From The Daily Colonist, January 31.

PROVINCIAL DAIRYMEN.

First Annual Convention of the Associated Farmers of British Columbia.

Tuberculosis Among Cattle Discussed at Length—Other Important Business Transacted.

The first regular annual meeting of the Provincial Dairyman's Association was held in the Board of Trade building yesterday. There were present a large number of delegates attending the convention the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association held the previous day and others, among whom were Hon. J. H. Turner, Col. Prior, M.P., and several ladies.

Mr. Anderson was appointed to the chair and after the minutes of the preliminary meeting had been read and adopted, said that there were now before the legislature two measures which have been in operation in Ontario for the past five or six years and he thought would work here.

The secretary said the committee on tuberculosis were not yet ready to report.

Mr. Cunningham thought that something should be done to get rid of and prevent the reappearance of tuberculosis. This part of the Dominion was, he said, well adapted to dairying, and everything should be done to secure its freedom from disease. As a member of the committee appointed to deal with tuberculosis he stated that he and another of the committee had met in Vancouver, and as they had not received the help of other committeemen they came to the conclusion that they would delay their report.

The secretary read some correspondence from Mr. Robertson, the Dominion dairy commissioner.

Mr. George Macrae spoke of the difficulties which the local dairymen had encountered. The discovery of tuberculosis among his own cattle had been most injurious to him individually, and he believed the disease to be a five years' set back to the dairy industry of the Province. He reviewed at some length his position in regard to the diseased cattle and condemned, to a certain extent, present methods of inspecting cattle.

The chairman asked for a practical solution of the question at issue.

Major Mutter was glad to learn that the meeting was a representative one, and thought that as the minister of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Turner, was present some valuable information on tuberculosis and on the method of dealing with it here could be gained. The farmers were themselves to blame, he contended, if they did not receive more satisfaction from the government, and Hon. Mr. Turner, minister of agriculture, could not be expected to know what was puzzling the cleverest experts of England. The farmers had not combined as they should have done to secure data for the assistance of the honorable Minister in his earnest efforts to deal with the disease. He, therefore, proposed that a committee be formed before the meeting adjourned to act in the matter. Dairying he believed to be one of the most important industries of the province and the farmers who suffered from the tuberculosis regulations should be compensated in some way. He would, however, leave off the committee which he suggested anyone who had been directly affected.

Mr. Macrae wanted to know what his position on the subject would probably be. A committee had already waited upon the government, but had obtained little satisfaction.

Mr. Booth, M.P.P., said the question is so difficult a one to handle that the government should be especially cautious in dealing with it. The precautions necessary did not differ materially from those necessary in the cases of milk, beef, pork, etc., used without inspection.

Hon. J. H. Turner, who had dropped into the meeting while on his way to attend another gathering, said he should have liked to hear more opinions on the tuberculosis question, but agreed with Major Mutter in regard to the appointment of a committee, as suggested by that gentleman. He sympathized with the farmers who had suffered, but their trouble was of such serious importance that it was, he said, hard to deal with it. The farmers here were not the only ones who had been injured by tuberculosis, but in the United States great destruction had also been wrought by the disease. He had shown the Dominion act to Mr. Macrae and had advised him to report his situation to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and so comply strictly with the regulations. He would then possibly obtain compensation for his losses. At the time he (Mr. Turner) had telegraphed Hon. Mr. Davie to lay the matter before the Ottawa government, but owing to special circumstances the government could not act. Since that time, however, he had been glad to see that the matter was receiving attention. Tuberculosis had, he said, always existed, but one of the great causes of its recent increase in some countries, was that cattle were pampered and overfed in order to get big immediate returns from them. The compensation question he believed to be a legitimate one for those present to consider, but in his opinion the Dominion government was responsible. Mr. Macrae's case had brought the subject very near home; but the principle involved existed in other industries. Something should unquestionably be done to prevent the milk of diseased cattle being sold for use. He concluded by saying that the government was doing everything possible to relieve the situation, and he hoped the farmers would carefully look after their own interests.

In answer to certain questions, Hon. Mr. Turner said he believed the inspector of tuberculosis to be a thoroughly practical man, and his opinion was borne out by all his inspections of cattle thus far. Regarding the complaint that the inspector had passed over many cases, he supposed the inspector had not as yet had time to complete the work of inspection, which, moreover, had been more or less delayed in order that the feeling of this meeting should be ascertained.

Dr. Crompton asked whether any scientific diagnosis had been made of the carcases of cattle which had been destroyed. This he believed Mr. Roper, the present inspector, to be incapable of doing.

Hon. Mr. Turner observed in reply that he understood a professional man had inspected the cattle before they had been destroyed.

Mr. Sabin said that he knew of 30 head which had been destroyed on account of the disease which were in fact perfectly sound.

Col. Prior, M.P., and Mr. Booth, M.P.P., having made a few observations,

Mr. Cunningham, as a member of the committee appointed by the association to report on the disease, said that he had been familiar with all the facts brought out by the discussion, and therefore felt it unwise to deal single handed with the question. With all due respect to Mr. Macrae, he thought that his cattle were very susceptible to disease owing to the manner in which they had been housed. He advocated airy, comfortable barns with elevated floors as a good preventative of disease, and read an article dealing with the subject. Mr. Macrae's herd was, he said, a credit to the province, and included some of the finest animals he had ever seen.

Major Mutter asked for information as to whether a veterinary surgeon had been present with Mr. Sabin and Mr. Roper at the time of the destruction of the thirty head of cattle which had been referred to.

Mr. Sabin said so far as he knew there was not.

Mr. George Deans objected to the discrimination exercised by the inspector in the inspection of some cattle and not of others.

A general discussion followed in which Mr. Renouf remarked that Jersey cattle were very healthy in their native islands, where excellent stabling facilities existed, but were complained of as being the reverse here.

Mr. Stevens raised a point as to the obtainment and administration of tuberculin.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock for lunch.

Before commencing the afternoon's business the chairman drew the attention of the meeting to certain creamery meeting notices and also to a letter from Mr. A. B. Mackenzie, secretary of the Fruit Growers Association of Vancouver, mentioning that their annual exhibition will be held between the 8th and 12th of October.

The chairman, referring to the business of the morning session, said he thought Major Mutter's idea of appointing only local men on the tuberculosis committee was not advisable.

A general discussion followed on Major Mutter's motion, "That a committee be appointed to make inquiry into the subject of tuberculosis and report to the Minister of Agriculture what information they can obtain."

The motion was then adopted and the following committee appointed: Messrs. H. Bostock, C. E. Renouf, George Deans, Thomas Cunningham, Joseph Rodgers, E. A. Wells, Major Mutter and J. Sluggett.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the result that Mr. T. Cunningham was elected president, Mr. H. Bostock vice-president, and Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Caswell, previous to his exhibition of the Babcock tester, read a paper on

THE CARE AND HANDLING OF MILK.

The paper is as follows:

In speaking of this subject, some consideration and a little patience is asked, not that I wish to offer an excuse or in any way belittle the subject matter of this paper, but long before my time dairymen took care of and handled milk. But in what manner? And wherein does the average dairyman, at the present period of advanced dairy science, show that he has kept pace with the times? How many up-to-date dairymen do you know of in your section? You can count them on your fingers and still have a digit or two left.

To sell milk to the consumer, satisfy him and keep his trade, clean milk, free from contamination, unadulterated and at the same time giving all that the cow provides, becomes a necessity. To sell milk to the creamery or cheese factory the same rule applies. You cannot expect your butter or cheese maker to produce an article that will sell readily and command the top price when you supply him with poor material. Give him honest milk, free from objectionable features, then his skill will be apparent and you may look for the best results. Someone says this means additional labor. I ask you do you expect something for nothing? Your answer is, No. Well, that is about what it means when you supply faulty milk. I am not, however, going to touch any point outside the care and handling of milk. Your cows are in the barn, and this, of course, is built and kept on proper principles. The cows are ready for the milker's hand. Here I must ask, for many reasons, that each one milks his own string regularly. They must be clean milkers; this has a two-fold meaning. But I have particular reference to the cleanly part of the business.

By no means allow your help to milk with a wet hand. After a person has milked a cow or two just take the pains to notice his hands and probably you will find something dropping into the pail. Where else can it go but into the milk, and what is more abominable than this moisture from the hot, dirty hands and udder, filling the milk with its foul flavor, not fit to drink and equally as unsuitable for manufacturing. Butter or cheese the product of such milk, the longer you keep them the more unsaleable they become. Milk with a dry hand and as well have a clean hand. After your cow is milked at once strain and aerate the milk.

Those who use a screen or gauze strainer commit a great fault from the fact that its action is on the suction principle; it deposits and holds the filth on the surface of the strainer ready for the next pailful of milk to strike and force the finer portion through the strainer. Much better are the cone or pyramid strainers so constructed that the motion of the milk is a rotary one, continually throwing to the outside all filth, thus keeping the strainer free from dirt. I certainly recommend a strainer that does away with cloth of any kind.

The process of aeration should take place while the straining is going on. For when the milk is fresh from the cow its faults are more readily got rid of. Then the animal odor and any others that may be in the milk are in the form of a gas, and being exposed to the air easily pass off. Right here let me say this operation must take place where you have pure air. Prof. Robertson is authority for the statement that these odors are nothing more nor less than bacteria, and when exposed to the air they cease to exist, subject of course to pure air at a lower temperature than the milk. However, by careful aeration you extend the life of your milk, make it a more palatable food, and put it in such shape that a manufacturer can have more chance to produce a fancy article than if otherwise.

I will just add a word here regarding the use of "preservatives." Their use and abuse stand very close together, so close in fact that I fear their use at all.

Your milk is now ready for the milk house. Keep this place clean, well lit and give plenty of ventilation. A tight floor is needful, and keep milk and milk alone in this room. I shall not speak of setting milk or handling it by the separator process as I am in this paper trying to reach the milk vendor.

Everyone has his own particular way of taking care of milk vessels and utensils. But there is, after all is said and done, the right way, and that is to thoroughly clean your cans and utensils by first removing the scum and dirt with tepid water, then wash well, using some of the many good compounds that are to be had; then scald and rinse and hang out in the sun and air so that they will lose that close smell that so distinctly belongs to the dairy's utensils.

In conclusion, see that your cows are not abused. See that they get at any and all times plenty of pure water. Have your barn so constructed that ventilation is thorough and at the same time will keep them comfortable. Keep it clean as well as its surroundings, and keep the cows clean. Milk them clean with clean hands used by clean milkers who are cleanly in their habits. Strain and aerate your milk properly. Keep all the utensils that come in contact with your product in a proper manner. Always remember that milk that is cooling is just then absorbing qualities from its surroundings.

While Mr. Caswell was preparing his apparatus for exhibition the board of directors for the ensuing year was chosen.

Mr. Gus Hadwen then read the following paper on

THE ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

The present dairy system of British Columbia is in a critical stage of transition. Competition from Eastern Canada and the Northwest Territories, which are sending as large quantities of creamery butter, invites the home consumer and the town storekeeper to compare the uniformly good qualities, and the regularity of supply of the imported article with the lack of those same qualities in the home supply. Hitherto the B. C. farmer brought in to the local store on a Saturday the week's churning, frequently in an unattractive form, and took back groceries in exchange. Probably this butter stays a couple of days in the store, taking in meanwhile, in addition to its own natural flavor, all the flavors and aromas of the surrounding groceries. This butter is set out with six or a dozen other small lots—some good, some bad—on another counter.

Now, I ask, has this butter had a fair chance, and is it likely to compete favorably with butter made from one day's cream properly put up and sealed up in a nice clean tub. It is for us to ascertain how this butter, against which we have to compete, is made and under what system it is produced.

Co-operative dairying is comparatively recent, and wherever introduced it has increased the prosperity of that country to a marked degree. In 1865 Denmark exported only 10,000,000 lbs. of butter of an inferior quality, in 1892 she exported 170,000,000 lbs., and this of a very high quality, in fact she practically monopolises the English market. Her success arises from the fact that since the introduction in 1881 of scientific and co-operative dairying, there are over 1,500 creameries in that country, and this with an area equal to only half the farming lands of Ontario.

The district of Cork, Ireland, after introducing improved dairy methods, has increased the value of her butter till now her first class, though limited in quantity, fetches the top price in the London market. The Danish competition compelled her to improve, which was followed with good results.

The effect of efforts of the Dominion and provincial governments in encouraging the establishment of creameries and cheese factories, and in appointing inspectors, has had surprising results, more especially in the case of Ontario, in the large increase in the cheese exports of Canada. From under $2,000,000 in 1872, the cheese exports have increased to $13,500,000 in 1893. Canada exporting now some 134,000,000 pounds of cheese. Ontario alone has about 600 cheese factories, of which a single county (Leeds) owns 76.

Let us now consider the advantages to the farmer and producer. Of these, one of the most important is, I think, that he receives cash for his product, instead of bartering butter for groceries. This affects him indirectly, as you well understand, in a variety of ways, as

1. He can buy where he likes, and in a more advantageous manner for cash.

2. It ensures his market; at present it is uncertain and daily becoming more so.

3. It is a saving of labor. This I might say affects principally the wife of the settler, and in how many cases I ask you has butter making in the heat of the summer been the last straw on the camel's back?

A creamery or a cheese factory has in a number of ways advantages over a private dairy. It can afford to have the very best machinery, which extracts a larger percentage of fat or cheese from the milk, and is, of course, assisted in this by the most improved methods of butter and cheese making. It has greater facilities for disposing of its products and can guarantee a regular and constant supply of a uniform article, and in consequence can command a higher price than the average farmer.

Butter that is made from one day's cream is of necessity better than that made from a variety of creams from one to seven or eight days old. According to the quotations taken from the list of prices in the wholesale market of Toronto, creamery butter has averaged 4 to 5 cents more than the best dairy butter for the last two years, and as butter costs some 3½c. to 5c. to make it is clear that the creamery patrons received more for their cream than the private dairymen received for their butter. From these lists another lesson may be taken, viz: that after the efforts of the travelling dairy, dairy butter during 1893 1894 was 1½ cents higher than in 1892 1893. As this means about $750,000 to the Province of Ontario one may judge what good a travelling dairy might do in British Columbia.

There is room for at least three or four factories in this province, and it is a slur on the enterprise of the farmers of British Columbia that we cannot boast of a single creamery to-day. Ontario and Quebec are worthy examples before us, while the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest Territories are putting us to shame by their enterprise. Never was a better climate made for a cow, pure water in abundance and pasture frequently for over seven months of the year. Where, then, are our excuses? The climate must be relaxing indeed if we allow this flood of imported butter, cheese and condensed milk to continue.

There are many points which we must attend to, however, to secure all the advantages of these factories.

The stock must be improved, and must be better fed and better housed.

Pen and paper will soon find out if a cow is paying for her board. Many of the cows kept here are not, or at all events are not paying enough. How many cows are there in the province which average more than 150 to 200 lbs. of butter to the cow? I think by far the smaller half. I doubt if the average is more than 100.

At present feed, such as bran, crushed grain and oilcakes are too high to be used very profitably, but if the demand increases the supply will increase also, and the dealers will come down in price. The increase of stock which would naturally result if dairying were to become more profitable than it is at present, with a considerable lessening of the drudgery which unfortunately is associated with it, will bring about that higher class of farming which is so desirable. To maintain the fertility of our farms we must of necessity keep stock, and as one of the pioneers of English agricultural writers said, "keep much cattle to grow much corn."

Mr. E. A. Wells then read a paper on

DAIRYING.

Dairying is the art of manufacturing milk into butter or cheese. It is not necessary to go back many years to get an idea of the early methods of dairy farming, as they are still followed to some extent among the unprogressive farmers of the present day. With them little attention is paid to the breeding of dairy cows. They consider one cow as good as another so long as she can pick her own living the greater part of the year, and store up enough energy in the shape of fat, flesh and a heavy coat of hair to get safely through the winter. If she succeeds in getting through the winter she is expected to produce a calf. If the calf turns out to be a female it is generally allowed to live—if it can do so—on milk of which a large portion of the butter fat has been taken, and perhaps sometimes is sour. The calves that live through the first winter are considered out of danger and hardy enough for good dairy cows, although their ancestors may have been very poor milk stock. All the male calves, except perhaps one, are slain at birth, lest, perhaps, there might not be enough skim milk and butter to go round.

By this method of interbreeding the dairy stock would soon become degenerated and unprofitable.

But there are a large number of more intelligent farmers who introduce new blood into their herds in the shape of thoroughbred sires. These men generally attend our conventions, and have found by experience and by what they have learned from others, that a cow, in order to be profitable, must possess the natural qualifications for that particular branch of farming or dairying.

When breeding for beef they have learned to select animals of the Shorthorn, Hereford or Polled Angus breeds. For dairy purposes some prefer the Jersey or their grades, as being the best for private dairies and family use, while the Ayrshire and Holstein, while producing a large quantity of good milk and a good sized calf every year, and a large carcase for the butcher in the end, are considered by many to be the most profitable for cheese and butter making and for general farm cows.

With the improvement of stock we find an improved and more liberal system of feeding adopted. Many people have introduced the silo, and their cows having green food all winter come out sleek and healthy in the spring, ready for a good season's work. In the province of Ontario many have adopted the plan of winter dairying, having green feed stored up in the summer to do their cows all winter, thereby having fresh butter for market at a time of the year when it will bring the highest price. But as our winters are much shorter and less severe than theirs, and having good pasture most of the year, it is not always thought advisable to adopt that plan. By having our calves come early in the spring we can raise the ones from choice cows to increase the stock and fatten the others for the butcher. By this method quite an income is derived by the time you are ready to use the milk for dairy purposes.

Years ago very little attention was paid to the quality of the milk, or to the composition of the different kinds of feed for cattle, and farmers were not in a position to feed so as to give the best results. The cow was simply required to give a reasonable quantity—regardless of quality—during that part of the year when she could pick for herself, with perhaps a little straw and pickings from the horse-manure pile for dessert.

But within the last few years we have experimental farms and dairy schools where tests are being made for our benefit, showing us the composition and feeding value of different plants and how best to preserve them for fodder. We are also taught the composition of milk, and with the aid of the Babcock milk-tester we can tell its value. We find that to get the best returns from the cow it is necessary to keep her milking to her full capacity at least ten months of the year, and to feed her during the two remaining months, so that she will gain in flesh and be in good condition to begin another year.

For profitable dairying there are certain requirements, some of which we have already mentioned.

We must have the right breed of cattle. It is a great mistake to milk the beefing breeds, and it is just as great a mistake to beef the milking breeds. If you want milkers have your heifers drop their calves when they are two years old, and milk them the full milking period of ten months even if they only give a small amount during the latter part of that period. It is best to have them calve when on good grass so that their udders are well extended the first summer.

Have warm, dry, well ventilated comfortable buildings, kept at an even temperature. Keep the cows clean, and give them a good bed. Keep them under shelter during cold rains, or the loss will be great. Feed all they can digest properly.

The cow is an animal of habit more than any other animal on the farm, and you must be punctual in caring for her. Let the same hands milk the same cow and in the same order. If possible do not vary in the least in the time of commencing to milk.

Try to make the cow as comfortable as possible while you are milking her, and if she kicks you over don't hit her with the milking stool, or kick her in return. Take Prof. Hord's advice, and go and kick the barn door or milking stool until the fit is over. Kindness is the sure way to manage a kicking cow. Good heifers are often converted into bad kickers by harsh treatment. If you want to get the most profit out of a cow be gentle with her.

In conclusion I would say that it is the writer's opinion that there are too many farmers in our own province, having perhaps only a small herd of say eight or ten cows, who neglect them, thinking that they do not pay for much care; while if they would unite their efforts, having their milk handled at one place by an experienced dairyman, and use the improved facilities as the cream separator and Babcock tester, at the same time taking proper care of their cows, they would find it a very profitable business, as there is no good cow worth say $60, that will not pay for herself in one season, if properly taken care of.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock to the call of the president to whatever place he may see fit. The next meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in August next.

The committee appointed to consider the tuberculosis question will hold their first meeting at the office of the department of agriculture, James Bay, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—It is understood a large portion of the subsidy granted the local government by the Dominion government will be paid out in school grants.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic Dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

THE PETITION OF E. M. JOHNSON.

To the Editor:—If the Attorney-General thinks the abuse showered on me yesterday for daring to ask an inquiry will be taken as an answer to my petition he is much in error. And I say most positively that the assertions of my petition are true, and he has not disproved them at all.

In the case of the Grays v. McCallum (conspiracy and $20,000 damages against myself), let the public say if Mr. Davie had one spark of manly feeling when he endeavored by a threat of disclosing—and he took care that I should know his intentions—what he deemed would be a disgrace to me to influence my evidence for his client. I knew just how little could Mr. Davie show up when the truth of the whole matter should be made public, yet the brutality of the course pursued must be apparent to everyone. I answered Mr. Davie in a manner he was quite unprepared for, and he did not forgive it. Armed with a declaration, which is in the main untrue, he seeks justification by saying he gave an ex parte statement to an eminent counsel for his decision. Why did not the Attorney-General ask me for an explanation? It could have been easily and readily given and would have been the act of a man not willing to use his office, as he says in his speech to the house fpr the purpose of "gratifying my own spleen and malice." He asked no word of me, but was careful that I should be informed that Mr. Davie was to "disclose matters which happened in New Zealand about twenty-one years ago." I could read as many affidavits and letters and produce just as much testimony as Mr. Davie did in the house (it was so produced at the trial), to prove the truth of my evidence. An *ex parte* statement by the Attorney-General must be taken for what it is worth, and the fair and fearless way would have been to have allowed the full and free inquiry as asked.

As to the perjury case—Regina vs. Johnson and conspiracy Regina vs. Johnson, every reply made by me to Mr. Davie's twenty years' old inquiry in the civil case is shown by the evidence, which Mr. Davie says he has locked up, and copies of which I also have in full, to be consistent with my belief that I answered fully and truly. And it is an uncontradictable fact—any abuse to the contrary notwithstanding—that the prosecutions were ignominous failures of hasty and ill-tempered proceedings.

After the discontinuance of the cases against everyone the following extract taken from the Colonist of May 31, 1892, shows how the matter stood as far as I was concerned: "This disposed of the case and His Lordship dismissed the jury, remarking that he thought they ought to be congratulated on having been relieved of the case, which would probably have lasted several days at the least, as the whole matter would have to be gone into and the whole of the Gray v. McCallum case practically covered again. The verdict which was arrived at before Mr. Justice Drake would have to be totally disregarded. The case had been before all the judges in appeal and it was decided that there had been no perjury. He had listened to the case for over a week. Probably neither the prosecutor nor the prosecuted would have reason to feel satisfied with the outcome of the trial but the jury and he (Sir Matthew) could feel quite contented at having been relieved.

"Hon. Mr. Davie entered a nolle prosequi in each of the other charges against Mr. Johnson & etc. The court then adjourned."

I leave it to every right-minded man to say just how far in the face of these facts the abuse of me by the Attorney-General is warranted.

Now I come to the lease of June 10, 1892, a matter which would in no way have affected any decision to be given by a court of law, and which court of law, if it thought fit and proper, would not hesitate to override the report of any committee of the house. Bear in mind Mr. Davie is Captain McCallum's counsel, was then and is still. He knew and was kept fully posted in every detail of the company; knew full well that I in order to save myself from Capt. McCallum, gave notice of the dissolution of the company in or about October, 1891, and commenced my action to wind up the affairs of the company, and yet on the application of his client on the 10th June, 1892, without any concurrence by me, procured the granting of a lease which took away my rights under the existing grant; sought to create a new business, and gave ten times the quantity of land to his client and ten times the power to expend moneys at my expense.

Mr. Davie knows the 1892 lease was never signed by me, but asserts that I knew of it because my counsel, Hon. C. E. Pooley, was President of the Executive and signed the minute in council granting the lease. The solemn oath of secrecy as to the affairs of the council was binding on him, as it should be to every right-minded man, and for the same cause he could not intrude my affairs into the official proceedings. I never knew of the 1892 lease until it was presented to me for signature, and this was after the decree was made by the Chief Justice, who no doubt saw through the whole of the Attorney-General's proceedings and dissolved the company from October, 1891, thus rendering the 1892 lease to a defunct company of no effect.

How would it have been possible, if the Attorney-General had not been Captain McCallum's counsel, for such an extraordinary proceeding to have been taken? Would it not have been a proper course for the Attorney-General to have made known to the Executive Council that the lease was to be given to a dissolved partnership, dissolved really on the day of the notice by virtue of the provisions of the act of parliament governing such cases. Would it not have been proper to have ascertained from the owners of the mine included in the original grant if they consented to the application. All these would have been questions for the parliamentary committee, and would have in nowise affected the decision of the courts in the suit of Cooley and Fitzstubbs.

As to the non-accounting for the company's moneys. Every account of expenditure of the moneys alluded to by Mr. Davie is either in the company's books, handed to Captain McCallum, or is in possession of McCallum or his solicitors, with full details, and has so been for the last four or five years. With Captain McCallum to watch and Mr. Davie to prosecute if cause arose, is it likely that one dollar was misappropriated or lost sight of? The insinuation that I had used the company's money for other than the company's purposes was a privileged statement, and if Mr. Davie will make it outside his position in the house or as counsel in court I will make him prove his words or take the consequences.

In the case of Cooley v. Fitzstubbs, the final accusation that I was in anyway interested in this application is untrue in every sense. Neither directly nor indirectly at present or in prospect have I any claim or interest in this application. I know, however, full well and so does the Attorney-General, that if the mining laws are carried out the "jumpers," as he call them, will succeed on the trial. As I said before, I never signed the 1892 lease, nor was I a party to it; Mr. Davie knew this, he knows the company is dissolved and the original grant is forfeited, as he himself said; and I say again that it was only to annoy and further persecute me that he procured me to be added to defend the 1892 lease.

I have no kindness to thank the Attorney-General for and never expect to have, but if he had treated me like a gentleman or a man of any feeling at all he would at the finale of the criminal trials he instituted have acknowledged his mistake—said that he had been misled by the evidence on which he had proceeded—and then have to some extent repaired the wrong he may have unwittingly done in carrying out a course he deemed to be a public duty. I can only conclude by asking you to publish an editorial which appeared in the Colonist at the time, and hope yet to have the opportunity of stating my side of the case in public:—

"ANOTHER 'NOL PROS.'"

"The conclusion to which the case of "Regina vs. Johnson" came yesterday morning must have been unsatisfactory to all concerned. There had been a good deal of talk about the case and the public were exceedingly desirous to see the result of the trial. The accused, who had been put to a great deal of trouble and expense to obtain the evidence necessary to vindicate his character, expected to have the opportunity of showing to the world that there were no grounds for the charge which had been brought against him, and he must have been grievously disappointed when the case for the prosecution broke down at the outset. Those who expected to see the charges sustained must have been astonished to see a "nol pros" entered before a single word was said on the merits of the case. It is not often that a trial of what had become a cause celebre comes to so lame and impotent a conclusion. We are not well enough acquainted with the details of legal procedure to say whether or not the obstacle which prevented the case from going on could have been removed by proper care and ordinary foresight, but to the unprofessional observer it does seem a small thing to prevent justice being done to the guilty or to deprive an innocent man of the opportunity of proving to the world that he had been falsely accused and harshly treated."

E. M. Johnson.

The bark Thermopylæ sailed on Tuesday night from Port Townsend for Shanghai and was off Cape Flattery yesterday morning.

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Yours truly, Chas. Powell.

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