The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1896.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

It is often asked how it is that British Columbians do not produce butter enough for their own consumption. A very large quantity is imported into the province every year and the money paid for it goes to enrich foreigners and the people of Eastern Canada. Is there anything to hinder the money being kept at home? These are difficult questions to answer and we will not attempt to answer them. All that we can say is that if British Columbia produced its own butter and cheese, a very useful industry would be established in the province, affording employment to hundreds of persons and yielding them the means of living comfortably without having to work too hard. Dairying and cattle raising to very many are pleasant occupations, and there is nothing that we can see to prevent their being made profitable in this part of the Dominion.

British Columbians enjoy advantages which the dairymen and the stock-raisers of the Eastern Provinces would give a good deal to possess. The latter have a long and cold winter to contend against. The winter in many parts of British Columbia is not long and it is not very cold. Cattle, particularly milch cows, require to be housed and fed for part of the year here, but the period is not nearly so long as in every province east of the Rocky Mountains. The pastures here are good for a considerably longer time than they are in the East. The long spells of dry weather which we have on the Pacific Coast do not injure the pastures nearly so much as might be supposed. The grass during the dry period retains its nutritious properties. Cattle can feed well and retain and even make flesh on pastures so brown as, in the opinion of an Eastern man, to be absolutely destitute of nourishment. In the East the pastures are for months so deeply covered with snow that cattle cannot get even a bite off them, and when the weather gets warm some time is required to permit the grass to grow before the cattle can be allowed to graze.

When everything is considered it will, we believe, have to be admitted that the climatic conditions of British Columbia are much more favorable for dairying than those of any other part of Canada. If there is a sufficient area of pasture land there is nothing to hinder the farmers of the Province producing all the butter and cheese that its population can consume, and a good deal more.

It has been found that farmers manufacturing butter individually do not as a rule turn out a first rate article, and do not produce it in large quantities. The reason of this, as we take it, is that butter making and cheese making are difficult arts, requiring skill in their manufacture that is not, without special instruction, readily acquired.

Prince Edward Island, which is the most thickly settled province of the Dominion, although its population is almost wholly agricultural, did not until very lately produce any quantity of butter fit for export, and no cheese to speak of. Butter making was not a very pleasant topic to write on or to talk about in that province, for every farmer's wife believed that she made good butter and to question its quality was to offend her mortally. Still the country merchant would give but a very low price for her butter, and he found it difficult even after buying it at a price that in these days would be considered ridiculously low to get it off his hands. The fastidious consumers in the other provinces were somehow prejudiced against Island butter, and some went so far as to say that all that it was good for was to make axle grease.

Professor James W. Robertson, visited the Island Province. He saw at a glance that it was a good dairying country. He talked to the farmers about co-operative dairying, and having the Dominion Government behind him he offered to help them to establish a dairying industry in the country. The farmers and their wives and daughters listened to him attentively, agreed with him and undertook to do their share towards making the Island a butter and cheese producing country. We will let the Professor tell how he succeeded. Before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on March 25 of the present year he said:

"When the Government undertook to promote the establishment of factories in Prince Edward Island, there was not any intention of assuming the financial and commercial responsibility for a long period. But as in the case of Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, and other distant points, there was no convenience for marketing cheese and butter for export and therefore the people were timid and said they did not want to undertake the business for themselves. I did not wish to undertake the selling of the product, having found such work exceedingly irksome and unsatisfactory, but it seemed to be the best thing to be done, and I have been doing it for 28 cheese factories and two creameries in Prince Edward Island. The quantity of cheese last year was a little over 25,000 boxes. We charged 1¼ cents a pound for making cheese and 3½ cents a pound for making butter. These charges realized about $23,800 from the patrons for the making of cheese and butter at the factories which we managed.

By Mr. McMillan—Q. Is that for the milk delivered at the factory? A. Yes, the people bring the milk to the factories themselves or hire men to do it. For wages, rent of buildings, supplies, insurance, book-keeping and stationery, we paid $23,000 until the close of the cheese making season. There would be bills of probably $1,000 to come in after that, so that the total cost to the Dominion Treasury for dairy work in Prince Edward Island up to the end of the cheese making season did not exceed $500 for the summer of 1895; and we turned out cheese and butter to the value of $155,000.

The dairying industry of Prince Edward Island may be said to be literally the creation of Professor Robertson. Its growth was phenomenally rapid, and, we may add, that both the butter and the cheese produced are remarkably good and command the highest prices.

What is to hinder the farmers of British Columbia following the example of the Islanders on the other side of the continent? The Government is ready to do for them what it has done for the Prince Edward Islanders, and no doubt if they go into the business energetically and co-operate harmoniously the same results will be produced. The British Columbia butter and cheese manufacturer has this advantage over the Prince Edward Island producer, he is not compelled to look abroad for a market.

SPAIN'S COLONIES.

Spain has two rebellious colonies on its hands, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The insurrection in the latter seems to be quite as formidable as that in the former, and General Polavieja as drastic in his methods as General Weyler. The population of the Philippine Islands is much larger than that of Cuba, being 7,000,000, and seems quite as determined to throw off the Spanish yoke.

The colonial policy of Spain is not conciliatory and not calculated to encourage the people to govern themselves. The old idea that the interests of a colony are to be made subservient to those of the mother country, that it must be kept in a state of abject dependence, and that it must pay tribute, is still prevalent in Spain. So is the notion that colonists are inferior in every respect to the inhabitants of the parent country. This feeling shows itself so frequently and so offensively that the colonists or "creoles" have learned to hate the native Spaniards most heartily. The way in which war is carried on in both the colonies is calculated to make this hatred the master passion in the hearts of the colonists. Instances are given of the cruelty with which the insurgents are treated when they fall into the hands of the Spanish troops that make a person who has the ordinary feelings of humanity shudder with horror. Weyler's cruelties have obtained for him the title of "butcher," and, as will be seen by an account in another column, Polavieja's atrocities will entitle him to even a more disgraceful cognomen.

The people of the Philippine Islands are determined to get rid of their oppressors, and it seems as if they would not be very particular as to the means they resort to to accomplish their purpose. So many of the Spanish troops are required to keep in check the Cuban rebels that Spain will not be able to send troops enough to the Philippine Islands to stamp out the rebellion.

RECIPROCITY.

The Toronto Telegram, one of the Independent papers, is decidedly of the opinion that the only reciprocity arrangement which it is possible for Canada to get from the McKinley Administration will be one that includes manufactured articles as well as natural products. It says:

Canada has no cause to hope for any consideration at the hands of McKinley and his friends. They have put themselves on record as being willing to give us a measure of reciprocity that shall suit them. They will not consent to an agreement calling for the exchange of natural products alone. If Canadian commissioners go to Washington they will meet the same reception and will be given the same ultimatum as were encountered by the last delegation from Ottawa. Sir Richard Cartwright, two years ago, pledged himself to the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty. At the time the present minister of trade and commerce did not give parliament any information as to his reasons for thinking possible the securing of limited reciprocity. His statement was doubtless sincere. Its truition seems to be a long way off. The men of wealth who are to be the virtual rulers of the United States will agree to no treaty that shall not call for reciprocity in manufactured goods. This proposition is impossible as far as Canada is concerned.

The Laurier Government has no reason to delude itself with false hopes of securing better terms than were offered the delegates from the Conservative administration. More than the Democrats the Republicans have been Canada's enemies. The threat that they will withdraw the bonding privileges need give Canada no uneasiness. The Dominion is ready to give up these not invaluable concessions the moment it is made clear that they are to be the price of the surrender of any one of our industries. It is the custom of the United States press to talk as though Canadian commerce and Canadian railways existed only by grace of these privileges. Were Congress to abrogate the clause of the treaty of 1871 which relates to the passage through the States of Canadian goods in bond our loss would not be immeasureable. Canada can serve her people with her own railways. Attempts to make it appear that the Dominion's commerce would suffer any great injury by such an action will deceive no Canadian. The whole case is one of accommodation, accommodation by which the shippers of the United States are served quite as much as the Canadian people.

This independent tone in the matter of trade is healthy and quite consistent with the character of the journal from which it proceeds. Canadians are not dependent on United States trade for their commercial or their national existence. Properly regulated intimate commercial intercourse between them would be advantageous to both countries—to the States quite as much as to Canada—but the idea that Canada cannot prosper without reciprocity at any price with the United States is a foolish one, and is not, we are glad to see, entertained by any considerable number of Canadians. The proper attitude to take and to maintain towards the States in the matter of commercial relations is one of complete independence. Canadians should in all their dealings with the United States exhibit a most friendly spirit, but they should not cringe to their big neighbor or be too eager to obtain from it commercial favors. When the Liberals of this country a few years ago showed that they were prepared to part with their commercial independence to obtain reciprocity with the United States the Americans met their eager advances with coldness. They wanted not only the commercial independence of Canadians but their political allegiance as well. And they would, no doubt, take the same ground again if the Liberal Government should give them to understand that they believe that reciprocity is essential to the prosperity of Canada. But it is not; and the Americans should be made to see very clearly that it is not. Our American neighbors should be made to understand that we can hoe our own row just as well, and perhaps a little better, than they can. We shall lose nothing in the matter of trade or any other if we succeed in convincing them that we are independent of them and can get along without their assistance.

KLEPTOMANIA.

Mr. Labouchere writes very bitterly about Mrs. Castle's case. He seems to think that the plea of kleptomania is not valid under any circumstances. If he is right the plea of insanity should never be listened to, for kleptomania is a form of insanity. It is agreed on all hands that there is such a form of mental derangement, and it is naturally more readily recognized in persons who are rich or in easy circumstances than those who are poor. If a rich woman takes to stealing and stealing things that she has no use for and is not in any way benefited by possessing, it is only reasonable to conclude that she is not right in her mind. A little observation and inquiry will show whether the thefts are caused by an inordinate desire to possess the property of other people or by an uncontrollable impulse to steal whatever she can lay her hands on. When a person commits an act for which no reason can be assigned, and keeps on committing it—tears his clothes, for instance—is it wrong or foolish or unreasonable to conclude that he is suffering from mental disorder? We think that this conclusion is the only one sensible people can arrive at. It is harder in the matter of kleptomania to come to this conclusion in the case of a poor person than in that of a rich one, for the poor man may have a temptation to steal in order to obtain what he really needs, and yielding to a temptation of that kind is weakness and wickedness but not insanity. But that the poor as well as the rich are afflicted with kleptomania is beyond a doubt.

It can easily be understood why judges and juries are unwilling to admit the plea of kleptomania, for if they once did so in what they believed to be a genuine case of mental derangement, thousands of sane thieves would, to escape the punishment they deserved, make the same plea, and it might in time become very difficult indeed to convict a clever thief. The same difficulty has to be met in admitting the plea of insanity in cases of murder. The proof of the madness of the murderer must be very clear indeed before the plea of insanity can be admitted.

It seems to us that a woman in Mrs. Castle's circumstances who steals hotel candlesticks and fans and opera glasses must be deranged and is not fit to be allowed to be at large without a watcher at her side. The most singular part of her case is that her husband did not discover her malady before she fell into the hands of justice. One would suppose that persons living in the same house with a kleptomaniac and knowing her intimately would not be long in finding out her derangement.

What Truth says about the governess and the seamstress is nothing better than mere demagogic rubbish. The plea of kleptomania was not set up for these poor women, for most likely it could not. And it was necessary that it should, before a comparison could, with anything like fairness, be made between their cases and that of Mrs. Castle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Kate Martin, a young Irish woman, fired two bullets into her lover, Henry Kirchner, 21 years old, in the latter's place of business. One bullet struck him in the right hand, and the other is believed to have penetrated his right lung. He was taken to Bellevue hospital in a critical condition. She too was removed to the same institution, having become unconscious apparently from the excitement attending the occurrence. Disappointment at the man's refusal to marry her is believed to have been the motive of crime.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

Hon. Mr. Tarte's Movements—Vancouver Assizes—Customs Changes at Westminster.

The Nest Egg Will Have Its Own Compressor Plant—Mining Notes.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 13.—The banquet to Hon. Mr. Tarte will take place in the Hotel Vancouver on Tuesday evening. The minister is expected to arrive on Monday from New Westminster and will be presented with addresses by the City Council, Board of Trade, Liberal Association and other public bodies. An informal reception will be held the same day but no arrangements have yet been made for a public meeting, nor is it definitely known when the party will go to Victoria.

A letter received from ex-Alderman Gavin by Mr. T. Mathews, his agent here, dated Capetown, October 10, would appear to prove that the rumors of his death are false. Mr. Gavin says that the recent Matabele rising has unsettled business very much, and he thinks it will be some time before the country resumes its normal condition. The statements that Mr. Gavin had succumbed to South African fever are apparently without foundation.

The ships lying at Hastings mill were all gaily decorated with bunting yesterday occasioning a good deal of wonder amongst those who noticed the display and were not cognizant of the occasion. Mr. H. J. Newton, cashier of the Hastings Mills Co., was married in the morning to Mrs. H. M. Walmough, late of the city hospital, at St. James church, by Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton. The ceremony was a quiet one, only a few intimate friends being present. Among the wedding gifts was a solid silver tea service from the employes of the mill.

Passengers on the incoming train yesterday report snow falling heavily at North Bend as they came through.

There is a scarcity of workmen at Quesnelle in Cariboo, and Mr. J. J. Nickson, of the Golden River Co., Ltd., has written to Mayor Collins stating that he can give employment to 100 men all winter, as the company's works will be continued until March. The wages offered are $2.50 per day for earth men and $3 for good timber men, board costing $7 per week.

The constitutionality of the Small Debts court having been established, Police Magistrate Russell holds a Small Debts court every morning at 10:30.

Among the passengers for the Slocan yesterday was Dr. Bell-Irving, who goes up on business connected with some of the enterprises with which he is connected.

The survey of the line from Hope to Ladner's will be proceeded with in a few days by the party who are now in the mountains on behalf of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway. The survey will be pushed on to completion with all possible speed.

A trainload of Fraser river salmon was dispatched over the G. N. railway yesterday for Eastern cities.

Mr. A. M. Bullock, an insurance agent charged with doing business in the city without having deposited with the department the sum required by law, law, was yesterday fined $20, and paid the fine under protest. Apropos of this case the following quotation from the Insurance and Financial Chronicle of Montreal will be read with interest: "The Citizens' Fire Insurance Co., of Columbia, S.C., has collapsed. Its motto was "accept everything and pay nothing." Its policies were offered by Mr. Frank W. Anthony, of Brooklyn, whose circulars soliciting business have been sent to agents in Canada. The secretary will be prosecuted, as not a few others ought to be who have offered wild-cat insurance in Canada." It is believed policies in this company have been accepted here, but not having complied with the law affecting all insurance companies it had no right to do any business at all.

Mr. F. R. Stewart yesterday picked up a piece of ore from the Two Friends, Slocan, mine in Mr. C. T. Dunbar's office, and as he was a student in the Manchester Mining School, he assayed it himself for practice. It ran 458 ounces silver and 7 per cent lead. This is among the richest samples of silver ore ever seen here.

A large cash offer was made yesterday and refused by H. P. McCraney, manager of the Big Chief Co., Rossland.

Yesterday Golden Cache changed hands at $1.50, 5,000 shares being bought for San Francisco parties at that figure. The first transfer this morning was at $1.55.

Mr. C. C. Eldridge, of the late firm of Major & Eldridge, is again in business, having re-opened the retail department of the firm on Water street. The expressions of gratification that Mr. Eldridge has made another start and wishes for his success are universal.

The trial of Charteris, accused of arson, occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Drake and a jury yesterday at the assizes. The prosecution failed to connect the prisoner with the undoubted incendiarism and he was discharged. To-day the Sheehan-McKenzie murder case was before the court, Sheehan being acquitted, the revolver having been discharged during the scuffle. William Robertson, who pleaded guilty to burglarizing the Standard Oil Company's office, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Cassidy, for house breaking, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The department of mining in the public library has been considerably enriched by the addition of quite a number of books on mineralogy and kindred subjects.

WESTMINSTER

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 13. — Customs changes are spoken of here. Mr. Peter Grant is likely to be appointed collector and Mr. J. S. Clute will devote his time entirely to the duties of inspector.

Rev. H. H. Gowan has received a call from Bishop Barker to take charge of Trinity parish, Seattle. Mr. Gowan will decide by Wednesday next.

The remains of Mr. Nathan Woodward were brought from Woodward's Slough yesterday. The interment took place at Odd Fellows' cemetery, Sapperton.

Messrs. Layfield & Salt, of this city, will build the new machine works for Mr. John Peck's foundry.

Hon. Mr. Tarte and party made a trip up the Fraser to-day with Mr. Coste, C.E., with a view of seeing for himself what are needed as permanent improvements. Addresses were presented by the corporations and Liberal associations en route. Hon. Mr. Tarte said the government would inaugurate a generous policy in regard to British Columbia. The party left Chilliwack this afternoon for New Westminster. To-morrow, Saturday, the North and South Arms and the Sandheads will be inspected.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 13.—At a conference between a committee of the municipal council, and a committee of the board of trade, it was arranged that the city council would meet Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, on his arrival, present him with a civic address, and entertain him at the Hotel Wilson. After this the board of trade will present an address to the minister. It is expected that Mr. Tarte will reach Nanaimo about Wednesday.

Arrangements have been completed for the production of "The Pirates of Penzance" by the Nanaimo Operatic Society, at Wellington on Thursday, the 19th, and at Duncan on the 20th. A special train has been chartered to go to Duncan, to leave Nanaimo at 5 o'clock and Duncan as soon after the show as the Nanaimo contingent care to come home. The performance is under the auspices of Maple Leaf lodge No. 15, K. of P., and the lodge is giving a dance and supper in the hall after the performance, to which all present are invited. The regular price of a special train is $75, and the E. & N. Railway Company have generously intimated that they will give the $75 as a special donation to the Nanaimo hospital. The proceeds of the Duncans entertainment will also be donated by the K. of P. to the Nanaimo hospital.

ROSSLAND.

[From the Rosslander.]

The excellent showing on the Iron Colt continues and local members of the company are elated with the prospects.

Cross-cutting continues from the bottom of the 32-foot shaft on the Phœnix, where a vein running from 18 inches to two feet is being followed. Samples brought in from time to time were put together for assay on Monday and $34 in value obtained.

The tunnel on the High Ore, adjoining the Jumbo, is in about 100 feet, and work is carried on steadily in it. This tunnel is expected to crosscut the ledge when run about 200 feet, and then at a depth of 150 feet. Already small stringers of ore have been met. High Ore has a very wide surface showing, and so far as indications go has the Jumbo lead.

Two samples taken from the Silver Bell by a representative of the Rosslander, gave a value upon assay of $72.47 and $41.16 to the ton, chiefly in silver, but with gold, lead and copper as well. It is evident that the output from this time on will meet the cost of development work.

The proposition was canvassed to some extent among owners of mines to the south of Rossland to erect a large compressor plant to furnish power to the Nest Egg, Phœnix, Sunset No. 2, Hattie and other mines in that vicinity. The scheme may yet be carried through, but for the present the Nest Egg Company has decided to put in a plant of its own. On Monday night the order was placed with Mr. Meudenhall for a four drill compressor plant, with hoist and pump. This is to be delivered as soon as possible. For some time only two drills will be used. The contract was let on Saturday last for a boarding house and other necessary work at this mine, which is showing up well with recent development.

The Alf, situated about a mile to the southward of Rossland, almost adjoining the Mayflower and Hill Top, is a claim upon which work is to be prosecused vigorously all winter, under the superintendence of E. J. Liljigran. It changed hands recently, and now the owners have incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The Alf is a very promising property, though as yet not much work has been done on it, chiefly in opencuts, to show the direction and extent of the ledges, and from these shallow workings assays from $4 to $8 in gold have been got, while the general characteristics of the ore are the same as of that from the Mayflower, which with development yielded assays from $56 to $105. The Alf has exceptionally good shipping facilities.

For some time men have been prospecting the surface of the Boise, belonging to the Imperial company. As reported last week they came on ore running from $18 to $22 in value at the depth of 26 feet, on another cutting made last week ore was got that assayed $45. This was practically on the surface, and the company has decided to sink upon this last find. Before spring the company expects to have blocked out a body of ore that will keep them shipping steadily to Trail smelter. The Debs has been shipping ore, and also the Sovereign and adjoining claims and the proposition has been made to construct a joint ore tramway from the mines to the smelter, which is very little more than a mile distant in an air line.

One of the mining properties that bids fair to establish the south belt as the equal of any other part of the camp as a mining district is the Silver Bell, situated on the south-west slope of Deer Park Mountain. All south belt claims that have so far been developed to any extent carry higher values in silver than those of the Red, Monte Christo or Columbia mountains, while in gold and copper they are about equal at equal depth. In the Silver Bell group, which comprises the Nancy Lee, Lone Jack and Silver Bell Mining Company, the value in silver, chiefly a sulphate, runs up to over $100 in value.

As a result of the majority of the firemen handing in their resignations on Monday last the brigade was in a state of disorganization for a week. On Saturday Chief Mackley also resigned, and that meant disbandment of the organization. A new brigade had then to be got together and on Monday Wilson McKinnon, of the Grand Union hotel, was asked to accept the position of chief, which he did. Assisted by the fire commissioners and others, before night good progress had been made, as the matter was talked up enthusiastically. It is proposed that the new brigade shall have a strength of thirty men when completed, and that it will be efficient in every particular.

[From the Rossland Record.]

Six inches of snow fell on Saturday night. The sun came out clear on Sunday morning and made a real pleasant day of it. It snowed three inches Sunday night and winter may be said to be fully on.

Managing Director S. Thornton Langley brought a fine sample of ore to this office from the Silver Chord, one of the six properties owned by the Kohinoor company. The rock is a fine-grained quartz, carrying copper and iron pyrites and was taken from a depth of eight feet. The properties are located on Lookout mountain, southwest slope.

HOLLAND LANDING, Nov. 13.—John Grant, an old man who lived in a hole in a bank of earth and covered it with leaves and brush, was nearly burned to death by the brush catching fire, and was sent to Toronto for treatment, but is not expected to recover.

Foot Prints in the Sands of Time.

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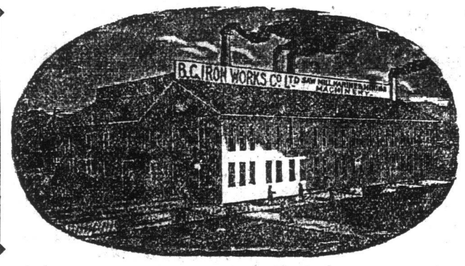

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