Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church which met in Winnipeg on Thursday last, is probably the most important event of its kind ever held in the Prairie City. Representatives from every province from the Atlantic to the Pacific are in attendance, and of almost every race that is among the population of the Dominion. The jurisdiction of the assembly extends from Harbor Grace, Nfld., to Victoria, B. C. The convening of the assembly at Winnipeg will be productive of good to that city and province, for the testimony of the cultured class that comprise the clergy of the Presbyterian church the world over of the resources of the west must weigh greatly in its favor. The Rev. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, N. S., has received the almost unanimous nomination of the Presbyteries as moderator. The Presbyterian clergy of this province are in attendance, and at it sessions Rev. W. Percival, late of Pandora street Methodist church, will seek admission into the church.

DO WE EVER FORGET?

The quality of the mind which we call memory has been well likened to a storehouse, into which have been thrust, without any definite order or arrangement, precious things and worthless things, priceless treasures and useless rubbish. The mechanical task of selecting from the confused heap a particular thing which is needed is called an effort of the memory, but should rather be called an arousal of excitation of the memory; for it is all but certain that from the vast storehouse nothing disappears, nothing is ever lost, only when we cannot find just what we want at the time we want it, we say we have forgotten. It may be a bold assertion to say that we never forget; that is that nothing is ever absolutely lost beyond the possibility of recollection or regathering, as the word means, but the facts bear out the claim that in the strict sense of the word we never forget. It is a common expression to say that one person has a much finer memory than another, but it only means that the one has the power of selecting and arranging which the other has never cultivated or which has become weakened through disuse. It is undoubtedly true that some have a higher natural power of this kind, just as some men's muscles are naturally stronger than others, but the faculty exists in all who are of sound mind, and can certainly be cultivated to a degree which seems extraordinary to those who have never looked into or thought upon the subject. Cultivation of the art of memory—which, by the way, is a singularly exact expression for the process—is a matter upon which much thought and attention have been bestowed and as to which opinions have widely differed. The literature of mnemotechny has become very extensive and many systems of artificial memory have been devised to help those whose ideas and associations lack sequence and do not know how to set about the task of recollecting. But all these are outside the real idea of cultivating the memory. They are aids to an unused or untrained faculty, nothing more. They are simply the application of mechanical force to help out a weak or enfeebled muscle; they are the muscle itself. The memory can be cultivated, strengthened, made efficient and accurate in only one way—by systematic and persistent exercise. It does not differ in this respect from any other human faculty, whether of mind or body. Muscle and intellect are subject to the same rules and the same conditions; use strengthens, disuse weakens. An inefficient, feeble memory must be put under rigid discipline and exercised systematically, and especially used in those directions in which it is most defective. Memories differ very widely, as to the objects which they grasp with ease or difficulty. One remembers dates with accuracy; another is always uncertain about them; one remembers faces perfectly; another always confuses them; one remembers the sequence of events, another is never absolutely certain as to historic order or precedence; one recollects only the gravest and most important affairs, another only froth and nonsense. Each case of uncertain or defective memory calls for its own treatment, and that is severe discipline. A poor memory for dates can be made better by hard study of chronology, the useless faculty of remembering trivial things can be cured by an exclusive study of matters of consequence. We have said that the natural memory differs widely in different people, and history furnishes many incidents of persons remarkable for the strength of their memories; but the wonderful feats performed by these only establishes the truth of the general proposition, that we never really forget anything, just as remarkable instances of muscular development demonstrate the latent power of the muscle and show the extent to which the forces of the human body may be increased. It is said of Mithridates, who ruled over twenty-two nations, that he was acquainted with all their languages and could express himself fluently in each; but even this was surpassed in more modern times by Cardinal Mezzofanti, a native of Bologna, whose linguistic memory has never been equalled. At the time of his death, at the age of 75, he is said to have been acquainted with 114 languages and dialects. Sir Wm. Jones, the distinguished Orientalist, knew twenty-seven languages, and his acquaintance with them was close and critical. A countryman of Mezzofanti, Antonio Magliabechi, librarian to Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Florence, is renowned for his wonderful memory, but, unlike Mezzofanti, it was not confined to one subject. Among the trials of his memory one is recorded which is certainly a thorough test. A gentleman of Florence, who had written a piece for publication, lent the manuscript to Magliabechi, and some time after it had been returned with thanks came to him with a long face and an invented tale of the loss of the only copy of the manuscript. The author implored Magliabechi to try and recollect as much of it as he could, and write it down for him. Magliabechi assured him he would try, and on setting about transcribed the whole manuscript from memory, without missing a word or even varying in any manner from the spelling. When consulted by the writers of his time on a particular subject he would tell them at once, sometimes to the number of a hundred authors, all who had ever treated of the same subject, naming the book, the words, and often the number of the page on which the remarks were to be found. The instances of rare mathematical powers, necessarily largely mnemonic, are numerous. A poor, illiterate English peasant, named Jedediah Buxton, was very remarkable in this way, and all the mathematical prodigies, Cocker, Bidder, Babbage and Colburn, had this faculty highly developed. A familiar instance, too, of trained memory is found in chess exploits of Morphy, Zukertort and others in playing as many as sixteen games of chess simultaneously, while blindfolded. The enormous difficulty of such a feat of memory will be seen when it is considered that the player must have in his mind and perfectly at his control the position, at first, of 512 pieces, and that each move on each board changes the arrangement and necessitates a new mental adjustment of the unoccupured pieces. It may be doubted whether any mnemonic exploit has ever surpassed the blindfold chess-playing of so many different games.

Instances of extraordinary memories might be multiplied almost indefinitely, but they are not necessary to establish the truth of our original assertion. The experience of every one will bear out the proposition that we never forget. No matter what lapse of time, of change of conditions may have intervened, at times a wave of memory sweeps across the placid surface of our everyday life and thoughts which make us conscious of the infinite capabilities of mental reproduction. Like a magic mirror, when breathed upon by a breath of sentiment or passion or association, the memory shows us pictures of the past as vivid and distinct as though of yesterday, and the harp of the soul, touched by the finger of love or hate, gives forth melodies long since declared forgotten and lost. Who can dispute this or who deny that deep down in the inmost heart lie buried treasures which memory recalls, sometimes at will, sometimes unconsciously? Does the matron with her children clustering about her forget some girlish avowal of love, even though the object of her early admiration may have been severed from her by untoward fate and may be himself a father or even a grandfather? Does the gray-haired man forget the sweetheart of his boyhood's days, perhaps too early loved and lost? Does the mother forget the smile of her first-born, or any of the charming infant ways of her child, although that child may have become a man or woman of middle age? Is there not something constantly occurring in the lives of all to stir the hidden depths and bring something to the surface—here a pearl of thought, there a spray of tender affection—now a thrill of joy and again a pang of sorrow or regret? The veriest trifle, a note of music, a touch, a perfume, a thoughtless word, may set in motion the secret forces of the memory, and pour upon us an overwhelming flood of recollections, grave or gay, sweet or bitter. It is in these possibilities that the strength of the argument lies. It is said that it is the unexpected which always comes to pass, and so the unlocked for resurrection of memories long since thought to be dead and safely buried under an accumulation of later hopes and fears, of more recent struggles and labors, and with the tomb securely sealed, perhaps by inclination, perhaps by duty; this ghostly visitor from a dead and buried past which will intrude his presence, often unwelcome, at the most inopportune times, makes us all agree to the truth of the assertion that we never forget.

MR. BLAKE'S CONDITION.

The *Globe* of Wednesday last says: The condition of Mr. Blake's health being such as to forbid the expectation that he will be able to withdraw his definite resignation of the liberal leadership, a caucus of the party was held in Ottawa yesterday with the design to consider the succession. It would appear that Laurier has been made responsible for at least the temporary discharge of the duties of chief spokesman, but to leave the business in such a shape would be a grave error. The liberals must face the situation squarely, and recognize practically that it would be unfair to Mr. Laurier to place the heavy burden on his shoulders without repeating in him all the privileges, freedom and authority of the leader. His appointment would be as judicious and generally acceptable as any, but it would be an error to place him or any other man in the false position that would ensue from the failure to recognize Mr. Blake's return to the lead as absolutely not to be looked for. It would be no less unfair to Mr. Blake to allow the impression to prevail in the country that the stricken chief can be expected to resume, at the peril of a total breakdown, any responsibilities which he has been compelled to abandon. Mr. Blake is very ill, and threatened with paralysis. His friends are seriously alarmed at his condition.

WISE SAYINGS.

One may live as a conqueror, or a king a magistrate; but he must die as a man.

The manner of giving shows the character of the giver more than the gift itself.

The realization of God's presence is the one sovereign remedy against temptation.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.

Felicity, not fluency of language, is a merit.

To an honest mind the best parquisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good.

To educate a child properly requires profounder thought, greater wisdom, than to govern a State.

Advice, like snow, the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things which actually they never do.

It is when we feel all broken up and wasted, and that we can only bring the bliss to God, that He says Come, and He will take us and mend us, and make us whole again.

To be content is not to be satisfied. No one ought to be satisfied with the imperfect. It is God's will that we should be contentedly, because in hope of the redemption of the body.

STRAWBERRY BLANC MANGE.—Spread a quart of strawberries on a broad dish, strew them thickly over with pulverized sugar and let them stand for five or six hours or until the juice has been well drawn from them. Then make a blanc mange with gelatine, sweeten it to taste and stir in the juice of the berries. Mix all well together, pour the mixture into a damp mold and place on ice till set.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces quiet and sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other. d&w

Weather Probabilities.

It is probable that in the breaking up of winter we shall have much damp, sloppy weather, when rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and other painful complaints will prevail. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the popular household remedy for external and internal use. Its curative power is truly wonderful. tu-th-sat-dw

B. B. B. Stood the Test.

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for the rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

Domestic Economy.

As a matter of economy it will pay every household to keep a bottle of Yellow Oil on hand for accidents and emergencies, in case of pain as a handy relief, and for wounds, burns, bruises and injuries, Rheumatism, neuralgia, quinsy and many painful diseases treated internally and externally by it often save large medical bills. tu-th-sat-dw

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. dw

Worth Remembering.

Mrs. T. Doan, of Harristeville, Ont., was for a long time troubled with neuralgia of the stomach. Failing to find benefit from physicians, she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, from which she found speedy relief, to which she testifies, hoping it may prove beneficial to others. Many physicians recommend B. B. B. tu-th-sat-dw

That we thought as much. The New York papers have now discovered that Hanlan is a Canadian, while Gaudaur is a Missourian. As a matter of fact, Gaudaur was born near Orillia, and boasts more Canadian blood than Hanlan.

Boating suits at Jeffrey's.

SHUSWAP AND OKANAGAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Farwell's Report to the Government—A Clear and Valuable Document, Favorable to the Proposed Road.

Victoria, B. C., June 9th, 1887.

To the Honorable Attorney General.

Sir: In accordance with your instructions dated the 15th April, 1887 I have visited the localities to be affected by the proposed Shuswap and Okanagan Railroad, and have the honor to report as follows:

1st. As to the cost of constructing and equipping the S. & O. Railroad, length 51 miles, estimated by the S. O. R. Co., to cost $1,270,160.27.

2nd. As to the extent of the lands suitable for agriculture, traversed by and tributary to the proposed railroad, estimated by Mr. M. Perry C. E. Chief engineer to the S. & O. R. Co., at 340,000 acres.

3rd. As to the accuracy of the verbal statements made by the promoters of the company to the Government of B. C., to the effect that the said lands are well adapted for wheat growing, and capable of producing wheat in sufficient quantities to supply the whole of the lower country, including Vancouver Island.

First, as to the cost of constructing and equipping the S. & O. Railroad, length 51 miles, estimated by the company to cost $1,270,160.27.

The proposed line commences at Siccamoose Station on the C. P. R. line, and follows in a southerly direction, the west shore of Mara Lake to the mouth of Shuswap River, thence it continues along the left bank of Shuswap River to Lambly's Landing. The Shuswap River at this point turns abruptly to the east. The railway line continues in a southerly direction through Spallumcheen valley, crossing Bennett's Creek near its confluence with Shuswap River, traversing its right bank to the watershed, between Shuswap River and the head of Okanagan Lake. Crossing the divide the line is carried on to the left bank of Deep Creek (which flows into the head of Okanagan Lake) to the head of Otter Lake. Thence it rises on side hill into the Swan Lake Valley, which it follows to Priest Valley; thence down Priest Valley to the Okanagan Lake.

The first ten miles from Siccamoose to the mouth of the Shuswap River is through heavy rock work. The shore of Mara Lake is very rocky and precipitous. From the head of Mara Lake to the crossing of Bennett Creek, 13 miles, the work is lighter, with cuttings in gravel and clay. Thence to the head of Otter Lake, 13 miles, the work is rather heavy in clay cuttings and embankment. Thence the line rises to the Swan Lake Valley in very clay cuttings for about 4 miles with a grade of 48 feet per mile for 6,600 feet. Thence the work is light for 9 miles to the point of descent to the Priest Valley Arm of Okanagan Lake. The last two miles to the lake is in heavy rock work cemented gravel and clay on a grade of about 50 feet to a mile. This grade and the one rising out of Deep Creek Valley are the steepest on the whole line.

I have examined Mr. Perry's plans and profiles and am satisfied the amount of rock excavation cannot be materially reduced.

The excavation in earth may probably be reduced on the construction location of the line.

An estimate for the equipment of such a line of railway is open to a considerable margin.

For instance, one engineer might figure on station buildings, etc., with some claim to architectural beauty, similar to those erected by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, another might feel satisfied with the barnlike structures to be seen on the Canadian Pacific road. After careful consideration I am of opinion that the Shuswap and Okanagan railway cannot be built and suitably equipped for a less sum than $25,000.00 per mile, and rigid economy will be required to keep the total cost within that amount. 51 at $25,000. $1,275,000.

2nd. As to the extent of the lands suitable for agriculture, traversed by and tributary to the proposed railroad, estimated by Mr. Perry C. E. Chief Engineer to the S. & O. R. Co., at 340,000 acres.

The portion of Yale district in question is situated in the south east corner of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia and is described by Dr. Geo. M. Dawson in his report on the physical and geological features of the southern portion of the Interior of British Columbia published in the report of Progress Geological Survey of Canada 1877-78, from which I have made the following extracts:

P. 121 B. "The extreme upward limit of agriculture may be stated at 3,600 feet, and it will be observed that the greatest area of comparatively level plateau country lies above this elevation, and is subject to more or less summer frosts. Farming is in consequence practically confined to the trough-like valley bottoms, or slopes adjacent to them, and in most cases to those portions of these on which water may be brought for irrigation. It is beginning to be felt that farming land of wheat may be grown on many of the higher levels on which water cannot be obtained, the moisture left by the winter's snow being sufficient for its development in an average season. The soil is almost everywhere very rich and yields crops excellent both as to quality and quantity. Little demand at present (1877) exists for cereals, however, owing to the isolation of the district, but if stimulated by a good market, a considerable annual export could be made."

P. 57 B. "About the north end of Okanagan Lake is an extensive region characterized by broad open valleys, separated by lower ranges of hills, and affording not only stock ranges but much arable land."

* * *

P. 60 B. "The Spallumcheen valley running from the north end of Okanagan Lake to the Spallumcheen arm of the Shuswap Lake is already an agricultural district of some importance, and constitutes the largest area of available land found together in any one valley of the interior of the southern part of the province. The portion of the valley examined (south end) is partly prairie land, most of which is taken up, and partly wooded. The climate is such that without irrigation fine crops of all sorts can be raised. The soil of the lower benches and bottoms is clayey, deep and rich, that of the higher levels is lighter but still good. The sub-soil shows a tendency to resemble the white soil deposit, but it is not well characterized as such."

* * *

I estimate that Okanagan Lake is about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Shuswap river at Lambley's Landing was found by Mr. L. R. Hamlin C. E., by instrumental survey for a canal in 1882 to be 20 32-100 feet higher than Okanagan Lake. The low land through Spallumcheen, Swan Lake and Priest Valleys is about 1,300 feet above the sea level. In my estimate of the agricultural land in this vicinity I have included none at a greater elevation than 1800 feet above sea level, or 800 feet above Okanagan lake. The maximum elevation it will be observed is 1200 feet below the summer frosts limit as stated by Dr. Dawson.

Any reference made herein to townships and sections applies to a map "of a portion of Osoyoos district" published by the lands and works department of British Columbia in 1873, drawn from surveys made by Mr. John Jane, C. E. The topography on this map, though generally only sketched in, is remarkably correct, and has enabled me to give, what I am satisfied is a close approximation to the actual area of the cultivable land embraced within its limits.

I may be permitted to point out certain conventionalisms, which are current in this neighborhood. In the Spallumcheen valley proper, for instance, one is told "all the land is taken up," which means that all the prairie land is occupied. In the more southern portions of the district one is informed "there is no vacant land." This statement is made from the standpoint, that all the low land on which water can be easily conducted in ditches has been pre-empted or purchased, and all the bench land is suitable for grazing purposes only.

From either of the above points of view, adopted in sincerity I am sure, the gross amount of agricultural land in the district would, comparatively speaking be small.

Another conventionalism is "it rains more in Spallumcheen than it does in Brieat Valley, the Hission and Penticton." For my part I can see no reason for any material difference in the rainfall at the points mentioned. The flanking mountains of the gold range, bound these valleys on the east, and they appear to maintain the same elevation from Shuswap river to Penticton.

Dr. Dawson, page 7 B, of his report says: "The cause of the dry character of the climate is to be found in the wide and high coast ranges which intercept the moisture of the prevalent westerly winds. * * * A second zone of precipitation, however, commences on the south-western slope of the Selkirk and Gold ranges." This accounts for the rainfall in this vicinity being in excess of that found in the more northern portions of the interior plateau.

No one appears to have kept any record of the rainfall in this district, in fact the nearest observation station is at Spence's bridge. The rain clouds generally approach from the south, and it is reasonable to suppose, the rainfall of whatever quantity, would be pretty equally distributed. At any rate such was the case during my visit. The rainfall is evidently small from the timber growth, a yellow pine (P. Ponderosa) predominating.

I gather from the resident farmers that during average seasons a few heavy showers fall during the spring of the year and several during the summer before harvest time. I am told by every one that last year was the dryest season ever known, some of the grain not receiving a single shower from the date of sowing to the time of harvesting, nevertheless in nearly every case fair crops were garnered. The average snowfall through all the valleys in question is about two feet.

In 1886 Mr. E. J. Tronson in Priest valley raised 23 bushels of wheat to the acre. Mr. Price Ellison on a bench 300 feet above Okanagan lake raised 31 bushels of wheat to the acre. At the head of Goldstream valley Mr. Vincent Duteau raised about 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and at an elevation of 600 feet over Okanagan lake. Near Swan lake Mr. Greenhow and Mr. T. Clinton raised 28 and 26 bushels of wheat to the acre, respectively. On the S. E. ¼ of sec. 21 and the S. W. ¼ of S. 22, township 7, Messrs. Lemieux & Hebert raised about 25 bushels to the acre of very superior wheat, at an elevation of 500 feet above Okanagan lake. In Spallumcheen Messrs. Lumby and Bennett raised 26 bushels of wheat to the acre. In none of the above cases was irrigation resorted to. From the above I conclude that all the bench land in the valleys under consideration are capable of yielding wheat without irrigation, and on that basis estimate the amount of agricultural land as follows:

S. ½ of Township No. 33	5,760	acres.
" " " 35	17,293	"
" " " 2	12,800	"
" " " 3	15,360	"
" " " 4	5,120	"
" " " 5	11,520	"
" " " 6	3,200	"
" " " 7	11,520	"
" " " 8	7,680	"
" " " 9	11,520	"
	103,680	"
Township 14, 20, 23 and 26	46,080	"
Shuswap river, head of Mara lake, to north boundary of sec. 15 and 36, say	10,000	"
Salmon river valley	12,000	"
Mission valley, south of Township 26	15,000	"
White valley and tributary valleys west of Township 3	15,000	"
Deep Creek valley	10,000	"
	211,760	"
Lands on Okanagan lake	30,000	"
Cherry creek (not visited) estimated by Mr. Corgill, C.E.	16,000	"
The area of land fit for agricultural purposes from Princeton to Keremeos	13,000	"
From Keremeos to the Custom House	15,000	"
From Princeton to boundary line, 35 miles	20,000	"
	89,000	"
Total	330,760	

The last three amounts were obtained from T. McK. Lambley, Esq., for several years government agent for the Osoyoos district.

I may here mention that a large valley is reported on a stream flowing into Shuswap river, about 13 miles east from Lambly's Landing. Another is reported between Mission creek and Goldstream.

3rd. As to the accuracy of the verbal statements made by the promoters of the company to the government of British Columbia, to the effect that the said lands are well adapted for wheat growing and capable of producing wheat in sufficient quantities to supply the whole of the lower country including Vancouver island. The history of wheat growing in this district is as follows:

At the Mission the settlers have raised only such quantities of grain as they could dispose of in that neighborhood. Mr. E. Lequime has a good mill with one set of stones run by a turbine water wheel with a capacity of probably ten barrels in twelve hours, he grinds for local consumption only. Mr. Lequime informed me that irrigation is necessary for the successful culture of wheat, his crops varying from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre. Mr. A. B. Knox has a farm about two miles from Lequime's, does not irrigate his wheat, raises good crops, has a hundred acres of wheat this year, and says he could sow 900 acres if there was any market for it; he considers 2,000 lbs. to the acre is the average crop. At Priest Valley and Goldstream Valley large crops of wheat would be grown if a market was obtainable. Mr. Ellison at Priest valley has 110 acres of wheat in this year, and stated that he could put in 400 provided there was any sale for it. Mr. Duteau, at the head of Goldstream Valley, has about 60 acres in wheat but could sow 600. He grinds what wheat he has in a small mill and sells the flour to miners on Cherry creek, etc. The farmers in Spallumcheen Valley have been in a rather better position as regards a market, having been able to dispose of a considerable quantity of wheat yearly to the Shuswap Milling Co. at Kamloops, to Mr. T. Harper at Bonaparte river, and the Tronquille Mills. The erection of a large flour mill at Lambly's Landing, the head of navigation on Shuswap river, by Messrs. Lawes & Rashdall, has given quite an impetus to wheat growing for a distance of some 18 miles from it. Beyond that distance the farmers say it does not pay to haul the grain. I roughly estimate that there are now about 3,500 acres under wheat crop between the landing and the head of Okanagan lake.

From what I could gather I should say one ton or 33⅓ bushels to the acre is the average yield for wheat throughout the district. This is a very large amount, but I am satisfied in favorable seasons it will be largely exceeded. Mr. G. R. Lawes, of the firm of Lawes & Rashdall, comes of an old milling family, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, where his father is still carrying on an extensive milling business. He has been in the flour making business all his life, and lately has managed a mill in Oregon. To him I am indebted for the following information: The wheat grown in this district is a first-class flour making article, and in his opinion is superior to Oregon grain. It is also far superior to the grain raised in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The proportion of wheat to flour is as three to two, or it takes three tons of wheat to make two tons of flour. The mill erected by the Columbia Milling company is calculated to turn out one hundred barrels of flour in a day of 24 hours. It can be run about 300 days in a year, manufacturing 100 x 300, 30,000 barrels or 3,000 tons of flour.

The quantity of wheat required to make that amount of flour will be 3,000 tons x ⅔ = 4,500 tons. Therefore assuming that my estimate of one ton to the acre is correct it will take 4,500 acres of wheat to supply this mill with grain for one year.

The amount of flour imported into the province of B. C. in 1883 was ..... 40,701 barrels
" 1884 " ..... 43,757 "
" 1885 " ..... 38,687 "
" 1886 " ..... 51,354 "
Average for four years ..... 47,374 "

Taking the average amount of flour annually imported from the United States into British Columbia at 50,000 barrels, it would require 7,500 acres of wheat land, yielding one ton to the acre, to grow that amount. Or in other words it will take two mills with equal capacity to that of the Columbia Milling Co. to grind sufficient flour to meet the demand in British Columbia. With a railroad to Okanagan lake and a steamboat service I am confident that ten times that amount of wheat can be raised without any material effort.

Messrs. Lawes & Rashdall expect to have their mill in running order by the first of August next. They inform me that they have 1,500 tons of last year's wheat on hand, which quantity is sufficient to supply the mill at its full capacity for four months. The cost of the mill on the day it starts work will be over $60,000. I mention this fact to show Mr. Lawes' firm belief in the wheat growing capacity of the district in the first place and his confidence in being able to manufacture an article of flour which will compete successfully with that imported from Oregon, in the second.

If Messrs. Lawes & Rashdall succeed in stopping the drain on the resources of the province for bread stuff amounting annually to over $200,000, they will deserve the thanks of the community at large.

There is perhaps one more subject to which I ought to refer, and that is the popular belief in the lower country that good wheat can be grown in Spallumcheen and Okanagan, but the crops at least one year in every two are frozen. I must confess that I had, before my visit to those localities, some vague idea in the same direction. I have taken the utmost care to sift this matter to the bottom. From the head of Mara lake to Penticton, I have not met a man who ever heard of any injurious summer frosts.

The only attempt at any meterological record in the district has been kept by Messrs. Lumby & Bennett. They have for a number of years recorded in their diaries the readings of a minimum thermometer and a few remarks as to the weather, etc., from which they have kindly permitted me to make the following extracts:

1881. Began seeding May 6th; finished sowing wheat 14th of May; 22nd of May thermometer 26°; very wet during June. In July it rained on the 29, 30 and 31; commenced cutting grain August 6th; hailstorm on August 31. In September it rained on the 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 28. October 9 snowstorm; October 12 thermometer 13°.

1882. Finished seeding April 29; plenty of rain in May; harvest finished Sept. 10; first frost October 31.

1883. Finished seeding May 15, and cutting grain August 25; first frost Oct. 25, thermometer 20°.

1884. Finished seeding May 14 and harvest Sept. 8; first frost Oct. 3, thermometer 25°; second frost Nov. 20, thermometer 19°.

1885. Finished seeding April 29, and harvesting Aug. 22; first frost Nov. 11, thermometer 20°.

1886. Finished sowing May 3, and harvesting Aug. 17; first frost Nov. 4, thermometer 8°.

In this district the seeding is generally finished before the 20th of May and all the grain as a rule is garnered before the 1st of September.

1881 was a very wet season and Messrs. Lumby & Bennett lost about half their wheat, but all the other farmers in the neighborhood managed to save their grain. Messrs. L. & B. account for their loss by being short of labor in the spring, thereby delaying the sowing of the wheat so that it had no opportunity of ripening, and was frozen in the milk on the 12th of October. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. A. S. FARWELL.

THE COLONIST NEWSPAPER, BOOK and JOB —AND— LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

Lithographic Engraving.

We are prepared to turn out any class of Lithographic Work.

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Are Engraved and Printed equal to Copper plate. We are the only establishment north of Portland, Or., or West of Winnipeg that possesses a Lithographic department, and can do the work as well and as cheaply as the best.

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THE BEST MACHINES EVER OFFERED FOR SALE. junl-2m-dw-wed-sun

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ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY WILL SURELY CONQUER PAINT

Cures Aches and Pains.

Any Rheumatism Can Be Cured.

"Rheumatism," said Mr. A. McFarlane proprietor of the City Hotel, London, Ont., "used to hold its own against anything for days. For three years I had chronic rheumatism so bad at times that I could not walk a step. Last time ago, 4th I used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured, and so can any one be cured in a similar manner."

Rheumatism—The Quickest Relief.

Mr. W. E. Weekley, Shelburne, Ontario, says: "As I have suffered with rheumatism for years and can truly say St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief I ever experienced."

Bad Case of Rheumatism—Cured.

Capt. Harry Piper, Alderman and Superintendent of the Zoological Garden, Toronto, says: I was cured of a bad case of the rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil in a short while, and my case was a very aggravated one.

Bodily Pains and Toothache—Cured.

Mr. Mathew Walker, of the proprietors of "The Queen's Own," Toronto, Canada, says: "My family have suffered from bodily pains and have been cured on several occasions by use of St. Jacobs Oil. One of my children last night was cured of toothache by it."

Complete Cure of Aches and Pains.

Toronto, Ontario, February 17, 1887.

It is a pleasure for me to testify to the good effects always attained by the use of your popular remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I have used it for the past three years for sprained back and various aches, and it always gives sure relief. Have also used it on my horses at various times with complete success. G. W. BANKS.

Sore Neck Promptly Cured.

Mr. F. Boale, 83 King St., Toronto, says: I have used St. Jacobs Oil for stiffneck, and a few applications cured me.

ST. JACOBS OIL is an absolute cure for all bodily pains for which an external remedy may be applied. It is sold by Chemists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the Dominion of Canada. Price fifty cents per bottle. Directions in 11 languages. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. Canadian Branch, 64 York Street, Toronto, Canada.

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DAMIANA was first made and drank by the Mexicans as a Tonic for the Stomach and Bowels.

DAMIANA is acknowledged by those that have used it to be a Great Invigorator and Nervine.

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DAMIANA cures Dyspepsia and gives appetite.

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DAILY YIELD OVER 250,000 GALLONS AT 166° F.

Analysis of Water by Prof. W. T. Wenzell, Ph. G. M. D., of California:

Sulphuretted hydrogen	Sulphate of Sodium
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Chloride of Sodium	Chloride of Potassium
Alumina	Silica

One gallon contains 66½ grains solid Mineral matter.

The medical profession send patients here for cures from Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Venereal Diseases, Mercurial Poisoning, Salt Rheum, and other Skin Affections, while Dyspepsia is quickly and permanently cured by these waters; and no better tonic is known for Nervous Prostration.

THE ALICE HOTEL is now open with accommodation for 75 guests. First-class in every respect. Terms reasonable, and in advance.

Fare from Victoria to Vancouver and return only $4.00 by C. P. R. Steamers, which receive tickets issued by the corporation of manager of hotel. Tickets to be obtained at the company's office. Saturday rate, round trip from Vancouver or New Westminster to Agassiz Station, C. P. R., good until following Monday, only $2.25. Round trip tickets over C. P. R. good for 15 days, $3.00.

STAGES meet all trains at Agassiz Station for Springs. Fare $1.00.

No improper persons accommodated at the hotel.

junl-wed-sun-dw

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Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. my17-1m-dw

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A SORREL MARE CAME TO THE UNDERSIGNED'S premises. Owner can have the mare by proving property and paying expenses. G. A. MACTAVISH,

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A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Neeling, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator. tu-th-sat-dw

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend making application for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described parcel or tract of land situate on the easterly side of Texada Island, B. C. Commencing where a post has been placed south easterly from a small Island close to the shore of the said Texada Island. The bearing of which is about south from the mouth