Jim (after judicial consideration): "Mud's browner."—London Opinion.

He: "You don't know how nervous I was when I proposed to you."

She: "And you don't know how nervous I was until you did so."—Tit-Bits.

DEAF PEOPLE

"FRENCH ORLENE" absolutely cures Deafness and Noises in the Head, no matter how severe or longstanding the case may be. Hundreds of persons whose cases were supposed to be incurable have been permanently cured by this New Remedy.

This Wonderful Preparation goes direct to the actual seat of the trouble, and One Box is ample to effectually cure any ordinary case.

Mrs. Rowe, of Portland-crescent, Leeds, says: "The 'Orlene' has completely cured me after twelve years' suffering."

Many other equally good reports. Try one Box today. It only costs \$1, and there is nothing better at any price. Address: "ORLENE" Co., 10 SOUTHVIEW WATLING ST., DARTFORD, Kent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited, intends, at the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to approve its change of name from Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited, to "Mitchell & Duncan, Limited."

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of March, 1917.
BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERBERMAN & TAIT, Solicitors for Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited. Mar. 17 Apr. 14

THE BOOKLOVERS' LIBRARY, Campbell Block, Fort St., has all the latest English Books.

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KILMARNOCK

Extra Special
WHISKEY

For your health's sake, drink only the best.

"Johnnie Walker" is perfectly aged—matchless in quality and flavor.

After nearly a century of public service, its sterling merits have firmly established the "square bottle" as

THE STANDARD WHISKEY
THE WORLD OVER

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A Good Selection of Tweeds, Serges, Gaberdines, Silks, Etc., Always Kept in Stock

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MADAME LOUISE.

1 Belmont House
(Next to the Blue Cross)

is now showing original and artistic designs in Ladies' Gowns, Blouses and Dresses. Also a choice selection of children's frocks, etc.

INSPECTION INVITED

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 766, Victoria City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Isaac Walsh on the 13th day of July, 1874, and numbered 1073 A, which has been lost.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of February, 1917.

E. S. STOKES,
Deputy Registrar General of Titles.
March 3 March 31

MINERAL ACT

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements
NOTICE

Moonlight and Mountain View Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: On the East side San Juan River, one mile from Indian Harry's Cove.

Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4868-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917.
Jan. 20 Mar. 24

CARLTON CAFE

1218 BROAD STREET

Breakfasts
Afternoon Tea
Luncheons
Dinners

The Best of Cooking

J. C. RIVERS
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We Charge Only 35 Cents Per Dozen

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DOROTHY TEA ROOMS

Specialty

Afternoon Teas—Also Light Lunches

1006 Broad St. (Pemberton Blk.)

"PLUM AND APPLE"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PLUM

I am a plum. I once hung on a tree in Herefordshire and was nearly stolen last summer by a truant boy; but he left me hanging, as my colour was not fully developed. I am glad I was not eaten by the boy; for I have had quite an interesting history and have played my part in the great war.

It is all over now. I am lying alongside a slice of apple on a piece of bread, held in the grimy hand of a British soldier. About me and around are the most tremendous noises I have ever heard. If I don't get eaten by this soldier who holds me very soon, I'm sure we shall all be blown to bits—or I shall fall into this beastly yellow pool in which the soldier is standing.

Before anything happens to us, I must tell my story.

One day, last Autumn, I was plucked from the tree on which I lived by the hand of a woman who talked all the time about a letter she had received from "her man" out in France. With a lot of other plums, I was carried in a little round basket by train to a great town in the Midlands. After a process of washing, which I didn't like at all, I was put into a large cauldron with innumerable pieces of apple. One particular slice and I got on very well together. He told me of what had become of his other parts; they were in the cauldron somewhere. He promised to stick to me all along—quite an easy matter after all, for we were both drenched in hot, sticky stuff which the apple said was sugar. He told me that we were being made into plum and apple jam for the soldiers who were fighting Germans in France.

We boiled together for many hours. I lost a number of my fellow plums who came from the country orchard to the great town with me; but the apple and I kept together until this very moment.

While we were still hot and steaming, we were put into a tin can and sealed up. For many weeks it seemed we must have been in a dark cellar where no one ever came and where the sounds of the world seemed to be very far away. Then one day, a whole battalion of tins were taken away. We had a long ride on a grey motor lorry and arrived at a place full of soldiers. We didn't know the name of the place but the apple said that, judging by the language we heard, it must have been Aldershot. We were thrown about a good deal from one store to another and all sorts of buff-coloured forms were written about us by soldiers with stripes and gold crowns on their arms. We met a lot of other tins full of apricot jam. They were very stuck up like, and always wanted to make friends with very gaudily dressed, oblong tins from Chicago. My friend Apple told me that these swagger tins contained Bully Beef and that we should show great respect to them as they were our seniors. (I understand "Bully" always goes before Jam.) In the few weeks that we were at Aldershot we made a lot of friends. We became very attached to the wooden boxes which had written on them "303 S. A. A." They were full of rifle ammunition. They said that we all ought to be good friends as the speed with which they travelled and the correctness of their flight from the rifle to the Germans depended largely on the quality we ourselves maintained. "The more jam the soldiers get," said one of these boxes, "the better mood they are in when they come to make a final assault." So the apple and I determined to preserve ourselves as freshly as possible.

Our next move was by train to a seaport, where we were lifted in large crates into the hold of a big ship. We had an apartment all to ourselves in the ship and did not see any more of our friends the S. A. A. The "Bully" was stacked up at the other end of the hold like the wall of a castle. I felt very frightened all the way across the channel for we rolled about a good deal. We landed all right at a French port and, before we knew it, were hurled out of the ship and placed on a wharf. Things were very busy there and we saw the S. A. A. boxes and others like them taken away on grey motor lorries. With them were other boxes about the same size marked "Grenades—Mills—Hand." The apple, who was a very informative bit of fruit, told me they were very useful things, these grenades. He—the Apple—used to hang on a tree that was cut down to make a factory for the manufacture of them. That's how he knew all about it. It was just when we were talking about this that someone leaned against the pile of tins, of which we were one, and our little house fell down on to the cobbled wharf-way. We got an awful dent in the side which really

brought the apple and myself much closer to each other. It was a wonder the tin did not burst; but the apple said it was made in South Wales out of real British material.

We spent a few quite interesting days at this port. They were always full of incident. Soldiers were marching to and fro—always singing and laughing except when they came in trains and were all bandaged up. We were told by a tin of bully beef that the bandaged ones were going home and might not be able to fight Germans any more, which was why they were sad.

Then we took another ride and reached a wonderful place. It was a Divisional Dump where all sorts of stores were gathered. By a stroke of luck we were somewhere near the top of a great pile of plum and apple tins stacked out in the open, whence we could see much of what was happening. We were here only a day or two. Every now and then we heard the distant booming of big guns. Once, indeed, we felt that we were right in the thick of battle. A great bird flew over us and circled in the air as if it were going to pounce down and take a tin of jam or bully beef away. Suddenly, two other birds rose from somewhere near by and flew after the first one, which had a black cross on its breast. The two new birds had rings of red, white and blue on its wings. For a few minutes, all three shot out darts of fire at each other until the big one seemed to lurch to the side, turn a somersault and crash to the ground. It must have been hurt. The other two birds flew higher into the air and then glided to earth, while loud cheers came from the British soldiers who were standing round.

A lieutenant came to us one day and, putting his hand on the lid of our house, said to an officer who had "A. S. C." in a sort of pretty monogram on his hat: "What! More plum and apple? I thought all the plums in the world had been used up," to which the A. S. C. gentleman replied: "Not till England herself shall lie at the bottom of the sea."

I thought it was a very nice sentiment and said so to Apple who was quite jealous as they had not mentioned anything about his kind. The lieutenant who was also a quartermaster, handed a piece of green paper to the A. S. C. officer. They laughed and chatted for a few minutes and then went away together to the place where the S. A. A. boxes were stacked in a much better appointed lodging than ours.

The next day, soldiers covered with yellow mud came and put a lot of P. and A. tins on limbers, apparently belonging to certain battalions. Just as one limber was moving off, someone shouted: "Hey, there! You're four pounds short on that limber for the Second Fifths." At the same time he grabbed our tin round the waist and shied us through the air at a man who stood near the limber. We were caught as if we had been a cricket ball and the man cried: "How's that?" as he placed us on the top and the wagon and we jolted off through ruts and puddles to the battalion dump. The nearer we got to the dump, the louder became the far-off booming of big guns. Finally we arrived at the place. It was nothing to look at; very dirty and very dangerous, I thought; but everything was carried out with the strictest method.

Here we saw our old friend the lieutenant and quartermaster whose associates called "Quarters!" which I thought rather familiar for an officer. Some hours later we were thrown into a sack and carried on the back of a very muddy soldier down into a sort of passage. The passage wound round and round like the maze at Hampton Court. I had heard about the maze from the label on our tin, which was printed at Hounslow. These winding passages were called communicating trenches and the one that we were being carried along finally led to what was called a dug-out.

This dug-out was a most peculiar place. It smelt of powder and other smells that were quite remote from the sweet odours among which I had been brought up. There seemed to be an incessant earthquake going on round and about. Every now and then there would be a severe shock that shook the very earth; a tremendous crash, followed by shouts of "Whoops! There goes our parapet again," would burst at the entrance to our new home. I didn't like it a bit and told Apple so. All that he replied was that we were in the front line trench and that we should soon either be eaten or blown to bits. It made me quite nervous and yet this morning, when the last stage of our service was entered upon, I was quite calm and ready for any fate.

An orderly came early this morning and stuck a bayonet into the side of our house—that is the tin, with

the label printed at Hounslow. Before you could tell what had happened this horrid steel had ripped open the side of the tin and out came our little family of plum and apple jam. It was put into a dixie lid, that had obviously been used for tea or something. Apple and I stuck together as we were scooped out of the lid and put on to the slice of bread where we now lie.

I know that this is the last stage. It is here where I do my service to my country and I am proud of it.

Ah! This must be the last phase. The bread is being raised to the soldier's mouth. I watch his gleaming eyes surveying us; and now he speaks. I am at the very edge of the man's mouth and might have gone by now if it had not been for another shell bursting just a few yards away. I am held out and at arm's length and this is what the man says: "Gawd! Plum and apple, again! Who started this bloomin' war? Ain't we never going to have nothin' but plum and apple?" But that's the end of me.

MOSAIC DISEASE OF TOMATOES

(Experimental Farms Note)
The Mosaic disease is seen in tomato leaves when the plants are about a foot high or later. It is not a leaf spot or blight, but consists of a general unhealthy condition of the leaves, indicated by light or yellowish green areas with dark green, normal areas between. Since the lighter parts are not so vigorous, the normal, healthy areas often grow faster, thus producing an irregular or blister effect. Diseased plants are weaker than healthy plants and set less fruit. This is not a serious disease generally, but it is prevalent enough in a number of cases each year, and sometimes causes considerable damage. In the Niagara district the general field crop has been examined in 1915 and 1916, and the percentage of diseased plants ascertained. The results are given below:—

	1915	1916
No. of fields examined...	26	27
No. of fields diseased...	10	7
No. of plants examined...	8,583	9,300
No. of plants diseased...	128	277
Largest percentage of disease found	55.55	47.00
Percentage of disease...	3.43	3.4

It is apparent from the above table that while the total amount of disease is small, it may be quite large in individual cases.

During 1915 the Director of the Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station kindly undertook to ascertain the number and weight of the fruits from equal numbers of healthy and diseased plants. His figures are appended:—

	59 healthy plants	59 diseased plants
No. of fruits...	7,135	4,740
Lbs. of fruits...	819½	599

Increase of healthy over mosaic plants in number of fruits, 36.8 per cent.

Increase of healthy over mosaic plants in weight of fruits, 40.5 per cent.

It will readily be seen that these figures indicate a pronounced decrease in crop due to the disease, since, in the field in question, only a slight difference could be observed by us before the actual counting and weighing was done, it is highly probable that growers are apt to suffer a great deal more than they suspect by the presence of this disease.

The disease appears to pass the winter in two ways: (1) in the field, in the soil or in old plant remains; (2) in the seed bed. The first does not seem to be of serious importance; but it is not advisable to grow tomatoes on land where the mosaic disease has been bad during the previous year. Seed bed infection, on the other hand, seems to be responsible for all the bad cases of the disease yet seen. The common practice of adding new soil to that of the old tomato seed bed is what causes the trouble, since the disease germs still linger in the old soil. Danger from this cause can readily be avoided by completely changing the seed bed soil as soon as the disease appears in the field. This discarded soil is apparently harmless for other plants.

A more extended account of this disease has been given in the Central Experimental Farm Reports of 1915 and 1916.

A NEW TEA ROOM

A new tea room will be opened on Thursday of next week in the Belmont House, next door to the office at present occupied by the Superfluities. A specialty will be made of light lunches and afternoon teas which will be offered in very attractive and dainty form.

Victorians who make a point of regularly taking the "cup that cheers" will find at this new tea room something out of the ordinary—a

quiet restful spot where one may rest and refresh at their leisure.

YOUNG FELLOW MY LAD

"Where are you going, Young Fellow My Lad,

On this glittering morn of May?"

"I'm going to join the Colours, Dad; They're looking for men, they say."

"But you're only a boy, Young Fellow My Lad;

You aren't obliged to go."

"I'm seventeen and a quarter, Dad, And ever so strong, you know."

"So you're off to France, Young Fellow My Lad,

And you're looking so fit and bright."

"I'm terribly sorry to leave you, Dad, But I feel that I'm doing right."

"God bless you and keep you, Young Fellow My Lad,

"You're all of my life, you know."

"Don't worry, I'll soon be back, dear Dad,

And I'm awfully proud to go."

"Why don't you write, Young Fellow My Lad?

I watch for the post each day; And I miss you so, and I'm awfully sad,

And it's months since you went away.

And I've had the fire in the parlor lit, And I'm keeping it burning bright

Til my boy comes home; and here I sit

Into the quiet night."

"What is the matter, Young Fellow My Lad?

No letter again to-day. Why did the postman look so sad,

And sigh as he turned away? I hear them tell that we've gained new ground,

But a terrible price we've paid; God grant, my boy, that you're safe

and sound; But, oh, I'm afraid, afraid."

"They've told me the truth, Young Fellow My Lad;

You'll never come back again; (Oh God! the dreams and the dreams

I've had, And the hopes I've nursed in vain!)

For you passed in the night, Young Fellow My Lad,

And you proved in the cruel test Of the screaming shell and the battle

hell That my boy was one of the best.

"So you'll live, you'll live, Young Fellow My Lad,

In the gleam of the evening star, In the wood-note wild and the laugh

of the child, In all sweet things that are.

And you'll never die, my wonderful boy,

While life is noble and true; For all our beauty and hope and joy

We will owe to our lads like you."

—By Robert Service, in "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man."

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE

The universal railway strike in the United States, which was only averted a few months ago by the passage by Congress of a bill guaranteeing an 8-hour day, is again imminent. This act has been proved to be inoperative and the railway brotherhoods declare that to enforce their rights a general strike of all the railroads in the U. S. will be declared to commence at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 17th inst. (to-day). It is comforting to know that this strike, if it comes off, will not affect the C. P. R.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

MADAME KATE WEBB, M. I. S. M.

(Late Principal of Dominion Academy of Music, Edmonton, and Bahman Conservatoire of Music, London, Eng., has opened at 1144 FORT ST. THE

DOMINION ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Instruction in Piano-forte, Singing, Voice Production, Theory of Music, Preparation for the Exams. of the Assoc. Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., London. Secured 23 successes at the 1916 exams, and over 600 in former years. Mme. Webb has a special method for beginners and has achieved great success with children. Res. Phone 3060.

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Spring is Coming

SPRING—the time when one is forced to consider the question of

CLOTHES!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I am in a position to cut you clothes that fit—clothes such as are unobtainable elsewhere.

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Graduate of London Academy
Late of Jay's, Oxford Circus

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