The Colonist.

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CANADA TO THE RESCUE.

Much jubilation appears to have been indulged in in Great Britain over the proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to place a steamship line in operation between British and Canadian ports. It is hailed on all sides as an effective counter to the Morgan steamship combination. That merger derives its strength from being operated in connection with a very powerful railway system, or collection of railway systems, and it is natural that in order to make opposition effective, the opposition should also be operated in connection with an independent railway system. A few years ago this project of a Canadian fast steamship line was the dream of a few Canadian enthusiasts, who looked on it chiefly as affording a better opportunity for the development of Canadian trade and commerce. To-day it is hailed by Great Britain as the salvation of British maritime interests in the North Atlantic. We cannot quarrel with that. It measures the vast distance which Canada has traveled in the last few years, it indicates the great destiny now unfolding before this youngest and greatest of English speaking nations. Divine providence is the only agency to which we can ascribe the preservation of Canada to the British Empire in an economic and commercial sense; it is certainly not due to any foresight on the part of Great Britain, and the United States has been mercifully blind. Suppose the United States had thrown her markets open to Canada after Confederation and instead of trying to destroy and economically enslave our commerce, had placed us upon the same business footing as the different States of the Union! Where would Imperial commercial interests be to-day? We should be so bound into the American business system as to increase, not minimize, its power against Imperial commerce. But equally with Great Britain, the United States thought of Canada as both literally and metaphorically a barren field of snow. They have both awakened from their dream, the one to find an ally, the other a rival. The commercial indifference of Great Britain, the active hostility of the United States, have driven Canada into an attitude of aggressive commercial independence. Our growth on this account has been slow but infinitely sure, and at length our day is at hand. The necessity of meeting American designs on the trade of the North Atlantic by means of a Canadian railway with a line of steamships operated in connection with it, should awaken Great Britain to the wider question, the necessity of protecting the British Empire by its commercial consolidation. There is one point in connection with the Canadian fast line on which we have seen no comment, but which cannot surely have been overlooked. We remember very well at the time the merger of the railway lines now reaching after the Atlantic steamship trade was perfected through the organization of the Northern Securities Company, that it was pointed out how easy it would be to secure control of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company upon the open market. If we remember rightly, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy admitted that the operation would be easy, and mentioned a sum of fifty million dollars as sufficient to accomplish it. If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company threatens the far-reaching combinations of Mr. Morgan and his associates nothing would be more in harmony with their character and methods than to carry the fight from the sea to the market and absorb what they could not combat. This element in the situation does not appear to have received public attention, but it is one which must be obvious to those concerned in this latest development. After all, we have never been among those who have been unduly alarmed at the Morganatic steamship combine. The real competitor of such an organization is the future. It must not be forgotten that the ocean greyhounds of to-day are the tramps and hulks of to-morrow. It is possible indeed to acquire a large number of ships by the power of millions of money. But so long as Great Britain can build and operate ships more economically than the United States, the future is more likely to minister to her maritime domination than any attempt in the present to succeed in wresting it from her.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

TEMPERANCE.

It is merely a secondary and derivatory use of the word temperance to apply it to abstinence from alcoholic stimulants. The advocate of temperance in this restricted sense considers the use of alcoholic stimulants as wrong in itself, either because of their direct effects upon the individual who uses them, or because of their injurious effects upon society at large through those who use them to excess. It is not of much advantage to quarrel with the meaning of a word which usage has given it. Because after all, usage determines and modifies the meaning of words continually. But it is almost a pity that the word temperance has come to be so generally used in this particular sense, that some other word or phrase has not been adopted by common consent. It is apt to obscure the meaning of the word in reference to other things. For the word temperance has not originally and strictly to do with abstention from evil things, but with the proper enjoyment of things which are good in themselves, but the excessive indulgence in which is evil and injurious. Temperance is the regulator of our enjoyments. It prohibits nothing except excess. Things wrong in themselves are outside its sphere. There can be no temperance in wrongdoing. There may be, often is, intemperance in doing and enjoying neutral things; and the excess is a form of evil. There is no more common error than the opinion that to abstain altogether from doing things which done to excess carry evil with them, is in itself a virtue. This is the heresy of asceticism. It is as if a man were to claim credit for starving himself because gluttony is a vice, and one of the seven deadly sins; and were to look down upon the man who keeps his body in sound health by a judicious use of the gifts of nature and providence. We knew a man once who prided himself upon the fact that during his whole life he had abstained from the use of tea, coffee and tobacco. We could understand a man doing that who thought the use of either tea, coffee or tobacco sinful. But we fail altogether to ee any virtue at all, and least of all, any virtue of temperance, in anyone who had not the most positive ethical convictions on the subject, however wrongly founded these ethical convictions might be. Asceticism is the intemperance of abstention, over-indulgence the intemperance of use. We do not know whether the one is less admirable ethically than the other. It is a question for casuists to decide. But we do believe that if extreme asceticism were as common as extreme over-indulgence, it also would lead to very grave abuses. Temperance is a quality relative to each individual. In eating, for instance, what would be gross intemperance in a man of weak stomach, would be the most approvable moderation in a man of the opposite constitution. Forty-five may sigh for the lobster suppers and Welsh rabbit of twenty-five, but it sins grievously against itself if it indulges in them, and undergoes a penitential nightmare. The real use of temperance is to keep the mind sound in a healthy body, in order that both may do their appointed work in this world and do it well. The truly temperate man has no misgivings. He has gained the great victory over life in having learnt to rule himself. In youth he has been eager and impulsive without the sorrows of self-indulgence and its dreaded effects. His middle life has been a period of solid accomplishment and valuable work. In old age he is restful and contemplative, no longer requiring to set that guard against the violence of his passions, which has secured for him his present period of serenity. And so, having made a good account of his life, he is ready to bargain with Death for a quiet dismissal.

It is now said, and as vigorously denied, that the great prize fight was a "fake." If so, its realism was most artistic.

ISLAND DEVELOPMENT.

The development of Vancouver Island, particularly of its mineral resources, is arousing considerable interest in outside communities. All our exchanges directly and indirectly bear testimony to the fact that the pulsations of the movement of which we are conscious here, are becoming noticeable elsewhere. For this we think the Colonist may fairly be entitled to claim some credit. Of late we have endeavored, instead of relying for mining news upon the newspapers more or less exclusively devoted to mining, to keep in touch with the progress of the industry round about us, and to do so systematically instead of by fits and starts. The result has been an immediate response and recognition upon the outside that it will be as well for the mining world in general to keep a watchful eye on Vancouver Island, and its growing mining activity. We are particularly conscious of the sympathetic spirit in which the newspapers of Kootenay and Yale view the spurt which mining is taking at the Coast; and no doubt the newspapers reflect the sentiment of the communities in which they are published. Their attitude is the more creditable, as the mining districts of the Interior have of late, from a variety of causes, had severe difficulties and discouragements to encounter. We can only express the hope that the mining development of Vancouver Island will be, as it gives every indication of being, so markedly successful as to form a great advertisement for the whole of British Columbia, whose beneficial effects will extend to other districts which are making steady and continuous progress in spite of all drawbacks, and have already demonstrated by their great production, to everyone capable of reflection, what a storehouse of the precious metals British Columbia is.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

The news of the world must stand still, Canadian, American and European events must remain unchronicled, not because important events are not taking place, but because a couple of imperfectly evolved pithecanthropi are engaged in San Francisco in determining which of them can first pound the other into insensibility. People talk about the noble and manly art of self-defence. Noble art of fiddlestick! When man adopted something a little less rudimentary than fig leaves as a garment, he ceased gradually to be covered from head to foot with hair like one of the lower animals. Who would speak of the noble ornament of a hairy hide? When man began to use tools he ceased to grub for edible roots with his talons. Who would speak of a noble art of digging potatoes with the bare hands? When man invented weapons he ceased to be under the necessity of mashing his enemies into a pulp with his fists. What were pick handles and gaspipe, not to mention revolvers and shotguns, made for? Why then talk of self-defence? A prize fighter could not defend himself against the weakest ruffian who ever breathed, if that ruffian were armed with a shotgun. We are not talking about boxing, but about pugilism. There is no finer training for eye and muscle than the art of boxing, and a stand-up fight often lets a little bad blood between good fellows where a little bloodletting is mutually beneficial. But professional pugilism is a degradation of humanity. We have relegated cock fighting and bear baiting to the dark ages, yet we are not ashamed to put men in the position from which humanity has rescued game cocks, and to regale the world with those delicious thrills which follow the picture of a human being struggling against cruel punishment until consciousness cries a halt, and he sinks exhausted in a very fair imitation of the agonies of a painful death. We call it sport because there are rules to the game, these rules being devised for the express purpose of prolonging the agony as much as possible. Sport it may be, but it is the beast in us that enjoys it. A curious sport indeed whose votaries live in fear of arrest, and who are always struggling to relax an authority which would retain the element of sport while eliminating the elements of cruelty and brutality! Let us put away pretence. Pugilism ministers to the lust of the Roman for the blood of his gladiators in an emasculated modern form. It is a blot upon our civilization, of which we should be heartily ashamed until we muster sufficient resolution to effectively suppress it.

LOSS OF GOLD.

Gold has begun to pour out of the United States in an ever-increasing stream. The movement is not sufficiently serious yet to render any fears of a financial panic immediate. But if the process is not arrested before very long there will be difficulty in averting a severe financial panic, and subsequent commercial crisis. It might savor too much of unwarranted generalization to say that the trade of the United States and its commercial affairs had got into the same plethoric and congested condition which preceded the panic of 1893, but there are evidences of symptoms which may justifiably cause uneasiness. At the end of the fiscal year on 30th June, 1901, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $664,000,000 less a fixed charge for interest paid abroad, expenses of traveling Americans abroad, the "invisible importe" to use a technical term. Every financial authority in the United States, particularly Mr. Gage, prophesied that the end of the fiscal year 1902 would see even a larger balance of trade in favor of the United States. How could it be otherwise? American manufactures were rapidly conquering the world, and at the same time the United States was rendering it always more difficult for any other country to export to its markets. It is true that the abstract doctrines of political economy contradicted this hypothesis. Political economy has demonstrated that money is not wealth and that the only effect of an increase in the amount of money in a country, over and above what is necessary for exchange, is to raise the general level of prices. As a consequence a large so-called favorable balance of trade, liquidated in money, would have the effect of making production more expensive, as compared with production in other countries, and therefore of diminishing exports; while, on the other hand, the fact that home production was more expensive would encourage imports in spite of tariff exclusion. The United States has had many a tilt against the laws and science of economics, and has always come off second best, on this occasion as conspicuously as upon the others. Exports have gone down, down, down from month to month with startling rapidity, prices have risen enormously, and imports have increased in an extraordinary ratio. During June exports fell to the lowest point for years, and imports for the year have broken the record. The nominal balance of trade is $479,000,000, as compared with $664,000,000 last year. But it may be noted that if the "invisible imports" be accounted for, while the nominal balance has declined less than 30 per cent., the real balance of trade has declined nearly 50 per cent. In addition the review of the year does not fairly indicate the rapidity with which this process is going on from month to month. This, however, is not the only factor affecting the present situation. Those in control of the money market in New York have felt themselves so rich that they have been investing enormously in Europe, and many of their obligations have not yet matured. Take Mr. Morgan's shipping company for instance. The bargains are made, but the payments come due in December. To meet such payments will accelerate the gold movement. The situation is already so serious that some people look to an investment of European money in the States to re-establish a balance. If the business interests of the United States are looking for any comfort in that direction they are entirely welcome to it. For the American market to make good its liabilities in Europe for purchases made at the seller's price, by sales made at the buyer's price, would be quite satisfactory from the European point of view, whatever the United States might think of it. There will, however, be no extensive investment from Europe in the United States so long as prices remain at an abnormal level. Consols give better returns than U. S. bonds. Nor are foreign capitalists likely to invest in any of the industrial combinations in the United States until the commodities dealt in by these combinations fall to, or at least near, the export price. They are likely, and with reason, to regard capital as dangerously invested in a country which can produce more than it can consume, yet where the profits of the capital invested in production are dependent upon the restriction of output, and monopoly maintained by artificial means. Therefore it seems likely that the ordinary results of an outflow of gold will follow. These results are first, a fall of prices until the deficit can be made up by the export of commodities instead of the export of money, and second, an increase in the value of money until the securities offered become attractive to outside capital. These things look simple on paper, the natural sequence of cause and effect; but in practice, the effect of the cause now visibly in operation, is seldom accomplished without panic, crisis, and serious commercial disturbance. We hope that these things which are frequently incidental to, but not absolutely necessary to the re-adjustment which must take place, will not overtake the United States. Sympathetically, Canadian financial and commercial interests could not but suffer, even although the inflation, so conspicuously present there, is as conspicuously absent here. But a re-adjustment there must be, and dearer money there must be, even if panic conditions are not reached. And it will be well for those who have large commitments ahead, and who are depending upon getting money in the United States to meet them, to remember that a reef taken in when the mercury is falling may save the ship, while if no storm arises, it is easily shaken out again.

AN ORIENTAL SCHOLAR.

Mr. James J. Hill is the only Oriental scholar in North America. It is true that he does not burrow among the ancient records of musty civilization. He is not occupied with the past, but with the future. He does not study the language of the Orientals, but their appetites. We have all a more or less dim conception of the growing importance of the Orient to Western, or as some writers prefer to call it, Roman civilization. That civilization has spread over many of the desolate places of the earth. Where it has encountered aboriginal races it has destroyed them. We do not mean to say that its attitude towards the aborigine has been one of implacable bloodthirstiness; but its domestic habits, its diseases, its virtues and its vices have all carried on a war of extermination against the savage, as ruthless, and to him as cruel, as his own pigmy efforts to stem the tide. In particular, Western civilization has spread over the continent of North America where its type of man has found a latitude peculiarly suitable for his development, and its outposts are now upon the North American shores of the Pacific Ocean. When the ordinary man is asked what the peculiar feature of Western civilization is he at once thinks of railways, machinery, factories, telgeraphs, steamers, and such like, in other words, industrial organization. Yes, but why are we continually striving to organize ourselves more highly in this sense? Is it not purely and simply to increase the productive power of the individual? And are we not driven to that by the pressure of appetites and desires, intellectual, social and material, always in excess of our present means of gratifying them? This is the kernel and essence of Western civilization. It explains, it justifies, it necessitates continual expansion. But it is becoming impossible to expand much further without impinging upon a world that is not our own, the world of the Orient. Orientals are not savages, they cannot be displaced. In the resistance they are capable of giving to Western civilization they display unruffled calm, and an unquestionable ability to restrict its advances. It is not impediment we meet with, but opposition. Far from Oriental civilizations having taught the lesson of continuous strife to increase the efficiency of the individual in order to meet his imperious desires, they have taught the conquest and annihilation of these desires in order that the individual may not have to take the trouble of increasing his efficiency. In the imminent meeting of Western with Oriental civilization we have therefore the greatest and most complex ethnological problem ever presented. It is of this that Mr. James J. Hill is a student without perhaps knowing it. He is the great apostle of an Oriental trade which differs as greatly from the European conception of Oriental trade as the barter of civilized men with savages differs from the trade relations between an agricultural and manufacturing community. It is a trade which seeks to create wants in order to satisfy them, whereas European trade with the Orient has been based on the idea of getting from the Orient what the European market desired and paying for it in anything available the Orient would accept. Therefore the Oriental trade now dawning upon the Pacific goes to the very root of the ethnological problem now dawning upon the history of the world. If the Oriental can be stimulated to demand Western products, the productive efficiency of the Oriental must increase in order that he may satisfy the demand. In other words, Western civilization will attack the Oriental, not by displacing him or exploiting him, but by modifying his own conception of existence and of what existence contains for him. Wars there may be, internal and external, stupenduous convulsions of those sleeping millions. But the resolving factor of the Oriental question will be found on the wharves of Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver, the wheat fields of the West, and the factories of the United States and Canada.

WEIRS ON COWICHAN RIVER.

It is understood that the hearing of the summons issued at the instance of the Tourist Association against Indians alleged to be injuring the valuable fishery interests of the Cowichan river, has been adjourned for one month at the suggestion of the Indian department. The officers of that institution are, it is said, instructed to defend the Indians, and are thereby forced into the extremely ridiculous and anomalous position of opposing laws adopted by parliament at the suggestion of another branch of the government (the Fisheries Department), which are insisted upon and rigorously enforced in all other portions of the Dominion. It is to be hoped, however, that before the adjournment expires an arrangement will be arrived at, which, while not depriving the Indians of every legitimate way of obtaining their fish food, will prevent any possible depletion of this valuable river.

POSITION OF THE PROVINCE.

The Budget Speech of the Hon. J. D. Prentice has received a great deal of attention in the English press, and particularly the financial press. It is being everywhere accepted as proof positive of the sound financial position of British Columbia in spite of the difficulty in making income balance expenditure. The following article from the Financial News is worth reproducing in full. It is a fair indication of the attitude adopted by the British financial press in general towards the showing which British Columbia is able to make. It is headed "An Outpost Colony":

There are few movements at present which attract so much attention or are fraught with so much good to humanity at large as the latter-day coming together of the British Empire. In the old days the Colonies were regarded as encumbrances, and the people, even of our own blood, who lived there were in the main looked upon as strangers whose sayings and doings created no interest in the minds of the self-centred inhabitants of these islands. But time has brought great changes, and today nothing pleases us better than to hear men of all colors and races, from every clime under the sun, proudly proclaiming their right to the title of citizens of the Empire. We take more than a mere academic interest in the lives of our fellow-subjects in distant lands, and we like to trace in their methods of government and in the conduct of their business and financial transactions the reflection of the features of the Motherland. Thus, it is with stimulated interest we read the thoughtful and well-constructed Budget speech recently delivered by the Minister of Finance in the Legislative assembly of British Columbia. The picture we see is a representation of our own House of Commons in miniature, and when, in the speech, we come across the statement, "I have endeavored, in a straightforward and frank manner, to place the facts fairly before you, without any attempt to disguise their significance or in any way to subject them to manipulation," we instinctively think of the language of our own Chancellor on similar occasions, and we imagine that the spirit of Sir Michael must have been hovering near the chair of the Hon. Mr. Prentice when he penned these words. Very welcome, too, is the manly, confident tone which the Finance Minister assumes when speaking of the prospects of his enterprising province. Out there on the Pacific slope, they are a sturdy, self-reliant race, bent on steadily developing the immense district committed to their charge by the Dominion government. To carry out their ambition they need financial help from outside, and this, together with the desire to refute certain keenly-felt adverse criticisms, has impelled Mr. Prentice to include in his Budget statement an exhaustive analysis of the condition of his country.

From it we learn that the population of British Columbia has almost doubled in the last ten years, and has increased four fold since 1881. The revenue of the province shows an increase of 50 per cent. since 1891; while the exports have trebled and the imports have doubled within the same period. The coal mined in 1881 reached 228,000 tons; in 1891 the output totalled 1,029,097 tons, and last year the amount rose to 1,692,000 tons. The mines at the Crow's Nest at present produce over 2,000 tons per day, while the old-established collieries at Vancouver Island show equally gratifying results. The metalliferous mines in the boundary country, it is stated, are also doing well, the value of the output last year aggregating over $3,000,000. In regard to the wealth of the province per head of the population. Mr. Prentice gives an interesting table showing the per capita wealth to be $1,710, and immediately below sets forth the per capita wealth of Australia as $1,229, the United Kingdom $1,450, Denmark, $1,104, and the United States $1,123. He wisely allows us to draw our own conclusions, and does not weaken his case by explanations. But we may be permitted to observe that the sparsity of the population and the very high estimate placed on some of the items—such as timber $65,000,000—have, we think, in this comparison placed British Columbia in too favorable a light. On the other hand, when calculating the per capita public indebtedness of the province the smallness of the population is a decidedly adverse factor. All the more gratifying, then, is the statement that the public debt of British Columbia works out at only $36.38 per head, and, consequently, is lower than that of any other portion of the Empire. With regard to the taxation of mines, it is interesting to observe that in 1900 an Act was passed enabling the government to assess mines at the rate of 2 per cent. on the value of their output, less freight and treatment; and it is anticipated that a substantial revenue will accrue from this source. In British Columbia there is a continual struggle to approximate public receipts and public expenditure, and difficulties confront the public purse-bearer there similar to those we know of so well at home. It touches a kindred chord to read that "the expenditure in connection with education is proving to be one of the most difficult problems the government has to deal with." But development necessarily implies the overcoming of obstacles, and the story of the Empire is a succession of the successful solution of problems all along the line.

Winnipeg appears to be a town in which they have money in the bank, if we are to judge by the clearing house returns.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

TEACHES CHILDREN TO WALK.

Ingenious Device With Which All Tagalog Huts Are Equipped.

From Washington Post.

It is somewhat remarkable that the shrewd and dollar-hunting American, who is now setting up in business in the Philippine islands, and from there branching out into other markets of the Malay archipelago, has thus far failed to make application for a patent on the Malay device for teaching children to walk. As in all tropical countries, where there is an abundance of insects and reptiles, both large and small and where the chief aim of those erecting houses is to render them as cool as possible, the people of the Malay archipelago build their bamboo habitations on posts, or piles, at some distance above the ground, in order to insure a free circulation of air under the buildings, and to, as far as possible, prevent pestiferous insects and reptiles from entering their houses from the ground.

Inasmuch also as the greater portion of these people are rice farmers and fishermen, and inhabiting the lowlands, they have, in time, come to build a little higher above ground than is the case among most tropical peoples.

When the Filipino sets out to build a house there is one thing that he never omits, that is, to erect the apparatus by means of which all his children will learn to walk. This is done by cutting a hole in the floor of his high and dry dwelling, through which he passes a long hardwood pole sharpened at one end, which he drives in the ground below, until the part in the house stands about nineteen or twenty inches above the floor.

He then makes that part of the hardwood pole in the house firm and solid by driving wedges into the interstices formed by the passage of the stake through the split bamboo floor, and when all this is done, his next care is to secure a section of bamboo about half a foot longer than the length of the hardwood stake from its top to where it enters the floor and double the circumference of the latter.

This section of bamboo is, of course, hollow, and fits over the hardwood stake like a glove. The apparatus is now about finished, and lacks only two things in order to be ready for business. This Mr. Filipino soon attends to. First he bores a hole through the two opposite walls of the bamboo sheath, at the top, where it extends upward about half a foot taller than the stake, and into these two holes he inserts a long, hardwood handle which extends at right angles to the upright stake and bamboo case, thus completing the apparatus for teaching children to walk.

The manner in which this curious arrangement is operated is very simple. When the mother of a family thinks that it is time for one of her youngsters to learn to walk she simply places the child on its feet, and, with its hands grasping the bar or handle of wood extending out from the bamboo cylinder. Sometimes the child is tied by the waist to the handle, which the youngster grasps with that peculiar firmness characteristic of all children, and especially those of savage tribes, and which, the evolutionists say, is a legacy from our simian forefathers, who lived in trees, and who were obliged to hold fast and firm to the limbs or fall. And the minute that baby Tagalo does so the pressure of his body on the handle starts the bamboo cylinder to revolving around the hardwood core, so that baby fearing, lest he fall, clings to the rod with grim perseverance, squalling for his mother and trying hard to support himself by the handle, which continues slowly moving off and away from him. Thus, in an endeavor to keep from falling, and at the same time to keep pace with the slowly revolving cylinder, the child learns in a short time to walk.

PRESS COMMENTS:

One of the grandest of the state coaches that will attend the coronation will be that which bears the head of the great house of Cavendish, the Duke of Devonshire, and his Duchess. It is decorated in the colors of the Cavendishes and is much adorned with silver badges. The arms of the house are emblazoned in large on the panels of the doors and in small at the sides. It is hung on C springs, so that it is comfortable in spite of its heavy appearance. The Duke of Marlborough's coach is also a magnificent one, and it ought to be, for it cost £1,000. The body is in the deepest red, and the decorations are similar in style to those of the other coach. The silver badges are very massive and the hammercloth is curiously adorned.—Baltimore American.

The old-fashioned assertion that it is wrong to do this or that on Sunday has become either nugatory or injurious. We need in its place a rule of life, elastic enough to be applicable to different characters and different circumstances, and based on well-ascertained principles of Christian psychology, if we may use the term. Periodical relaxations of industrial and commercial effort, for the sake of the higher law of worship, in its widest sense, will be found to be necessary on the principles which, according to Christian teaching, govern the relations of man to God. Starting from this point, it ought not to be impossible to construct a rule of life which will secure what is essential and leave aside what is obsolete, indifferent, or too minute in the observance of the Lords' day as it has come down to us from earlier generations.—London Guardian.

An effort will be made to raise $2,500 throughout the State for the purpose of publishing immigration literature, booklets about Oregon.—Portland Telegram.

The London Daily Chronicle, in reviewing Mr. Goldwin Smith's recent publication, "Commonwealth or Empire," declares that a more candidate description of the pamphlet would be "A Plea for the Dissolution of the British Empire." The author, according to the Chronicle, wants to see England's colonies "free nations," with the exception of Canada, which in his opinion, should be fused with the United States.—Montreal Herald.

The fact that the population of Ireland, which was 8,175,121 in 1841, was only 4,456,546 in 1901, is sometimes noted to give emphasis to the sad story of the decline of a fine country and a fine people; but it would be a great mistake to judge of Ireland, its people and affairs, merely by reference to the census of population. It is true that the population is now not much more than half what it was sixty years ago; but it might not be amiss to remember that three-fourths of that decline took place in the former half of that period, and but one-fourth in the latter half; and it is important not to ignore the fact that the smaller population of today seems to possess and to enjoy considerably more property and prosperity than did the larger population of former years.—Halifax Herald.

The recent statement by Mr. J. J. Hill, the American railway magnate, that the charges for freight carriage were lower in the United States than in England, has been criticized and in a measure contradicted by Mr. Gibb, general manager of the Northeastern railway. Mr. Gibb admits that the average rate per ton per mile for all the goods carried on American railways is lower than the average rate on English railways. That, he contends, does not mean that English railways charge more for services actually performed than American railways charge for similar services. The American average is reduced, but the rates on large quantities carried for very long distances, a kind of traffic that does not exist in England in proportions sufficiently large to affect the average. A large percentage of English rates includes the services of collection and delivery which is not the case with the American rates, and this has not been considered in Mr. Hill's estimates.—Toronto Globe.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

From Nelson News.

I. C. Schermerhorn, manager for Sayward & Co., at Nelson, returned yesterday from Alaska, where he had been on a business trip for his firm. He states, all through the North, business is very dull, the after effects of the boom now being severely felt. There is plenty of steady mining going on, but there are far more miners and merchants than the country can support yet, and as a consequence the streets of Dawson are filled with men who have not enough money to get out, but cannot find employment. Mr. Schermerhorn states that the country is developing rapidly. He has come back with instructions from his firm to commence at once the erection of a shingle mill at Salmo, with a capacity of 200,000 shingles a day. The plans for the mill building and drier are now being drawn up by J. A. McDonald, architect, of Nelson.

TRAIL WANTS SOLDIERS.

From Rossland Miner.

MOUNT BAKER DEVELOPMENT.

From Chilliwack Progress.

The Mount Baker district, both on the Canadian and American sides of the line, is to be opened up this year. Nelson &

R. E. CHURCH PICNIC.

Annual Outing of the Sunday School Held at Sidney Yesterday.

Yesterday was the occasion of the Sunday school picnic of the Reformed Episcopal church and Bazan bay, at the Sidney terminus of the ferry railway, was the scene of the gathering. Two trains were run and each time the six coaches were filled to their capacity by the scholars and their parents and friends.

A band accompanied the excursion, and during the day discoursed music to the great enjoyment of the large crowd who enjoyed the outing. On arrival at Bazan bay the tables were spread in the shady groves adjacent to the beach and after due attention had been paid to the contents of the baskets, games and other sports were indulged in during the afternoon. It was a tired but well pleased crowd that returned to town by the special train in the evening.

DATES OF FALL FAIRS.

Comox—September 24, 25.
Chilliwack—September 24, 25, 26.
Kent—September 18.
Surrey—September 23.
Nanaimo—September 19, 20.
Cowichan—September 26, 27.
New Westminster—September 30, October 1, 2, 3.

Secretaries of agricultural societies are requested to forward to the Colonist a memo of the dates upon which fall fairs will be held in their respective districts.

CANADA'S BANKING.

Wonderful Increase as Shown by Official REPORTS.

The last return of the Canadian chartered banks, made in accordance with the statute of the Department of Finance, shows development that is hard to realize. Doubtless there are many homes throughout the Dominion where funds are scarce enough in the best of good times, but nevertheless it is abundantly clear that there never was a time in the country's history when our banks held so much money on deposit. A comparison with the corresponding return for 1896 is instructive. It shows that in the last six years the note circulation has expanded more than seventy-two per cent.; the deposits on demand more than sixty-four per cent.; the call loans in Canada more than two hundred per cent.; the current loans in Canada nearly forty-seven per cent.; the paid up capital about eleven and one-half per cent.; the reserve account nearly fifty-three per cent.; the total liabilities nearly one hundred per cent. and the total assets about eighty per cent. In 1896 there were thirty-eight chartered banks doing business. To-day there are thirty-five in the field. A few of the leading figures are as follows:

	1896.	1902.
Total deposits..	$183,816,061	$341,863,961
Loans and discounts..	206,970,096	303,733,698
Liabilities..... ..	227,295,944	450,080,061
Assets..	315,212,349	566,361,673
Capital paid up	62,198,413	69,358,448
Note circulation..	29,359,444	50,754,716

This expansion is without parallel in our history, and has probably never been surpassed in any part of the world by a people similarly situated. It has been said by those competent to judge that the only weak point in the system is the low percentage of cash reserve to liabilities. Recently, out of the thirty-five chartered banks, eight held a cash reserve of nine per cent., fourteen a reserve of from five to nine per cent., and the rest less than five per cent.

In May of 1886 the note circulation was $28,900,765, and the deposits $112,090,403, and the loans and discounts, $164,055,091.

PORK PRODUCE.

In the past some objections have been raised by the packers re the use of forage plants and roots for pork production, but the light of recent experiments would seem to show their fears or objections groundless; in fact, the good influence of a considerable portion of green feed or roots in the ration of a pig can scarcely be overestimated. It has long been known that skim milk has a most beneficial influence upon the thrift of the porkers, and quality of the pork, even when the amount fed forms only a small part of the ration. Green food and roots seem in a large measure to be capable of supplementing the now—in view of the tremendous expansion in the Canadian bacon industry—quite inadequate supply of dairy by-products, for use in pig feeding. The farmer whose conditions permit, may go even further than to use forage plants as a supplementary food. He may even make them the chief item of his pig feed if he is careful to use a good proportion of grain (oats, peas and barley) during the last month of the feeding period.

As the season is rather far advanced for an exhaustive discussion of forage crops suitable for this purpose, I shall confine my remarks to such as are still seasonable.

Clover.—Probably no crop is better adapted to young pigs than clover, and a bit of clover used for this purpose will give very good returns. So far as our experiments go, the pork so produced is of good quality.

Rape.—Of all the crops used here so far for pasturing pigs, rape quite easily stands first. The principle points in its favor are: (1) Its quick growth; (2) its wide range, as it grows well on almost any kind of land; (3) its long season, as it may be sown as late as September and still do fairly well; (4) its evident palatability, as the pigs eat it greedily, and (5) its good effect upon the quality of the bacon, producing as its does, almost invariably a good firm carcass. Rape may be expected to be fit for pasturage from 6 to 8 weeks from date of sowing. It should be sown in rows about 24 inches apart, since when so grown it gives the greatest return per acre, and is best adapted for pasturing. It should be sown fairly thickly in the rows, say, three lbs. of seed per acre. An acre may be expected to carry from 20 to 40 pigs through a season, depending on the season and the condition of the crop when the pigs are turned in.

Vetches—Vetches also are valuable as forage for swine, and may be, under exceptional conditions, sown late in the season. Especially is this true of the hairy vetch, which species has the peculiar quality of growing up again after having been cut off or eaten down.

Oats.—Probably no green crop will give a better return in pork than oats. They may be sown late or early in the season at the rate of 5 or 6 bushels to the acre and the pigs turned on about a month after they germinate. The fault of this crop is that it lasts only a short time, as it does not seem to be able to recover when once eaten down.

Artichokes—Another crop of great value for pork production is the artichoke. It should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. The pigs may be allowed to feed on it in October, and early spring. They will do the harvesting themselves. This is a most excellent crop for brood sows in spring and autumn.

Almost all varieties of juicy forage crops are suitable for pork production, the sorts mentioned above being probably the best in Canada.

The question as to the advisability of allowing pigs to graze, or shutting in a small pen and feeding them the green crops, does not seem to have been positively settled yet, for while greater daily gains may be expected where animals are kept in close quarters, there is always the item of extra labor for cutting and carrying the forage.

Another item of some importance to the feeder is the comparative economy of winter and summer feeding of pigs. According to various experiments conducted here recently, pork may be produced at about $1 per hundred pounds, live weight, less cost in summer than in winter. This seems to be due to less cost of green feed, as well as to low temperature, which must be overcome by food or by artificial heat.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Agriculturist.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

EDISON'S BATTERY.

English Opinion That He is Still Far From Making Commercial Article.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Electrical Power Storage Company in London on July 10, the chairman alluded to the persistent rumors that a new accumulator has been invented by Edison. He said he thought it was too early to place any reliance on statements of this kind, which had evidently been circulated by irresponsible persons.

The chairman said that the company had followed Mr. Edison's figures closely, and was unable to find even on his own statements that he was able to make a battery more than 10 per cent. lighter than the special battery made by the Electrical Power Storage Company and it was about two or three times more expensive in manufacture.

It would have to last a long time, the chairman said, if it were to come into competition with those which the company was now selling. Judging from his own experience, the chairman said he thought it might be found that Edison was still far from being in a position to make a commercial article of his invention.

From Lardeau Eagle:

Report comes from Fulmers that one Jno. Galles became despondent, and on Sunday attempted suicide with a razor. The police were notified, and he was brought into the Lake, where his wounds were dressed, and was placed in the cooler.

Canada did one-fifth of the trade with Hongkong during 1901 that the United States did. Relatively to population, this is a very good showing, but relatively to our opportunities for Oriental trade, it is not great.

A statistician in the North American Review maintains that 87 per cent. of labor strikes to obtain recognition of unions fail. Fifty per cent. of strikes are successful, 13 per cent. successful in part, and 37 per cent. total failures.

With oats at 70 cents a bushel, porridge becomes a luxury. Fortunately for the Scotch, the real oats we eat are not at this fancy figure, but a fictitious variety of oats called "longs" and "shorts," which they buy and sell in Chicago.

A FAMILY REMEDY

Pe-ru-na in Use in Thousands of Homes.

Mr. Harry M. Stevens, of Midland Beach, L. I., New York, proprietor of the Richmond Hotel, writes:

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the

Harry M. Stevens.

value of Peruna. I have used it for years and have found it to be a most excellent family remedy. For colds, catarrh and similar ills, it is unsurpassed."—HARRY M. STEVENS.

John L. Burnett,