Marvellous Invention

Greville Electro-Thermic Baths Established In Victoria.

Sufferers From Rheumatism Derive Immediate Relief.

The use of heat as a curative medium in certain diseases has prevailed from time immemorial under a variety of methods and forms of application.

Experimenters in what may be termed mechanical therapeutics have sought, from time to time, to perfect aparatus by means of which intense heat might be applied to the human body without injury to the patient, to replace the barbarous moxa treatment, which was at one time universally used in Europe and is still practised in Eastern countries. While many investigators achieved a certain degree of success, nothing of permanent value was accomplished until the utilization of electricity as a practicable heating agent. Prior to that the most successful method of applying heat was the process commonly known as the Turkish or Russian bath, but that had its objectionable features, not the least of which was its positive danger in many cases. Physicians generally recognize the inestimable value of heat as a healing and recuperative medium and the recent experiments in perfecting apparatus to that end have been watched by them with great interest. Medical journals, the magazines and the daily press have devoted considerable space of late years to descriptions of discoveries in electro-thermics, and it has become a recognized fact that that branch of medical science has been established as a valuable auxiliary to the pharmacopoeia.

Readers of the Colonist have doubtless read of the wonderful results attained in the treatment of arthritic ailments, gout, rheumatism, etc., nervous and muscular disorders, kidney and liver complaints, by the local application of super-heated air to the afflicted parts, or to the whole body, in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Montreal and other large centres. Possibly many have wished that they or some afflicted friend could take advantage of this latest discovery in the healing art, but the expense, and in some instances the inability of the sufferer to undertake a journey, precluded the possibility. It will therefore be an agreeable surprise to Victorians to learn that they can secure the inestimable benifits of electro-thermic treatment at home, and it will gratify them to know that theirs is the only city west of Chicago which possesses a fully equipped electro-thermic establishment.

No. 40 Kane street, a modest, ordinary looking private house, is the modern wizard's cave, where wonders are daily performed that would confound Pharaoh's magicians. A Colonist reporter visited the establishment yesterday and was permitted to examine the wonderful apparatus, its application and effects being explained to him by the gentleman in charge. It is rather difficult to describe the various appliances without illustrations. The generators, as they are called, are of various shapes and sizes, dependant upon the use for which they are designed, they include appliances for treatment of the arm, shoulder, elbow, hip, leg, knee, spine, stomach, feet and whole body. They are made entirely of aluminium, which renders them light and easily handled. The outer shell is thickly lined with very fine wires which attain an intense heat when the electric current is turned on. The inner shell is made of perforated sheets of aluminium which permit a free circulation of the heated air, and are lined with asbestoes cloth which protects the skin from direct contact with the heat. Supposing the patient takes a full hot air bath. He lies down in his ordinary nightwear and the generator is placed over him, covering him completely except his head. The electric current is then turned on and the temperature rapidly raised to any degree of heat required, up to 300 and 400 degrees. The patient experiences a gentle glow, which permeates his whole system and he lies there, bathed in profuse perspiration in a state of perfect beatitude, oblivious of the pain which may have racked him a few short moments before. There is absolutely no inconvenience to the patient in applying the treatment, the method is simplicity itself, and a careful trained nurse, who gained her experience in the Greville Electro-Thermal Hospital, London, England, is in attendance to minister to the patients' needs. The sensations of the full body bath are so agreeable that the nurse is often asked to continue the treatment beyond the time prescribed. It is difficult to realize that a delicate patient can endue in perfect comfort a degree of heat which, under ordinary circumstances, would incinerate him, but such is the wonderful fact, proved by the Greville system.

The system has only been in operation in Victoria for a couple of weeks, but already its beneficial effects have been demonstrated in several cases. Some of the leading doctors have approved the treatment and have recommended it in cases that have resisted ordinary remedies. It has given immediate relief in cases that men regarded as incurable and effected cures in others of long standing.

The establishment is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p. m. daily and anyone is welcome to visit and examine the system, which it is claimed is the perfection of electro-thermal science. The charges for treatment are very reasonable, bringing it within the means of almost the poorest patient. Full particulars as to terms, etc., are procurable by mail or telephone 701, if a personal visit is inconvenient.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CONTAINING NEITHER MINERAL NOR POISONOUS DRUGS. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

FAC-SIMILE WRAPPER BELOW.

NOTE OF ALARM.

President Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Steamship Purchase.

Liverpool, May 16.—At the meeting of the Liverpool chamber of commerce today, Alfred Jones, president of the chamber said, "It is much better for Americans to buy ships here than to build them for themselves, and nobody can blame Englishmen for accepting American dollars, but there is an element of great danger in this transfer, because it means combination between United States railways and sea carrying lines.

O'BRIEN'S PAPER.

A Flood of Scurrilous Language Poured Out on Mr. Wyndham.

Dublin, May 17.—The Irish People, William O'Brien's paper, contains a nine column attack on Mr. Wyndhram, Irish secretary, for the recent seizure of the paper, because of its insulting references to King Edward. The general policy of Mr. Wyndham is also assailed. Some of the sub-heads are following: "Fools, or Assassins, or Both." "Better Castle Lawlessness Than Castle Cant." and "The Meanness of the Rascals." "Villainy." "Treachery." "Hypocrisy," and "Mendacity," are frequently used in reference to Mr. Wyndham, who in conclusion is called "a liar, sneak, and backbiter." Nothing is said against the king.

COULD SCARCELY WALK.

Mr. George Thompson, a leading merchant of Blenheim, Ont., states: "I was troubled with itching piles for fifteen years, and at times they were so bad I could scarcely walk. I tried a great many remedies, but never found anything like Dr. Chase's Ointment. After the third application I obtained relief, and was completely cured by using one box." Ask your neighbors about Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only absolute cure for piles.

Improving Park Grounds

Two Sets of Steps to Be Erected Running Down to the Beach.

More Seats For the Public to Be Built Around the Band Stand.

It is at this time of the year, with favorable weather conditions, that the mind of the average citizen turns to the city's pleasure grounds and really appreciates how nature, slightly assisted by man, has favored this city. The small appropriation annually allowed for park purposes permits of very little being done to improve Beacon hill Park, but what little is done is generally in the right direction. One of the greatest improvements is about to be carried out by Park Commissioner Hall. It consists of the erection of two sets of steps to allow of easy access to the beach at points where the cliff is too steep to permit of descent or ascent. One set of these steps is to run over to the beach at the foot of Cook street, and the other at the foot of South Turner street. This is an improvement that has long been agitated for, and will be greatly appreciated, particularly by those whose age no longer allows them to take chances with their limbs on the steep embankment.

Another improvement that will be greatly appreciated by visitors to the park, is the one by which more room is being made around the grand stand for seats. The fence around the deer enclosure has been moved back, and a number of new seats will be erected. This will provide seats for the crowd who attend the Sunday band concerts during the summer. The first of these, a complimentary concert, is to be given by the Fifth regiment band on Sunday next.

The welfare of the horses too is to be looked after by the erection of a water trough in a convenient place. Again can it be said that this will fill a long felt want.

The park menagerie is being added to. Yesterday there arrived five cygnets and a pair of doves are shortly to be added. The depredation by dogs on the animals in the park has been stopped since the issuance of the warning to dog owners to keep their animals out of the grounds.

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. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Savoy to Celebrate Its Second Birthday With a Big Bill.

This week being the second anniversary of the opening of the Savoy theatre the management have prepared a bill of especial merit to celebrate the event as well as to prove to the many visitors who will undoubtedly visit our city that Victoria maintains the finest vaudeville theatre in the Northwest. Among the many novelties that will be presented will be Richards and Relyea, a clever and capable team of acrobatic comedians, who work through the medium of a mechanical trick cottage. Mr. Relyea, who comes heralded as the greatest contortionist that has ever been seen on the Coast, will in addition enhance the programme with his marvellous feats of twisting and bending.

This week will also signalize the return of Rooney and Forrester, who have already established themselves as one of the most versatile teams in vaudeville today. They have been specially engaged to strengthen the bill for this week only.

Miss Minnie Jerome, the chic little acrobatic dancer, will also make her reappearance and will be gladly welcomed in her clever specialties. This will be the last week of Cammetta and Goldie, who have been the recipients of tumultuous applause during their engagement here. They will be seen in their very best skit this week, which will show to advantage the comedy work of Miss Goldie, who is without doubt the peeress of all coon shouters. Smith and Ellis, Victoria's favorites, have also reserved their most entertaining work for this occasion, which in itself is a guarantee of genuine amusement. Miss Gussie La More and Miss Dolly Grooms will use their best endeavor to put the audience in a good humor. A very funny prelude to the above grand olio has been prepared, entitled, "Muldoon's Picnic," introducing the entire strength of the company. Truly the Savoy entertainments will be one of the features of holiday week.

Admiral Evans' Famous Cruise

"Fighting Bob" and His Thrilling Capture of Steamer Coquitlam.

Was Prepared to Fight Sealing Schooners With Warships Rather Than Fail.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, United States navy, who is rather fond of being called "Fighting Bob" and who is regarded by some as considerable of a grand stand sailor, has just published a book of his personal adventures afloat and ashore. He calls it "A Sailor's Log; a Wonderful Record of Varied Service." A portion of it refers to the British Columbia sealers, and the deeds of the daring author in the North Pacific ocean making life burdensome to them. In this the book is indeed "a wonderful record."

In all fairness some sort of a protest should be entered to the wildly exaggerated statements, the absolute falsehoods and the absurd conclusions written down by Admiral Evans regarding pelagic sealing and the part he played in endeavoring to throttle that industry. His report of the famous Coquitlam case contains so many glaring errors, not to use a stronger term, that I feel justified, loyal American though I am, in correcting them.

The Coquitlam, as all British Columbians will recall, was the sealers' supply steamer in the season of 1892, having been chartered by the Sealers' association to carry supplies to the schooners in the North Pacific ocean. She sailed from Victoria, June 9, 1892, under command of Captain E. E. McLellan. I was aboard as a newspaper correspondent representing the Victoria Daily News and a number of United States journals, including the New York World. The statements I make in regard to the case are from my observations aboard the vessel during her cruise.

Admiral Evans, then only a commander, in the United States steamer Yorktown, was in command of the United States Behring Sea patrol fleet that year. He had several vessels of the United States revenue cutter service in his command. One of these, the cutter Corwin, Captain Thomas Hooper, on June 22, acting under orders from Commander Evans, seized the Coquitlam in Port Etches, entirely without warrant of law. All on board were made prisoners, and were not allowed to communicate with any one off the ship. A prize crew was placed aboard us, and we were sent to Sitka. The first charge against us was that we had transferred cargo in United States waters without first entering at a custom house. This was based on the fact that we had our hatches off when seized, a perfectly natural occurrence when it is considered that we had been through a gale during which our cargo had shifted. To my own knowledge, not an ounce of cargo was transferred in Port Etches, or in any other United States waters. Seeing that this charge would not stick, the American officers abandoned it for one charging us with violating the towage laws by towing the schooners. This seemed trivial, and also was abandoned. Then the officers found in our log book an entry which showed that on June 19 at Cape Torki, Afognak island, we had towed certain schooners "to the three mile limit," and there provisioned them and received their skins. Immediately they set up the charge that in this we had transferred cargo in United States waters. The ingenious, but weak theory, was advanced that the United States had jurisdiction over 12 miles from shore, the argument being that the recognized single marine league was a back number, inasmuch as modern ordnance would carry with effect 12 miles while, when the single marine league came into unwritten international law, ordnance would carry with effect only three miles. The United States assented that it now needed 12 miles of jurisdiction to protect its coast line. It is interesting to note, by the way, that Russia is setting up exactly this point against the United States in the case wherein the United States is demanding damages from Russia for American sealing schooners seized and burned on the Russian side of the Pacific.

On this point the United States case was made. The little court in Alaska, being close to the officers who ordered the seizure, of course decided against the Coquitlam. The case promptly was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco, one of the most learned and dignified courts in this country. That court decided the seizure was entirely without law, and the $600,000 bond, on which the vessel and cargo had been released, was returned. One of the concurring judges was Justice McKenna now of the United States supreme bench.

Though all this is a matter of record, and is well known, Admiral Evans asserts as facts, all the things that were disproven on the trial, holds that by the seizure he netted $600,000 for the United States government, and leaves the reading public to believe that the Coquitlam had been caught red-handed in a whole sale smuggling enterprise. His own words, however, to those familiar with the circumstances show that he really was conscious of the fact that his whole course was illegal and high handed, though he seeks to make the uninitiated believe he was doing his duty.

To give a few extracts from his book. On page 309, under date of Port Townsend, May 3, he writes: "My orders are confidential: I am to prepare the fleet, which I am ordered to command, for a six months' cruise in the North Pacific and Behring sea, the second largest fleet in commission, and the most active and important work of our navy at present. The Yorktown, Mohican, Adams, and Rush compose the fleet, and if I can do half of what my orders call for I shall consider that I have done well. The orders are certainly ironclad, and make me complete boss in the North Pacific and Behring sea."

Modest man!

On page 315 he writes: "While these sea preparations were being made, I used my best endeavors to find out where the sealing fleet would rendezvous, in order that I might be on hand to seize the supply steamer, which would much simplify my work during the summer. With the assistance of detectives, sent us from Washington, I interviewed the men most likely to give the secret away, but I found they were absolutely in the dark, as all the vessels were to go to sea with sealed orders, which were to be delievered to them only on the eve of their departure."

One would think from this that the supply steamer was to engage in some sort of piracy. As a matter of fact, its mission was to go to the wide North Pacific ocean to carry supplies to a fleet of sealers whose operations were confined entirely to the waters of that ocean, usually about 500 or 600 miles from land.

That the great naval fighter has not a very accurate knowledge of the sealing industry, anyway, is shown by this sentence on page 316, in describing sealing schooners: "Each vessel had its regular crew for working her, and in addition from 10 to 40 men, according to her size, who were known as hunters, and who did the killing."

Forty hunters on a sealing schooner!

Further along Evans unlimbers in great style. He writes on page 323: "The problem of how to catch the supply steamer was a very interesting one, and many people have asked me how I did it. The navy department had been misled by information purposely sent them from Victoria, and they in turn tried unintentionally to deceive me by sending me this false information, saying that it came from a reliable source. The rendezvous, as given by them, was over 1,800 miles from where I caught her."

I might remark parenthetically that perhaps the navy department was not badly wrong as we had three rendezvous arranged.

"The case I had to deal with was similar to that of an enemy's cruiser on your coast in time of war. What was her objective? I knew that her intention was to take skins from the fleet and give it provisions, and therefore if I kept in touch with the fleet I should eventually find the steamer, and I did. Several vessels were detained to watch the schooners and see which way they were heading, and as soon as I had this information I felt sure that in that direction somewhere I would find the steamer I was looking for.

"It is sometimes an officer's duty to do a thing that his government must afterward disavow and punish him for having done. Such a case was the capture of the Confederate cruiser Florida in Bahia, Brazil, by the United States steamer Wachusetts during the civil war. I felt that I might have to do the same sort of thing and face the music. If I found the steamer I was after in one of our ports, having violated our revenue laws, it would be all plain sailing; but suppose I found her at sea? What then? I read plainly between the lines of my orders that the Washington authorities considered it of vital importance that she should be captured, and I MADE UP MY MIND TO GET HER LEGALLY IF I COULD, ILLEGALLY IF I MUST."

What a world of trouble is caused governments by those officers of the Evans stripe, who insist on reading their orders between the lines rather than on the lines!

"If I took her at sea, the department would disavow my act, and punish me; but in the meantime my mission in the north would be accomplished and sealing broken up, at least for that year. The schooners would have to go back to Victoria for provisions, and it then would be too late for them to return to Behring sea, and do any real harm."

Evans tells how he learned from some schooners of the rendezvous at Port Etches. Then, on page 327, he writes: "I had made all plans for the capture of the steamer, and was confident of success. The vessels of the force were gathered for the final move when, on June 21, I ran into Port Etches, and to my dismay found that the United States steamer Mohican had been lying there for five days, doing just the thing I had cautioned her commanding officer not to do—alarming the sealers so that they would neither transfer skins nor provisions, but seek another port for that purpose. I jumped the Mohican out in short order, and then arranged with the commanding officer of the Corwin to make the seizure. I directed him to run off to the south for a certain distance, and then change his course so as to bring up behind the end of Montague island, about 12 miles from Port Etches," —read that, you British Columbia sealers, and form your own opinion as to the knowledge of Alaska charts displayed by this hero of many battles. Did you ever realize that the end of Montague island was only 12 miles from Port Etches?—"haul his vessel close inshore, send down his topmasts, and cover his lower masts with bushes, so that he would be well hidden from inquisitive eyes. He was to remain in that position 24 hours, and then run over to Port Etches and see what he could find. The captain was an able, fearless man, and I knew that he would carry out my orders. He said to me that the 27 schooners then in port, were well armed and would fight to a finish when the time came."

It is to laugh! And then, the highest number of schooners in Port Etches at any time around those dates was 17.

"I replied that he had several guns of his own, and that he might rely on the Yorktown to be somewhere near when the shooting began."

After detailing his cleverness in making the people in Port Etches believe that he was going away to Unalaska, he writes: "Then I cleared out at top speed, perfectly satisfied that a few days would settle the fate of the chap who had caused me so much thought and trouble. The Corwin waited a few hours, when the fog shut in as thick as pea soup. The captain, fearing that the seasons might get away in the fog, decided after 12 hours that the time had come to act, and proceeded cautiously to carry out my orders. He found the British steamer Coquitlam the misspells the name, even) in Port Etches, and seized her. She had received about 30,000 skins (6,190 was the exact number) and at the time of her seizure in a dense fog had her hatches open and was transplanting cargo in violation of the law. The case against her was so plain that there was no room for resistance, and she was towed to Sitka as a prize, where she was bonded for $600,000, which all went into the United States treasury, and, I suspect, paid most of the expenses of our summer's work."

The forgoing paragraph is a collection of a few choice falsehoods. The seizure was not made in a dense fog. It was on a bright and clear afternoon, as a snapshot photograph I took of the seizure testifies. We were not transplanting cargo. We had not taken on a skin or put out a pound of provisions. The officers of the Coquitlam had refused the urgent requests of schooner captains for supplies, and had told all to wait until the following day, when we would tow them out to sea, beyond the three mile limit, and make the transfers legally. As we lay in the harbor we were restowing shifted cargo, and were also repairing our fresh water tanks, which had sprung a leak. Before entering the harbor we had had no fresh water in 24 hours. To do all this work was one of our reasons for remaining in the harbor.

Another lie in the garagraph, though one of minor importance, is the statement that we were towed to Sitka. A prize crew was put aboard, but we were allowed to work the ship ourselves to Sitka. The little Corwin would have had a direful task in towing us the 600 miles to the Alaska capital.

Still another lie that needs to be corrected is the statement that the $600,000 bond went into the United States treasury. Not one cent of it went there.

There is more about the seizure in quotations from the author's log. Writing at Unalaska, July 15, he says: "I have seized the British steamer Coquitlam and sent her to Sitka. I have no doubt the newspapers will make all sorts of a row about it, but that won't save her and her 30,000 seal skins. The value of the prize is about $600,000, and will help the government to pay damages if the arbitration goes against us. Captain Hooper, of the Corwin, carried out my instructions carefully and intelligently, and the result is a happy one. He found the Coquitlam at Port Etches surrounded by 30 English sealers, and when he made the seizure all the Indians on the different schooners made for the shore, swearing they were done with the sealing business. After a time they were induced to return on board, and the vessels put out for Victoria; so we are done with the lot, and the rest are so scared that I doubt if one of them will come into the sea."

That story about the Indians is evidently a detail thrown in on the Poo Bah plan," to lend an air of verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and uninteresting narrative." I do not recall that there was more than one schooner in port at the time that carried Indians, and until I read the book I had no idea any such incident as related occurred. I am inclined to think that the story is a dream.

It is rather amusing to one who is acquainted with the peculiarities of Evans to note the manner in which he makes plain his own "shrewdness" in effecting the capture. What he tells about the plan of capturing the vessel is perfectly true, but it is also true, though not recorded by the author, that Evans regarded the hiding of the Corwin near Port Etches merely as a second string to his bow. He left Captain Hooper to guard Port Etches while he went away to the westward on a wild goose chase after the Coquitlam. Evans was anxious to make the capture in person. He is not the man to allow a captain in the revenue cutter service to score over the regular navy. Nevertheless, Hooper did score over Evans, so Evans, like Sampson at Santiago, assumes all the credit because he conceived the plan of action.

Hooper, by the way, did not go through the farce of disguising his ship, because the cove where he lay was well concealed. When we arrived he sent a spy in to have a look at us and make sure we were there, and then, in a matter-of-fact way, ran over with his ship and nabbed us, decidedly to our disgust, I must admit.

ASHMUN N. BROWN.

Anaconda, Mont., May, 1901.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

Moana Brings News of the Loss of the Helene Nicholas in Southern Seas.

Steamer Moana, which arrived Tuesday night, from Australia and Honolulu, brings particulars of the wreck of the American schooner Helene Nicholas, 184 tons, Capt. Hansen, master and owner, of Tacoma, which left Apia, German Samoa, on March 17, for Sydney, N. S. W., with a cargo of copra and metallic sand, which occurred on an uncharted reef about 62 miles from Noumea, New Caledonia, and now lies in 12 fathoms of water, about a mile off the mainland. All hands were saved, and are now at Noumea, New Caledonia. The crew consisted of Capt. P. Hansen, Joel Hughes (mate), four seamen and a boy. The captain's wife was a passenger. The vessel is a well known trader in the South Seas, and this was her first voyage to Australia. She belongs to Tacoma, Washington, and was insured.

Failed to Give Notice.—In the provincial police court yesterday, John McKay was fined $5 and costs $4.50 for setting out poison in Saanich district without having posted up the notices required by law.

There is no article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porus strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

End of the Great Strike

Company and Union Men Come to An Agreement in Albany.

Both Sides Make Concessions and Conditions in the Main Satisfactory.

Albany, N. Y., May 18.—The settlement of the great strike, affecting five cities, was accomplished today after a conference which lasted until midnight, and after ratification by the full body of strikers at meetings of their individual organizations, which did not terminate in some instances until 10 o'clock this morning.

The agreement in full is as follows:

First—The road will continue to recognize and treat with any committee of its employees, representing organized or unorganized labor, when they desire to be heard in relation to any grievances.

Second—Any men who may be suspended or discharged by the superintendent shall be entitled to appeal to the executive committee of the company.

Third—Conductors and motormen who exhibit their badges by pinning them upon the lapels of their coats shall be permitted to ride without payment of fare on all cars operated on a division to which the conductors and motormen belong.

Fourth—Inspectors riding on cars shall not be registered as passengers unless a pass is given.

Fifth—The road will pay all employees for time lost when they have been suspended by the company and found not guilty.

Sixth—There will be no discrimination against any of the men on account of the strike of May 7, 1901, but this shall not apply to those under arrest or who within the next ten days may be placed under arrest, charged with the commission of unlawful or riotous acts until the executive committee on a hearing given to such persons shall be satisfied that there is reasonable doubt of their guilt.

Seventh—The road is free to employ union or non-union men and to discharge them for causes.

Eighth—The wages of the motormen, conductors, linemen and pitmen shall be 20 cents per hour, and of pitmen's helpers 17½ cents per hour.

Ninth—The strikers agree that in consideration of the several agreements herein contained, that kept by the company the members of the said divisions will discharge their duty in an efficient, faithful and skilled manner.

Tenth—To reduce as much as possible inconvenience to the travelling public, it is agreed that no proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any division at the same meeting at which it is introduced, but that at least 48 hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be voted upon, and if a strike shall be ordered, it shall not take effect until at least six days have elapsed after notice to the company, during which time the employees shall continue their work.

The Local Creamery.—The product of the new creamery situated on the Carey road, will in the course of a few more weeks be upon the market, and Victorians will then have an opportunity of patronizing still one more "home industry," and at the same time be served with a strictly first class article. Intending patrons will note that the creamery will accept cream on and after June 3rd next.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Farmers to Be Sold Powder at Cost for Clearing Purposes.

Yesterday's issue of the provincial Gazette contained notice of the acceptance of the resignation of R. A. Collins, of Soda Creek, of his commission as a justice of the peace.

A list of the officers and men who went to South Africa with the Canadian special service forces from the province of British Columbia is published, and notice is given that any others entitled to relief from purchase of free miners' certificates or exemption from work on mining properties under the provisions of the Canadian Contingent Exemption Act, 1900 and amending act, 1901, are requested to communicate with the Minister of Mines.

Notice is given that farmers desirous of being supplied with blasting powder at cost price for clearing land can obtain blank forms from the secretary of the Farmers' Institutes.

The companies incorporated during the week are: Art Historical and Scientific Association; Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited; Minnesota Mining & Development Company, Lim-Mines, Limited. The Montreal & Boston Copper Company, Limited, and the Standard Loan Company were licensed as extra-provincial companies.

Judd Rohrer, timber dealer of Slocan, has assigned.

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

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

TEACHING THE CALF HOW TO DRINK.

Although we have not been favored with advance proofs of the next annual report of the department of agriculture, we think it not unlikely that it will contain something like the following valuable hints, which have been variously attributed to the department of agriculture, to a newspaper and to other eminent authorities. The hints carry conviction at sight. The time of the year recalls the dear, dead days beyond recall, when the farmer's boy taught the calf to drink from a pail.

The Brit (Iowa) Tribune refers feelingly to these strenuous moments in the life of our agricultural youth—moments that teach patience and kindly dealing with the dumb animals. For the weaned calf is full of infinite and eternal energy. It desires its sustenance mightily, but it desires it in the way nature has taught it to obtain sustenance. The sight of the pail seems to fill the calf's mind with forebodings. The calf desires to look up when it drinks. The farmer's son desires it to look downward into the pail. The farmer's child must hold the pail between his feet with his hands, using two other hands to hold firmly the cow's child to its milk. When the calf humps its back and tries to jump it is necessary to hold it down with two more hands. When it breathes hard into the pail and blows the milk all out, you must twist its tail with two more hands. Just before a calf bunts it wiggles its tail. At the premonitory wiggle the tail must be held also, meantime keeping the calf's head directed into the pail. The Brit Tribune says:

"Don't get excited; stand perfectly still, inspire the calf to confidence by your coolness and sang froid. There is nothing equal to sang froid, in the initial lesson, and without this attribute the pedagogue is sadly hampered. There are other requisites, one of the chief ones being that the teacher must know more to begin with than the calf. By following these directions closely a calf can be induced to fill itself with invigorating, life-prolonging milk in a very few lessons, so that it will run its nose clear to the bottom of the pail the first bunt."

When you feed a calf it is better to be alone. Especially is it necessary not to allow women of the homestead to be present. The proceeding sometimes looks like cruelty, and they have other methods of calf feeding that seem more feasible to them, and they do not hesitate to voice them at critical moments, thus shaking your confidence in yourself and incidentally shaking the calf's already small stock of confidence in you. It is an art—that of calf feeding—that has not been sufficiently treated on in the bulletins of the agricultural department.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE.

The governor-general is very anxious to promote the breeding of a better class of horses in Canada. The following practical views dealing with the letters from his secretary in regard to Lord Minto's prizes presented to the horse show in Toronto are taken from the Farming World and are well worth perusal:

"His Excellency's purpose is to encourage breeders to go in for a well-bred, active horse, with plenty of bone and substance, not too big, and especially suitable for hunting or cavalry purposes.

"His Excellency considers that a very large increase in the demand for horses suitable for riding is likely to afford great openings for the Canadian horse market in the future, and thinks it is of immense importance that some encouragement should be given to the horse-breeders to develop such a class of well-bred horses.

"Provided the thoroughbred competitor has the necessary bone and substance he will in my opinion invariably prove better than the half-bred. We particularly want to encourage well-bred stock, and what has always been proved in campaigning is the superiority of thoroughbred blood, or to speak more correctly, Arab blood. The Boer ponies, for instance, and the South African horses generally, have the Arab strain. In my opinion some of the best Indian ponies on the prairies have obtained a strain of Eastern blood somehow, and I think it would be a great mistake to prohibit purely thoroughbred stock from the competition. Of course thoroughbred stock are very apt to be light of bone, and to possess faults which the half-bred stock do not, but it must rest entirely with the judges to decide as to these faults, and to eliminate the weedy thoroughbreds unsuited for the objects aimed at; on the other hand, if they find a thoroughbred competitor with the necessary qualifications I shall be very glad to see him placed first.

"There would appear to be an impression in some quarters that a possible entry of racing stock into the competition may defeat his object. This is an objection which has often arisen in connection with competitions of a similar nature, and one which is somewhat difficult to deal with, but to do so by the exclusion of the thoroughbred is, in His Excellency's opinion, radically wrong. Besides other objections to such a course it is very likely to cut out stock raised from some thoroughbred mare in the possession of a small farmer who has obtained her as a cast-off from some racing stable. Many such cast-offs have proved most valuable dams of large families of hunting stock. Attempts have frequently been made to deal with the difficulty by limiting the competition to stock in the possession of small breeders and owners farming a certain small stated acreage, but this has proved possible of evasion and is not entirely satisfactory. In His Excellency's opinion the best safeguard for the objects of the competition rests in owners of large stables realizing that though by the letter of the conditions they are not forbidden to compete, yet that the object of the prize given is particularly for the encouragement of small breeders. At the same time His Excellency considers that the country districts generally should be very grateful for the existence of racing stables in their localities, in view of the public good they are likely to do in the horse breeding interest by the importation of valuable stock, by rendering available the services of good stallions and by the opportunity they frequently afford to farmers to obtain mares which may be useless for racing, but which may be valuable for breeding purposes."

ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

If cause of partial or entire fruit failure is sought, after the orchardist has fulfilled his part, it may confidently be expected to result from one of two interfering conditions. Either the fruit buds or growing fruit have been injured by untimely frost, or sufficient moisture has been lacking at some time during the growing season. Loss or damage from the latter cause is now quite as common here in the East as in the arid or semi-arid fruit-growing districts of the far West. There they have become fully convinced that no fruit need be expected without an adequate and continuous supply of moisture, either by conserving that falling during the wet season or artificially supplied, or by both methods combined. Here it will be presupposed that the orchardist has faithfully done his part in fertilizing, pruning, insect protection and, if need exist, in draining, and at June first has a fair setting of fruit. Up to that time, in the East and middle West, there is but little liability of drouth. It is the period from that date till harvest that is the most critical for the fruit grower and which annually keeps the statisticians guessing as to the outcome.

Ripe fruit contains from 85 to 90 per cent. of water. When we consider this fact in relation to another, that the leaves of a tree are constantly exhaling moisture into the air at the rate of hundreds of tons to each acre of large and thrifty fruit trees throughout the summer season, it becomes at once apparent how necessary it is that no moisture in orchard or vineyard should go to waste. It also becomes plain why fruit often drops in crop-ruining quantities even when a drouth is of but short duration when sufficient cultivation has not been given to conserve the moisture. The tree will obey the law of self-preservation by sacrificing its fruit rather than its life.

Where special attention has not been given to moisture-conservation by cultivation, it is not generally understood how absolute a protection against evaporation of soil moisture is afforded by a dust mulch. A convincing and practical illustration of its efficacy was witnessed last season in a garden potato patch, which, after deep plowing and thorough preparatory tillage, was given conscientious stirring and cultivation from once to three times weekly. The desideratum being to allow no crust to form favorable to moisture dispersion, this was continued throughout the growth of the crop. Although the season was unusually dry, and the soil such as to be easily affected by drouth, the potatoes yielded a magnificent crop, both in size and quality. At all times during the period named moist earth could be found within two or three inches of the surface, while a half dozen feet away, on either side, where no cultivation was practised the soil was destitute of moisture for at least 18 inches below the surface.

Later in the season the same fact was emphasized when the writer had an opportunity to witness orchard cultivation in the far West, notably in California. There were observed tree-breaking crops of splendid fruit just adjoining others of the same age, variety, and otherwise equally as well cared for except in the cultivation given, the latter showing only partial crops of inferior, shriveled fruit, all the way down to absolute crop failures in all cases corresponding closely to the cultivation and artificial moisture supplied. The best results were evident in that climate of constant sunshine and moisture-less atmosphere, where a dust mulch of five or six inches was provided. It was there also made evident that those dependent on irrigation, without much regard to cultivation, were often no better of than the orchards unirrigated. The uninterrupted supply of moisture is an absolute necessity for the best results. Just as soon as the supply fails, the fruit begins a premature rinening which is fatal to its

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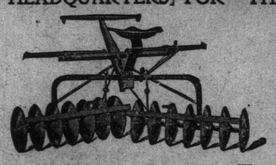
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:



Plows Harrows Seed Drills, Cultivators.

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Melotte and Alexandra Cream Separators.

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Etc.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.

E. B. Morgan and C. S. V. Branch have been appointed dyking commissioners for the Steveston dyking division.

The appointments gazetted are:

Edward Bailey Parkinson, of Central Park, Vancouver, and Benjamin E. Drew, of Canbourne, Fish Creek, to be justices of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay; Arthur Walter, of Salt Spring Island, J. P., to be a coroner in and for the province of British Columbia, and Henry Osborne Alexander, of Vancouver, to be a stipendiary magistrate and to hold a Small Debts court in and for the county of Vancouver, vice R. A. Anderson, retired, such appointment and retirement to take effect on and after the 20th instant.

MINERAL ACT

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE—Magic Fractional Mineral Claim situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Seymour District.

Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.

Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for the Tyee Copper Company, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B.49.219, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1901.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.