# ROSSLAND AND TRAIL.

## Mines That Will Surpass the Le Roi —Developments on Red Mountain.

## A Hopeful Booming, Bustling Air That Cheers and Invigorates —Crow's Nest Pass.

ROSSLAND, Nov. 6.—(Special)—In the grey dawn of a November morning I left the town of Trail on horseback to make a tour of the Rossland camp. Four months had elapsed since my last visit, and I was anxious to find out the latest developments, the newest surprises and the future promise of the gold mining industry of this district. My first visit was to the Commander, where I found the new compressor plant at work and a force of busy miners. They were cross-cutting at the 180 foot level, and were breaking through some excellent ore. The Commander always bade fair to make a good mine, and it is bearing out its promise. I next visited the San Joaquin and Palo Alto. Though considerable work has been done on both properties, I found but little new to chronicle of them.

A little lower down, and at the other side of the creek, the Crown Point was pursuing the even tenor of its way. This claim had one of the finest surface showings I ever saw, and it has produced lots of good ore, and with sufficient development and work it will make a big mine. But it is a mine for a rich man, owing to the fact that the formation is fractured considerably, and until great depth is obtained the ore bodies are not likely to be regular or constant. The Hill Top and the Mayflower are both being worked with considerable energy. The Hill Top has not been free from considerable adverse criticism, but I am happy to say that it is a property of great promise, and that it never looked better than at present. The Lee and Maid of Erin have not yet resumed active operations, but they always gave great promise, and when they start again development work will be keenly watched. Their next door neighbor, the Celtic Queen, is showing up well.

The Deer Park mountain miners and mine owners are alike jubilant. The Homestake people were completing their offices and buildings and preparing to start work with their new compressor plant. The Phœnix had grown from an indifferent prospect into a promising junior mine, and the Sunset and Gold Hunter had begun actual operations. This is a new company, and I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that the company owns some of the most valuable property in the whole of Trail Creek. Work on the Lily May is being prosecuted with vigor and ability, and the Zilor had just changed hands and will be developed by the new owners, who are well known, capable and enterprising men.

The Nest Egg and Fire Fly claims are getting ready for their new compressor plant and steam hoist, and will ship eight or ten carloads of ore now on the dump as soon as sidetrack facilities are afforded by the railroad. The Deer Park has had the most sensational developments of the last four months. I had the ore in the bottom of the shaft carefully sampled and assayed. It will average $60 a ton. It is not all solid ore yet, but every foot of development is lessening the low grade and increasing the high grade ore. This high grade ore runs considerably over $100 in gold. The Colonna, the Cliff and the Jumbo, are the only mines in the Trail Creek country that can be compared to the Deer Park, and I venture a prediction that all these mines will not only rival but surpass the Le Roi before many summers come and go. The Cliff is owned by the popular and picturesque Colonel Wharton, and everybody is pleased at the wonderful developments of his mine.

Rossland Red Mountain is looking excellent, but it has not yet reached the stage of development to compare it with the Deer Park. The California, the Cliff, the Monte Christo, the St. Elmo and the Evening Star are doing well. None of these have as yet found any body of high grade ore. I think the Monte Christo will eventually be found to be the big mine of this group. On the Silverene and Caledonia there is not sufficient work done to form a judgment as to their future. The View, the Northern Belle, the Snowshoe and the Southern Belle are all looking well and I think will make mines. On the southern slopes of Monte Cristo mountain the Virginia, the Iron Horse, the Enterprise, the Iron Colt, the Great Western and the Golden Chariot are being worked for all they are worth.

Of this group the Iron Horse and Great Western are prime favorites among mining men. It will be a neck and neck race between these two, and unless all signs fail they will be among the great bonanza mines of the camp. The Columbia and Kootenay, the Nickel Plate, the Central Star, the Iron Mask, the War Eagle, the Josie and the Le Roi have long since passed beyond the experimental stage and are certain for a decade to keep adding to the world's supply of the precious metal. The Centre Star, Nickel Plate and Cliff have enormous ore bodies in sight, but they have refrained from shipping till better railroad accommodation is provided. Of the shippers the Josie is sending out to the smelters the highest grade ore. The Poorman and Mugwump are both fractional claims. The Poorman has a fine chute of ore, but that will ultimately be absorbed by the War Eagle. The Mugwump is in the incipient stage, and, moreover, is very foolishly claiming a piece of ground belonging to the Pilgrim. Dishonest claims of this kind always hurt the management of a mining company and cause suspicion to arise as to the statements they furnish or the work they are doing.

I found the California, under the able management of Superintendent Williams, forging fast ahead. The stockholders of this company need only time and patience to find out that they own a bonanza mine. The West Le Roi and Josie has suddenly become a prime favorite, and the stock has jumped from 10 to 50 cents in a few months. The north vein of the Le Roi has been opened up on this ground. The Monita and Butte have had remarkable and excellent work done since my last visit. The Good Hope, I was told, had also improved, but this I cannot vouch for. The White Bear and St. Paul are getting ready for extensive operations, and very considerable work has been done on the prospects of the camp still in the prospective stage.

Development on the north side of Red mountain gives almost positive assurance that mines will be found there equal to any in the camp. On the south slope of Deer Park mountain astonishing mineral deposits are being opened up, and the properties on Lake and Lookout mountains are showing up fine.

In fact I am more thoroughly convinced than ever as to the extent and richness of the vast deposits of precious ore in the Trail Creek camp. It will take time and money and skill and labor to wrest these treasures from their hiding place. Capital and labor will both reap rich rewards, but investors in Trail Creek mines must not expect to reap the golden harvest after the manner of the garden of Adonis, "that one day bloomed and fruitful were the next."

Trail and Rossland have had immense growth during the summer. There is a hopeful, booming, bustling, busy air about these towns that cheers and invigorates. The Spokane Falls and Northern railroad will begin through service between Rossland and Spokane about December 1, and this will be of immense benefit to the mining industry. Before another summer comes and goes the Canadian Pacific cars will be rolling into Trail. An electric plant has been just erected by the Trail smelter at a cost of $25,000, and the wayward savage that keeps midnight revels on the broad Columbia will see reflected on its waters a thousand magic lights from the busy magic city of Trail. Trail has come to stay. I am almost tempted to predict that it is destined to become the metropolis of the Kootenay. I am not at liberty to state the premises of my conclusions, but Nelson and Kaslo and Rossland and other lusty young towns had better watch the strides and aspirations of Trail.

If Eastern Canada wants a direct line to the Kootenay through Crow's Nest Pass, the Liberal government should be driven to build it immediately. Delay will kill it. The Northern Pacific, which has been the pioneer railroad of this country, and which owns an enormous land grant, is not going to surrender this territory without a great struggle to its Canadian Pacific rival. In five years you will have 100,000 people in the Kootenay and Boundary countries. You will see that country producing more gold, copper, silver and lead than any other region of the globe. The mineral wealth of South Africa or of Australia pales away before that of British Columbia. It will take long to convince outside capital that this is so, but I find Western mining men perfectly indifferent whether capital seeks them or not.

Without a greater influx of capital development will be tedious, but five years from now the Kootenay will be a household word in every quarter of the globe. It will be a name to conjure with. Recollect that Kootenay and Boundary form an empire by themselves. A region of glorious mountains, mighty rivers, prodigious forests, rushing torrents, lovely lakes and fruitful valleys. But above all it is a region of fabulous mineral weath, and the gold seeker is digging and delving in every nook and corner of this grand territory for the treasures which lie hidden in its bosom. For the commerce of such a country the great transportation lines will fight to the bitter end. The Northern Pacific have the best of the flight to-day, and unless the Crow's Nest Pass line falls into the hands of the Canadian Pacific they will continue to have the best of it. The Spokane Falls & Northern is in touch with the Northern Pacific, and a branch up the Kettle river to Boundary will give the Spokane Falls & Northern the key to the whole railroad situation. In the throes of a national election Americans have neglected to watch the developments in Kootenay, but now that that is over I think the Americans will vie with Canadians in their interest in the developments of this new Eldorado of the west.

P. A. O'FARRELL.

## GOLDEN CASSIAR.

Amongst the recent arrivals from the Yukon at Victoria is Mr. Chcquette, who was for many years resident on the banks of the Stickeen river—the gateway and waterway of the Cassiar district—who is well acquainted with that portion of the country which borders on that river. He furnishes a fund of interesting particulars respecting the navigation of the Stickeen, and recommends a new and alternate route along the Stickeen river, branching north near Glenora or Telegraph creek to Teslin lake, and thence along that lake following the tributaries of the Yukon to Fort Selkirk at the junction of the Pelly and Lewes rivers. The route pointed out by Mr. Choquette, and over which he travelled as one of the explorers of the Western Telegraph Company, corresponds with that lately referred to in the COLONIST by Mr. C. W. Sarel, and described to be the best, safest, and eventually the cheapest of any of the routes leading to the Yukon. Mr. Sarel has resided for several years in Southeastern Alaska and is well acquainted with the Stickeen river, and especially its northern banks as far as Glenora and Telegraph creek. According to his statements, the land in this section, that is between Glenora or Telegraph creek and Teslin lake, generally is good, well watered and but sparsely wooded. After rising to a moderate elevation the route proposed towards Teslin lake follows a sort of table land or plateau, with rolling foothills, between a range of mountains inland from the Coast range and the Cassiar range near Dease lake, and affords the most direct and easiest route to connect with the head waters of the Yukon through Teslin lake, which is crossed near its centre by the northern boundary of British Columbia, or the 60th parallel of north latitude.

Mr. Sarel's statements are corroborated by Mr. Choquette. He gives favorable reports of the intervening country between the Stickeen and Teslin lake, and says that near Glenora, where Mr. Choquette's store was situated, excellent crops of hay, grain and vegetables were raised, and that the route is favorable either for a wagon road or a railway. Coal in abundance is found in different places not far from the bank of the Stickeen. Mr. Sarel also reports valuable hydraulic gold mines along the route to Teslin Lake, some of which he has prospected. Gold bearing quartz has also been found in the neighboring mountains, as well as plumbago and other minerals.

A short sketch of Mr. Choquette's connection with the early trade of Cassiar will be interesting. In 1876 it appears Mr. Choquette carried on an extensive trade with the Indians, at a place then known as "Bucks," about thirty miles up the Stickeen. The natives, from old associations with the Hudson Bay Company, preferred dealing in British goods. The extent of Mr. Choquette's business may be estimated from the fact that from one firm alone in Victoria his purchases amounted to $25,000 annually; and his sales, several times in one day alone, to a single Indian, would amount to $1,200 in blankets, by way of barter—a blanket, from the old Hudson Bay Company's custom, being a unit of value.

As might has been expected it was the policy of the United States authorities to divert this trade to their own markets; so in October 1876 Mr. Choquette was served with a notification from the customs officials in Alaska to remove from that place of business or pay the United States duties on his stock, giving him until the spring of 1877 to comply with the notice. In compliance Mr. Choquette removed to Skakesville, about sixty miles further up the river than "Bucks" and the British revenue officer removed to Glenora, a few miles further up. During 1875 and 1876 the revenue officer collected duties amounting to nearly $10,000. Owing to the decrease of trade and other circumstances Mr. Choquette removed to Wrangel and subsequently to the Yukon country where he has made his home.

The route by way of Stickeen and Teslin lake claims the following advantages, according to the statements made by the parties referred to, over the Taku route, the White Pass or the Chilcat Pass:

The Stickeen route requires no portage between the Stickeen river and Lake Teslin or any point on the Yukon; the land route, about 170 miles, can be safely travelled in winter along the ice, and opens at least six weeks earlier than either of the others. The coast range is avoided.

The Taku route is shorter as far as the land route is concerned, but crossing the coast range the elevation is great and the winter storms tremendous. It has several portages.

The White Pass route has also great elevation along the coast range of mountains and has five or six portages with terrific winter storms.

Chilcat Pass is rather shorter than White Pass, but reaches an altitude of 3,375 feet in twenty-five miles: has three difficult portages; is impossible to cross in winter and dangerous from storms even in summer.

## THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Little of interest has occurred in the local markets during the week. The stormy weather is causing a scarcity of fish and shortage of game is also reported. Poultry is beginning to arrive freely from the Fraser and is commanding a good price. Home raised turkeys are offering freely and retailing at what merchants consider for the season a very reasonable figure. Eggs are in very poor supply, though the demand continues good, notwithstanding the high prices. Regarding flour, that ever fluctuating commodity, there is but one feature of the week, and that is the almost complete disappearance of the Olympia brand. It was attaining such a high figure that merchants discovered it unprofitable to carry it in stock.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl | $6.00 |
| Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) | 6.00 |
| Victoria XXX | 5.25 |
| Lion | 5.25 |
| Portland roller | 5.75 |
| Salem | 5.75 |
| Rainier | 5.75 |
| Snowflake | 5.75 |
| Premier | 5.50 |
| Three Star | 5.50 |
| Two Star | 4.50 |
| Superfine | 4.50 |
| Hungarian (Armstrong) | 5.50 |
| XXXX " | 5.25 |
| Strong Bakers " | 5.00 |
| Wheat, per ton | 35.00@40.00 |
| Oats, per ton | 20.00@25.00 |
| Barley, per ton | 25.00@26.00 |
| Middlings, per ton | 20.00@25.00 |
| Bran, per ton | 18.00@20.00 |
| Ground feed, per ton | 22.00@25.00 |
| " " California per ton | 25.00@30.00 |
| Corn, whole, per ton | 35.00@40.00 |
| " cracked, per ton | 40.00@45.00 |
| Cornmeal, per 10 lbs | 35 |
| Oatmeal, per 10 lbs | 40@50 |
| Rolled oats, per lb | 3½ |
| Potatoes, per lb | 1 |
| " sweet, per lb | 4 |
| Cabbages, per lb | 2 |
| Hay, baled, per ton | $9@12 |
| Straw, per bale | 50@75 |
| Onions, per lb | 2½ |
| Cheese, per lb | 15@20 |
| Eggs, Island, per doz | 45@50 |
| " imported, per doz | 25 |
| Butter, fresh, per lb | 25@30 |
| " Creamery, per lb | 30 |
| " Dairy, per lb | 20@25 |
| " Delta, per lb | 30 |
| Hams, American, per lb | 16@18 |
| " Canadian, " | 16 |
| " Boneless, " | 18@20 |
| Bacon, American, per lb | 16@18 |
| " Rolled " | 14@16 |
| " Long clear " | 10 |
| " Canadian " | 14@16 |
| Shoulders, per lb | 12½ |
| Lard, per lb | 12½ |
| Golden Cottolene, per lb | 12½ |
| MEATS—Beef, per lb | 5@12½ |
| Sides, per lb | 7@7½ |
| Veal " | 10@15 |
| Mutton, " | 5@12½ |
| Pork, fresh, per lb | 9@12½ |
| Turkeys, per lb | 16@25 |
| Chickens, each | 50@75 |
| Pigeons, per brace | 50@60 |
| Grouse, per brace | 75@1 00 |
| Duck, Mallard, per brace | 75@1 00 |
| Venison, per lb | 8@10 |
| FRUITS—Calfornia apples, per lb | 5 |
| Eastern apples, per lb | 5 |
| Lemons, California, per doz | 25@35 |
| Bananas, per doz | 20@25 |
| Pears, per lb | 3@4 |
| Grapes, per lb | 10@12 |
| Cranberries, per lb | 10@15 |
| Oranges, Australian, per doz | 40@50 |
| FISH—Salmon, spring, per lb | 10@12 |
| Halibut, per lb | 10@12 |
| Rock Cod, per lb | 8@10 |
| Smoked Salmon, per lb | 12@15 |
| Herring, per lb | 12@15 |
| Haddock " | 20 |

## VANCOUVER ASSIZES.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 9.—(Special)—In the assizes before Mr. Justice Drake to-day, the grand jury returned true bills in the cases of Regina vs. Cassidy, alleged robbery with violence; Jess and Lumby for burglary in a house on Bowen island; and the case of Robertson and Eldridge for burglary. The case of Regina vs. Leach, a true bill found at last assizes was taken up. Leach was tried for larceny from an Indian woman, and was acquitted. This was the only case concluded. The McLeod rape case was adjourned and McLeod allowed out on bail.

# APPLES FOR MARKET.

## A Practical Orchardist Discusses the Subject From a Local and Practical Standpoint.

## Farmers of Cedar Hill Gain Valuable Experience From the Operation of Their Association.

The formation of the Cedar Hill Fruit Growers' Association, composed of practically all the representative orchardists of the district, is already having a most beneficial result, and each meeting that is held is more largely attended and more interesting than the last. That of Tuesday evening was principally devoted to a paper upon apples, by Mr. Campbell, of Mount Tolmie, which was listened to with close attention and afterwards provoked an animated discussion.

"This paper," Mr. Campbell explained in introducing his subject, "has been written with the intention of imparting to you my experience as an apple grower in the valley of Cedar Hill. If I understand your wishes, some of you desire to have all the local information obtainable upon the subject—failures and successes, especially the failures. My experience here only dates back some five years. My orchard was planted in '88 and '89 with some 800 trees, 350 of them being apples and of these there being 22 varieties. The land had been thoroughly under-drained before planting, and plowed much in the same manner as for a potato crop. Its character is mostly (where the apples are planted) a heavy loam, with a stiff clayey sub-soil. The situation is exposed to the southwest, lying as it does in the bed of the valley, with rising ground to the east and west. It can with truth be described as draughty and subject to late frosts, so you can readily see the test has been a pretty severe one.

"The trees were sprayed every year with Bordeaux mixture but the last, when we used lime, sulphur and salt mixture. This we found very effectual in destroying the eggs of the green aphis. Woolly aphis we never had in any quantity since '92 when a very severe winter followed stamping them completely out. The trees were young then with no rough bark upon them, so that they had no shelter.

"The spring of '93 saw the orchard subsoiled eighteen inches deep, both lengthways and across, getting to the points of the roots and even dragging them out in some cases with the subsoil. Since then it has been getting heavy coats of manure, and has been used for growing green crops and small fruits on all the land available between the trees. I have been told that at the time of planting holes were taken out three or four feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep and about a quart of crushed bones mixed in with the soil about each tree. We practised summer pruning and pinching until the trees began to make bearing wood and form fruit buds, when we no longer found it necessary.

"I will now take each variety separately and describe it as it grew and fruited since it was planted:

"Gravenstein—This variety grew rapidly the first few years. Its growth has an upward tendency as compared with other varieties in the orchard. It now stands 12 to 14 feet high, with a spread of 10 or 12 feet. It has not fruited well so far, although blossoming freely for the last three years. What fruit it bore was well flavored, not highly colored, but of fairly good size. Powdery mildew follows this variety more or less every year, although it was not badly affected.

"Rhode Island Greening—A very strong grower, spreading in every direction and forming a fine, shapely tree. It has not been an early bearer with us, but has carried some fruit for the last three years. This year it carried a good half crop of fine large apples, and looks promising for another year, being studded with fruit buds evenly distributed all over the tree. The chances are in its favor as a profitable variety. It has no color to speak of, but is a good cooking apple.

"Roxbury Russet—This variety has not grown to be a large tree in eight years, although treated in a very liberal manner. Its tendency is to make fruit buds even to overcrowding. For the last two years it has borne heavy crops of clean, medium sized apples. As the trees get older the fruit takes on more color. I am inclined to think that there are some better strains than others of this variety, as the fruit colors much better on some of the trees. This apple keeps with proper treatment until April and is valuable on that account.

"Red Astrachan—Can be described as a vigorous, upright grower. With us it came into bearing early, but it has not given anything but a light crop. Its fruit does not ripen evenly. It has to be gathered about three times, at intervals of four or five days. A high colored, large apple with a thick bloom on it, and early. So far, I don't think much of it as a bearer.

"The Halley—This variety does not grow nearly so rapidly as the Red Astrachan. It has more of a spreading habit, and makes slender shoots with plenty of fruit buds all over the tree. It has borne good crops for the last five years and is one of our earliest bearers. A fine soft apple of a golden color; grows a large size and takes the market.

"The Fameuse or Snow comes next—an upright, vigorous grower, which blooms very freely, but as yet has failed to fill the box. It sets its fruit on a few branches of the tree very thickly, with an odd apple or perhaps none at all on the other branches. The fruit is too small to be profitable as it grows here, but is very fine flavored, with flesh of pure white.

"Bellflower—This variety grew rapidly and made a good sized tree in eight years. It is of a drooping habit and would require a five-foot stem to do it justice. The shoots are long and slender. It is not an early bearer and has not given any fruit to speak of until this year, when it bore a heavy crop of good-sized, clean apples, ten trees averaging $1.85 per tree. Its other qualities will compare very favorably with our leading varieties.

"Golden Russet—This, in my opinion, is a much prettier apple than the red russet, and has grown to be a larger tree in the same number of years. It has borne fruit for the last three years, and this year bore a good half crop, evenly distributed. So far as I can judge it is as well flavored as the red russet, if not better, but it requires good treatment to swell out the fruit.

"Wealthy—A very appropriate name. The tree grows very freely until it comes into bearing, usually the third year from planting. After it begins to bear it requires (to do it justice) to be mulched and propped up to keep the limbs from breaking. It has not missed to bear a heavy crop for the last five years under the most trying circumstances. The fruit is nearly colored all over—round, not very large, and ripens in September. It is the most profitable apple we have as yet.

"King of Tompkins County—This variety makes a vigorous growth, and with the exception of the Rhode Island specimen, it is the most rapid grower we have in the collection. It requires to be watched and attended to in the pruning, as it has a tendency to run off with a few leading shoots at the expense of the rest. It has borne a good half crop for the last two years, of fine large apples, and has this year furnished its entire surface with prominent fruit buds ready to burst away when growth begins.

"Ribston Pippin—This old variety is one of my favorites. I have known it ever since I could eat an apple. It grew to be a good sized thrifty tree in a very few years, and came into bearing in its fourth year after planting, carrying a good crop every year since. It does not take on much color with us, but turns somewhat yellow when kept a few weeks. It requires good treatment to bring it to perfection.

"Ben Davis—There is nothing wrong with the growth of this tree. It bears early and is always a very inviting fruit, but very disappointing. It sticks to a conscientious apple peddler like a ten per cent. mortgage to a fruit ranch when times are flat.

"Alexander—This variety makes a fine bulky tree in a very few seasons, and bears without fail from its third year after planting. Care must be taken when pruning that you do not cut away the fruit buds, as it carries a great many on the points of the weaker shoots. It is not very spurry as a young tree, but requires little attention. I have never seen aphis of any kind upon it. The fruit is large and highly colored, but not good flavored. It is an early and good cooking apple, and sells upon sight.

"Delaware Red—For the first few years of this variety's growth, it grew a perfect thicket, ten shoots for one you wanted. After it began to make bearing wood it gave less trouble. I have formed a very poor opinion of it either as a fruit or as a bearer. We got a poor crop this year for the first time, and the half were culls; even the other half for that matter. It is planted upon light land with a clayey subsoil; perhaps that has something to do with it. We have a few trees of the same variety, if I am a judge upon heavy land, four years planted. One of them bore a few apples this year. It has a thinner bark than the most varieties, and the borers follow it worse than any variety in the orchard, killing the bark in patches on the shortest of notice. It requires to be constantly watched.

"The remaining varieties are only four years planted. They are the Baldwin, Spitzenberger, Wallbridge, Yellow New Pippin, Grimes' Golden Pippin, and Northern Spy. All have made a strong, healthy growth. The Baldwin and Wallbridge are conspicuous among them, for their fine form and early bearing qualities. The Wallbridge gave a few apples in its third year, and in its fourth each tree gave fully a box of even, clean, apples. I have heard it stated that it is a worthless apple with a poor flavor, but I think that cannot be applied to it as it grows here. The Baldwin this year had a few blossoms; all or nearly all set their fruit and the trees have made fruit buds with a less vigorous growth than usual, which goes to show that it will rank among our leading varieties in this locality. There is still another that I have a good word to say of—Grimes' Golden. We have only three trees of this variety; one of them bore something over 40 pounds of fruit in this its fourth year; the other two had only a few apples; they did not have blossoms to speak of. Barry describes it as being a tender, juicy, rich, spicy, subacid late winter apple. However, that goes for very little, as it has been proved over and over again that varieties suitable for one part of the Dominion may not be suitable for another part; and further, localities and the nature of the soil have more or less to do with the qualities of the fruit.

"It is admitted by experienced growers that apples grown on clayey soils keep better than those grown on light soils. On the other hand, the ideal soil for an apple orchard is a dry, deep, substantial soil, between sandy and a clayey loam, and possessing among its inorganic parts a considerable portion of lime. Under skilful treatment apple trees planted upon land of that nature by a man will be vigorous and productive to the end of his natural life. East Spitzenberger bore a few fruit this year. I think it is too small to be profitable unless it turns out to be a very free bearer, and its other qualities are extra good. The aphis seems to be particularly fond of it, following it more or less every year. The Northern Spy has not shown any signs of bearing yet; so far as keeping it clean goes it gives little trouble.

"In dealing with these varieties I think we have material to select from, varieties that would be profitable, and also give a succession of fruit for at least nine months in the year, and fruit that will compare favorably with anything that I have seen grown upon this part of the Island. There are others of them, again, that I would not plant. They are too small and too long coming into bearing, and their bearing is doubtful in a great many cases. Take, for instance, the Alexander, Wealthy, Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, King of Tompkins County, Rhode Island Greening, Bellflower and Russets. All of them are going to turn out profitable varieties to grow and will give a succession of fruit. Where only a few trees are intended to be planted the Wealthy, Ribston Pippin and Baldwin would be ample.

"Another thing that has annoyed me more or less in disposing of our apple crop is this: We have too few trees of any one variety. When trees are young and not very large, although they bear a good crop, you have not many boxes of one particular variety. If you dispose of it and it gives satisfaction, there will be in many cases a repetition of the order and you cannot supply it. Again, sometimes you meet with people who pay as they go. They won't take more than one box at a time, but the chances are they will take another of the same kind in about a fortnight, and they are disappointed when you have not got it. Then it is you feel what an ass you have been in laying out your orchard. Or we will suppose you go into a wholesale house to try and dispose of fifty boxes of apples—five of this kind, ten of another, seven of another, and so on. You will either be looked upon with pity, or, if the gentleman's liver is bad, shown the door in double quick time."

Mr. Cambell's paper was admirably illustrated with an exhibit of the various varieties of apples dealt with, the collection making thoroughly clear and plain his practical observations. At the next meeting of the society, to be held in two weeks time, Mr. Layritz will discuss the subject of grafting.

## LED BY THE PIPES.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 10.—Mr. Donald McTavish, Mrs. McTavish and twelve children arrived in the city today from Scotland, and never was a healthier looking family seen here. They were on their way to Nanaimo, B.C. Finding out that they had a short time to wait here they formed a procession, Mr. and Mrs. McTavish leading the way, to a number of airs which the former played on the bagpipes. The children marched behind in pairs, according to ages and the sight was so novel as to attract a good deal of attention.

At Edmonton, in connection with the Island Lake murder, Mrs. Pierre Gray, charged with suborning to perjury and being accessory to the murder after the fact, was found guilty of perjury and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Delegations are here from the C.P.R. telegraph operators to interview the officials and arrange a new schedule of rates. Despatches from Toronto and Montreal state that the men are also conferring with officials at those points.

Hon. T. M. Daly is in the Kootenay country. Rumor has it that the ex-minister has some thought of permanently locating in that country.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, provincial immigration agent in England, who arrived here on Saturday from Liverpool states that considerable interest is being manifested by English capitalists in Canadian mines, the most attention being given to British Columbia.


**self-help**

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

**The Fountain of Life**

Dimness of vision, spots before the eyes, loss of sleep, loss of vigor, restlessness, all give way to clear sight, to rest, to strength, when you use the

Circulars —OF— HUDYAN FREE.

GREAT HUDYAN

Hudyan stops the premature condition of the body, Huydan cures certain cases of lost manhood. Hudyan cures nervous debility, nervousness.

FREE

Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Catarrh Means Danger,**

Because if unchecked it may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood. This fact is fully established. Therefore, it is useless to try to cure catarrh by outward applications or inhalants. The true way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures catarrh by its power to drive out all impurities from the blood. Thousands of people testify that they have been perfectly and permanently cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Colonist.


## BIRTHS.

CUTLER—At 109 Pandora avenue, to Captain and Mrs. Melville F. Cutler, a son

SCOTT—In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of James Scott, of a son.

MORSE—On Wednesday, the 4th instant, at No. 9 Erie street, to the wife of H. Wolcott Morse, a son.

## MARRIED.

FLEET-MACDONALD—On November 7th, 1896, at the Church of Our Lord, Victoria, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Edythe Mary Macdonald, second daughter of the Honourable Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, to Commander E. J. Fleet, R.N., of H.M.S. Icarus.

JONES-KERMODE—In this city, on the 3rd inst., W. H. Jones, to Sarah Kermode.

## DIED.

WOODROFFE—In Chicago, November 4th, W. A. Woodroffe, son of Mrs. E. Woodroffe, and nephew of Mr. W. Endean, of this city, aged 35 years.

CURTIS—On the 14th inst., suddenly, at Sandgate, Kent, Florence Mary, only daughter of the late John Egerton Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, of Carleton House, Abergavenny, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Curtis Bart, of Caynham Court, Ludlow, aged 22.