THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22 1898



AGRICULTURE.

The excellent contribution signed "Pro gress," which appears in this issue, treats of a subject that receives very little attention at the hands of either legislators or the press. Of all industries natural to any country agriculture is the most important. Its products are the most valuable, and it affords employment to a larger number of people than any other occuwould be to destroy the accumulations of nation. A country without farmers can never amount to anything, and there are silver in order to enhance the value of few countries worth living in that do not what remained. possess sufficient arable soil to yield food

products for their peoples, if the land under wise laws, is cultivated by an intelligent and thrifty population. British Columbia, we are often told, is not an agricultural country; but the statement is only half true. Agriculture is undoubtedly the first industry in the province, yielding possibly as much real wealth as all the others combined. But our province still purchases food products from other countries, and our people continue to pay heavy duties on such necessaries of life as mutton, butter, eggs. etc., which should be raised at home. There is absolutely no reason why British Columbia should send out millions of dollars every year to purchase food for her people. We have ample land to feed all the population that the province will contain in the next 20 years. But it must be cultivated. Agriculture must be encouraged by wise laws wisely administered. · Our correspondent suggests a sliding scale of taxation, which has some of the merits of the single tax inasmuch as it exempts improvements, to encourage the farmer in bringing more land under cultivation, and shows very forcibly how much money is now being sent out of the country which could be retained at home. The letter calls attention to a most important question and we believe the suggestion made will receive

that consideration which the gravity of the situation, if we may so put it, demands. The writer, we may add, is a prominent citizen who has given much attention to the subject.

PREMATURE DOG KILLING.

In killing the dog which bit M. A. Lindsay this morning City Constable Smith committed an error, for he thereby destroyed the chance of discovering whether the animal was suffering from rabies, a point the importance of which cannot be overestimated. Some time ago Superintendent Byrnes of the New York Metropolitan police issued instruction that in the event of a dog biting anyone the policemen were to use every means in their power to capture the animal alive, take it to a veterinary surgeon's and have it thoroughly examined for rabies. By this means very serious consequences are avoided, for in case the animal be suffering from rabies the victim of the bite can at once take stops to apply the proper remedies, the best of which is an immediate visit to the nearest Pasteur Institute. It may be argued, how is the policeman or anybody else going to capture a savage doy? To a constable of intelligence and courage the matter of circumventing a vicious cur should be an obstacle of very slight magnitude. The fact remains that common sense, as well as science, demands that the condition of the animal be ascertained before death. Post mortem work in cases of this kind are of no avail. The city council might do worse than issue an order embodying Superintendent Byrnes' wise precautions.

punished by fines expressed in toacco. Absence from church cost the delinquent 50 pounds; refusing to have his child baptized, 50 pounds; entertaining a Quaker, 5,000 pounds of the weed. These early settlers had as small a regard for free speech as some of our modern associations. When the stock of tobacco was unduly large the currency was debased and much inconvenience sulted. The Virginians corrected this evil in their monetary system by compelling every planter to burn a certain portion of his stock. The moral of which

PAYMENT OF LEGISLATORS.

The London Times publishes an inter esting summary of a report by the British foreign office regarding the payment The rturns also evocite ontehrsusqRA The returns also coever the questions of travelling expenses, dead-head privileges and perquisites generally. We feel convinced the information will be of interest to the members of the Brit ish Columbia legislature, who sometimes think that the indemnity allowed them of \$600 and 10c, mileage each way is too small. The following is the sum mary:

mary:
Austria. 16s. 8d. each day's attendance during session. Travelling expenses paid.
Baden 12s. a day and railway fare; peers are not paid.
Baraia. No salary. Free travelling on state railways; 6d. per kilometer on all others; 10s. a day for expenses during session for members not living at the place where the legislature meets; allowance suspended when members absent.
Belgium. £17 per month during session for those not residing in the town; no free passes or allowance for travelling.
Bulgaria. 16s. per day during session, and 12s. for members for the metropolis or any other city in which the assembly meets; 6d. per kilometer for travelling expenses, or first-class fare where railway or steamer available. eamer available. Denmark. 6s. 8d. per day during session and actual travellign expenses; also a free seat in the royal theatre. Egypt. <u>f00E</u>, for members from Cairo for carriage expenses; f250E, and travelling expenses for members from provincial towns.

towns. France. £360 per annum; free on all state lines and the right, on payment of 8s. per month, to travel first-class on every line. Germany. No payment; free passages on ailways £72 per session; about £40 for

se, 9s. a day and travelling expenses;

no allowance to members living expenses; no allowance to members living in the capital; peers are not paid. Hungary, £200 per amum and f66 for house rent, reduced eharge for season tickets on state lines, and the right of trav-elling one class higher than their tickets on all other lines. Netherlands, £166 per annum and trav-Netherlands, £166 per annum and trav-

Netheriands. f166 per annum and trav-elling expenses for members of the Second Chamber, and 16s. 8d. a day and expenses for members of the First Chamber. Portugal. Payment discontinued Sep-tember, 1892, except to members from the colonies. Free passes on state railways for journies to and from Lisbon. Municipal-tites may grant sum not exceeding 14s. 10d. per day to their members if the latter's circumstances require it. cumstances require it. Prussia. 15s. a day during session and

Roumania. 108, a day during session and travelling expenses. Roumania. £1 a day during session; free passes on all raiways and travelling ex-penses where posting is necessary. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.⁶ 6s. a day dur-ing session for town members; for country members 10s. a day, second-class ticket, and S. for incidental expenses for s. for incidental expenses. Saxony. 12s. a day during session; free

passes on railways. ervia. 85. 4d. per day during session; 6d. per hour for travelling expenses. 1le actually traveling. 28. Spain. None. Sweden and Norway. Sweden.—No pay-ment to members of First Chamber; £66 13s. per session to members of Second Cham-ber, who are fined 11s. a day for absence per, who are fined 11s. a day for absence without leave; traveling expenses. Norway. 13s. '4d. per day during their presence in the legislature; 11s. a day for traveling al-lowance, besides actual fares. Free nurs-ing and medical attendance if ill during session. The latter privilege has been ex-tended by the members themselves to courses of gymnastics, massage, baths, whe for the sick ("medical comforts"), drawing and stopping teeth. etc. Switzerland. 16s. for each day on which the roll-call is answered, and traveling ex-penses at the rate of 2d. per kilometer. Wurtemberg. 9s. 6d. per day and travel-Wurtemberg, 9s. 6d. per day and travel-ing expenses to members of Second Cham-ber, but only to members of the First Uhamber when they apply for It. rtemberg. Spain, it will be observed, is the only state that does not pay anything to its legislators. Some pay no salaries, but allow mileage or permit the use of free passes: Bavaria and Germany pay no salaries. France is the most liberal to her law makers, who receive about \$1,800 a year. The compensation in many cases is by the day, but as the highest per diem allowance, in Roumania, is only \$5, a session would require to be of from four to five months' duration to bring the payment to members there up to the amount received by the members of most of the provinces of

he treaty is not correct. It cannot be ecided until all the surveys have been ollected and another season's work done. lergymen, were paid in tobacco; offenses north, east, south and west, and a wide spread growth of confidence in an improvement in the general situation was "The river valley of the Stickeen is manifest. The point lies in the fact nannels with islands covered with cotthat there has been no variation, present wood. These lands are arable but or prospective, in the outlook for a bject to overflow. The provisions for Cassiar mining district are brough change in the tariff. Is confidence returning, are banks and investors lendup the Stickeen river and its route is ing more freely, have prices of securities ollowed by the miners, but we met very few of them. Not a soul lives on the and of staples advanced, and are indusriver for the first 60 miles I went. In-dians go there in the spring of the year trial establishments resuming work because the tariff is likely to be changed?" and hunt otter and beaver, but otherwise the river is deserted. We had a great deal of rain and cloudy weather, although

TAX THE LAND GRABBERS.

the early part of the season was favorable to our operations as far as clearness The land grabbers would have made New Zealand bankrupt if their "inaliof atmosphere is concerned, but there was heavy snow in the mountains. enable right" to do as they pleased with "In many places we ran across inacces-sible crags with great glaciers lying at their property had not been curtailed by the legislature. The graduated land the foot, and at the foot of the slopes tax, which falls most heavily on the near the water's edge the ground was large holders, is steadily working a cure covered with a growth of spruce and lense undergrowth as impenetrable as a of the evils brought on that country by tropical jungle. Everyone up there was the existence of large estates. The struck with the rapidity with which the magnitude of the land question may be indergrowth sprung up and the resemgathered from the figures quoted by blance to tropical vegetation." . W. C. Hodgkins told practically the Premier Seddon in a recent speech: same story, but in regard to his trip up "Take the returns. He got his figures various mountains he said: from the blue books of the colony. There "Our party climbed from were thirty-three public companies mountains each and got a number of New Zealand who were shown to hold photographic views from each. The mountains there average from 3000 to 2,073,788 acres, at a value of £4,020,320. Of these there were seven companies who 5.000 feet, and the timger line as a genowned 1.389.000 acres, valued at £2,eral rule is about 2000 feet. The tim-800,000. There were 232 persons who per line, however, varies considerably, as owned between 10,000 and 50,000 acres, in some places it is 1000 feet, while in of the value of £11,000; there were thirothers it is fully 2500 feet. There are ty persons who owned over 50,000 acres, many isolated peaks that run up as high valued at £5,700,000; there were thirtyas 7000 and 8000 feet and some of the seven persons who owned between 100,-000 and 200,000 acres a a value of party went up them. £4,000,000: there were eleven persons in the formations in the district of Taku. who owned 200,000 acres, valued at One is a slate formation carrying all £4,000,000. Landed property to the vaminerals, and the other is granite. lue of £9,000,000 sterling was owned, by saw considerable quartz, but it appeared to be barren. We saw miners' trails everywhere, and the place appears to have been pretty well prospected Nearly all the creeks show colors, but apparently not in paying quantities. "On any of the highest mountains we upor could see the water in the distance and

forty-eight persons. He found that 2,-028 persons owned land valued at £32,-406,851: Why there was one individual who never came near New Zealand at all who was drawing from the lands of New Zealand £85,000 a year. There were five properties of 180,000 acres which there were 110 people and 173,000 sheep. He had given them these figures to let them know the true state of affairs; but he was not prepared, as he had said, to go in for anything revolutionary.

The Hamilton Spectator says the people of Canada want something more than a fiscal policy, and broadly intimates that the something is honest gov ernment. For that, the Spectator says, they look to Sir John Thompson. "He may dismiss a minister at will," says the Spectator, and goes on to say: "We trust he will give his earliest attention to the Montreal affair (the Curran bridge) and take such measures as will satisfy the people of Canada that though irregularities may occur they will not - be tolerated by the government."

MID ROCKS AND SNOW.

certain that good business can be done in this line with British Columbia." The American Boundary Surveyors Tell About Their Northern Labors. The United States coast survey who assisted in the work of surveying the Alasgether incorrect. It has proved quite ka-British Columbia boundary, arrived the opposite, and were it not for the in Seattle last Wednesday night, says the Post-Intelligencer. The party of officers at the Rainier is made up as follows: O. H. Tittmann, chief of the American party working on the Stickeen river: J. E. McGrath, who has worked two years on the Yukon and was in charge of one of the American parties on the Taku river: Herbert G. Ogden, in charge of one party on the Taku river; E. F. Dickens, in charge of the American party on the Unuk river; W. C. Hodgkins, American representative in the Canadian party unler Col. Ogilvie; Fremont Morse, astronomer at Sitka; H. C. Lord, astronomer on board the Hassler; P. A. Walker, American representative with the Cana dian party under Mr. McArthur; Homer Ritter, American representative with the Canadian party under Mr. Brabazon: J. A. Flemer, American representative in the Canadian party under Mr. Talbott; O. B. French, astronomer with Mr. Ogden's party; S. B. Tinsley, assistant to and Mr. Ogden; F. A. Young, assistant to Mr. McGrath; A. L. Baldwin, assistant to Mr. Tittmann. Mr. Tittmann, chief of the Stickeen river party, was seen at the Rainier hotel last night and asked to tell what the company had accomplished. He replied: "It was a joint survey of the Canadian and American governments and was for the purpose of collecting information for the commissioners to enable them to make a report on the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia. The country traversed was of course terra incognita, and the object of the expedition this year was to collect information for the two commissioners who were appointed by their respective governments. The party was successful in accomplishing the work it was sent out to do. The locality of the survey was between the Taku river on the north and Burrows Inlet or Unuk river on the south, a distance of about 200 miles. One feature of the work was the application of photography to the mapping out of the mountainous district. That was the manner in which the Canadian surveys were conducted and the method has not heretofore been applied in the United States, but has been successfully applied in Italy and in the summits of the mountains. first question is, is there a summit to the lished? The treaty provides that the line shall not be more than ten marine leagues inland, and if the range extends further inland than this distance how is the line to be established? Many have the idea that there are monuments or something else on the ground to mark this boundary line, but this is a mistake. A survey was never made there before. My party devoted all its time to mapping and measuring, but parties which climbed the mountains encountered many great glaciers and many dangers, but the ous accidents occurred. During the early part of the season we encountered avalanches, snow slides, rock slides and great risks all the time. All climbed with al-pen stocks, but had no guides and had to force their own way into a new terri-There never has been any line laid out there before and our efforts were to obtain information for mapping. In ad-dition to this work astronomical observations were made and longitudes obtained with great care along the coast. It is quite impossible for any of us to say the legislative assembly, the stipends of ing' was manifest in business circles that the boundary line as laid down in

B. C. AGRICULTURE.

A Few Valuable Suggestions-Necessity opment. for Its Deve

les wide and there are many How can the importation of food pro duct's into this province be decreased, is a question which must strike anyone who farms too big. Divide your large in has read the second report of the department of agriculture of this province, which has just been issued by the rovernment

I do not hope to be able to solve problem, and this communication is simply penned and a few suggestions set forth with the hope that it may induce those who have the welfare of the province at heart to suggest a policy by which this unnatural drain on our wealth may be retarded and, eventually checked. That it is possible is admitted and hoped

for by all That \$2,569,698 should be sent out of the province in twelve months for food products is to be regretted, and a policy by which this immense sum could be retained in the province and make it flow in the ordinary channels of trade must be sought for.

Taking \$1,000 as the marketable value of the products of a single farm, we find that this province is capable of providing remunerative employment for 2,659 additional farmers. This also means that, allowing four persons to each farm, there is room for an adition of 10,000 o our present population. 'To provide hese people with the articles necessary for the pursuit of their calling, and the comforts usual to a prosperous agricul tural community would give trade in the production of crops best suited 7 difference between price and profit cities the impetus it now lacks.

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There are two general characteristics

We hear every day of hard times and the various causes which have led up to the depression. Has any one ever con-sidered the serious drain on our wealth going on from year to year, and whether this is not the most reasonable cause to attribute the present depression to? Two and a half million of dollars in constant circulation between the agricultural communities and the cities would tend very naterially to our prosperity.

the manner of placing their produc before their customers? Often ill-size From the Board of Trade returns gather that for the twelve months end ing June 31st, 1892, our exports were eign products catch the eye and fav \$6,574,989; -add to this value of products imported which we should proof the purchaser. Let any farmer duce, \$2,659,658; add to this value through any commercial establishm of What does he see? Every anticle tast goods produced and consumed in province, \$5,000,000; representing the fully packed, labelled and made attra possible producing capabilities of this province, \$14,234,687. Deduct our imtive and inviting to purchasers. With out this trade would be impossible, an it is just as essential for the farmer ports from foreign countries, \$4,800,000: our inter-provincial trade, \$4,000,000; wares as it is for the city merchants' The urban community can aid the agriculturist by always asking the dea withdrawn by investors, etc., \$3,000,000; the yearly increase on our Cr. balance of trade, \$2,434,687. ers for home products and giving them

Such a yearly increase of wealth in our the preference. The oftener you as arious undeveloped natural resources for them the more will you help to g would necessarily receive more attention them produced. If the demand is the and great prosperity ensue. Our imthe dealer will look for the supply. port of food products is greater than the triotism and profit are not akin, and t export of any one of our various indus dealer will naturally sell foreign pr duce if it yields better profit. Ask ries. That it requires strong measures to home produce when you can and prof

remedy it is apparent. All industries and patriotism will be both benefited. The Colonist this morning represents now prospering in this province have that the importation of Australian frozen been aided by legislation, protection, found imperfect, but if they be meat into England has proved a great commissions. concessions, means of bringing forth better ones and reg success, and then asserts that "this suclations in order to foster them will give me great pleasure and the be But the most important industry, agriculcess in the English market makes it ter ones will find an ardent supporte ture, has so far not been thought worthy Having for many years taken a grea of great attention. Hon. J. H. Turner. interest in the progress of agricultu epresentation that the frozen meat trade as minister of agriculture, has been the in this province, and knowing that "Pr first to give this any attention and great England is a great success is altogress" is also your watchword, I thank praise is due to him for establishing a deyou for the privilege of expressing my partment where information may be gathered and distributed, and I si

vor igh in four month keep him a year, but farm the who ative system; not above "small chores" and not aimself above any work other than ing a sulky plough or a harvester Small truck always commands Rain often ruins the man money. into 50 acre farms. You will hav ter farms and better results. A little farm well tilled;

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The high price at which partially cle ed land is held bars the country's pro It affects the holder and the co large-the holder by making the la of as great a value as a security a should be. In other countries far

Winnipeg Likelihood of the D ceeding-Abscou in San Jose, Co Peary Writes a With His Party. placed on the market for rent \$600 year is the highest rental that con St. Paul, Sept. 15 this property is only worth \$10,000 and McCleary of th ng with engineers t on the feasil Lake Traverse and he northern part would give unint from the Gulf of 1 g in Manitoba. re cost of build the two lakes and ota river and the North sufficient to

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THE FROZEN MEAT QUESTION. To the Editor: It is undoubtedly adisable to encourage in every way commercial relations with Australia; at the same time it is best to avoid all misrepresentations. Bad business is worse than no business at all, and to suppose that this country can be benefited by the mportation of Australian frozen meat eems too absurd to be entertained.

get a good idea of the country lying be-tween. It is a very barren and desolate looking-region, as there is nothing but rocks and snow as far as you can see. We finished all the work assigned to us this season. It was too late to commence any new work for the rains will soon set Some of our party go to San Franin. eisco to-morrow, while others will remain here a day or two before leaving for the

FORSAKING AMERICA.

Our dispatches to-day convey the intelligence that an exodus of foreign citizens has begun in the United States, and that the current of passenger trave is flowing through the port of New York in the opposite direction to that which it has followed for so many years. The fact is that these European immigrants do not come to the United States intend-Canada. ing to remain. They have no love for the country of their adoption beyond its value to them as a money-making field. They are ready at any moment of the day to curse it, its institutions and its. people; and as for taking a real, lively interest in its affairs, they simply laugh at the idea. Their hearts are in the lands they left, and it is with no other intention than that of making as much money as they can in the shortest space of time and hurrying back to beloved on the continent of Europe they sprang from, that they are there. The British and Irish immigrants are more constant to the home of their adoption, but it appears that they, too, are forsaking it in thousands, proving that underlying the mere money-grubbing instinct there is a certain amount of love for the country whence they came, if it be only the choice of two evils: hardships in America among strangers, or hardships at home among old neighbors and kinsmen. The heterogeneous elements of which the United States are composed are a long way yet from that unity and cohesion so glowingly boasted by Senators Ingalls and Frye in their spread eagle speeches.

AN OLD VIRGINIA CURRENCY.

The discussion on the currency question has reminded a contemporary that the crops, while last, but not least, the tobacco was the only "money" of the number of banking suspensions practiearly Virginians. The settlers in that cally stopped short and the number of British Colony kept their accounts in to- commercial and industrial failures dropbacco. The salaries of the members of ped off 17 to 20 per cent.; a 'better feel-

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CAUSES OF THE DEPRESSION.

Bradstreet's is of opinion that the primary cause of the business crisis of 1893 in the United States was dependent on the effect on the banks of the withdrawal of foreign funds speculatively invested here, of hoarding by individuals and by savings banks to meet possible contingencies, the whole being precipitated by a well defined and well grounded fear of a depression of the standard of value Italy, Greece, Bohemia or wherever else in the United States because of the enforced purchase of \$4,500,000 of silver each month. "In view of this," continues this well informed commercial journal, "it is strange so many writers and others have felt at liberty to declare that the late severe stringency of currency and consequent disturbance to trade were due primarily to anticipated changes in the tariff. All visible evidence points in another direction. No sooner had one branch of congress voted to repeal the compulsory purchase of silver clause of the Sherman law, no sooner had the likelihood of similar action in the senate become apparent, than hoardng and the premium on currency disappeared; domestic exchange rates became almost if not quite normal, the banks stopped taking out clearing-house certificates, and advised southern and

western correspondents that they would be able to advance needed funds to move

man in plan to the

, which is not be at an an another the compared to factories

very high price of meat there and the dense mass of poor population it would have been a total failure/ As it is the cold stored meat is so much disliked (and not without reason) by the great bulk of the people, that no one who can possibly afford to buy the home fed meat ever buys the other. It must also be remembered that in England the average price of home fed legs of mutton is 11d or 11 1-2d (22 or 23 cents) per pound, while the Australian frozen meat can be bought at 7 1-2d or 8d. But how would that apply here, where the best home fed mutton can be bought retail at 6 1-2d to 7 1-2d per pound-13c to 15c. No one would give 15c per pound for Australian frozen mutton when they could get good home fed in unbounded supply, as at present, at the same price or less. Again, in England there is no duty at all, and yet the importers of frozen meat would not sell at less than 7 1-2d, and lost money at that. Here n.porters must pay 3c per pound duty, presuming that the cost of freight and handling would be the same as in England, and it would be more likely to be more than less, the idea of making a good business out of importing Australian frozen meat seems reduced to an absurdity. All those pretty little ales about sheep in Australia being killed for their wool or boiled down for tallow do very well to fill up a paper. They may or may not be true, but men of business will not be misguided by them. In England with its dense population the importation of this nasty frozen meat has never been a success, and here with our sparsely populated country to attempt it is as unnecessary as it is sure to be unprofitable. Why not develop our own country? ANTI-HUMBUG.

The Wealth of Gold Unmined.

An experimental boring 2.500 feet deep was recently made in Witwatersrand gold field, South Africa, with a view to testing the lay of the auriferous deposits. The result was of the most satisfactory character, and the strike has led to calculations of the hidden wealth of these fields, and possibly the following by Scott Alexander may be interesting as showing the rich possibilities of the fuure: Circumference of basin, 400 miles; diameter, 127 miles; area, 12,500 square miles, or 300,710,272,000 square feet. Taking the average thickness of eight series of blanket beds at 6 feet. to 48 feet, equals 16,834,093,056,000 cubic feet of reef, or at 15 cubic feet to the ton, 10,521,433,160,000 tons. A 30s per ton, very low, value of gold equal to £1,578,196,224,000, or one billion five hundred and seventy-eight thousand and ninety-six million two hundred and twenty-four thousand pounds sterling. Taking the population of Witwatersrand at 40,000 souls, this allows each £39,454, 905 12s 6d.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 16 .- The Brunsvick board of health officially reports one new case of yellow fever, Miss Turner. Manchester, N. H., Sept. 16 .- At a eeting of mill agents yesterday it was voted to invite a general reduction to be graded according to circumstances, some less and some more than ten per cent. The new schedule goes into force immediately.

that the work so happily begun may continue.

Now that the ills under which we laor have been so thoroughly shown us, we must set to work and remedy them. Before making any suggestions I will answer the question which may be made, have we in the province enough agricultural land to produce sufficient for our current needs? We have now taken up by farmers enough land to supply not alone our population but sufficient for double the number. We need government protection for this industry, not in the shape of bonuses, freedom from tax-

ation, etc., but by such legislation as will remedy the following evils: 1st. The large area of land (agricultural) in the hands of speculators, and held at prices that are beyond the means of a settler.

2nd. The large size of farms now held and the unprofitable method of cultivation.

3rd. The need of mixed farming. 4th. The high price at which land partially cleared is held.

5th. The lack by the farming communities to adapt their labor to the needs of the country. 6th. The lack of sympathy or interest.

between town and country. I would look to the government for a remedy for evils 1, 2 and 4, and encouragement towards evils 3 and 5. To the agriculturists to cure evils 3, 4 and 5, and to the purchasing communities the

6th, and to the commonwealth for their assistance in remedying the whole. I would seek legislation to cure evils 1, 2 and 4 by enforcing a system of taxation that would make land speculation

unprofitable and tax cultivated lands so low that the difference in taxation would be an inducement to cultivate the land. would suggest the basis of taxation as follows:

1-Land under thorough cultivation. 10 cents per acre per annum; buildings and stock exempted from taxation. 2-Land partially cleared or clear and uncultivated, 20 cents per acre per an-

3-Land uncleared or clear and unim proved and suitable for cultivation, 40 cents per acre per annum, always allowing to each settler a piece of wooded land commensurate with his acreage free of taxation with a view of preserving our watersheds and reducing the danger from the extremes of seasons.

Clauses 2 and 3 not to be enforced for four years to enable land now held to be brought under cultivation, and that all rural municipalities be made to base their taxation on similar liuts.

I would seek government aid for Nos. 3 and 5 by a system of awards in the various municipalities to the farms producing the best results from minimum areas. By a thorough and constant distribution of literature with a view of a more perfect knowledge of the scientific nature of their labor. . By the establishnont. " in agricultural college with a view of teaching youths the laws which govern their calling. By distributing quarterly among agriculturists a record of mports and price imported at, to enable them to know what is most needed. I would ask the agriculturist to adopt

more and more the system of mixed farming, to adapt himself to the country's needs, not to put all his eggs into one basker; to produce that which will constantly bring him revenue, not to ender-

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views through the medium of your teemed journal. PROGRESS Since the above was written I ha received a copy of the fourth annual of the Horticultural Society, the difficulties mentioned in the abo letter are ably set forth in various of pers read at the association's last mee ing. I sincerely hope that they w continue in this direction until the is remedied. I am sure all those wh have the welfare of the country at hear wish them success.

foregoing suggestions may

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Floods in Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 15 .- Floods at Vill Canas have done immense damage that part of the country. Houses were washed away and many of the inhab tants have been drowned or crushed death in the wreckage of their dwelling The scenes were heartrending, and ma of the poor people have had all th possessions swept away. Whole famil have perished in the angry waters. Sixt dead bodies have been recovered. Many more are believed to be hidden by wreck age or to have been washed far from th town. Many of the deaths were cause by the flooding of the cave dwellings the outskirts of the town. These dwe ings are dug into the hillside almost a level with the plain. They are ow pied by the poorest families. The lov caves were filled at the first rising of flood, and the occupants were drowne Oth before they had time to escape. caves were but half filled, and the fap illes in them still await rescue. The trances to many caves have been bloc ed by falling earth. The authorities Madrid and Toledo have sent compa of sappers and miners to rescue the fa ilies imprisoned. Food has been lected hastily in a dozen cities and i ing carried to the sufferers. The mini of the interior left for Villa Canas th evening.



Mr. Robert W. Denvir An Exempt Fireman of Jackson Engine Co. Long Island City, N. Y., says that at Christmas, 1890, he could only take a smell of dinner, as he was in a fearful condition from Dyspepsia The next summer he went to Europe for his health, but came home uncured. In the fall he feeded upon a thorough trial of



that left here last for Mecca. the others hav cholera. Fully tives met the re release from qu many heartren grief by the re ccumbed to the later tale 24, 100,000 pils sacred mount i prior to their p f the multit unt resemb strewn with stilence, amo eds of the p ing from the

ful was the co one dared app