

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ITS HISTORY

A Glance at the Coast Province Since Captain Vancouver's Visit in 1782

Captain Vancouver was really the first man to bring the present British Columbia before the world. In 1782 he sailed along the Pacific coast and made an extensive and important geographical survey. Then, in 1792, Alexander Mackenzie and a party of fur traders belonging to the North-west Company, which became such a bitter rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, reached the Pacific Ocean after a long journey overland through the mountains. For twenty-eight years the Northwest fur traders and the Hudson's Bay Company competed bitterly with each other, and their amalgamated, establishing a series of Hudson's Bay posts throughout the territory now owned by the Province. At that time the only product of "New Caledonia," as the mountainous section was then called, was furs. All the while the Hudson's Bay Company held New Caledonia under lease from the British Government, and in 1849, largely as a result of the efforts of the company, Vancouver Island was proclaimed a British colony, although the influx of white settlers had been very slow.

Found Gold

One day, in the year 1858, gold was discovered on the mainland, and proved to be the lodestone which first attracted close attention to British Columbia. Thousands of treasure hunters and settlers rushed in from the southern portions of the Pacific coast, and very soon important changes were made in the national status of old New Caledonia. The territory was created a Crown colony, with responsible government, and called British Columbia. Laws were enacted and enforced in accordance with British precedent; roads and trails were made to the various "diggings"; civic, educational and religious institutions were established, and British Columbia changed in the eyes of the world from a vast hypertroic wilderness inhabited by wild beasts and savage men to a veritable army of sturdy pilgrims from all parts of the world. Thus, British Columbia's present premier industry—that of mining—was started, and with it the first big step towards developing the natural resources of the Province. At this time the population of British Columbia numbered slightly over ten thousand. In 1866 the colony of Vancouver Island was united with British Columbia, and five years later the entire Province became a part of the Dominion of Canada.

Real Development Begins

The actual development of British Columbia did not begin, however, until the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Vancouver, in 1887, hardly more than a quarter of a century ago. The importance of this medium of transportation to British Columbia can be appreciated when it is known that more has been done in the Province during the past twenty-five years than was done in all the time previous, at least as far back as history records the business affairs of the Province. With the coming of a railway connecting it with the eastern districts of Canada, British Columbia assumed a new character, a sort of identity. The growth of population and the expansion of various industries have resolved British Columbia into three large divisions, which, naturally enough, are described according to the physical formation of the country. First, there is the coast district, including the islands adjacent to the coast; secondly, the great interior plateau, flanked by mountains on the east and west, and forming the southern half of the interior, separated from the plateau by cross-chains of mountains from whence spring the headwaters of the Peace River. This northern part is being opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and is now becoming known as "New British Columbia." Altogether in these three divisions, comprising the entire area of British Columbia, there are some 395,000 square miles. Agriculture was not considered for many years, and even today the agricultural resources of British Columbia are not being utilized as they should and yet will be.

Glad to Get Back

"Is it lonesome 'way up there? Well, perhaps you would think so, but the north is home to me now, and I am glad to be getting back to it. I have had enough of civilization to satisfy me for many more years. Speaking of loneliness, in all my life I never felt so lonely as when I stood for an hour on London Bridge and watched perhaps hundreds of thousands of people hurrying past. Never in the depths of the wilderness did I feel so much alone as when in that vast throng I realized that there was not a soul who knew or cared about me. That was real loneliness. "London's millions, its traffic, the 'buses, the suffragettes and the aeroplanes are wonderful sights to a man from the solitudes of the fur country, but the call of the north was always strong within me and I shall not pine for them." Temperatures in the fur country run to extremes known perhaps nowhere else in the world.

over, but too degrees of heat in some districts not quite as far north as Fort McPherson is not unknown. The snow is quite common during the long winter; 68 below is the lowest Mr. Harding ever saw recorded. Mr. Harding and his wife, a few assistants, an aged missionary and some mounted police are the only white people in the district. But the Indian trappers are a peaceful people and return the kindness of their pale face brothers.

Acorns as Human Food

Very little attention has been given to the utilization of acorns. It is well known that they are used as food for cattle, horses, swine, turkeys, and those of several species of white oak also form the food of man. The acorns of white oaks are mostly large and the trees in general produce fruit very abundantly. The Indians in California always gathered the acorns of the Californian oak and years of great scarcity often caused much misery. Even the early white settlers of California relied on the crop of acorns as a part of their food supply.

Brushing a Table

The surface of a dining table marred by hot-dishes will be restored by a brushing with spirits of nitre, followed by a polishing with olive oil.

Newest Heater

An electric room heater designed in England throws the warmed air direct toward the floor by utilizing a movable parabolic mirror above the lamp.

No Smashed Fingers

A tack-hammer has been invented which is claimed to prevent a tack being driven in any but the right way.

WHEN BIRDS MIGRATE

Humanitarian Invention to Prevent Devastation of Flocks

Every spring thousands of migrating birds are dashed to death on the light-houses that surround the British coast.

A Dutch naturalist has invented a contrivance to prevent this destruction, and experiments are being made at the light-houses at St. Elizabeth, on the coast of the Isle of Wight, and the Skakela, in the Singel Channel. Both of these are on principal migration routes, and fully account for the loss of great numbers of birds.

The naturalist takes the view that birds are not stunned or killed by the impact with the lantern, but are attracted to the light, and keep circling about it until they perish. His contrivance has devised a series of glass plates, which fit on the lantern in such a way that the light is reflected downwards.

Experiments already conducted show the value of this invention, in one instance reducing the mortality from the lanterns during the whole migration period.

Generous West

An immigration man persuaded N. E. Lamb, a native of Denver, to visit Saskatchewan some three years ago. He did so and bought a 2,800 acre farm near Herschell, Sask., and he now has sufficient money to allow him to live in comfort for the rest of his life. He bought 2,800 acres for \$51 an acre and sold 1,000 for \$50 an acre, getting \$127,500 for the land he bought for \$27,500. He had 1,340 acres in fax his last year on the farm. This crop netted him \$27,800; he got 27,000 bushels of fax for which he obtained \$1.40 per bushel. Mr. Lamb born made his living for three years and in addition cleared a profit of some \$150,000.

Blacksmith's Knife

A North Carolina inventor's knife for paring horses' hoofs is mounted at right angles to the end of a handle and provided with a guard to insure an even cut.

WONDERFUL PUMPS

Seven Million Gallons an Hour Lifted by Gas Explosions

The most wonderful feature of the waterworks in the East End, London, are the marvellous pumps, which, by means of a series of gas explosions, blow seven million gallons of water every hour from the River Lea into huge tubes, through which it rushes to the reservoir. The invention was conceived by the engineer, Mr. H. A. Humphrey. The following details of the works, which were five years under construction, show the imposing dimensions of the undertaking:— Area of reservoir: 460 acres. Capacity: 3,000,000,000 gallons. Circumference: About four and a half miles. Maximum depth: 40 feet. Cost: Over \$25,000,000. Pumping capacity: 7,500,000 gallons an hour. Persons who will be supplied with water: 1,600,000.

UMBRELLA SUPPORT

Backles Around Breast and Holds Umbrella Without Hands

Primarily designed for letter-carriers, the umbrella support patented by a Maryland man is likely to make a big sale when it becomes well known.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Name under which the work of the most successful teacher of music in this Province might be extended. We shall not here refer to the course of study offered, except in a passing way, but to those more personal matters which so far outweigh all other considerations to make the list of truly successful schools of any kind very few in number. It is altogether a matter of the TEACHER.

The secret of Mrs. Adney's widely-known success is that resolved upon having the best instruction at any cost she had the wisdom to select or the good fortune to be directed to the BEST TEACHERS IN AMERICA, and has the faculty of imparting what they taught her. William Mason was our greatest teacher of Piano and admitted as the equal of the best of Europe. He was a pupil of the immortal Liszt. Her lessons, over an extended period, were cheap at six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppay was Instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas lead to a technique in contrast with that of the dry, mechanical German technique. We criticize German execution, not German music. The influence, however, of this nation of musicians is such that their "method" is the one nearly everywhere met with. Combining Mason's "Touch & Technique" with the more rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of "Le Couppay" has exhausted the American edition, and a new one is being printed for her use.

In Voice, Mrs. Adney was in a sense almost equally fortunate. After some instruction from a famous (that is to say, well advertised) teacher, whose method was not as great as his celebrity, nor his charges, she took lessons under Mr. A. A. Patton, a distinguished French singer and teacher, who with the finest credentials that France had to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestra members to press critics, and it being shortly after the Franco-Prussian war his reception was so hostile that he abandoned his intended career in Grand Opera, and retired to the routine work of a teacher. Later she studied at the N. Y. Vocal Institute, under the talented Mr. Tubbs, editor of The Vocalist, and derived many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method in singing of the great Garcia, and the almost equally famous Shakespeare—the only true method of voice production and that which has produced the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

When deciding to carry on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name at the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might offer. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during her three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada, that a special publication entitled "Musical Toronto" gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because one of her pupils, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Gold Medal in Piano. Two other pupils, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney entered one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The head master writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." Today her work has become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Musical Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, and only seeking membership of those identified with "advanced musical research and its results."

There is a point relating to "Diplomas," "Graduation," etc., upon which Mrs. Adney needs again to remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this School gives no "Diplomas," has no "Graduates." In all practical, artistic work, the only test of proficiency recognized among artists is that of the actual work itself, except for the degree of Doctor of Music, for which only the masters ever qualify, and which is recognition of exceptional proficiency and musical learning. For all others the only recognized test is ability to perform, from memory, to say, two recitals, a program of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the representative works of the great Masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing ever offers anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain length of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution finds it convenient from time to time to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some exceptional TEACHER in it. An artist of real distinction offers only his program: no one asks or cares WHAT school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas; we offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and better than will be obtained by going to any but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States.

Thus Woodstock offers advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or London, and perchance not get. Mrs. Adney did not in the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full scope for her exceptional talents as a teacher, but she has made it and the work done here by pupils who are now successful teachers in various parts of United States and Canada, a credit to Town and Province.

Harmony, History and Theory of Music taught in classes which are free to pupils of the school. Ensemble classes taught by Mrs. Adney are also free.

Prospectus on application.

News. This support works around the chest, just under the armpits, and



UMBRELLA FITS IN GROOVE.

on a plate in the centre, in front, and two grips that form a groove to engage the shank of the umbrella, which should have a hook in it if it is not a curved handle in the first place, catches under a strap that is worn around the waist. In this way the rain protector is held quite as firmly as by hand and leaves the hands free for other duties.

A new French three-handed watch tells both 12 hour and 24 hour time, one hour hand being used for each kind on separate dials while a single minute hand does for both.

Quick Movement. A maniac who had been injured by a gas explosion was asked to describe what happened. "Well," he replied, "I was standing beside the gun, there was an awful racket, and the doctor said, 'Sit up and take this.'"

The Post of the Racecourse. Life is mostly froth and bubble. Two things stand like stage: Address in another's trouble, courage in your own. —Adam Lindsay Gordon

A rather elaborate machine has been built in England to automatically test lubricants and their durability when in use with steam

CANADIAN PACIFIC Direct Short Route MARITIME PROVINCES TO Montreal and West (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY) Lv HALIFAX, - 8,00 a.m. Lv St John, - - 5,45 p.m. FAST EXPRESS TRAINS (BETWEEN) MONTREAL - TORONTO DETROIT - CHICAGO Electric Lighted Sleepers. Compartment Cars W. B. HOWARD D.P.A. C.P.R. ST. JOHN N. B.

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To Rent. TO RENT—From May 1st, the upper story of the Vendome, on Queen street, also the cottage at Maple Shade Farm. Apply to Mrs. E. W. Williams Maple Shade Farm River Road

WANTED—An industrious man who can earn \$100 per month and expenses selling our Products to farmers. Must have some means for starting expenses and furnish bond signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh Co., Toronto, Ont., giving age, occupation and references.

AGENTS—It's new—your opportunity. We trust you to \$3.60 worth. Starr's Powdered Enamel Repairs chipped and rusty spots on granite ware. Stops all leaky metal-ware without heat, soldering iron or tools. Agents coining money. Sample with particulars, 10c. Starr, 1910 Monro St., Toledo O., U. S. A. 4

TUBERCULOSIS cases. Inhaling Aroma Life Balm through holding the tube in the mouth ten minutes four times a day, the breath going out of the nose, will positively destroy every tuberculosis germ, and is absolutely the only means that prevents and cures tuberculosis, catarrh and asthma. See Dr. Wyman, Beechwood, N. B., Canada. t.f.

For Sale. FOR SALE—Everybody should have a copy of that popular war song entitled "Rallying for the Empire." Price ten cents. Address The Colonial Song Agency, Berlin, Ontario. 61.

Wanted. WANTED—A girl to learn type setting. Inquire at The Dispatch Office.

WANTED—To contract for 3,000 cords green wood for winter delivery. Write us for prices on seasoned Wood-F-O, B. cars. F. A. CATES & COMPANY, Main Street, Houlton, Maine.