THE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE

A Spirited Defence of Its Work Against Attacks Made Upon It.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham Presents His Compliments to Captain Robertson.

To the Editor: It is never pleasant or des.rab.e for men who have pressing duties and responsibilities lata upon them in this busy world to have to submit to be drawn into a newspaper controversy by reacon or the worse than stupid blundering of some disappointed maicontent, whose chier business is vicious criticism of those who are earnestly trying to make the world better. I suppose there are such evil disposed persons to be found in all new countries. British Columbia has certainly more than her share of such. Witness the columns or the daily press in proof of this. How many men are wasting their energies in pulling down and descroying, detracting and narping about wrongs which are simply the creation of their own diseased imaginations and have no existence in tact; the surprising fact is that such characters have access to the columns of Fisher and N. M. Black, was appointed respeciably conducted papers and are to bring in a resolution, which was unpermitted to poison the sources of public animously carried: information, often without contradiction. To this mischievous class I am reluctantly compelled to assign your Moresby Island correspondent, whose malicious attack on the board of horticulture defaces

your issue of the 6th inst. What adds to the gravity of this unwarranted, wicked attempt to discredit this board, it occurs at a time when the moral support of all right minded men is needed, in order to save the country from an invasion of the dreaded pest which is causing such a commotion and the eastern states. While the Oning voice, appealing to both Dominion and Provincial governments to follow the precedent of British Columbia in horticultural legislation, the sage of Moresby island denounces the whole thing as a mischievous enactment-an invasion of personal rights. This is the anarchist ery the wide world over; all sanitary regulations are invasions of personal liberty for the benefit of the whole community. The board of health, which compels infected Celestials to undergo the process of fumigation at Albert Head must be classed in the same category; "a concatentation of administrative cor-

ruption and incapacity." (Sic.) To show that Captain Robertson is not in touch with horticulturists, men who live by fruitgrowing, permit me to quote from the official organ of the Ontario Fruitgrowers' Association (July number): "On page 99 we warned Canadian fruitgrowers against the San Jose scale, the worst pest that has ever invaded the orchards of the fruitgrower. We stated that it has been found in New York state, and unless vigorous action could be taken it would soon reach Canada.

Our rears wer terrible scourge has been discovered in Sidney Fisher, who never does anything an orchard near Niagara. The owner by halves. says that he believes that it spread from For ten years the fruitgrowers of this ought to afford the captain, who claims to February 28. Never be surprised at says that he believes that it spread it is province have associated together for to be a specialist (unappreciated of not receiving letters from us. Men who if they had a post office at Hotalinqua. States, and now probably firty pear and the purpose of encouraging the developpeach trees are affected.

a only too true, for this

'As soon as we were informed of the facts our association took action, and through the secretary apprised the minister of agriculture, both for the province and for the Dominion, who immediately responded by sending Messrs. Craig and Fletcher from Ottawa; J. H. Panto, professor of spraying, at Guelph; and W. M. Orr, our provincial superintendent of spraying, to learn the views of the growers. About thirty assembled in the orchard affected, and after studying the chard affected, and affect state with sociation, in which he has neither part insect and becoming acquainted with nor lot. To the credit of the assembly the appearance of the infested trees, we be it said the act passed without a dismet together under a fine old oak and discussed the situation. Finally it was horticulture; the foolish man is discussed the situation. Finally to morticulture; the roots man is "barking moved by the writer, seconded by W. up the wrong tree." That his motives H. Bunting, of St. Catherines, and unare vicious is apparent in every line of

animously resolved: Ontario Fruitgrowers' Association and foist on the readers of the Times the fruitgrowers of the Niagara district. a garbled quotation of clause sevendesire to thank the Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, for the Dominion, He would have the public believe that and the Hon. John Dryden, minister of agriculture for Ontario, for their kind interest shown in our welfare by send ing us Professors J. Fletcher and J. Craig, from the experimental farm, Ot- makes all the difference in the world. tawa, and Professor J. H. Panton, of the A 50-cent fine would meet the require-Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, and W. M. Orr, superintendent of spray- trate so determine. Can any fault be ing, to meet us for the purpose of obtaining our views regarding the best means to be employed for the prevention of an invasion of the San Jose scale.

"2. That this meeting earnestly request the department of agriculture, both of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, to send us a competent inspector to inspect the orchards and nurseries in Southern Ontario at the earliest possible date, and that, in case the area affected should be found to be small in extent, that the trees and plants affected be utterly destroyed, and the owners compensated for the same; but, if the pest is found to be widely scattered, we request that very effective measures be adopted for the destruction of the insect.

"3. That we ask the Dominion government to pass vigorous legislation prohibiting the importation of nursery stock from the United States, except under the most rigorous inspection, and that the ports of entry through which nursery stock may be admitted be confined to one

"4. That the importation of fruits from the States where orchards are known to be infested with San Jose

scale be also entirely prohibited. Washington, writes: 'The only perfect | results that have been reached have and remove all restrictions, throw open come from the application of two pounds or more of commercial fish oil, or whale oil soap, to a gallon of water, soon after | dition of the farmer and fruit growers? the leaves fall in the autumn. The fol- British Columbia would be the dum lowing is a list of food plants of the ground for all the refuse grown in Caliscale, namely, annie, pear, neach, plum, cherry, anricat, onince, spirace, respberry, current, elm, Unden, osage, or-

ange, eno enonyrrus, acacia, alder weeping willow. It is evident, therefore, that it will be impossible to extirpate it. "The San Jose scale is pretty widely

distributed in the United States, by means of both nursery stock and fruit. The National Nurseryman is sure that one is about as important a factor as the other, and any act that does not include the prohibition of the importation of fruit will be a failure. The most successful winter wash for the destruction of the insect is said, to be two pounds of potash dissolved in one gallon of water. In a bulletin published in 1896 Professor Howard, of the department of agriculture. Washington, says: 'Its importance from an economic standpoint vastly increased by the ease with which it is distributed over wide districts through the agency of nursery stock and the marketing of fruit, and the extreme difficulty of exterminating it where once introduced, presenting as it does, in the last regard, difficulties not found with any other scale insect.' The National Nurseryman says: 'A federal bill providing for the inspection of nursery stock, and not for the inspection of fruit, will, according to the best authorities, lease the way open for the dissemination of the San Jose scale through an avenue known to the scientists and orchardist.

"The fruitgrowers of Hamilton, Burington and Winona met at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, on the 10th of June re San Jose scale. There was a large gathering. Mr. W. M. Orr, our vice-president, occupied the chair. Professor Panton, of the O. A. C., Guelph; Mr. Craig, of the experimental farm, Ottawa, and others addressed the meeting. A committee, consisting of A. W. Pettit.

"To the Government of Canada: "Resolved-(1.) That the importation from the United States, or any other country where the San Jose scale is known to exist, of nursery s'ock and such fruits as are affected by scale, be entirely prohibited

"(2.) That a thorough inspection of all urseries and of orchards in those dist icts in which the scale has been found to exist be at once entered upon, and that the trees so affected shall be uprooted and burned; and that the growers amongst the horticulturalists of Ontario | who may have trees affected with the scale, and thereby be subjected to seritario fruitgrowers are, without a dissent- our monetary loss, be in a measure compensated for their destruction. "(3.) And we beg most respectfully to

request the honorable minister of agriculture to at once take such action as will effectually destroy this enemy to the hor iculture interests of our country and prevent the importation of trees and fruit in which may be concealed the germs for future development.

The secretary was instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the members of parliament representing fruit sections, asking them to urge upon he government the most vigorous action Replies have since been received from the Hon. S. Fisher, minister, and Mr. Thomas Bain, chairman of the committee of agriculture, to the effect that everything possible would be done to protect the interests of the fruit-

You will see from the foregoing that Ontario fruitgrowers are obliged to appeal to the minister of agriculture at Ottawa for protection identical to that which is given the orchardists of British Columbia. That the appeal will not be in vain there is not the slightest doubt. for Canadian horticulture and agriculture have no truer friend than

ment of the fruit industry. We have held nearly one hundred meetings in various parts of the province; have borne our hotel and travelling expenses, and given the public at large the full benefit of the experience thus gained, but strange to say, Captain Robertson has never once favored us by his presence and influence. Captain Robertson may be ignorant of the fact that horticultural legislation and the creation of the board was granted at the express unanimors request of the fruitgrowers' association, in which he has neither part sonting voice. There is no politics in "barking his communication: he betrays the dis-"1. That this meeting, representing the honesty of his intentions in trying to teen of the horticultural regulations. for every violation of the act a penalty of \$50 must be inflicted; the true rendering is "A penalty not to exceed \$50 may be inflicted;" you will see that this ment of the law did the presiding magisfound with this provision?

To come right down to hard facts, which the public have a right to demand. challenge Capt. Robertson to prove that the Horticultural Act is mischievous in any respect; I challenge him to show where and when the Board of Horticulture has been guilty of a single act of oppression, persecution or annoyance, or any dereliction of duty whatever. Let him make good his charges if there be any manhood left in the man. The crude assumptions of his diseased imagination will not satisfy the public and should not be voiced in the public press.

Suppose it were known that the provincial government had decided to withdraw all protection and assistance from the fruit growing industry, how would it affect those who have invested their labor and capital in planting orchards, or are now contemplating embarking in the business? Let us see.

I have before me a letter from the Pacific states, which reads thus: "Beautiful apples, but infested with San Jose scale, can be bought in this market for 35c. per box," while apples guaranteed to pass quarantine inspection cost from "With reference to methods of de- 65c. to 75c. per box. Now, Mr. Editor, roying the insect. Prof. Howard, of suppose the government were to accept the dictum of this new horticultural light, the markets of the province to infected American fruit, what would be the confornia and Oregon, for be it known that infected fruit will not pay freight to berry, rose, hawthorn, cotoneaster, goose- eastern markets and is no longer shipped thither, and worse than all; there would

not be a healthy orchard in British Columbia five years hence. Only a mad man or vicious vandal would make such

a proposal. One would imagine that a man who had such a horror of legislation supposed to be favorable to combines and monopolies would be content with a monop oly of hydraulic engineering and river Rev. H. A. Naylor Writes to His Paconservancy knowledge, which he claims to possess, and not to invade te fields of scientific entomology, bacteriology and chemistry. Talk about monopolists, any one who will give the matter a moment's thought will discover that the captain would be the worst kind of monopolist. for to use a vulgar phrase, which would not be permissible under other circumstances, "he tries to hog the whole busi ness," and what a figure he cuts in the new field into which he boldly enters Hear him: "The board knows (o should) that a worm known by the name of vibrio lives in grains of corn while still green and multiples there to a prodigious extent. It is this which causes the disease known by the name of smut. The grain grows hard and encases nothing but little dried worms." What a graceful, scientific definition to be sure! How precise! What utter rubhish! Any ordinary farmer's lad knows that smut is

a fungus disease easily controlled by using a bath composed of soft water in which sulphate of copper has been dissolved, about 5 pounds to 20 or 25 gallons of water. The sacks of seed grain are immersed in the solution till every kernel is thoroughly wetted, then drained and dried and sown with the utmost confidence that no smut need be feared. Your canting scientist would make it appear that British Columbia grain has got the winter a miner sinks a hole by burnworms. Faith, it is the captain himself that is suffering from worms, and he has them badly. I was puzzled for an explanation for his injecting into the discussion a reference to the science of helminthology till I reached the point where he announced the important discovery that our beautiful, plump British Columbia oats, which enabled your Mr. Ker to "wipe the ground" with the Yankees at the oat-meal exhibition at Chi-

cago, had got worms. The captain's repeated reference parasites is another pointer, a clean giveaway. I can now assign a sufficient reason for his impatient wail and would gladly prescribe a remedy for his disinfection, but I am not an authority, unfortunately; the only chemist on the board is absent in California collecting information of value to fruit growers, which the board will place at the service of the public without delay. Pending the return of the chemist I should imagine that a few doses of ordinary vermifuge would do much to clear the captain's system of those terrible vermis which are the occasion of much annoyance to both the captain and the public generally.

Captain Robertson inquires "what provision the board makes for disinfecting infected vegetation?" What a stupid, silly questions; what a slovenly scientist. Has he made another discovery? Are we to be informed that fruit trees infected with insect pests and fungus diseases are not infected vegetation. If they are not vegetable, what are they? Clause 7 of the Horticultural Act, which I venture to say he has never read, defines the duties of the board, which are, I believe, sufficiently definite for all practical pur poses. If at any time the members of the board should be tempted to venture beyond the scope of their functions, the fate of the captain should be a suffi-

ly to their own business. course) in that line, ample scope for the travel out from here to Juneau in the exercise of his best talents. A few winter on the ice carry letters for one months ago he was pouring red-hot shot dollar per envelope, and we have sent into the old staff of engineers who were some in this way, but are never sure wasting time and money puttering at the | that they will not be lost. The Amerisand heads. Why he should abandon his can mail men are not supposed to open gatling and take to the boomerang in their bags on the Canadian side. If they making an assault on the hapless board are prevailed upon to do so they charge which I cannot attempt to solve on any theory but that which he himself has clearly intimated, worms (teredoes, most likely, considering his environments.)

Now, Mr. Editor, a word to yourself. You have the reputation of being a civil. decent sort of man, endowed with a marelous degree of patience which is sure of ultimate reward. You are supposed to in touch with the powers that be at Ottawa. The most useful and worthy minister of argiculture that this Dominion has ever been blest with is doing his utmost to prevent the destruction of Canadian orchards by American insect pests; the problem will tax his own with dogs is not an attractive piece of splendid abilities and the staff of trained pleasure. We need the best and greatest scientists associated with him. You, as variety of fcod to keep our blo abundant success. You must know task than at home. The men who die that this is an inopportune time to ad- in this country are men who live all vertise to the world that horicultural leg-islature in British Columbia is a failure, of food—perhaps bacon, flour and beans "a mischievous enactment," for a more malicious falsehood was never penned. I think it was due to the important interest of horticulture and the reputation of this province that you should dilfgently inquire into the workings of the horticultural act and the operations of the board before permitting a wretched, disappointed, infected Ishmaelite to vent his political rancor in your columns. You have every opportunity to acquire the fullest information at the office of the board. The gentlemanly secretary will give you full details and a hearty welcome. If your investigations are thorough you will discover that the board 8 minutes a day. By April 20 we had has the endorsement of all the experiment stations in Canada, together with some twenty-five or thirty similar insti- not tried it, but I think I could read tutions in the United States, and the out of doors at that hour; and the nights United States agricultural department at | will get brighter for a month yet. Washington, no mean authority on such subjects. When you shall have completed the job if you find that I have

twenty-four hours. Is not this a fair I regret exceedingly to be compelled to occupy so much of your space. It is none of my seeking, I assure you. If you are to escape such inflictions in future keep an eye on your Moresby Island friend; or, better still, send him to Clondyke, where there are splendid opportunities for the exercise of his marvelous engineering abilities, but disinfect him thoroughly before he takes his departure. A word to the wise is sufficient.

been misleading either yourself or the

public, my resignation from membership

on the board will be handed in within

Faithfully yours, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM. Vancouver, August 24, 1897.

MINISTER'S STORY ABOUT CLONDYKE

rents at Shawville, Que., from Dawson City.

Collecting Funds for a Church-A Claim Believed To Be Worth a Million.

ltev. H. A. Naylor has again written from the Clondyke to his parents in Shawville, Que. His latest letter is very interesting. It reads:

"On Thursday, April 8th, I started up the creek-up Cloudyke two miles to where Bonanza runs in and up Bonanza. I met a man hauling boards with a team of dogs. I thought he was one of the men with a claim worth about \$50,000, and was somewhat crestfaller when he said he would give \$5 towards the caurch, less than three and a half hours' wages. However, I found later that it was his brother who had the rich claim. I took no dog up the creek, just a grip over my shoulders. I interviewed a good many men that day, and they all said they would help, but that I would have to come later, for they had not yet cleaned up their dirt piles. In ing and shovelling off the melted earth each day. A shovel of dirt is panned every foot or so downward. All the dirt that shows no gold is thrown off in a heap. When they get down to where there is gold, they throw it into another heap. A pan will hold about two shovels of dirt. Water is poured on and the pan is shaken up. The blg stones are all thrown out. Then the remaining gravel and gold is swished round and round and the gold settles to the bottom, and the gravel is all gradually thrown out of the pan. When nothing but gold is left there may be ten cents, and if there is, the man counts that he has a claim he can live upon. If he averages a dollar a pan and has ground enough, he thinks he is going to be rich. Some men got as high as \$800 in a pan this winter. It would take too long to tell of all the characters I met, or of all the ideas about religion. I don't believe that one man in ten is an out and out believer in Christianity, or pretends

A VALUABLE CLAIM. On Friday I went up to 27, Eldorado The claims are numbered from the mouth of the creek up, and a claim is about 500 feet long. No. 26, on Bonanza; sold for \$50,000. One man on Eldorado sold a quarter claim for \$10,000, another a whole claim for \$50,000, and another for \$30,000. Mr. Ogilvie has been surveying the creeks. I found him on Eldorado. He is a great talker and a well informed man.

On Monday I walked back to Mr. Flewelling's place, and on Wednesday took the three dogs, which, since the previous Thursday, had been hired out and earned their board at \$5 a day each. the upper parts of the Yukon men are done the fifty miles in ten hours. A DOLLAR A LETTER.

from September last till May 19, when we received nearly thirty letters and envelopes of clippings, fo. a.l of which we were very thankful. The letters The conservancy of the mighty Fraser were dated all the way from August 29 the return mail, and thus men wait a of horticulture is one of the problems one dollar for every envelope delivered. as a rule. Your letters must have been kept in Victoria till a Canadian mail came. We looked for them every time the American mail came, but their nonarrival saved us about \$30, and we have enjoyed them immensely now that they have arrived.

All the steamers are expected to go up river as far as Clondyke th's year, and some as far as Selkirk. This is a terrible country, and only a

strong man is fit to be a miner. The clamate produces bad blood and rheumaitsm. The Yukon water is full of sediment, and the creek waters are clear but full of mineral matter. Travelling patriotic Canadian, must wish them any kind of condition-a more difficult -and they die a wretched and painful death. But we have not the yariety you imagine. Our fresh meat is bear. moose or caribou, the choice parts of which are all eaten by the Indians before any is sold to the whites. Salmon last six months in summer, and can be put in brine for the winter. We have canned fruits and vegetables, but use nothing like the quantity that you do of fresh ones. We have had wild duck for several weeks, but no seese

A FOUR HOUR DAY. The daylight at Christmas time was about 31/2 or four hours. After that the days lengthened at the rate of about practically no darkness at night, and now it is not dark at midnight. I have

Dawson City, N. W. T. Upper Yukon, May 31, 1897 I arrived here with Mr. Flewelling last

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Friday night. On Saturday I gave notice | I was just about to start on a collecting for service the next day, and yesterday we had about fifteen in for service in Mr. Flewelling's cabin at 2 p.m. There are about 400 new arrivals far, and more are expected. Several families have come, and at service yesterday we had some women and children. One young fellow had seen me walking about town the day before, spotted me for a clergyman, and on Sunday morning came in search of the mission house, introduced himself and wanted to know the times of service. It was quite refreshing to find one man looking the clergyman up, instead of the clergyman looking him up. He is a member of the Presbyterian church in Oakland. He has been one year on the Hotalinqua river, back and stayed there all night.

where gold can be seen shining in the mud, but is so fine that it cannot be separated from the black sand by the ordinary panning or sluicing process. On worse off than we are for mail, for there is no post office, and the mails come in May 21.—No Canadian mail came in first opened at Forty-Mile, and the Amsealed bags, the Canadian mail to be back from Circle City or Forty-Mile by couple of months or more for mail than THE WRONG PARTY. This man, Ward, had heard nothing ado, and there Mr. Lippie gave me 60 of his people since entering the country. His partner was W. Clark and a letter

came last winter for W. Clark, with letters for other men, but none for Ward. Clark was over-joyed and Ward in the dumps. However, Ward took the letters for men farther up the creek and left Clark to enjoy his letter by himself. When Ward returned a few hours later he found Clark in a very bad humor, and the explanation was that though Clark was unmarried, his letter was signed 'Your dear little wife Georgie," and was for some other W. Clark. The men have camped in tents all

around the mission house. They all seem Flewelling out of bed to cook supper for at a loss what to do. Some of them me and dazzled him with the sack of come in expecting to pick up the nuggets on the river banks. I told Ward we wanted to build a church, and he said to Forty Mile on the steamer Bella. if he had no money he would give a few days' work. Wages I expect will be vited her to go with her to St. Michaels about ten dollars per day for common labor and about fifteen dollars for tradesmen. SLUICING DIRT.

One man has cleared up ninety-eight thousand dollars by sluicing his pile of dirt. Many more will have from twenty to seventy-five thousand dollars each, and some may reach one hundred and fifty thousand. The man who has already cleaned up ninety-eight thousand has only worked on e-tenth of the area of his ground. If the rest of his ground pays as well there will be nearly a million dollars produced from the one claim. Don't let this excite anybody, for all known rich ground is occupied and no more may be discovered for years. Any man who comes to this country should bring a year's supply of provisions with him and let him remember that he will eat more here than at home and will need a great variety. It is never certain that there will be a full supply of provisions in the country. One of the river steamers is already disabled this year, and may lose the whole season, which means that perhaps a thousand tons less of stuff will come up the river this year than was planned. Then the companies calculate the number of men who will be in the country and do not bring in much more than will be sold to that number. Thus the supply is never greater than the demand and prices can be kept up. Another reason for scarcity of provisions is that one company at any rate brings in great quantities of whisky and wines and so no room is left on the steamers for

the provisions. The amount of whisky consumed in the country is very great, but I am unable to give any figures. Many men hope that new companies will come in to trade and bring plentiful supplies. I would not look for much

reduction in prices from new companies,

but they might supply the country bet-Dawson, June 17.-When I wrote last

trip. I started Tuesday evening, June 1st, crossing Clondyke at its mouth, then up over the mountain, and down into Bonanza Creek. It was a six-mile tramp, and from the top we had a glorous sunset at 10 p.m., and a beautiful view down the Yukon. I walked over with Mr. Van Slack, and slept under his blankets in the open air, and woke in the morning with rain falling in my face. I walked up Bonanza, stopping at a great many cabins, but did not collect a single ounce of gold. In the after noon I met Mr. Thomas, who told me he was going to his partner, Anderson, who was sick. I knew Anderson and turned

CRIED TO GO HOME. The other two partners are Sim and Foote. Sim and Anderson came from Elgin, Scotland, and Sim offered to take Anderson back if he could stand the journey. Anderson had been telling me that he would like to see his parents again, but was afraid he never would as he could not now go alone, and when Sim came in and offered to take him to scotland, Anderson nearly cried. four men had equal shares in the gold, but it was all given to the sick man and his companions. They went for a horse to carry him down to Dawson. I toil them to go and stay at the mission house. On Thursday I went to No. 16, Eldorounces of gold, worth \$1,020; of this 15 ounces were for White work at Clondyke and 45 were for Mr. Flewelling's work among the Indians. I came back next day to Dawson. I received no other subscription above \$25. I reached Dawson at 6 p.m., passing Anderson on the way. and had the house open for him when he came. I found a note from Flewellingtel ing me to come down to his place, a mile and a half down river, and as he had taken my blankets and said he had a letter for me from A., I thought I'd go. I waited till Anderson was comfortable and then floated down in a boat and got

45 ounces for his mission building. The following Tuesday I went down has not been well and Mrs. Wilson for a visit, and she has gone. If she i better she will return this summer: but if not she will go home.

On Sunday Mr. Beron was ordained and on Monday he went on the steamer Weare to Dawson, and on Wednesday I came up on the steamer Alice. So here

I am.

H. A. NAYLOR.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 24.-Fire totally destroyed the large warehouse of W. P. Fuller & Co., at Fourteenth and Johnson and \$75,000; partially insured.

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Correspondent Inter Deputy Minister the Interior.

Government Expects No in Enforcing the Mi Regulations.

(From Our Own Correspon Ottawa, Aug. 20.-In view eated statements in the pr government would not carry ulations in regard to collecting alty on gold in the Yukon, pondent had a chat with Smart, deputy minister of th who prepared the amended and who is now arranging the enforcing them, on the whole

"I have just forwarded," Smart, "to Thomas Fawcett the land agent and gold comm Dawson City, a letter of instr this subject. Besides the rethe size of the claims to 100 fe pointed out to him that the changes in the amended regula sist chiefly in the royalty to on all products of the mine the reservation of each altern for the use of the government nection with this I may say t been felt that as the governmen ada are primarily the owners cant lands, they also, as a course, have a full ownership erals contained in the lands. being the case the governmen justified in levying a tax upon productions. These amended have been adopted by the go after full and careful investiga I have told the commissioner must be enforced to the letter. "I suppose legislation will b later on in connection with the session of parliament and a co

"Legislation will be framed ut lished this fall, which will ve strengthen the commissioner and it is hoped that he will get along fairly well in the The sentiment is unanimous the Canada that this royalty should lected and also that the alterna should be reserved. Of cou method for staking out claims, s the regulations approved by will be left entirely with the con

"In case of trouble in collecti oose the Mounted Police will

"The Mounted Police will be ed to afford him all possible in connection with the difficult cate duties which are imposed u and he is therefore in a position upon them for service at any t to the enforcement of the regula will be in a better position, bei round, to know what is the b to take, but backed, as he certa be, by the sentiment of Canada as the armed force we have in ritory, he will be enabled to firmness in any matters of disput may arise. Regarding the regulations I may say that it w well that miners should be give derstand clearly, that as I have pointed out, the government is the owner of the soil, and in ad this it is now assuming the enorg perse involved in making prov preserve law and order so tha terests of every individual residin district may be amply safe-guar protected. It is the intention of ernment to afford every possibl tion to life and property in the In addition to this, as you kn government is providing proper of claims so that every man m exactly what are the bounds of is working, and there will be no of encroachment. Besides this ernment is also taking the n steps to make the Yukon country accessible, to furnish regular ma

to provide means necessary proper development of the coun "You do not apprehend any to "No. In assuming these resp ies the government feels that right to expect the loyal support sistance of the people who may mitted to profit from the minera of the district and it certainly the co-operation of all good cit hat country in connection with orcement of the laws which ha ramed for its particular protect order, of course, to meet this e ture it is absolutely necessary the rich gold producing country Yukon must provide a portion means, and the government in lom has decided that the only way

his can be accomplished is by le tax on the gold. Miners ought to stand that the very large expe which the government is assum this connection does not benefit as viduals living in any portion of (outside of the Yukon district, an felt that they have no right to be meet this expenditure. The which I have given I think are su justify the government in levyi ax referred to. I might add th epartment relies greatly upon the dent and discretion of the gold co ner and the newly appointed a trator as to the manner of enforce

'Only nervous' is a sure ind hat the blood is not pure. Hood' saparilla purifies the blood and

CASTORI