THE NORTH COUNTRY.

Whatever may be thought elsewhere of the prospects of the newly-discovered gold-bearing region in the Cassiar district, there is no lack of confidence among the people who have come to Victoria from that quarter. Everybody now in or near the goldfields is busy preparing for the expected influx of prospectors and miners in the spring. Chief among those preparations may be mentioned the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company's line, the excellent workmanship of which we mentioned a few days ago. Other persons who have lately arrived in Victoria say that there is not a better-laid line of railway in America, and that it is more like a piece of British railway building, it is so solid and carefully finished. The company is composed mainly of Americans, and it may be taken as a good omen for the Atlin prospects that they have thought fit to build a line of railway without regard to expense or trouble; which will stand for many years as a proof of their foresight and business wisdom. By means of this far northerly line of railway the trip from Victoria to Atlin City or Dawson will be shorn of much of its difficulty, and danger; the traveller will be able to push on at full speed from the hour he leaves Victoria until he steps off the steamer at the Klondike capital or the Atlin diggings.

There is every reason to believe that an important mining town will be seen by the shores of Atlin lake or Pine creek by the autumn of 1899, and there is also reason to believe that it will be a permanent camp. At the south end of Bennett lake, also, there is likely to grow up a flourishing little city through which will pass most of the passengers and freight to and from the Yukon and Atlin. And there is ample warrant in that vast territory of Cassiar for the existence of two large and prosperous towns; with their rise will come the still greater development of the district, the opening of new roads and trails, the discovery of fresh gold deposits, perhaps the finding of some great quartz ledge that may revolutionize the whole aspect of affairs in the north and make it the rival of the Kootenays as a producer of wealth. In these moving times of wonder it is easy enough to imagine those two cities of Bennett and Atlin within a couple of years furnished with all the paraphernalia of modern civilization; electric lighting, electric tramways, water, sewerage, fire and police systems; theatres, concert halls, banks, factories, foundries, newspapers, members of parhament, law courts, churches, prisons, schools, fine stores, so-many-story buildings and all the rest of it.

if by the wave of the magician's wand As it would be courting defeat to place or the rubbing of Aladdin's wonderful two government candidates in the field lamp. The coming year will show wheth- the convention to be held next week will er we have been indulging in flights of | no doubt settle the question. fancy or merely forecasting solid facts; it all depends upon how Atlin turns out. We think Atlin has the gold to make a great camp, and if we are correct the very particularly with that profitable undertaking.

SENATOR MASON ON CANADA

ers will feel as they read that at last the right spirit is growing strong between the two great nations. Senator Mason said in his speech the other day:

"When such a measure comes before the senate you will be astonished at the feeling which will be developed there towards Canada. Our friendship toward the British colony will be greater than ever before. It has grown warmer in our war with Spain. It is not so much what the English leaders were able to do or say during the war; it was the sympathy of the people themselves which impressed us most. Wherever Americans went during the war with Spain they found English subjects to rethe American army. Subjects of other European nations were insulting in their bearing, but the friendliness of the Engish people discouraged European alliances, which would have been antagon-

istic to our interests. 'On that account the American people and therefore the American senate have lost their old jealousy of England and for that reason I am confident the English preferential will not stand the way of ratification of a treaty. have yet been unable to discover wher the preferential materially interfered with the American trade. It is only fair that the mother country should have an advantage in the trade with her colbut even with the preferential, Americans enjoy an equal advantage with the English exporters. The prefercounterbalances the vantage of the low freights from the

This is very nice indeed, and cannot one or two little matters which may sist upon that provision in a treaty. No manufacturers would be ratified by the United States senate. Free lumber, he "kinks" towards a perfectly amicable friendly toward any treaty with Canada at this time, and that is a comforting assurance. And we are confident this feeling of friendship is cordially reciprocat- county, ed on the part of the Canadian people, both nations appear to be ready for that

junction of interests which has been so often foretold, and from which so much that will benefit and advance Anglo-Saxon civilization will spring. We like the closing remarks of Senator Mason to his interviewer; they have the right sort of ring to them, and "voice the sentiments" of the vast majority of the American people towards the Canadian people:

"You may count on me to do everything in my power to further the com mercial relations between the two countries. In times of peace it will be found that Americans are not ungrateful to those who stood by them in times of

THE COWICHAN CONTEST.

Mr. C. B. Sword will contest Cowichan in the interests of the government. Remembering the various rancocous articles in which certain of our contemporaries have indulged respecting sectionalism in British Columbia; the Mainland fighting against the Island and vice versa, this nomination of a well-known Mainlander by an Island constituency may be taken at once as a severe rebuke. to those thoughtless writers and a gratifying sign of the times. Really there is no sectionalism in this province except in the superheated imaginations of a few pressmen who enjoy a ruction of any kind, from a dog-fight at the street corner to a political revolution. British Columbia is much in the same case as the United Kingdom, where English gentlemen go down to Scotland and successfully contest seats in the country and cities, and Scottish gentlemen go south and win their political spurs in English boroughs and ridings. The late Mr Gladstone, Sir George Otto Trevelyan and Mr. Keir Hardie may be mentioned as examples of many. And do not clever Irishmen sometimes cross St. George's Channel and blarney themselves into the British Commons "as nate as ye plase"? Of course they do.

Very few men have so thorough an understanding of the politics of British Columbia as Mr. Sword; certainly none have so comprehensive a grasp of the history of the provincial finances as he. His arraignments of the late government on several occasions on the floor of the house were among the heaviest blows dealt at that corrupt and selfish aggregation of schemers. Mr. Sword is a clear and convincing speaker; his knowledge of British Columbia politics, history and finance make him second to none as an exponent of legislative reform; his retentive memory and stores of information on those subjects will always make him a formidable opponent and a powerful advocate.

Since the foregoing was placed in type we have been informed that Dr. Lewis British Columbia is the wonderland Hall, of this city, has consented to be where these things are accomplished as a candidate in the government interest.

BOARD OF TRADE'S REPORT.

British Columbia Board of Trade has just issued its nineteeth annual report; rest will follow as a natural conse- a neat, artistically bound volume full of quence. Nothing can now retard the de- most interesting statements of fact and velopment of northern British Columbia, adorned with a profusion of fine illusand we hope Victoria will be identified trations. Clever special articles upon "Agriculture in British Columbia" and "The Game of British Columbia" are from the pen of Mr. R. E. Gosnell, the last named article being especially in-Among the strong admirers of Canada, teresting for the view the author, takes one of those Americans who desire to see | that our big game ought to be earefully the two countries united for commerce preserved in case British Columbia sufand mutual benefit, is Senator Mason, fers the misfortune of Africa, which has of Illinois. He believes the United seen the extinction of several splendid States senate will ratify a treaty with species. The volume is rich in statistics Canada embodying a fair exchange for that will please all British Columbians. the modification of United States tariff | The total exports from the province for lates. We feel pleasure in quoting some 1897 amounted to \$14,184,708. In 1898 of the remarks of this enlightened Am- they rose to \$17,239,177. Upon imports crican statesman, and no doubt our read- the figures are equally gratifying; 1897 the collections were \$1,701,512.16; while 1898 presented the respectable total of \$2,064,527.76 to the Dominion government. British Columbia pays per capita three times as much as the next highest province. Manitoba, of the Dominion into the Dominion treasury. Manitoba pays \$3.33; British Columbia \$9.17 per head. The statistics as to postoffice and government savings bank deposits are most interesting. The average amount per head of population in the province on June 30th, 1897, was \$6.34 at the government and \$3.84 at the postoffice banks, while the amounts on deposit at with them over the successes of those banks in the province at that time were, postoffice banks, \$578,690; government banks \$955,804. These are only a few of the interesting facts with which this little volume teems; we cannot do better than advise Times readers to procure a free copy for themselves from Mr. Elworthy, secretary of British Columbia Board of Trade.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOPS.

From Messrs. H. M. Russ & Co., London, England, we have received an interesting communication, published elsewhere to-day, regarding British Columbia hops. On more than one occasion lately the Times has drawn attention to the lucrative nature of the hopgrowing industry in this province, and to the fine quality of the hops exported by our growers. Messrs, Russ say Britfail to please Canadians, but there are ish Columbia hops are gaining favor rapidly in England, the supply being quite have to be discussed at some length. The inadequate to the demand. The figures people of Chicago, Senator Mason says, quoted by this firm are certainly suffiwill not allow him to take any, other, cient to excite the interest of any farmcourse than toodemand the free entry of er in the province, and no doubt if their American manufactures into Canada, advice is taken as to the planting only and he says he will be compelled to in- of English sets, Bramling Goldings and the true Canterbury goldings, success treaty which did not provide for a bet- cannot fail to reward the labors of the ter market in Canada for American grower. Professor Robertson and other eminent authorities in agricultural science have pointed out the peculiar thinks, may be a possibility; such a pro- suitability of the climate of British Covision would meet little or no opposition lumbia for hop growing, and the enthuin the senate. Senator Frye and other siastic praise which has been bestowed New England representatives are against upon our hops by the London and Austhe free entry of salted fish, and it is tralian dealers ought to encourage our probable they will sway the senate in farmers to enter upon this very profitthis matter. But notwithstanding those able branch of industry on the scientific plan. There are handsome fortunes treaty Senator Mason is confident the awaiting the man who perseveres, plants feeling of the United States senate will be the best, and picks, cures and packs them according to modern methods.

George Jones, who died in Wythe county, Va., a few days ago, at the age of eighty-five, boasted that he had voted seventy times during his life and that every vote had been Democratic.

CCIENTIFIC of Latest Sci INFORMATION entific Facts & and Theories

The rate of the world's transformation by science is not easily appreciated. A French author firds that, if a man were now to awaken from a trance that began at the close of the Paris exposition of 1889, it would be necessary to explain to him these sensational advances in mechanics and physics alone: 1. The bicycle, which is revolutionizing our habits, yet existed ten years ago only in rare and crude specimens. 2. The horseless carriage, driven by petroleum or electricity, with perhaps an even greater future than the bicycle. 3. The electric railway, which in the next century will modify the working of the great trunk lines. 4. Polyphase currents, enabling us to transmit and distribute natural motor forces at great distances. 5. The Laval steam turbine, a practical means of using steam at high pressure. 6. The interior-combustion motor or M. Diesel the most economical means known of converting heat into work. 7. Calcium carbide, giving acetylene, one of the il-luminants of the next century. 8. The cinematograph, with whose wonders we have been recently saturated. 9. The Roentgen rays, which are revolutionizing the healing art. 10. Idquid air for in dustrial use. 1d. Color photography. 12. Cold light, obtained by luminescence of rarefied gases under electrification, 13. Wireless telegraphy, 14. High frequency currents, used in marvelous experiments

by Tesla and D'Arsonval. Not the least interesting of astrono mical puzzles is the Gegenschein, or counterglow, a faint light 20 or 30 degrees in diameter, that is seen by the naked eye only in the zodiac and always exactly opposite or 180 degrees from-This little observed phenomenon is as great a mystery as the discal light. A late suggestion is that it is due like the luminous redness of the eclipsed moon, to the refraction by the earth's atmosphere of sunlight, which is made to converge in the shadow of the earth and is reflected—in the one case by the moon and in the other by the dust of space. Spectroscopic evidence tends to show that the zodiceal light is sunlight reflected from a dust ring accom-

panying the earth.

Artificial teeth of gutta percha, porcelain or metal have been firmly implant ed in the jaws of men and dogs by the process of Dr. Zamesky. Holes are made in the base of the tooth, which is then placed in a cavity formed in the jaw, and in a short time a soft granulated growth enters the holes in the tooth and-gradually hardening-securely holds it in place.

The electric hemostat of Mr. Lawson Tait consists of a platinum wire in steel forceps, and this, with current heating only to 180 degrees, agglutinates the arwall in a few seconds, stopping all

Of about fifty species of electric fishes culy three are of special importance—the torpedo, a kind of skate of the Mediterranean; the gymnotus or electric eel, of the Orinoco; and the malapterurus or thunderer fish, of the Nile. Interesting facts about the electric organ have been lately brought to light. This most remarkable of all batteries, whose results markable of all batteries, whose results as England and hold our government are said to be more economically obtain- and rule within ourselves? Put up the ed than any reached by man, acts only at the will of the animal, which also controls its intensity, and the discharge seems to depend upon some chemical process in the plate where the nerve filancets end. In the full grown gymnettis, whose shocks may stun a man, the voltnge is probably between 300 and 800. A curious feature of the batteries is that they are without insulation. The disthey are without insulation. The discharge, which does not affect the fish

itself, is used for protection and secur-ing food. Aluminum is a source of stored energy whose use, as described to the German Electro-Chemical Society, has given astonishing results. When mixed in a sand-lined wooden bucket with an oxygen compound, such as iron oxide, the aluminum can be ignited with a match, after which it burns quietly, giving forth intense heat, which may reach 3,000 degrees C. This supplies an economical furnace for brazing or hard soldering off can be used also for welding, for producing pure wrought iron, and for obtaining certain pure metals free from curbon that have been almost impossible to produce. A mass of metallic chromium weighing 55 pounds has been thus The slag is artificial corundum of extraordinary hardness, contain-

ng minute artificial rubies.

The record of the ordinary tuning fork chronograph is traced on a smoke-blackened surface. A new and far more delicate chronograph consists of a cylinder. rotated with a surface velocity of 100 feet per second, on which is photographed a pencil of light which has passed through a hole in the end of a rapidly vibrating tuning fork. A recent curious record is that of the compression of a copper cylinder by a blow. A 33-pound weight falling 15 inches permanently

having it is worth taking care of If life is worth Recklessness does not pay, either in our work or not pay, either in our work or our pleasure.
When people read of a young man who has been killed while performme reckless feat on a toboggan or at some other hazardous sport, surprise that should thus carelessly risk life.

There are thousands of men who are recklessly risking their lives while they go about their common every-day avoca-tions. They over-work, they do not take sufficient time from business or labor to eat or sleep or rest, or to care for their health. Outraged nature throws out danger signals, to which they pay no heed. They suffer from bilious or nervous disorders, from from bilious or nervous disorders, from sick headache giddiness drowsiness cold chills, flushings of heat, shortness of breath, blotches on the skin, loss of apstomach after meals, loss of sleep, lassitude and trembling sensations. These are advance symptoms of serious and fatal

maladies. All disorders of this nature are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. restores the lost appetite, gives sound and refreshing sleep, makes the digestion perfect, the liver active. It purifies the blood and makes it rich with the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great bloodmaker and flesh-builder. It makes the body active and the hain keen. It is the best active and the brain keen. It is the best of nerve tonics. Thousands have testified to its merits. No honest dealer will urge

upon you a substitute for the little extra profit it may afford. The man or woman who neglects consti pation is gathering in the system a store of disorders that will culminate in some serious and possibly fatal malady. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a safe, sure, speedy and permanent cure for constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic.

compressed the cylinder 0.1658 inch, and BRITISH MILITARY STRENGTH. terval of 0.0030317 second.

Steel capsules, each containing about a twelfth of an ounce of compressed carbonic acid gas, are supplied by a Zurich firm under the name of "sodor." The gas intended for effervescing drinks, and it is used in a special glass bottle, whose stopper on closing pierces the capsule. The bottles withstand an internal pressure of 50 atmospheres, while the capsules are proof against at least 500 atmospheres.

The fleeting hues of the soap bubble are given to paper by a French chemist 100,000 in the British Isles, and that by coating the surface with a thin tur-pentine damar varnish, which forms a transparent glaze, breaking up the light rays.

"Sixty cents for a few pages of sheet music? Whew! You music dealers don't want more than about 600 per cent. profit on your stuff, do you?" "You're the druggist on the opposite corner, aren't you?" "Yes." "Well, I never kick when you charge me half a dollar for three cents worth of drugs dissolved in a pint of water. I guess we grasping opolists had better stand together.'

UNITED STATES EXPANSION. steadily in force throughout Napoleon's British Example Advocated by Capt.

that it was on that day that American independence was recognized by Great Britain. The order is one of the most "He had above 600,000 French solexclusive of all the colonial societies, ders, including 70,000 horse, and at numbering less than 200 members in this least 150,000 auxiliaries from the allied

Gen. Butterfield's Address. Gen. Butterfield reviewed at length the

situation leading up to the acquirement of our new colonies, and declared that there is only one way for the States to govern her new territory, and

that is as colonies.

"A new page in our history is opened," he said. "We are aligned, perhaps allied somewhat, in policy with England. We are awake to the fact that the statesmen of England have had an underlying purpose other than mere expansion and and-grabbing for its sake. been hunting and working for employment, food and development of their population overgrowing their limited area We have room enough, and capacity. but we hear a call for the benefits of trade and commerce to our own people. We must not ignore it. The problem is full of vexations. Shall we be as wise bars and so declare by constitutional amendment if need be. No more state venturers and greedy corporations! And yet, in the august senate of the United

sound, practical solution of the problem is to govern with the military arm. Such a government, he said, would be stable and honest. He said the military men are so trained that dishonesty is next to impossible. He would maintain the military arm for a considerable time or unitary men are so trained that dishonesty is next to impossible. He would maintain the military arm for a considerable time or unitary arm for a considerable time or unitar itary arm for a considerable time, or unil we are satisfied that "the basis of fit-

At the conclusion of Gen. Butterfield's peech Mr. Kidder called attention to and drank to the health of Queen Victoria.

Capt. Mahan's Views.

which he wished to express in connection problem of territorial expan-"This country of ours cannot assimilate itself with these 'new terri-tories." They are not colonies. They should more properly be termed depend-encies. And what an appealing word it encies. And what an appealing word it is. What an appeal it makes to us. It scorned as a military power, when she reminds us that we must keep a sharp possessed, without a frontier to swallow eye upon them. The difficulties of our up large armies in expensive fortresses, own political system, under which so at least two hundred thousand of the less equipped and best disciplined solmany charges of political corruption are made how likely it is that they will diers in the universe, together with an Mr. Watson Clarke; at Armstrong of spring up with increased virulence in immense recruiting establishment, and, Monday, the 19th inst., to be addressed these countries upless we work them. these countries unless we watch them." through the medium of the militia, the by the deputy minister of the countries unless we watch them." through the medium of the militia, the by the deputy minister of and the inspector of fruit pests; at Kelcapt. Mahan then spoke of the proposer of drawing upon the population of the militia, the by the deputy minister of and the inspector of fruit pests; at Kelcapt. Mahan then spoke of the propower of drawing upon the population own a on Wednesday, the 21st inst. to posed military administration of these without limit. It is true that of this dependencies." He admitted that number many were necessarily employ there were shocking stories of what the ed in the defence of the colonies, but military spirit produced in certain European countries, but he knew, he said, force greater than that with which Naarranged by the department for Albern

those matters.

"We officers of the army and navy," Italy."

The more the remarkable words drawn.

The more the remarkable words drawn. "We officers of the army and navy, he said, "deal continually with men who are our dependents. I speak of men of Napier are scanned the more applicable do they appear to conditions. The britage are our dependents. I speak of men whose one thought in life is not merely that they do their duty, but that those men, under them should be looked after in any way whatever. The American officers of the navy and army are the best possible guardians you can give to these dependencies which have come to us under the treaty of peace. We have the opportunity of bestowing upon them a beneficence which they have never known. The officers of the army and navy are better qualified to deal with

these subject races than men engaged in the hard fight of ordinary existence," DESTITUTE NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

St. John's, Nfd., Dec. 10.—Mr. Sydney Chancey, Methodist minister, settled on the French shore, writes to the St. John's papers detailing the wrecked condition of the people living there. He declares that their circumstances are deplorable; that alarming destitution prevails along the whole coast line and that prompt assistance is necessary to prevent, whole sale starvation. Scores of families, he says, have not more than two barrels of flour with which to tide over the white of six months direction, for which period the coast is blocked by ice-floes. He instances cases where families are already existing upon fresh and diseased potatoes, having no flour, and urges prompt relief to avert the disastrous consequences which must otherwise ensue.

the chronomograph curve shows the progress of the compression during its ined in Land Forces Not Well Founded

> The impression that Great Britain is opelessly overweighted in the matter of land forces by the continental states of Europe will scarcely stand a careful examination of the facts. We know that the British army includes some 220,000 regular troops, of whom 80,000 are in India, 40,000 in the colonies, and th's force is backed by 120,000 militia, who, as General Hutton pointed out the other day, really form a reserve to the regular army, and a large force of vol- 1st. unteers. Passing by the Crimean war, which, however, affords an instance of in army of enormous numerical strength being worn out by a smaller antagonist astened upon a remote outpost, the Fenir sular war affords a deeply instructive lesson of the sort of blow which Great Britain is peculiarly able to strike. Huge continental armies are no new things. The "nation in arms" had not been invented, but the conscription was

imperial career. In ten years no fewer than 2,100,000 Frenchmen were victims New York, Dec. 1.—The annual fesval of the New York State Chapter of e Colonial Order was held last with the moment when the British the last with the last Mahan and Gen.

New York, Dec. 1.—The annual festival of the New York State Chapter of the Colonial Order was held last night in the banquet hall at Sherry's. The dinner brought together about fifty men whose paternal ancestors were residents of the American colonies prior to July 4, 1776.

The policy of the Maker of the American colonies prior to July 4, 1776.

The prior waged, moment when the British challenged his land power in the lenged his land power length lenged his l

numbering less than 200 members in this state, but the gathering last night was a representative one.

Gen. Butterfield and Capt, Mahan touched upon matters of the present day. Gen. Butterfield discussed "Our present colonial policy," bestowing unstinted praise upon the present national administration, and pointing out the danger lurking in any scheme for the admission of our newly acquired colonies as in tegral parts of the union. Capt. Mahan halo of glory which surrounded the present and spirit of his soldiers which formed the principal source of their strength. They stood forth to the conflict, strong in the experience of lifteen years of warfare, terrible from the recollection of a hundred triumphs. The of our newly acquired colonies as in-tegral parts of the union. Capt. Mahan hab of glory which surrounded the pres-read a scholarly essay on "The Army tige of victory which preceded them was more difficult to withstand than either the charges of their cuirassieurs or the ravages of their artillery. It fascinated and subdued the minds of men; spread universally that belief of their invincihility which was the surest means of realizing it; paralyzed alike the statesmen who arrayed nations and the general who marshaled armies for the combat, and roused even in the bravest hearts the dispiriting conviction that the contest was hopeless, and that to sink hon-orably was all that remained to gallant

soldiers. Another graphic description of Napoeon's might is given by Napier in the masterly introduction to his Peninsular

war: French Empire, including the Kingdom of Italy, the Confederation of the Rhine, the Swiss cantons, the Duchy of Warsaw and the dependent States land and Naples, enabled Bonaparte through the medium of the conscription to array an army in number nearly equal to the great host that followed the Persian of old against Greece; like that outside our present boundaries on this Persian of old against Greece; like that continent. Shall the mathematics of multitude also his troops were gathered population dominate the moral, political from many nations, but they were trainand commercial considerations involved? ed in a Roman discipline and ruled by No. If so, Hawaii can knock at the a Carthaginian genius. The organizadoors of corgress for admission, and tion of Napoleon's army was simple, the what would she be-about 5,000 intelligent whites, counting our British breth-ren there, as against more than ten times that number of raw Japanese and native Hawaiians. Think of that un-educated vote handled by political admirably adapted to the mixed nature of his troops, the Emperor had created a States, the vote of such a likely-to-be power that appeared to be resistless rotten borough—without the vote or the and, in truth, it would nave been so intelligence of one of our assembly districts—would be equal to that of the imperial state of New York. The proposition is abhorrent, a revolt to reason."

The speaker maintained that the only sound, practical solution of the problem sound. Nation of the present day, although the proportions of the arms were different.

Britain, of course, was about half as large as at present. To quote again ness and education is up to the standard of our original colonies. Then set them up for themselves, as we did, or add in India; the remainder were disposable, i differing from the regular troops in no thing but the name, were sufficient for the home duties. If to this force we the British and American flags hanging the British and American flags hanging the nome add 30,000 marines, the military power add 30,000 marines, the military power application of England must be considered prodigious. The French army was undoubtedly ious. The French army was undoubtedly pline, skill and bravery, but, contrary to the general opinion, the British army was inferior to it in none of these points Capt. Mahan was then introduced. He save the first, and in discipline it was spoke very briefly. He began by saying that there were two principal thoughts always bear a sterner code than a mixed

always bear a sterner code than a mixed force will suffer. Yet, before the camraign in the Peninsula had proved its terri-They in foreign countries, and absolutely despised in its own. . . . England, both at home and abroad, was, in 1808, up large armies in expensive fortresses, at least two hundred thousand of the best equipped and best disciplined solthrough the medium of the militia, the by the deputy minister of agriculture

liantsoldier author left out one fea-ture of the situation, the deminant sea power of Britain, which enabled her to riet R. Stafford of Cottage City. Mass. strike Napoleon where he was weakest. Those husband was a direct descendant He committed the error of venturing in- from Lieut, James Bayard Stafford, who to Spain, where his armies were at once was Jones's licutenant, and who saved stung at a thousand points by the guerillas, and enwrapped on three sides by the hostile sea. In 4808 not far from 320,000 French soldiers were in Spain, and in 1811 over 275,000; yet by the virtue of sea power Wellington's numerically inferior force ousted the French armies from the Peninsula, and "the Spanish ulcer" drained Napoleon's strength. It is true that he had other foes, but the military powers of the present day with whom Great Britain is in danger of clashing present infinitely more vulne able outposts than Spain proved to Na-Therein lies the strength oleon. Britain's military position. Her sea power and her mobile army enable her choose her point of attack and to fasten upon the place where the enemy can be most hurt and will exhaust himself most in endeavoring to repel attack. That has been the history of every great war in which the British army has been engaged for a century past

Our Ottawa Letter.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.-Two small trial ship ments of fattened poultry have just been sent by the Dominion department agriculture to Great Britain. One was sent from the poultry station at Bondville, Que. known poulterers, John Bailey London; and the other lot was the poultry illustration station at ton Place, Ont., to Alderman Ruddin, Liverpool, England. ver from St. John, N.B., on December

Professor Robertson says that great and growing demand in Britain for properly fattened The foods which are coming into a general use than they have been Great Britain are cold ham and chief The chickens are put up in crat fattened for periods of from the five weeks before they are killed chicken fattening business has one of great magnitude in the of the south of England, and ly great quantities are being important from France. Two years ago the ports of poultry into Great Britain

weighed 916 pounds, being an average of 6 pounds 14 ounces each. That shower an average gain of 2 pounds 9 per chicken, most of which crease in the edible portion of the bird. Owing to the rather late which the chickens were put coops for fattening most gan to moult after the third fattening. Consequently the Consequently they very little during the The gain during the first weeks of the whole lot of chic 258 pounds. The gain during the last thr weeks was only 83 pounds, of which 58 was gained during the last week. The relative smallness of the gain counted for mainly because of the moult-

The quantity of food consumed during the whole period was 1,738 pounds of ground grain and 2,589 pounds of skimmik. The quantity consumed per pound of increase in the weight of the chickens was five and one-tenth pounds of ground giain plus seven and a half pounds skim-milk. The cost per pound of crease was practically six cents for the food consumed.

The fattening gave increased value to every pound of live weight at which the chickens were put up. The chickens, when put in, were worth at the outside six cents per pound, which would be equal to 25 and three-quarter cents each. The same chickens when fattened were better value to the consumr at 10 cents per pound, which would be equal to 68% ents per chicken. To give each chicken the increased value of 48 cents, the food consumed was worth 15½ cents. does not allow anything for the labor of

fattening the chickens.

Three specimen chickens from the illustration station at Carleton Place wer killed. The three weighed 20 pounds 13 ounces after the feathers were plucked off. When the same chickens were dress-ed, with 1 s, legs and wings off, ready

hey weighed 14 pounds chickens were cooked the flesh was tender. After being left one hour to cool, the three weighed 11 The edible was then separated from the bon total weight of the edible portion was 9 pounds 3 ounces; the total weight of the ones 2 pounds 1 ounce. The loss of 4 ounces was due to evaporation and "turn of the scales" in the frequent

Professor Robertson put up a number of chickens to fatten at his own place. He bought ordinary chickens in the Ottawa market. When he got them home he killed three representative ones. Three weighed after plucking 8 pounds 8 together) had been fattened for 36 days. three other representative chickens were killed. They weighed when the feathers were off 16 pounds 4 ounces. The lowing table shows the difference in quantity of the edible part from the chickens killed before being fattened and the chickens killed after being fatten-

ed for a period of 36 days: Weight of Three Chickens.

Before Fattening After Fattening. With feathers off. ... 8 bs. 8 oz. 16 bs. 4 oz.
Ready for cooking. .. 5 bs. 2 oz. 11 bs. 6 oz.
After being cooked
and left cool two

 days
 3 lbs. 8 ez.
 9 lbs. 2 ez.

 Bones
 1 lb. 2 ez.
 1 lb. 11 ez.

 Edible portion
 2 lbs. 6 ez.
 7 lbs. 6 ez.
 This shows that there were three times more edible portion from the tened chickens than from the others; and every ounce of it was of better quality. SLABTOWN

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Meetings have been arranged to take dace at Parksville on the Wednesday, the 13th inst., to dressed by Mr. J. T. Collins of Spring Island and by the deputy ter of agriculture; at Duncans at 1:30 Monday, the 19th inst., to be addressed be addressed by the last mentioned gen tieman and by Mr. H. Stirling and nothing from personal knowledge on poleon won the battle of Austerlitz, and those matters.

"We officers of the army and navy." Italy."

A meeting had been arranged by the department for Albernion the Lath, but owing to the fact that with which he conquered Attorney-General Martin speaks there

> of the Bonhomme Richard in John Paul one fea- Jones's memorable fight with the phis, isain the possession of Mrs. Har-

the flag after the fight. He My dear, I have just written a little masterpiece. I call it—ah—"How to Be Master of My Household." Wouldn't you like to hear it?

"No, Samuel. I'm going off for a day's with the twins until I re-"No, Samuel. I'm going off for a day's golf. You stay with the twins until I return."-Life.

表现是多数的影响的影响的影响的影响的影响的 表现的影响。 HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a nu ber of families to do knit us at home, whole or spare t We furnish \$20 machine and su wer turns \$20 machine and say for the yarn free, and pay for the work as sent in.

Distance no hindrance. \$7 to \$10 per week made according to time devoted to the work.

Write at once. Name References.

Co-Operative Knitting Co., Toronto. THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Streets Filled With "Spit Upo

Cheers Given for Zurlinden-A

Paris, Dec. 12.giers suspended the one month on acco by the latter, who attacking the g minister of the suspension to three tended as a warni caused a panic ar geria and have dis both members of ties, headed the an tion this afternoon, Cherche Midi pri quart is confined them to retire. made a speech, duridid not desire a brave fellows," pmen. He said he being able to shout who could hear th of the prison. the Hotel des residence of Gener governor of Paris, c Picquart.' Meeting a lieuten

on the way there, thusiastic ovation. plied theatrically: name of the army renewed cheers fr The doors of Ger dence were closed, ered outside, cheer Milleroye hara denouncing the the court of cassa ing for cheers for Zurlinder, who con Hotel Invalides.

BUSINESS Rivalry Between Firms for

New York, Dec. Tribune from Hay enterprises in Cub tal. The opening communication be Florida ports has sion. The gulf por of New Orleans, a their opportunities to be developed.
dents in the futur
island. What is s plete recognition invested in Cuba cut, as has been ters. Instead it v ed States. Much vested in railways tions. Some of into Havana in portunities that ime was ripe for French and Germa out to insure tra-theirs. Spanish ca than that. It is pr houses will earry ing jute mills in thirg they neve while Spain enough to have tal invested delusion that the r and other cities American hands Spanish merchants so stubbornly th worth considering in all probability h from houses in the full knowledge that rot expected to dispean capital. The I sentatives have where the first dev

THE FARRA Arrives at Port

Budget of ? Port Townsend, er Farraion arived December 2nd Cl McGubbin and Jo lives by the prema blast. They were won the White Pas between camps charging a hole wh mangled. The bo curred.

The first attempt the winter time wit on December 4th Joseph Reilly and old miners and proweighed 600 pound sisted of two sleig of provisions and Pect to reach Daws The United State at Juneau, and the largest number of the crganization Alaska. The grand out indictments, the very superstitious shaman, or doctor, pronounces the pati the relatives of the some of the tribe a cusation is equivale tence, as the accustortured to death.
U. S. District Jud charge of the grand patient inquiry into ing out of superstit

GENERAL GA Thomasville, Ga midst of: laughter a and two daughters Misses Mercidas an the tidings of their blow was terrible i has prostrated the neon train brought Waycross, under handsome suit at t telegram Sunday m Capt. Julio Garcia forming his brother general was n the family went t with light hearts. decorated with rose in honor of the ladies were paid

accorded to people the midst of this ha shocking news from Washington, Dec Washington, ments for the funer