SUMMER COLDS

duce Chronic Catarrh.

Henriette C. Olberg, Albert Lea, Minn.

Henriette C. Olberg, superinten- ax and Hemp Exhibition at the Exhibition, writes from Albert nn., as follows:

s spring I contracted an aggra- cold, having been exposed to the eather. Catarrh of my throat d followed, which persisted in ing, notwithstanding I applied al remedies.

ding of the merits of Peruna in ers, I decided to try it and soon hat all that has been said of your e in such cases is true.

very pleased with the satisfac- ults obtained from using Peruna, rely well, and consider it a most e family medicine."

HENRIETTE C. OLBERG.

ner colds require prompt treat- They are always grave, and mes dangerous. The prompt- nd surety with which Peruna these cases has saved many

A large dose of Peruna should n at the first appearance of a cold mer, followed by small and oft- d doses. There is no other rem- t medical science can furnish, so and quick in its action as Peruna. ess The Peruna Medicine Com- Columbus, Ohio, for a free book "Summer Catarrh," which the catarrhal diseases peculiar her.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Mount Sicker School House.

tenders, indorsed "Tender for icker School House," will be receiv- e undersigned up to noon of Satur- e 12th July, 1902, for the erection pletion of a one-room frame school n Block A, Mount Sicker Townsite. specifications, forms of tender and may be seen on and after the 3rd 02, at the offices of the Secretary School Board, Mount Sicker, of the nent Agent, Duncans, and at the nd Works Department, Victoria. rs will not be considered unless pon the printed forms supplied for pose, and the agreement to execute appended to the form of tender is med by the contractor himself and her responsible residents of the in the penal sum of $500 for the performance of the work. west or any tender not necessarily d.

W. S. GORE,
Commissioner of Lands and Works.
and Works Department, Victoria,
8th June, 1902.

NOTICE.

ecting Tidal Lands and Foreshore.

er to remove a doubt which appar- ists as to the date upon which the Council providing for the cancel- the reservation of foreshore and dis, notice of which was published ritish Columbia Gazette on the 10th 902, shall take effect, public notice ore hereby given that the said Or- Council takes effect from and after of the 9th July, 1902. This notice ntended as an intimation that ap- s for foreshore or tidal lands will upon or dealt with at present.

W. C. WELLS,
ommissioner of Lands and Works.
and Works Department, Victoria,
8th June, 1902.

NOTICE.

ion of Reserve on Foreshore and Tidal Land.

is hereby given that the reserva- foreshore and tidal land, notice was published in the British Col- ette and dated 15th March, 1890, ied. Any person desirous of ac- lease of any foreshore or tidal t take steps to acquire the same nner provided by section 41 of the ct," after the expiration of three s from the date of this notice.

W. C. WELLS,
mmissioner of Lands and Works.
and Works Department, Victoria,
h April, 1902.

A. Vogel Commercial College

h thorough office methods entirely no text books or "system" for ing. We teach and place our into positions in six months. d and typewriting. Send for illus- pectus.
. Box 847, Vancouver, B. C.

J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE

Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood blicly in court that Dr. J. Collis was undoubtedly the inventor odyne, that the whole story of ndant Freeman was literally nd he regretted to say it had orn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

ollis Browne's Chlorodyne is the nd most certain remedy in , Colds, Asthma, Consumption, gia, Rheumatism, etc.

Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is bed by scores of Orthodox prac- s. Of course it would not be ingularly popular did it not a want and fill a place."—Med- mes, January 12, 1885.

Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a cure for Cholera, Dysentery, hea, Colics, etc.

n—None genuine without the Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloro- n the stamp. Overwhelming testimony accompanies each Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAV- T. 33 Great Russell Street, Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

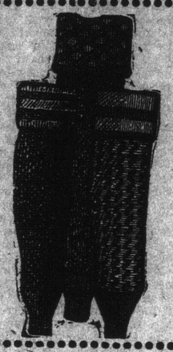
rtise in the Colonist

B. Williams & Co.

68-70 Yates Street.

BUSINESS CHANGE SALE

BARGAINS FOR CASH.



BARGAINS FOR CASH.

B. Williams & Co.

68-70 Yates Street.

Provisions of Fruit Marks Act

Text of the Measure Governing Marking and Inspection of Fruit Packages.

It Will Be Strictly Enforced Throughout Canada This Season.

W. J. Brandrith, Westminster, secretary of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association, requests the Colonist to publish the Fruit Marks Act and amendments. He says, "It is desirable that our growers be made acquainted with the Act, which is to be strictly enforced this season."

The Act is as follows:

An Act to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing fruit for sale.

(Assented to 23rd May, 1901.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Fruit Marks Act, 1901.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and one.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a.) The expression "closed packages" means a box or barrel of which the contents cannot be seen or inspected when such package is closed;

(b.) The expression "fruit" shall not include wild fruit, nor cranberries whether wild or cultivated.

4. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed,—

(a.) With the initials of the Christian names, and the full surname and address of the packer;

(b.) With the name of the variety or varieties; and

(c.) With a designation of the grade of the fruit.

5. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale unless such package is marked as required by the next preceding section.

6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of finest, best or extra good quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

7. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent. of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

8. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one dollar and not less than twenty-five cents for each package which is packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale contrary to the provisions of this Act, together with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

9. Whenever any fruit packed in a closed package is found to be falsely marked, any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act may efface such false marks and mark the words "falsely marked" in a plain and indelible manner on such package.

2. The inspector shall give notice by letter or telegram to the packer whose name is marked on the package before he marks the words "falsely marked" on such package.

10. Every person who wilfully alters, effaces or obliterates wholly or partially, or causes to be altered, effaced or obliterated, any inspector's marks on any package which has undergone inspection shall incur a penalty of forty dollars.

11. The person on whose behalf any fruit is packed, sold, offered or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, shall be prima facie liable for the violation of this Act.

12. Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter upon any premises to make any examination of any packages of fruit suspected of being falsely marked in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, whether such packages are on the premises of the owner, or on other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company; and any person who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

13. In any complaint, information or conviction under this Act, the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of Part LVIII. of The Criminal Code, 1892, at the place where the fruit was packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale.

14. No appeal shall lie from any conviction under this Act except to a superior, county, circuit or district court, or the court of the sessions of the peace having jurisdiction where the conviction was had; and such appeal shall be brought, notice of appeal in writing given, recognizance entered into, or deposit made within ten days after the date of conviction; and such trial shall be heard, tried, adjudicated upon and decided, without the intervention of a jury, at such time and place as the court or judge hearing the trial appoints, within thirty days from the date of conviction, unless the said court or judge extends the time for hearing and decision beyond such thirty days; and in all other respects not provided for in this Act the procedure under Part LVIII. of The Criminal Code, 1892, shall, so far as applicable, apply.

15. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable one-half to the informant or complainant and the other half to His Majesty.

16. The Governor-in-Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient enforcement and operation of this Act; and may by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding fifty dollars on any person offending against them; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in The Canada Gazette or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf; and the violation of any such regulation shall be deemed an offence against this Act and punishable as such.

By amendments just passed the following grade marks are made compulsory:

"(c.) With a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following six marks: For fruit of the first quality, No. 1, or XXX.; for fruit of the second quality, No. 2, or XX.; and for fruit of the third quality, No. 3, or X.; but the said mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade, provided that designation is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one of the said six marks which is used on the said package."

THE COAL TRADE.

Review of the Coast Consumption For Last Week.

In his circular for the week ending on Saturday last, J. W. Harrison, the coal and metal broker of San Francisco, says:

"During the week there have been the following coal arrivals, viz.: One from Washington, 2,600 tons; one from Oregon, 450 tons; three from British Columbia, 14,354 tons; two from Australia, 4,406 tons; total, 21,180 tons. The quantity arriving this week will fully supply all current requirements. The amount on hand in yards is not excessive. This has been caused by the exceedingly light arrivals the past week. Business is moderately good, considering present conditions. Prices remain about the same, although offerings for future delivery are slightly shaded below last week. This is caused by the low freight quotations at present ruling from England and the Colonies. Oil is still being offered at the former prices, there being no evidence of an attempt on the part of producers to enhance values. Consumers are certainly the benefited parties by the stand taken by the oil producers. Each well owner seems to solicit the position of being the cheapest vendor of his product. It is not who can get a fair price for his output, but who will succeed in selling cheapest, hence oil stocks on the market here are very slow articles. Under present circumstances, owners of coal mines or oil wells do not appear to be on the bright side of the market. The importations of coal for the first six months of this year will be at least 125,000 tons less than for the same period of 1901."

WAS IN FOUR HOSPITALS

DOCTORS SAID I WOULD NEVER BE WELL AGAIN—AM NOW AT WORK AFTER SIX YEARS OF ILLNESS—THANKS TO

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

The case described below was a very severe one and well illustrates the power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in curing the most serious and complicated diseases. You can be certain of this preparation doing you good because it works hand-in-hand with nature in building up the system.

Mr. Simon Coutier, shoemaker, 110 Lazanchetiere street, Montreal, Que., states: "For six years I was not able to work, my nerves were all unstrung and my digestion bad. I had severe attacks of headache, could not sleep and suffered with shooting pains in the small of my back. I was in four hospitals, but the doctors could not cure me. They said I would never be well again. In spite of their decision, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food some months ago, and I am convinced that I owe my life to this medicine. I have now been at work for over two weeks and believe that my health has been fully restored. It is a pleasure for me to add my testimony to the hosts of others from persons who have been cured by this wonderful medicine."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

You can hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver relieved by their use.

First spinster—"What do you think the coming man will be like?"

Second Spinster (wearily)—"Oh, I don't know. I don't believe he's coming. I have given up looking for him."

Mistress (to cook seeking engagement)—"There's only one thing I'm afraid of. My husband, the colonel, is very particular about cooking. Are you sure you could do all we require?"

Cook—"Oh, he's a colonel, ma'am! Then you'd better take me, because my young man's in the army, so I know just what soldiers want."—London Tit-Bits.

Great Ball At Oak Bay

Everett's Crack Nine Suffer Defeat at Hands of the Victorians.

One of Best Games Seen at Oak Bay—Berkley Defeats Vancouver.

The great Everett baseball team, they who found Vancouver and the other professional teams of the Northwest so easy, went down to defeat yesterday before the Victoria amateurs, and to the tune of five to one. There have been several sensational ball games at the Oak Bay grounds this season, but that of yesterday was the most interesting of them all, and the most satisfactory too because with the reputation Everett brought with them it was rather expected that they would put it over the local players. True Everett earned the only run that they made, while Victoria had no earned runs to their credit, but the one that Everett got can almost be credited to an error, as it would have been shut off had Capt. Smith taken a chance at a fly that was easy for him. He, however, expected too much of Burnes, who under no circumstances could have reached it from centre field. But the boys won, and they played brilliant ball, so that the few mistakes that they made, most of them at times when they were not costly, can and must be forgiven. Holness never pitched such a game. He went in from the start to win, and the way he pitched and fielded his position was a revelation to the visitors. He also kept the hits well scattered, and on several occasions pulled the team out of a bad looking hole. Not a man got a pass to first.

Schwengers as usual, was right at home behind the bat, and Rithet at first and McConnell at short played star ball. Smith and Haynes both made a couple of mistakes, but at critical times they redeemed themselves by playing sharp, snappy ball. Harrison, Burnes and Potts gathered in everything that came their way, and they also sent the ball back quick. Potts' fielding of a grounder to right by Le Beau, shutting off what was a sure hit, was brilliant ball. The boys hit the great Shock well, he getting but eight strike outs. In Pringle the visitors had a magnificent catcher, he taking several foul tips that looked impossible. Their in and outfield too is strong, but yesterday Spencer, who has the reputation of being one of the best short stops in the Northwest, was rather off color, and made a couple of costly errors. McRae, at third, also made a number of fumbles. They are a strong batting team, as may be judged from the way in which they hit Law at Vancouver, but Holness was a little too much for them. He had the heavy batters of the team down fine, and picked out their weak spots. There was a very large attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Pringle started off by hitting out a nice two-bagger, but was caught at third. He was the only man to reach first in that inning. McConnell came up for Victoria, and Shock, the big pitcher looked twice at the little short stop before handing him an easy one. McConnell refused to bite, but waited for one to his liking, and when it came sent it humming down to Spencer at short. That player fumbled, and then threw wild to first. It went to the far fence, and McConnell drew first blood for Victoria by coming home. Schwengers got in a hit, but got only as far as second before the side was retired. (Le Beau got around to third on Smith's error, and McRae's hit but neither runner scored, McKay striking out, and Holmes sending a fly out to Burnes. Potts got a hit in Victoria's half and reached second on Mahan's error, but was caught trying to steal third, retiring the side.

It was in the third that Everett scored, and it was only through hard playing that they were prevented from securing more. Pringle had been put out from short to first, and Donovan had struck out, when Spencer came along with a clean two-bagger. Shock followed with a pop fly just over second, which Smith left to Burnes, but which the latter was unable to reach. Mahan sent one away out into deep centre, and here it was that quick fielding came in. Burnes got the ball and drove it in to McConnell, and the latter player without loosing a second sent it home, catching Shock at the plate, thus retiring the side. It was pretty playing on the part of Burnes, McConnell and Schwengers. It was McConnell's turn again at the bat, and he again landed a warm one down to McRae at second. That player started his error column. Rithet followed with a timely bunt, and not only advanced McConnell to second, but made good himself. It was a splendid play. Schwengers gave McRae another chance to pile up his errors by handing him a fly. It caught Rithet at second, however, but McConnell was along to third. Schwengers went down on the first ball, and Pringle tried to catch him, ignoring McConnell at third. The latter came home and Schwengers having stolen third came home on a passed ball. Burnes got in a hit, but only got as far as first before the side was retired. Potts shut off a hit for Le Beau in the fourth, but McRae got his bag on a fumble by Smith. The latter player, however, redeemed himself by catching him at second, and Holmes retired the side by popping a foul into Rithet's hands. Holness got a hit in Victoria's half, but could not get all the way around. Everett did nothing in the fifth, but Victoria scored another. Rithet got to first on still another error by McRae, and came home on a series of bad throws. After Shock and Mahan had been sent to the bench in the sixth Le Beau got in a hit and McRae followed with a two-bagger, so for a minute it looked dangerous, but McKay landing on one that only went as far as Holmes, he was caught at first, and it was easier again. Haynes and Holness both got hits in Victoria's half, but could not make a complete circle, the former being caught on second after Potts had hit to that bag. Pringle, Everett's strong batter, struck out to start the seventh, and Donovan got a hit, but that was as far as they got, Spencer being out on a grounder to Holness, which reached first before him, and Shock striking out. Victoria brought their score up to five in their half. Rithet and Schwengers reached first on two more errors by McRae, and while the former was caught at second Schwengers scored on Burnes' hit. Le Beau got in a hit in the eighth, and McRae reached first on a fielder's choice, but Mahan having struck out previous to this, and McKay and Holmes doing likewise the score was not changed. Haynes got first on an error and Harrison followed with a hit for Victoria, and they advanced to third and second respectively on a wild pitch, but that was as far as they got. Everett ended the game by going out in one, two, three order.

George Smith gave every satisfaction as umpire, not one of his decisions being disputed. The score follows:

EVERETT.

	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pringle, c.	5	0	1	11	1	1
Donovan, c.f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Spencer, s.s.	5	1	1	2	3	2
Shock, p.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Mahan, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	1
Le Beau, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1	0
McRae, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2	4
McKay, 1b.	4	0	0	5	1	0
Holmes, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
	39	1	10	24	9	8

VICTORIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McConnel, s.s.	5	2	3	2	3	0
Rithet, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0	0
Schwengers, c.	4	2	1	10	0	0
Smith, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4	1
Burnes, c.f.	3	0	2	1	0	0
Haynes, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Harrison, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Potts, r.f.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Holness, p.	4	0	2	0	2	0
	36	5	10	26	10	2

Donovan out for bunting third strike.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Victoria	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Everett	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned Runs—Everett, 1; Victoria, 0.
Struck Out—By Schock, 8; Holness, 9.
Wild Pitch—Schock.
Passed Balls—Pringle, 1; Schwengers, 1.
Double Play—Le Beau and McKay.
Two Base Hits—Pringle, Spencer and Mahon.
Time of game, 1.35.
Umpire—Geo. Smith.
Attendance, 1,500.

AT VANCOUVER.

The Berkley ball players defeated Vancouver twice yesterday, in the morning by 7 to 2, and in the afternoon by 7 to 3. Williams pitched both games for the Californians, while Vancouver had Nicholls to pitch in the morning and Law in the afternoon. Nicholls struck out 12 men, but they hit him safe six times. A very large crowd witnessed the afternoon game, which was interesting to look at up to the eighth innings, when the visitors batted Law, Vancouver's pitcher, for five runs. Williams pitched both morning and afternoon games for Berkeley. The score follows:

Vancouver	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Berkeley	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—7

LACROSSE AT VANCOUVER.

Victoria Defeated by the Terminal City Team Yesterday.

Vancouver, B. C., July 1.—(Special.)—Sun came out for two hours this afternoon long enough to lure the largest crowd to Brockton Point that ever paid to pass the turnstiles, thus proving that the National game is still the biggest drawing card of all sports in Vancouver. The match was between Vancouver and Victoria, Vancouver winning by a score of 5 to 3. Victoria was seriously handicapped from lack of accommodation on the steamer, having been obliged to sit up all night, and in consequence went on the field fagged out. The visitors played a better combination game than Vancouver, but Vancouver seemed stronger on home though the defence of both teams were equally matched. Play was very even, and an enormous crowd remained till time was called. It was anybodies game until the close and an intensely interesting exhibition of lacrosse for the spectators. Lorrimer made some brilliant stops in goal, which called for hearty applause from the spectators. The game was gentlemanly, and practically free from roughness. The summary is:

Marvellous Escape from Death

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Does a Wondrous Work for Mr. Geo, March,

After Failures of Other Medicines.

It is well known that terrible rheumatism and sciatica cause more helplessness, acute suffering and agony than any of the other diseases that afflict humanity. The great medicinal virtues of Paine's Celery Compound make it the only trustworthy specific for the cure of all forms of rheumatism. Thousands of strong testimonial letters from the most prominent people prove that Paine's Celery Compound has completely banished rheumatism when all other treatment has failed. Mr. George March, Victoria Ave., North, Hamilton, Ont., says:

"Having experienced all the pains and agonies of that awful disease rheumatism, for the past ten years, and having met with so many disappointments after using medicines of all kinds, I consider it a duty to let suffering men and women know what Paine's Celery Compound did for me when my very life was in peril.

"I was strongly recommended to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair trial for my troubles. I bought it and used it, and the results were simply marvelous.

"I was encouraged and overjoyed that I had at last found the medicine that could cure even such a long-standing case as mine. I continued the use of the Compound, and now find myself a new man in every respect. Paine's Celery Compound also banished pains and troubles that I experienced in the region of my kidneys. I consider Paine's Celery Compound my health-giver and life-preserver."

Celebrating Canada's Day

Dominion Day Banquet in London Attended by Many Distinguished Guests.

Brother Colonials From South Africa and Australia Among Those Present.

London, July 1.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High commissioner in London, presided tonight at the Dominion Day dinner. Among the guests present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier; Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier of Cape Colony; Rt. Hon. E. Barton, the Premier of Australia; all the Canadian statesmen now in London, the Earl of Minto, the Governor-General of Canada; the Duke of Argyle, former Governor-General of Canada; the Earl of Aberdeen, late Governor-General of Canada, and all the agents in London. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal read a letter from Queen Alexandra, in which Her Majesty explained how deeply touched the King had been at the outburst of sympathy for him throughout the Empire, and in which she added her thanks to those who had joined her in prayers for the King's recovery.

Sir Chas. Tupper, formerly High commissioner for Canada in London, who was also present, proposed the health of the Royal family, and said he hoped the conference of Colonial premiers now being held in London would result in some system of preferential trade throughout the Empire.

The Earl of Minto, referring to the South African war, said the greatest landmark in Canadian history of the past four years, was the sailing of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. This, the speaker said, was a notice to the whole world that it would hereafter have to reckon with the fighting manhood of a world-wide Empire. The Earl of Minto said also, that he thought that the war would have a great and favorable influence upon an Imperial career in the future.

The Duke of Argyle proposed a toast to the Dominion.

Responding to this toast, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was Canada's pride to be first in devotion to the Mother Land. "The colonies came to her assistance," said the Canadian Premier, "not because Great Britain needed help to fight her own battles, but in order to prove, henceforth, the unity of the Empire." In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid said that already he foresaw a new South African confederation with equal rights for all races.

CALF FEEDING.

Advice to Farmers From the Live Stock Commissioner.

"For a number of years I have had most of my cows drop their calves in the late fall, or early winter," says Duncan C. Anderson of Rugby, Ontario. "And I have come to the conclusion that there is a decided gain in so doing. The milking season is lengthened; cows coming in fresh before Christmas, by liberal feeding in the winter, milk nearly as well in the early summer when the pastures are at their best, as cows that come in fresh in March. We milk ten months, giving the cows two months rest. They are rested in the early fall, when the pastures are at their poorest. At that time the grass is generally dry parched and burnt up. As we raise on the skim milk one calf to each cow, it is very important that the cows should have two months rest out of the twelve. When the cows are milked to within a couple of weeks of calving they get no chance to recuperate. The calve generally comes with a weakened vitality, and does not make as rapid or satisfactory a growth in the first six months as when the cow has had a fair period for rest and recuperation. After a long term of experience I have come to the conclusion, considering the increased price of winter butter, the long milking season, resting when the grass is poor, that in winter dairying, cows give at least 25 per cent. more milk in the season than if they came in fresh in the spring months. Again an early winter or fall calf is quite as heavy at two and one-half years as a spring calf is at three years old. There is a gain of six months in the age of the calf, the reason for this being it is weaned off the milk in June, goes on to grass, is fed a little grain or meal all summer, and in the fall it is a good strong lusty yearling, and winters much better than a spring calf, which is just weaned in the fall and goes in to winter.

When a calf is dropped it is not good practice to allow the cow to findle and lick her offspring. When the separation does take place there is always a disturbance in the cow stable; the mother gets excited, and some nervous cows remain so for the best part of a week. Better results are obtained by removing the new born calf without allowing the mother to lick it. Rub it dry with a wisp of straw, put it into a roomy, dry, warm pen, free from frosts and drafts, and give it no milk for the first twelve hours. When a calf is hungry it is not nearly so much trouble to teach it to drink. The first two weeks it should have a quart of whole milk three times a day, care being taken that the noon milk is warmed to new milk heat. For the next three weeks half a quart of skim should be added to the whole milk at each meal. When the calf gets to be five weeks old, discontinue the noon milk, also the whole milk, giving about three quarts of skim milk twice a day. By this time the stomach will be strong enough to assimilate and digest other food. The noon meal should then be pulped roots, chopped oats and well savourred clover hay. If a separator is not used and the milk is set in shallow pans or deep setting cans, it should always be warmed up to new milk heat before being fed. If it is fed cold or too hot it is apt to produce bloating and scours. When through careless feeding, scouring is allowed to become chronic there is no remedy. When a calf is not doing well break an egg into its milk; this acts as a tonic and adds strength to its ration.

To supplement the loss of butter fat in milk, take for twelve calfs over two months old, four cups of flax seed, put it into a common stovepot and fill up with water. Do this after dinner and allow it to simmer all afternoon and evening. Next morning boil smartly for about one half hour, stir in some wheat flower, until the mixture is about the consistency of thin porridge. A calf three months old will take a cup full of this flax seed tea porridge in its skim milk. The flower is used to counteract the loosening effects of the flax seed. Care must be used at first not to overfeed but to work up gradually to what I have mentioned, with skim milk, flax seed tea, roots, chopped oats and clover hay, and with comfortable warm pens kept clean and well bedded. Calves can in this way be raised much more profitably in winter than in summer. When a separator is used it is best to skim the froth off the skimmed milk and not feed it to the young calves, especially those under three months. It has a tendency to disturb the normal action of the stomach, and set up scours. Whenever a calf is scouring reduce the quantity of skim milk. Be careful to have the pail from which the calves are fed as clean as posible. With skim milk at the right temperature fed out of pails as clean as your milking pails, in not too large quantities, and fed regularly, there will be but little trouble from calves scouring.

In warm weather calves should be kept in during the day time, and turned out in the evening. Thus they will avoid the hot sun and the flies. Whole or chopped oats should be fed. A mixture of whole and chopped oats, about a cupful twice a day for an ordinary sized calf on good pasture, will be sufficient. For fall feeding until the roots are harvested, there is nothing equal to green corn run through the cutting box and mixed with some chopped oats.

The main point in calf feeding is to never allow them to stop growing, and in the case of beef animals, keep them in good flesh. In feeding calves as in every system of feeding, the extremes of over and underfeeding are to be avoided. Continuous, regular, liberal feeding always brings the most profit, and the best practical results.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

THE SKIN ON FIRE.

So dreadful are the sensations of burning, itching eczema that the skin is all on fire. The stinging, biting fires of eczema are quenched by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The first few applications may cause a little uneasiness but rest is sure to result and the skin is healed without scar or blemish.

FEATHERED MILLINERY.

From Springfield Republican.

Even the most pessimistic observers of millinery in its relations to bird life have been forced to admit that the beneficial influence of the awakened interest in nature has been marked. It is rare, in Massachusetts, at any rate, to see a hat trimmed with the body or feathers of any native song bird. The threatened attack on gulls and terns, moreover, two years ago, resulted in the protection movement conducted by William Dutcher, with the help of the Thayer fund. As a result of the generosity of the contributors to this fund and of the activity of Messrs. Dutcher and Palmer, not only is our coast patroled as never before, and the gulls and terns protected in innumerable quantities on numerous breeding spots, but an almost unbroken rampart of protective legislation has been enacted in the seaboard States.

AT CRICKET TOO.

Vancouver, B. C., July 1.—(Special.)—The excellent bowling of the Vancouver cricket team accounts for the defeat of the Victoria team today, Vancouver went to bat first, making 157 runs, the top liner being Reggie Woodwards, 47. Victoria were retired for 70 runs, and in their second innings added 12 to that number.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Victoria baseball teams broke even at Ladysmith yesterday. The Victoria Eagles defeated the Ladysmith Eagles with a score of 18 to 3, but the Fernwood nine was turned down by the Ladysmith team, the score being 22 to 2.

Victoria plays the Port Angeles baseball team on the 4th at the city across the Straits, and on the 5th (Saturday) the return game will be played at Oak Bay.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

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FOR CONSTIPATION.
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CONSUMERS MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Copper Mines At Sooke

Development Work Continues to Prove Presence of Satisfactory Ore Values.

Reports That $100,000 Has Been Offered For Claims And Refused.

Street rumor during the past few days has been very much interested with the development at the Sooke Copper mines. There have been reports of shafts down a hundred and odd feet; ledges eighty feet wide, and ore values running into all kinds of money. That the owners of the prospect at Sooke have ample reason to feel satisfied with themselves, and their work so far, is amply borne out by what may be seen by anyone who takes the trouble to visit these nearby claims, but that street rumor has this time overstated the case, is equally true.

It may be stated authoritatively, however, that the owners have declined three offers, varying from $50,000 to $100,0000 for their prospect, for it is as yet only a prospect, but a remarkably good one. In fact they have declined to put a price upon it, and there would appear to be very good grounds for this decision, for as a matter of fact, although the prospect hole is down not more than 50 feet, there is in sight, according to those who know whereof they speak, that there is $50,000 worth of ore in sight. Some of the specimens which have been brought to town are admitted to be as fine ore as can be found anywhere. The average of these runs about 26 per cent. copper, besides gold values.

Four men are at work sinking on the ledge, and as stated, they are down about 50 feet, following the vein, the width of which is not known, and the finest samples of ore have been taken from the greatest depth. There are some magnificent specimens of native copper taken from this depth, and it is amusing to remark that one of the local wise ones to whom these samples were shown, shrugged his shoulders, and remarked, "only surface blow outs," whereas as a matter of fact the specimens were secured nearly 50 feet in the vein.

The formation of the ore encountered on these claims are most unusual, in fact they are hitherto absolutely unknown in mining. The ore is found in what may be called large pellets, or lumps, having on their surface nothing to indicate what is inside, but on breaking these lumps it is found that they are solid ore, and as stated above, run about 26 per cent. in copper. Then again there are huge crystals of chalcopyrite, measuring five to six inches across. These large crystals are formed of the smaller crystals of chalcopyrite, and show absolutely regular clevages. In fact in the Sooke mineral claims, as thus far developed, are found many unusual features, but the ore values remain extremely satisfactory.

The owners of the claims being developed, refused to talk for publication, but sufficient has been learned to warrant the correctness of the foregoing. As Mr. Thompson, the manager of the company stated yesterday, "The prospect may ultimately prove a valuable mine, but six months work may show it to be absolutely valueless. I was told the other day by a mining engineer that the ore would peter out, but I only smiled and told him that he might be a good prophet. Then again I was asked by some geological experts what I would give for a report, and I told them I would not give them a postage stamp. Then again some of the cleverest and most reliable mining men who have come to Victoria, have examined the claims, but have refused to express an opinion, contenting themselves with saying gold is where you find it, and you know as much about the mine as we do."

RECUPERATIVE EFFECT.

Considered with reference to its recuperative effect, there is not so much good in the ordinary vacation as there is in a single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The latter costs $1; the former—well, that depends: how much did yours cost last year?

Hood's Sarsaparilla refreshes the tired blood, sharpens the dulled appetite, restores the lost courage.

MOUNT SICKER.

Mining Active in the District—New Improvements.

Mount Sicker, July 1—Mining has been very active here lately, several claim owners starting in to do assessment work on their respective claims. The Tyee Copper Co. are making extensive improvements, having started to put up a saw mill with which to cut their lumber, which will be a great saving to them on account of the present cost of hauling lumber up the mountain. The aerial tramway will be running in about a month, and in order to guard against fire, Mr. William Droyer is superintending the work of clearing out all the logs and brush near the towers. The Lenora Co. are still adding improvements to their already well equipped plant, and the mine presents a very busy appearance. The Key City is also going ahead rapidly since installing a hoisting plant and steam drills.

Mr. Joe Bebeau's hotel, the "Brenton" will be open about July 1, and will no doubt be a very cosy place. Quite a novelty about it will be the saloon, which is to be in the basement, below the street. The residents here were very sorry to hear that there were no sports in Victoria on Thursday, as mostly all of them had intended taking a holiday.

The stores are doing a thriving business in strawberries, and for the convenience of patrons the proprietors of both stores get their fruit daily via Duncans.

Messrs. Park, Calvert and Bride have taken up their residence on the townsite, and houses to rent are in great demand. Probably Mr. Croft will make arrangements to have some cottages built, and it would prove a very profitable speculation, as well as making this place look more like a town.

Humors feed on humors. The sooner you get rid of them the better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take.