Enthusiastic Gathering

Meeting of Representative Citizens Take First Steps Toward Reception.

Local Government and City to Co-Operate in Welcoming Royal Visitors.

A public meeting was held at the city hall last evening to consider what steps should be taken to prepare a fitting reception to Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York.

Mayor Hayward was appointed chairman, and W. C. Moresby, secretary.

The chairman read the requisition presented to him by the citizens, in accordance with which he had called the meeting. He also read a letter from Sir Henri Joly regretting that he would not be able to attend, as he had purposed doing, on account of the weather, but announcing that he would be represented by members of the government.

The mayor said the meeting was aware of the business which had occasioned its being called, and he would suggest that a strong executive committee be appointed to formulate a programme for the royal reception, and report to a meeting to be called later on.

Mr. Lugrin read extracts from a late number of the London Times describing receptions to the Duke and Duchess at Sidney, Brisbane, Newcastle and other places in Australia, in the hope that some of the ideas, which were worked out successfully in the Antipodes, might recommend themselves to the committee of management. The Times correspondent noted the fact that, following so closely on the Commonwealth celebrations, general decorations of the towns were dispensed with, all efforts being concentrated at one central point, which was made as attractive as possible.

On motion of Mr. Pierson, seconded by Mr. Redfern, it was resolved that the citizens of Victoria give Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, a right loyal reception. (Applause.)

Mr. Redfern pointed out that not much could be done towards arranging a reception until it was definitely known at what hour, and by what route they would arrive in the city. He suggested that the mayor should enquire as to these details as speedily as possible.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken said it was most desirous that the meeting should appoint committees and get to work as speedily as possible. He agreed in a measure with Mr. Redfern's remarks, but it should be remembered that the programme of the reception would be submitted to Lord Minto, and there was little doubt that the arrival of the royal visitors would be arranged to suit the arrangements made for their reception. The most important matter was to make the reception, whatever form it might take, an unqualified success. Victoria had received royalty on other occasions, and on this one he felt sure she would not be found wanting in loyalty, enthusiasm and good taste. (Applause.)

Senator Macdonald suggested that as the visit was to be made to British Columbia, and not to Victoria specially, and that as the general reception to Canada was under the direction of the Dominion government, and to be carried out by the governments of the provinces, it was advisable that the citizens should do nothing that would clash with the official programme. He considered that the local government should consult with the citizens committee and invite their co-operation.

Hon. J. H. Turner, who, with Hon. Attorney-General Eberts, was present representing the government, was next called upon. He explained that Sir Henri Joly regretted not being able to attend, but his state of health forbade his coming to the meeting. His Honor was taking an active interest in the affair, and was in full sympathy with the meeting and its object. (Applause.) The citizens were in possession of all the information that had been received from Ottawa, but there was one point that must not be overlooked. The dates given in the official announcement were necessarily approximate and subject to change on account of bad weather or other unforseen difficulty. The local government had communicated with Ottawa, informing Lord Minto that Their Royal Highnesses would be the guests of British Columbia during their stay here. The government would provide a residence, and would leave nothing undone to suitably entertain the royal visitors. (Applause.)

He appreciated what Mr. Redfern had said about the time of arrival. It was quite likely that that would be sometime in the afternoon of the 1st of October, and little could be counted upon for that day more than the formal reception. On the following morning there would likely be a naval and military review, and in the afternoon the opening of the agricultural and industrial exhibition. The government contemplated a grand reception in the evening at the parliament buildings, which would be specially illuminated and decorated. Music and every possible attraction would be furnished to make the affair as brilliant and pleasant as possible. He hoped, and he felt sure, the citizens of Victoria would turn out to do honor to the occasion, for nothing could be more gratifying to our future King than to see thousands of loyal subjects gathered together to do him honor. (Applause.)

He assured the mayor and the citizens that the government would take pleasure in co-operating with them in making the reception a credit to the city. He hoped all efforts would be united; it would be a mistake to multiply the features of the reception that might tend to make the whole affair less effective.

He suggested that the royal visitors should be treated to a drive through the suburbs of the city, for he believed a more beautiful one was not to be enjoyed anywhere in the world.

It was sincerely to be desired that the visitors would land at the Outer wharf instead of at Esquimalt. (Applause.) The road from the naval station to the city was too long for effective decoration, and, in spite of every effort in that direction, was quite likely to prove monotonous.

Bishop Perrin asked Mr. Turner if the reception at the parliament buildings was to include the presentation of addresses of welcome, or if it was intended that that ceremony should take place elsewhere.

Mr. Turner explained that the evening reception would partake of the nature of a levee, or drawing room. He concluded by saying that the Lieutenant-Governor had telegraphed and written to Ottawa for full information.

Mr. Pierson's motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Helmcken moved, seconded by Mr. Shakespeare, that a committee of 15 citizens be appointed to act with the mayor and the local government in preparing a programme and to report at a later meeting.

Mr. Lewis suggested that the aldermen should be included.

Mr. Pierson though the board of managers of the agricultural association should be included.

Mr. Hardaker suggested that the four city members should be members of the committee.

Mr. Crease moved that the committee be chosen by the mayor and two other citizens, and urged the importance of making it thoroughly representative.

Mr. McDonald thought the fraternal societies should be represented on the committee.

Mr. Lugrin said the committee would have a great deal to do, and he thought it would be advisable to increase the number to 25.

Judge Martin said it was desirable to nominate this committee as soon as possible and make it the permanent executive. It would be well, perhaps, to increase the membership to 25, with the mayor and council ex-officio.

Mr. Helmcken, with his usual amiability, altered his motion to meet the various suggestions, and it was finally adopted in the following form:

"That a committee consisting of the mayor and aldermen, the city members of the Dominion parliament and local legislature, and twenty-five other citizens be a committee to prepare a programme of the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and to report at a general meeting to assemble at the call of the chair."

Mr. Pierson moved, seconded by Mr. Lewis, "That a committee consisting of Mayor Hayward, ex-Mayor Redfern and Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, senior member of the legislature for Victoria, be appointed to choose twenty-five citizens to act on the executive committee. Carried.

The chairman expressed a hope that the members of the executive committee would have the pleasure of including in the items of the royal reception, the dedication of Point Ellice bridge, the laying of the corner stone of the High school, the laying of the first stone in the permanent way over James Bay flats, and the laying of the last paving block on Government street. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at the call of the chairman.

Gold Flowing Into Dawson

Stream of Treasure Beginning to Run Into the Klondike Capital.

Nugget Worth Over Thousand Dollars Found--Provision Prices Drop.

According to news received by the Danube a steady stream of gold mined during the winter months is beginning to flow into Dawson. It is estimated that from $20,000 to $30,000 is being received daily, and yet the stream at this stage is considered low and feeble, according to the Dawson News, as compared to what it will be as the spring waxes and blends into summer.

The dust now coming in, say those who come in touch with it, is chiefly to pay the obligations for supplies advanced during the winter season by the big trading companies. The harvest time of the merchants is therefore opening also, and their pokes are beginning to fatten and their vaults fill in a way that will supply commercial quantities of the wealth for shipment to the outside by steamers to leave early in the season.

In the first days of this spring's clean-up wages were on nearly all the creeks in the Klondike $5 a day and board. The cause was the general scarcity of men for the clean-up season. Not a few of the big claims on the creeks found it hard to get all the men they wanted. Some paid $6 a day and board.

It was, however, not considered safe to spread a general alarm of scarcity of labor in the camp, for fear an influx of laborers might be created who, when they arrived, would probably find that with the passing of the wash-up season the extra crews taken on for that period had been to a large extent discharged and the market again more than supplied by the men already there.

The labor market is now said to be ample and there are, in fact, more men than are needed as many who were out prospecting have drifted into town and many have gone down the river.

A nugget valued at $1,020 and tipping the refined gold scales at 63½ ounces, was found on Frank Phiscator's claim, No. 2 Eldorado, a few days ago according to the Dawson News. The value given is reckoned on the basis of $16 to the ounce.

The ground from which the big nugget was taken was being worked on a lay by T. G. Edgar. Under a ruling in a case brought before the courts several months ago, the possession of the nugget falls to the owner of the claim. Mr. Phiscator was present when the nugget was taken out, and immediately took possession of it.

This is one of the largest nuggets ever found in the camp. One was found on Cheechaco weighing something like $1,300. The one found yesterday is perhaps the second largest produced in the district.

The big piece of treasure is somewhat flat and has a little quartz in the sides. It was thrown in the sluice and not discovered until the riffles were cleaned. The big piece from Cheechaco also contained a small amount of quartz. Both pieces have an appreciated value over their intrinsic worth as commercial quantities, because of their extraordinary size.

Mr. Carlson, who came up the river on the steamer Nora, arriving at Le Barge on June 2, was in Dawson when the first scows laden with perishables and provisions came up the river. He says there was a remarkable slump in prices. Eggs, which during the winter found ready sale at $60 a case, went to $40 in one drop, and then gradually down to $14, and then $10, and when he left they were offered at $9. Other things went down proportionally.

Mr. Carlson believes the spring clean-up will result in a heavy gold yield. The claim on which he worked—23 on Eldorado—used to be one of the good diggings, but the best of it has been worked out. It will produce from $25,000 to $40,000 this year.

The first Atlin mail for nearly three weeks came out to Skagway before the Danube sailed, having been brought by canoe. The Atlin Claim chronicles the fact that the late season is now opening up rapidly and work on all the creeks is progressing favorably. The miners of Atlin have formed a union which will be a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, and will be named the Atlin District Miners' union. The following officers were elected. President, Mr. Van Wert; vice-president, Mr. Conroy; secretary, H. E. Brown; treasurer, Roy Taylor. By a unanimous vote the scale of wages for one day's work of 10 hours shall be $5.

The Indians along the upper river are enjoying a grand potlach on the hunting grounds of the Little Salmon river. The Salmons, Hootalinquas, Teslins and some of the Le Barge Indians are participating in the love feast. According to last accounts from Hootalinqua that district was deserted by the Indians who had gone down the river to attend the meet. A number are in attendance from the head of Teslin lake.

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Vancouver Will Lead

Difference of Five Thousand Between Population of Two Cities.

Some of the Reasons Advanced For Difference in the Figures.

That the census returns for the Dominion would be unsatisfactory, was evident when the government organs throughout the country announced that the result would fall far short of expectations and made excuses therefor. Victorians will, like residents of other cities share in this disappointment to some extent, especially those who expected that the census would show the city to have reached the 25,000 mark. The officers being sworn to secrecy, there is no way of finding out the exact figures until the announcement of the result is made from Ottawa. An inkling has however, come from the capital of what is to be expected as to the population of the two principal cities of the province. According to this report the population of Vancouver will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 26,000, and that of Victoria between 20,000 and 21,000. The school returns show that the Terminal city is entitled to a larger return than Victoria, but a difference of 5,000 was hardly looked for by the most sanguine Vancouverite. This difference can be accounted for in a number of ways. If reports are correct the Vancouver enumerators included everybody they could find in their returns, not excluding even passengers who left the trans-Pacific and other steamers at that port on their way to all parts of the world. On the other hand there has been considerable criticism of the way in which the Victoria census was taken. The men in charge of the work, Mr. Drury, the provincial commissioner, and Mr. Dalby, the commissioner for the city, all admit were undoubtedly qualified for the work, but it has been contended that better men could have been found to act as enumerators than those chosen. These critics point to no particular incident where the work was not thoroughly done, but stick to the assertion that better work could have been done with different men. The reason however, why the population of this city appears so far behind that of Vancouver probably lies in the fact that so many families have taken up their residence just outside the city limits. While the heads of these families work and have their places of business within the city limits, they are not included in the census returns for the city, but for the district. There are several little settlements on the outskirts of the city where men engaged in the city have their places of residence. The larger of these are those known as the Boleskine road section, lying between the Saanich and Burnside roads, where there are at least a thousand residents; the Oak Bay section, and the Pine street section, lying between Victoria West and Esquimalt. Were these taken in the returns would show the city to be nearer the 25,000 mark. According to the instructions to the commissioner however, persons are to be included in the returns for the city or district where they have their place of residence, and not where their place of business is.

REMOUNTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Splendid Lot of Animals Shipped From Canada for Use of Troops.

Grave doubts were expressed today (June 3), says the Montreal Star, at Windmill Point as to the wisdom of shipping the 800 army remount horses aboard the transport Iona for South Africa in the midst of a pelting rain storm. The many deaths which have occurred during the previous transportation of horses from Montreal to South Africa made many present think that the greatest precautions should have been taken to get the animals aboard in the best possible condition, and that every possible safeguard should be taken to prevent the valuable animals from catching cold at the outset of the voyage.

The animals stood in the rain this morning and considerable time had elapsed before they could all be shipped aboard. The majority were well soaked before they got from their stables ashore to their stalls on the Iona. It was impracticable to have the animals rubbed down and dried after they went aboard, so they will have to get comfortable after their bath as best they may.

It was said that the government would have to pay very heavy demurrage if the sailing of the ship was delayed.

The 800 horses which today sailed for South Africa on the Iona form a very valuable cargo. Experts who today watched with keen interest the shipping of the horses, remarked on the fine display of horse flesh and were of opinion that a finer collection of animals could not be obtained anywhere. An English officer, who happened to be present, was asked his opinion of the shipment, and replied:

"You could not get finer horses at Aldershot."

The horses, which were in excellent condition, were divided into three classes—artillery, infantry and cavalry. Some of the animals were of such superior quality that veteran horsemen present freely stated that their superiors could not be obtained anywhere.

There were just 800 horses put aboard, which fairly well tested the capacity of the Iona—850. It was after noon before the loading of the horses was completed. In batches of four the animals were brought from the stables at the Point and taken down to a gangway at the ship's side. Here a large crowd had assembled, despite the rain, to watch the animals go aboard. Some of the horses proved stubborn and gave a little trouble, but one by one they walked up the narrow gangway and into the hold of the ship, only to reappear, if they have good luck, when the Iona gets to South Africa.

The bright new halters of different colors on the horses made the scene a fairly cheerful one, despite the dismal weather. Col. Dent, Major Gore and Dr. James Fraser, the veterinary expert, were all on hand to see the last of their Canadian purchases. To some experts present it seemed as though the horses purchased in London, Ontario, carried off the palm. The Ottawa horses were also very much admired.

The animals which sailed today on the Iona, valuing them at about £30 a piece, are worth in the neighborhood of $120,000. One of the Iona's officers said that the steamship company received £20 a head for every horse landed in South Africa, and £18 a head for those which may have died on the way. At these cost the government about $80,000 for transportation.

An officer of the Iona in today discussing a former experience in the shipment of horses, said:

"If the Iona only has the good luck she had last time she took horses from Montreal to Africa, all will go well. We landed our cargo with the loss of only four horses, and one of them died in the harbor of Durban at the end of the voyage. That, of course, was a record-breaking trip. The horses stand the voyage well as long as the pneumonia does not figures the Iona's living freight would seize them. They are never seasick, and seemingly are not inconvenienced by a heavy sea. We have a boy for every fifteen horses, and we manage to get them groomed about once a week. Their sea diet is bran, oats and hay."

The Iona was somewhat later getting away, owing to the rain, than was expected. Dr. Fraser, the veterinary expert, who saw the last of every animal as it went on the ship, said that this consignment could not fail to prove a splendid advertisement for Canada.

Change In Organization

City Superintendent Eaton Explains Instructions Recently Given to Teachers.

The Schools Are Hereafter to Be Divided Into Three Grades.

The city superintendent in response to a request for a brief explanation of the recent change in the method of school organization, and the significance of the instructions just issued by him to the teachers, says in effect:

"Six months ago the department of education prescribed a new course of studies comprising in three grades the whole work of the common or elementary schools. The three grades are designated, junior, intermediate and senior. The junior grade work includes all the instruction given to the little folk from the time they enter school until they have conquered the initial and more mechanical difficulties of reading, writing and foundational arithmetic. The work of this grade is completed when the children can read such literature as is contained in their first readers, can write a fairly even, large copy hand, and can apply the four fundamental rules to numbers not larger than 100. Of course other instruction is correlated with these assignments.

"There is no time limit within which this work is expected to be accomplished; but when it is accomplished, at whatever time in the school year, the children cease to be junior grade pupils, and are thereafter designated as belonging to the intermediate grade. This change of status may or may not be accompanied by a change of room or teacher; that will depend on circumstances wholly related to the question of accommodation. And as has been said, the promotion may take place at any time in the school year. There are no written promotion tests; but the teachers' judgment, endorsed by the principal, who may orally examine the recommended pupils, determines whether the pupils are prepared to take up the intermediate grade work. As it usually takes children from two to three years to cover the whole work of the grade, it is obvious that there cannot be a "promotion" every term or even every year in the case of the junior pupils, as was the case when the course was divided up into smaller grade units.

"Similarly the intermediate grade work may take from two to three years. It embraces the second and third readers and other correlated work. The senior grade includes all the work required for High school entrance, and may also take from two to three years. Promotions from intermediate to senior grade may likewise occur at any time, whenever a pupil is ready to do the advanced work; and this is determined without formal written examinations, by the teacher's intimate knowledge of the pupil's general ability and attainments. It may be expected that there will be at the end of this term some pupils in each of the two lower grades ready for "promotion," as the word is now used, and the lists of these in each school will constitute the only promotion lists. In all schools pupils will be assigned to classrooms and teachers for the next year, not now, but at the beginning of the new term in August."

Following is the text of the city superintendent's instructions to the teachers

"Since there are but three grades in the elementary school course, there can be only two grade promotions, from junior grade to intermediate and from intermediate to senior grade. As these grade promotions depend exclusively upon attainment, they may take place at any time in the year. Presumably there are a number of pupils in each school who have now completed the work of a grade, and so are eligible for promotions. The pass lists of such pupils are to be based chiefly on the recommendation of the respective teachers, and no written promotion tests are to be applied except in subjects which, like writing and composition, do not lend themselves to viva voce examination.

"It may be presumed, too, that there are a number of pupils who, not having completed the work of a grade, may be ready for the use of a more advanced reader—that is, they may be ready to substitute the Second Primer for the First, the First Reader for the Second Primer, or the Third Reader for the Second. If lists of such pupils are to be announced it must be done in such a way as not to imply either grade promotions or divisional transfers. No written examinations can be held to determine such lists.

"Senion grade pupils may be subjected to written examination, with the view of determining their eligibility to become members of next term's High school preparatory class. But first divisions shall not necessarily be limited to that class.

"The grouping of the pupils into divisions is conditioned primarily upon the relation of numbers to accommodation. This relation for the next term cannot be very well known until the reopening of the schools after the vacation. Besides, the present assignment of teachers to divisions will probably be materially changed for the ensuing term, so that divisional transfers will be best deferred until August. Teachers will, therefore, kindly announce no terminal transfers from division to division at the close of this term."

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RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the province, for two years from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Industrial Power Company of B. C., Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the sixth day of June, 1901, viz:

Area 1.—All the surveyed land on both sides of the river at the head of Wakeman Sound.

Area 2.—Commencing at the west boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Nimpkish River; thence along both sides of the river to the lake, with a width on each side of the river of 40 chains.

Area 3.—Extending from the head of Queen's Reach, Jervis Inlet, ten miles up the river, with a width of one mile on each side of each branch thereof.

Area 4.—Extending from the head of Robson Bite, Johnson Strait, three miles up the river, with a width on each side of half a mile.

Area 5.—Extending for five miles up Adams river, Johnson Strait, from its mouth, with a width on each side of one mile.

Area 6.—Extending from the junction of Putchay or White River with Salmon River for a distance of ten miles up said White River, with a width on each side thereof of one mile.

Area 7. Commencing at a point where the 51st parallel intersects the coast line of British Columbia; thence east on said parallel to a point north of Embley Lagoon; thence south to said Lagoon; thence south and west following the channel between Kinnaird Island and Pandora Head; thence south and west along centre of Wells Passage to the Queen's Charlotte Sound; thence northwest to point of beginning.

Area 8.—Malcolm Island.

Area 9.—Gilford Island.

Area 10.—Commencing at the head of Pitt Lake; thence up the river at the head of said lake for a distance of five miles, having a width of half a mile on each side of said river.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 6th June, 1901.

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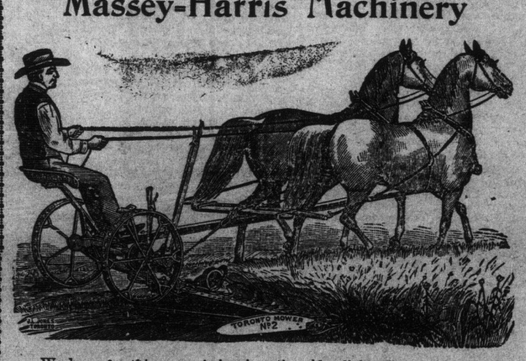

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INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

(Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.)

CLOVER ENSILAGE.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, sends us the following account of experiments conducted with clover ensilage:

In August, 1900, a small stave silo, 9 feet in diameter and 22 feet high was erected. The material used was 2-inch spruce. A roof was built over the stilo, but no other protection was provided for the ensilage than that afforded by the 2-inch stuff of the staves.

During the first and secondd weeks in September this silo was filled with the aftermath from a clover meadow. This consisted for the most part (about 75 per cent.) of clover, with a small admixture of timothy or herd grass. The clover was in full bloom with here and there a head turning brown. The timothy was nearly ready to shoot the head.

The crop was cut in the early morning the mower being at work at six o'clock. The wet material was gathered at once, loaded and hauled to the silo, into which it was thrown and tramped as firmly as possible. The silo was filled to the top three times, but when opened in January 1901, the contents had sunk 10 feet from the top. The surface was dry and the material for a depth of from 12 to 15 inches was of very little value save as manure. Below that depth, however, the contents were in a good state of preservation, the leaves semi-transparent and the clover heads looking as though having been cut some two or three days only. The odor was very pleasant, the ensilage having retained the peculiarly sweet smell of new cut clover, with a very slight apparent acidity. There was no apparent effect from frost, the ensilage was frozen only slightly from the wall. The ensilage was eaten with avidity by cattle, sheep and pigs.

After being exposed to the air for some time, however, a rather unpleasant odor developed. This objectionable feature would, I think, be obviated if the ensilage were fed regularly in sufficiently large quantities as to protect the surface from too long exposure to the air.

Were the surface weighted after the last filling, the loss at the top would, I think, be reduced to an inconsiderable amount.

The use of silos to conserve clover for summer feeding is, I think, rather strongly indicated by this work.

Clover cut in June, when in full bloom could be fed out in palatable form during July and August, and the silo be ready for corn and clover in September. It would, however, be unadvisable to try this work with a large silo unless a very large herd of cattle were being fed. —From Farming World.

NOTES ON DISHORNING.

Dishorning has rapidly grown in favor during the past few years, and at the present time it is commonly practised in many sections. The prejudice and exaggerated ideas as to the severity of the practice are gradually giving way as instruments for doing the work improve, and farmers and dairymen become better acquainted with the operation. In our own experience we have found it to be practical, rendering the animals, especially bulls, more quiet, and making them less capable of injuring each other or their attendants. During our first experience in dishorning the horns were removed with a saw. While the operation was successful, and no serious results followed, it required considerable time and was evidently quite painful to the animal. Later a pair of Keystone clippers were secured, and three cows and one bull were dishorned. It required but a second to remove a horn after the clippers were placed over it, and the whole time required for operating on a single animal did not exceed more than four or five minutes, except in case of the bull, where greater precaution was taken to make the animal secure. All the wounds bled at the time of the operation, but not to such an extent as to cause the animals to show signs of weakness. They did not appear to be in much pain except at the moment the clipper was in process of closing. When taken to the stalls after the operation two of the cows ate as though nothing had happened, while the third refused a part of her feed for a day, but her usual appetite soon returned. The operation had a marked effect on the three-year-old bull. Previous to dishorning he was inclined to be ugly, but after the removal of his horns he was comparatively quiet and docile.

Complete records were kept of the yield of milk from the three dishorned cows for 20 days previous to the operation, also for 20 days following, and it is interesting to note that the decrease in the yield of milk from these cows was 3.3 per cent. greater than for three other cows not dishorned and giving practically the same yield at the time of the operation, showing that the milk flow was but slightly affected. This difference might have been due, in part, at least, to some other cause. The simplest and most humane way of destroying the horns seems to be to prevent them from developing when the animals are young. This may be done by the use of caustic potash (in the form of sticks), which rapidly destroys the skin and other tissues when kept in contact with them. The method of applying the potash is very simple. The hair is clipped away from the young horn, so that the potash may come in immediate contact with the parts to be treated. The stick of potash is rolled up in a piece of paper, so as to leave one end exposed. The exposed end is moistened slightly and rubbed on the embryo horn for a few seconds, or until the skin begins to start, care being taken that the whole of the border is included in the treatment. A surface about three-fourths of an inch in diameter will cover the parts in calves a few days old. In our experiments, six calves have been treated; their ages ranged from three to 18 days. Healing soon followed the operation, and smooth polls have resulted in every case. The best time to apply the potash is between the fifth and tenth days, although it has proved effectual even on the eighteenth day.

C. B. Lane in Rural New Yorker.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

Duncans Station, B. C., April 7, 1901.

The success of the recent auction sale of pure bred stock at New Westminster showed in the first place that the demand for stock of that kind is good, in the second that there is progressive spirit, indicating also more prosperous times amongst our farmers that is quite encouraging.

A much larger proportion of the latter are willing to pay better prices for breeding stock than they were three or four years ago.

The advantages of using a good sire over a poor one are so evident that it is difficult to understand the policy of the stockman hesitating to spend we will say $50 more to secure a good bull. Granted that the two animals will cost the same to keep the difference, when divided by the number of young stock that he will get will make but an inappreciable difference of cost per head, while at the end of two or three years the bull should still be worth buying at breeding prices.

At the same time many farmers have paid a fair price for a bull or a ram, and when they have no further use for it, owing to various reasons, they have been oblized to dispose of them to the butcher, or to some one who did not particularly want to buy.

It is with this in view that the Dairymen's Association propose to issue through the columns of the Colonist a monthly list of stock for sale and thereby put buyers and sellers in communication with each other.

The list of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry will be published on the 1st Sunday of each month. Persons having stock for sale in order that they may be included in the list are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 20th of the month, of the number, breed, age and sex of the animals; failing to do so their name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in condensed form and free of charge.

G. H. HADWEN,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Duncans Station.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

The Farm Help Exchange has been started with the object of bringing together employers of farm and domestic labor and the employees. Any person wishing to obtain a position on a farm or dairy or any person wishing to employ help for farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to G. H. Hadwen, Duncans Station. In case of persons wishing to employ help the following should be given: particulars as to the kind of work to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment, the following should be given: experience and references, age, particular department of farm work in which a position is desired, wages expected, and where last employed.

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the list and afterwards kept on file. Upon a request being received the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file.

Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance to the end that suitable workers, male and female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS

Mr. Andrew Duffin, Auitsville, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with Bright's disease of the kidneys for five years. I tried a number of doctors and preparations, but got no relief. My son advised me to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I got a box, and to my surprise I got relief at once and am now thoroughly cured." One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS

The Aberdeen Association Bid Farewell to Their President Mrs. Turner.

One of the pleasant incidents in connection with the contemplated departure of Hon. J. H. and Mrs. Turner occurred on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. Carmichael, Esquimalt road. Mrs. Turner has been from the outset one of the leading spirits of the Lady Aberdeen Society, the special mission of which is to supply outlying and remote settlements of the province with suitable reading matter; and is at the present time president of the society. This organization quietly and effectively has done a great deal of good in the way indicated. On account of the president's prominence in the work, it was decided by the Aberdeen ladies to suitably recognize her services before her departure. On the occasion in question an address was presented, accompanied by an appropriate souvenir, the ladies whose names appear subscribed to the testimonial being present.

Mrs. H. Carmichael, vice-president, was selected to read the address and make the presentation, and in doing so spoke of the pleasure it afforded her and all present to testify to the valuable services rendered by Mrs. Turner. She also expressed the regret they all personally felt in losing her from their ranks. The address was as follows:

Mrs. J. H. Turner, President of the Victoria Branch of the Aberdeen Association:

Madam: It is with great regret that we learn that you are about to leave this province and to resign the position of president of the Victoria Branch of the Aberdeen Association.

We, the members of the Victoria branch, take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the services you have so ably rendered, both in the inauguration and conduct of the association, which through your efforts has done much to brighten homes in the outlying sections of the country.

We hope you will accept this small token of our regard, and that the association will continue to enjoy your aid and sympathy, though you may be in other lands.

Josephine Carmichael,
Sarah L. Finlayson,
Ethel M. Macguire,
Agnes Renney,
Ada Matson,
Mary R. Solly,
Helen G. Jones,
Rose Foster Barham,
Lucy Angus,
Sarah McKilligan,
Ada W. Newton,
Nellie Devereux,
Ellen Dupont.

The address was accompanied by a handsome leather blotting pad with silver mountings. Mrs. Turner was completely taken by surprise, not having had the slightest intimation of what was proposed, and was visibly affected. She replied, thanking the members for the very kind expression of sentiment contained in the address and for the beautiful present accompanying it. She felt, however, that in the work of the society she was really indebted in a greater degree to the other members of the society than they were to her, for their able and willing assistance and co-operation in carrying it on under difficult and often most discouraging conditions. What had been done had been done very quietly with no outward show, but as was evidenced from the many letters of thanks received from the numerous recipients of literature in outlying districts their efforts had not been without due appreciation. Referring to her own part in the work, Mrs. Turner said that the address attributed altogether too much credit to her, and in this connection she spoke of the services of Miss Finlayson, who had been a very active participant. She hoped that the members of the association would continue to strive earnestly in the good cause and that increased success would result. While she would be thousands of miles away from them, she assured them that her heart would be with them and that in whatever way she could assist she would do so. Her interest would continue and her co-operation so far as was possible.

The occasion was made one of formal farewell, and after the reading of the address and reply, a pleasant "at home" was spent, during which there were many expressions of regret and numerous sincere good wishes for the future happiness and success of Mr. and Mrs. Turner in their new home.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.