



SEA-LION CURIO

**TRIANGLE ISLAND, HOME OF SEA LIONS**

FROM Cape Scott, the north-western extremity of Vancouver Island, an irregular line of islands and detached rocks stretches for 75 miles to the North Pacific coast. These islands are very little known, as so far they have been quite clear for commercial routes, and with the exception of an occasional halibut-fishing schooner, no vessel has had any reason for visiting them. They lie, moreover, in dangerous and only partially-surveyed waters, where strong tide-races break over the swell of the ocean and sudden storms of great fury are frequent. There are no safe anchorages, and as none of the islands appears to possess any commercial value, they are likely to remain undiscovered for many years to come. The admiralty charts and the Pilot's Handbook are not enthusiastic about the group, preferring only the advice that no vessel should approach them closely and marking many spots as dangerous for boats and small vessels.

The object of our expedition in June of the present year was to examine into the nesting habits of the various ocean birds that were reported to breed on these islands in great quantities; and, of course, Triangle Island, lying at the furthest distance ashore and being the least accessible, became the center of attraction. There were many difficulties in the way of getting there; but we fortunately fell with two launches at Cape Scott who owned a small sailing-boat and were willing to take us to Triangle Island and return for us in a couple of weeks. Neither of us had ever been to the island before, so we were all equally ignorant as to the chances of being able to land on so unfavorable weather conditions.

The outward journey was made very comfortably, and an easy landing was effected on the northeast side of the island, where we found a good stream of water and a great abundance of driftwood. The first view of Triangle Island gives one the impression that it is covered with short grass of a brilliant green color, and that the high land is as easy to travel over as the South Downs and the English Channel; but a closer inspection reveals a dense growth of stunted brush, mostly salmon-berry and huckleberry, with a little scrub pine growing to a height of three or four feet, and making speedy walking impossible. The cliffs are rocky and precipitous in places, but for the most part are quite accessible and covered with long grass and fern, among which grow many of the most beautiful coastal flowers. There is an entire absence of trees, in marked contrast to the dense growth of scrub timber on the other islands of the group. Indeed, on nearly all the islands of the seaboard of British Columbia, the actual coastline is rough and wild in the extreme. The point of our long way from the main island in isolated pinnacles and high bluffs of fantastic shapes, wild caves and underground sea passages are of common occurrence. The shape of the island is that of an H-shaped starfish. On the southwest corner is a long promontory connected with the main island by a low, narrow neck, over which the sea breaks in a heavy weather. The island is about a mile in length, and rises to a height of 850 feet. On the highest point it is now proposed to establish a lighthouse and wireless telegraph station, and probably in anticipation of the traffic which is expected to arise with the growth of Prince Rupert, the terminus of the new Trans-Continental railway, now under construction.

With regard to the birds, there was a certain amount of disappointment in the fact that we were unable to discover anything of great rarity. The island is well suited to the seabirds, which lay their eggs in holes and crevices; and these birds have a taste for forming colonies of their own species on separate islands. Thus the fulmar, nesting on the island which extends over its whole surface, are occupied by two species only—the crested puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*) and Cassin's auklet (*Ptychoramphus aluteus*), both of which are present in almost incredible numbers. The lower slopes beginning from the beach level have been taken possession of by the auklets, the puffin burrows beginning at an elevation of 100 feet, and continuing to the tops of the sloping cliffs. The top of the island is again taken up by the auklets, as the puffins seem to dislike level ground. In many holes which we dug out in various parts of the island, no other burrowing bird was discovered. Of the other seabirds which breed in the cliffs are the booby, the booby-plum (the Californian murre (*Uria californica*), but not appearing in quantity to the number of birds to be seen on the neighboring cliffs in England or Scotland. The pigeon guillemot (*Cephus columba*), distinguished from the English black guillemot, was rather scarce; but the cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus*), was abundant, nesting together in fairly accessible places mostly on the outlying rocks. The glaucous-winged gull (*Larus glaucescens*) was the only one to be seen on the island, and not particularly numerous; but oyster-catchers were plentiful enough.

Of the predatory birds which make their homes on the island, we saw a pair of white-headed eagles, two pairs of falcons and a family of ravens. There were no small warblers and wrens. Another unexpected sight was a flock of crossbills; but as there is no timber on the island, and no suitable nesting habitats, we concluded that they were almost certainly visitors from some of the neighboring islands.

There were two main resorts for the sea lions on outlying rocks, one on the east and one on the west side of the island; but the young cubs, which were about a couple of weeks old at the time of our visit, are left unattended throughout the day on the shingle beaches of the main island. Here they are absolutely defenceless in a destitute stupor, but luckily without any natural enemies. By standing to windward of them and poking them freely with a stick, one can rouse them sufficiently to bellow and finally to take to the water; but they are inept in the breakers, and are evidently not allowed to frequent the outlying rocks, over which the surf breaks with violence, during the first few days of their life.

During our stay of 14 days on the island, the weather was frightful, especially for the middle of summer. We had the roughest gales of great violence, always accompanied, and succeeded by a heavy downpour of rain. At the beginning of the last night a heavy rain fell, and our boat, which was in the best shelter available behind a reef of rocks which broke the swell, took much protection at high tide.

WARRBURTON HYDE.

men who have been in jail for the same sort of a misdemeanor. She wore a green, red and yellow ribbon which she explained is the emblem of the suffrage cause in England. Singularly enough, Mrs. Pankhurst was born on an anniversary of the storming of the Bastille and was educated in France and there became interested in the question of the rights of women. She married Dr. John Pankhurst, who was one of the first to join the Women's Suffrage Association, founded by John Stuart Mill.

**"Reduce Your Fat"**

James Flynn of Idaho was 14 years old on the first of July and weighed 190 pounds. He was so fat that he had to be carried in a chair when he took a walk, got lost in the mountains, and was not found for a month. He had lived on the roots and berries, and slept in a cave, and was now coming down to 103 pounds. "If you are too fat the remedy is to get lost," it says in an advertisement for the bear's eye will come cast to get lost.

**Significant Medalion.**

Mrs. Pankhurst wears a medalion which she says is a statue of Queen Boudicca, and she says that only those who

# MEAT PAST SPREADING. PLAN OF CONCRETE SHEEP DIPPING TANK

From Coast to Coast Organizations of All Kinds Decline to Boycott Meat.

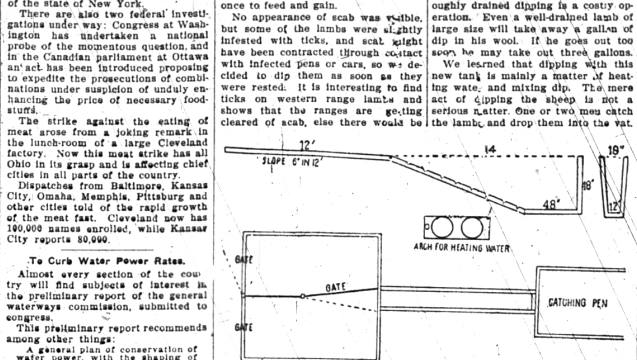
From the agitation started by The Detroit Free Press in regard to the greatly increased cost of living in America, the inquiry into the cause of this condition has spread far and out the United States and Canada. The resultant food strike, started in Cleveland, has assumed nation-wide proportions.

After a series of articles which attracted universal attention on the part of the state awakened to the fact that a new economic problem confronted them, the legislature of Ohio took the matter up, setting on foot an agitation that has not been paralleled elsewhere in the history. The efforts of the several newspapers brought about the determination by the legislature of Ohio to investigate the cost of living in that state, which is shortly to be accomplished by a committee appointed especially for that purpose; and the simultaneous beginning of an inquiry by the associated boards of commerce of the state of New York.

There are also two federal investigations under way at Washington has undertaken a national probe of the momentous question, and in the Canadian cities of Montreal an act has been introduced proposing to expedite the prosecutions of combiners under the provisions of the law reducing the price of necessary foodstuffs.

The strike against the eating of meat arose from a joking remark in the lunch-room of a large Cleveland factory, the associated boards of commerce of Ohio in its grasp and is affecting chief cities in all parts of the country.

Disagreements in Kansas, Kansas City, Omaha, Memphis, Pittsburg and other cities told of the rapid growth of the meat trust, which has over 100,000 cattle enrolled, while Kansas City reports 80,000.



**To Curb Water Power Rates.**

Almost every section of the country will find subjects of interest in the preliminary report of the general waterways commission, submitted to congress.

The preliminary report recommends among other things:

A general plan of conservation of the water resources of the United States in the light of future needs and requirements.

Report to federal and state legislatures in regard to the necessity of permanent improvement merely to encourage the construction of waterways, with inhibition on the other hand, of the construction of such works to free up water competition.

Improvement in the distribution of cost of waterway improvement by the government.

The commission holds that the federal government has no proprietary right or interest in navigable waters, which would authorize the collection of tolls. It believes that such consent to the construction of a dam should provide for the necessary navigation, must conserve navigation interests, must construct and furnish power for a job suited to the locality, and to probable traffic development.

Power developed at government dams should be utilized and charged for at a low rate.

The commission records that grants should authorize the government to regulate the charge for the power furnished consumers and should expressly reserve to congress the right to alter, amend or repeal.

**THE MARKETS.**

Detroit—Cattle—Market steady at 44¢. Weighing in all markets. Choice best steers and heifers, \$5.00; 4 to 5 year olds, \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6 to 7 year olds, \$4.50 to \$4.75; 8 to 9 year olds, \$4.25 to \$4.50; 10 to 11 year olds, \$4.00 to \$4.25; common cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fat stock, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fair to good butchers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; stock butchers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; milkers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; medium milkers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; best week's prices, best \$2.00; medium \$1.75.

Milch cows and springers—Steady. Choice best cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; 5 to 6 year olds, \$3.75 to \$4.00; 7 to 8 year olds, \$3.50 to \$3.75; light to common lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fat stock, \$2.75 to \$3.00; culled and common, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Hogs—Pigs steady; other grades low. Choice best, \$6.00 to \$6.50; 10 to 12 lbs. pig, \$5.50 to \$6.00; light to good butchers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; stock butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sows, \$4.25 to \$4.50; calves, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

**LANGSHAN A GOOD FARM FOWL**

The shooting, tearing pains of neuralgia are caused by excitement of the nerves. Sciatica is also a nerve pain.

Sloan's Liniment, a soothing external application, stops neuralgia pains at once, quets the nerves, relieves that feeling of numbness which is often a warning of paralysis, and by its tonic effect on the nervous and muscular tissues, gives permanent as well as immediate relief.

One Application Relieved the Pain.

Mr. J. C. Lee, of 1400 Ninth St. S. E., Washington, D. C. writes:— "I now thank you for a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. After one application the pain left my hand and has not been troubled with it since."

**THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS**

NATURE'S GREATEST SANITARIUM

Water is the greatest eliminator of human ills and the Hot Springs of Arkansas are the greatest.

There is no substitute for the Hot Springs Bath.

**FERTILITY OF WHEAT LAND**

Rotation of Crops and Application of Proper Kind of Fertilizer is Necessary for Abundant Success.

(By R. B. Rushing)

The fertility of wheat land must be kept up at any cost if it is to produce good crops of wheat. I am certain that in many parts of the country the fertility is surely declining.

I find that there are yet many farmers who will not try to revise the process. It is not such a great task to keep up the fertility of the wheat land if the owner of the farm is willing to take the information that is to be had and study the question in the right way for himself.

Wheat cannot be kept up in fertility if the process of wheat growing every year is followed. There are things that must be done to build up the fertility or even maintain it.

A rotation must be established and soil fertility, such as potash, nitrogen and phosphates must be applied in some form and quantity each year. Rotating so as to bring in some leguminous crop will help to maintain the fertility, will help keep up the supply of nitrogen and will improve the physical texture of the soil.

Potash and phosphorus can be applied in small quantities each year at a small cost per acre, and this must be done if the quality of the land is to be maintained.

With proper handling the wheat lands can be made to produce more than they did in their former condition. For, in addition to putting back the fertility, we can improve them by draining, many of the wheat fields being in need of this. However, it cannot be done unless the farmer is willing to be done each year in the way of putting in the fertility crops such as clover.

The benefits of rotation cannot all be gained in a few years, but the long run of soil of the roots of leguminous plants will be a constant method of improving soil fertility.

**TO CURE RHEUMATISM**

Prescription that Cured Hundreds Since Published Here.

"One ounce syrup of Sarsaparilla compound, one ounce Tonic Compound; Add three half pint of whisky; Take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time; Shake the bottle well each day. Any druggist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from wholesale house. Good results are felt from the treatment after the first few doses but it should be continued until cured. This also acts as a system builder, eventually restoring strength and vitality."

**Free to Our Readers.**

Write Martin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for details. This medicine is sold in bottles of 25¢ and 50¢. Write also for the name of the nearest dealer in the U.S.A. Write also for the name of the nearest dealer in the U.S.A. Write also for the name of the nearest dealer in the U.S.A.

**Bad Breath**

Write Martin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for details. This medicine is sold in bottles of 25¢ and 50¢. Write also for the name of the nearest dealer in the U.S.A. Write also for the name of the nearest dealer in the U.S.A. Write also for the name of the nearest dealer in the U.S.A.

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Patent

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Sloan's Liniment

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