The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

GOOD ROADS.

The Good Roads convention held at Kamloops on the 27th ult., was very successful, and resulted in the formation of the British Columbia Good Roads Association, with Mr. James Dunsmuir as honorary president, Mr. F. J. Deane as president, Mr. J. R. Anderson as secretary and Mr. E. T. W. Pearse as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Deane had taken the lead in the movement which led up to the convention, and his selection as president was eminently proper. He is very enthusiastic on the subject of good roads, and with his abundant energy will be very likely to make things go from the beginning. Just here in Victoria we do not fully understand what the agitators for goods roads have to stimulate their efforts. Owing to the favorable conditions our Vancouver Island roads are for the most part good. Generally speaking the soil is light and naturally drained, and the roads, having been properly made in the first place and well kept since, are in really good shape. But in other parts of the province things are very different. There is need there for everything that a good roads association can accomplish. Nor is this need confined only to the Mainland, for, in spite of what has just been said of our Island roads, there are some highways in this part of the province that need to have applied to them the principles for which the "Good Roads" people contend. The object of the association is set out in general terms in a resolution, which was moved by Mr. Deane and seconded by Captain Tatlow, M. P. P., and adopted by the convention. It read as follows:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the convention, a representative gathering from all sections of the province, it is desirable to form for the province of British Columbia a Good Roads Association, having for its object the betterment of the highways of the province and the dissemination of information on the best methods of road making, and the promotion of local societies in all parts of the province; and to promote the discussion and consideration of all subjects having reference to the construction and maintenance of highways, taxation and expenditure, and the best system of maintenance and supervision, and the advancement of all legislation tending to secure the object desired, namely, good roads."

The convention adopted a resolution asking the provincial government to make a grant to the association. The movement is an excellent one and we believe will be productive of a great deal of good. Intelligent road making is what this province needs, and the association will do much toward bringing this about. We print elsewhere the constitution of the association.

The Nome Gold Digger prints a number of interviews professing to give the gold output of that camp for the present year. The estimates vary all the way from under a million to upwards of six millions.

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

We always will have party government. That is, the country will always be governed by a political party. But there is a wide distinction between being governed by a party and being governed for one. Take the case of British Columbia in federal politics. It is easy to understand how one man may feel in sympathy with the Conservative party and another may feel himself more at home with the Liberals. The distinction between the two parties is not very great, or rather the points of difference are not very numerous. They are sufficient to enable clear-cut issues to be presented, but there is nothing in the professed policy of either to which great exception can be taken on principle. When it comes to the question of expediency or to matters of administration, we are on other ground entirely, and here the distinction may be wide; but the fact that a man is a good Liberal does not prevent him from being a good Canadian, any more than the fact that he is a good Conservative does so. Within reasonable limits it is right for every man to work for the success of the political party with which he is most in sympathy; but he ought to have in mind first of all the welfare of the country. These observations are, of course, commonplace, but they are made with deliberate purpose and as a preface to the statement that British Columbia ought not to allow the forthcoming election to pass without securing representation at Ottawa that will contribute something towards the recognition of the just claims of the province upon the Dominion. We have not observed on the part of any of the candidates nominated in any part of the province evidence that to them the interests of British Columbia stand before the interests of their respective parties. We suppose that candidates must wait until they are nominated by party convention. That was not the plan followed in the old days. Such men as Sir John Macdonald, George Brown, Sir Charles Tupper, Joseph Howe, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Albert Smith, Sir Hector Langevin or Sir George Cartier did not in their earlier days, at least, in the time when they were making history, wait until political conventions called them in to the field. They placed themselves and their principles before the voters and asked for endorsement. More recently we have dropped into a poor imitation of the United States system, and a man runs when the "gets the nomination," quite irrespective of what his views of public questions may be. We suppose there is no use of talking about changing this and returning to the old Canadian fashion of "offering for election." It ought not, however, to be impossible for men, after they have been nominated by a convention to rise above the dead level of convention politics and stand forth representative of what they personally believe the people of the province have a right to demand.

THE FALL FAIRS.

The Fall Fairs this year appear to have been much as usual, with some additional strength in certain particulars and a falling off in others. Doubtless if a series of years is taken, there is a decided improvement in the number and quality of the articles exhibited. The fairs are very useful, when properly managed, and it is desirable that everything should be done, that can reasonably be expected, to make them as educative as possible.

Some persons, whose great interest in agricultural matters cannot be questioned, have represented to the Colonist that in some quarters a disposition exists to give athletic sports prominence, to the sacrifice of what are, or ought to be, the chief features of agricultural fairs. We shall not express any opinion as to whether or not this is the case, but shall discuss the general principle of the objection. A disposition to lose sight of the object of fairs, as we rather improperly call agricultural exhibitions, is not confined to British Columbia. The agricultural departments of other provinces have had to deal with the desire of managers to convert the day of exhibition to an occasion of amusement, rather than of instruction, and the proper regulation of the matter is extremely difficult. Indeed, one can hardly lay down any hard and fast rule, and the judgment of the local managers must be relied on almost exclusively in order to produce the best results. It is to these that we address what we have to say.

First it may be stated that it is a mistake to suppose that the public take greater interest in a lot of athletic sports than in a good exhibition of farm produce, cattle and manufactures. With special facilities to observe public opinion on this subject, we have no hesitation in saying that an agricultural exhibition, truly representative of the products of a district, will attract more people than a poorer show accompanied by some sort of a gymkhana. So that from the standpoint of the gate receipts the fairs will be more successful if conducted for the purpose for which they are intended. A source of trouble is that people become tired of exhibiting or rather indifferent to the value of the exhibitions, and cease to send in their animals or produce. Then the management, in the hope of reviving interest, devote more attention to sports, and by and bye the sports become la piece de resistance, instead of only le dessert.

How to induce farmers to bring out their produce and stock, when they have become lukewarm on the subject, is a question that admits of no off-hand answer. What will influence one individual will not have any appreciable effect upon another. So there is not much use in laying down any specific rules. In this, as in many other public matters, the personal equation counts for much. Almost everything depends upon the tactfulness of the management. This is true of every place in the world. There are men who have a positive genius for exhibitions. Such a man was J. H. Reid, of Fredericton, and another was J. P. Bass, of Bangor, Maine. These men, and there are others like them, had the trick of begetting enthusiasm among farmers, and they invariably made a success of exhibitions as far as the articles displayed went. They accomplished their results by persistent endeavor. They always had an exhibition in their mind, even when attending to their other affairs. No occasion for pointing out the advantage of showing at some exhibition to be held, possibly a year later, was ever lost. The officers of societies holding fairs might learn something from this.

Then there is a good deal in the kind of accommodation provided for live stock, which ought to be such that animals can be brought to the fair grounds at least a day in advance and be kept comfortably. Much also depends upon the manner in which stock is shown. If the fair last only for one day, the live stock ought to be paraded once in the morning and once in the afternoon—that is, such of the animals as can be paraded. There is really nothing finer than a parade of stock properly groomed and decorated. The idea that a man can drive up in the fair grounds with his rig, show it to the judges and get a prize on it, ought to be got rid of. If a man has a horse or a bull, a cow or an ox to exhibit for a prize, he should be required to bring it in to the grounds well groomed, and while perhaps decorations of ribbon ought not to be insisted upon, they might well be suggested. Little things like these make all the difference between an attractive show and one that is uninteresting. We hope another year to see some one set an example in this respect at the fall shows. Let him bring on his horses with their coats shining, with handsome colored circingles, the manes and tails neatly braided and tied with ribbons. If they are to be shown in harness, let them be harnessed in sight of the spectators with clean harness, and to vehicles that have been thoroughly washed. We know that a horse is just as good without the ribbons and all that, but we are talking now about how a show can be made attractive. Cattle look the better for being well groomed and a rosette or two about the base of their horns. Animals got up thus and paraded will attract a great deal more attention than a lot of sports. Do not say they will not until you have seen the experiment tried.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."

A story is told of a clergyman in an Eastern city of Canada, who announced as his text these remarkable words: "He that hath yahs to yah, let him yah." This may or may not be an exaggeration, but every day one hears pronunciation equally absurd. A lady was overheard in a car a few days ago to ask the conductor for a transfer to a place which she called, "Uk Beh Evenew." The following is a literal report of another incident in which a lady played the leading role. She said to her little boy: "Johnny, I'm afraid we're on the wrong car," and thereupon arose and said, as nearly as letters can express it: "Conductuh, is this thuh Outah Wharf Traum?" The conductor who calls out "Fares and transfares!" is another example of the same sort, although he may be only a humorist, like the conductor on the Northern Pacific running out of Seattle, who, when reminded that he had announced O'Brien station instead of Orillia, said: "I do be always mixing thim three Oirishmen up." "What three?" asked a passenger. "Why, O'Brien, O'Rillia and O'Lympia." We are well aware that pronunciation is older than spelling, and therefore do not insist too closely upon words being sounded as they are syelled, but by what rule can "geeyurul" be accepted as the right way to say "girl." The letter "O" is much abused. How many readers can correctly pronounce this vowel as it occurs in this line from "In Memoriam"?:

"Strong son of God, Immortal Love."

How many sounds of "O" do you get in this line? Ninety-nine people out of every hundred pronounce "dog" as though it were written "dawg." Are they right, or should the "O" be sounded as in ox? The best usage settles such questions as these; but, then, what is the best usage? In many of the schools of the United States there is a slavish adherence to the sounds of the vowels. In fact, this may be said to be characteristic of the American people. Canadians, on the other hand, are notably negligent about giving vowels their full value. Perhaps no letter is as much abused as the "O." Hundreds of people either sound it like "U" or put a "E" before it. A habit is growing up of pronouncing "knowledge" with the long sound of "O." There is no authority for this, that we have been able to find. The English language, when properly spoken, is very agreeable to the ear. In too many cases it is spoken slovenly, and the schools of Victoria could not do better than to lay a great deal of stress upon correct pronunciation. A pretty habit of speech is a charm in either man or woman.

A WISE RESOLVE.

The Council of the Board of Trade wisely resolved not to trouble Mr. Shaughnessy with any representations in regard to the service between this city and Vancouver. This service is not all that could be desired, but it is not by any means bad, and if we keep on pressing for changes, we may in the end get one that we do not want. The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company is a Victoria institution, that expends in one way and another a very large sum of money in this city every year, and it is important, in the busiess interests of Victoria, that its hands should be strengthened rather than weakened in its efforts to keep Victoria the headquarters of the navigation business on the Coast. The Colonist has many complaints in regard to the service given by the company, but there are two sides of the case, and when the company has been heard, it is not usually easy to answer what it sets up.

The Vancouver World says that in the event of Mr. Garden accepting the Conservative nomination for the House of Commons, Mr. Robert Macpherson will be a candidate for the vacancy thus created in the legislature.

A REFORMATORY.

Now that matters relating to a Reformatory are so prominently before the people of this province, it will be of interest to mention some things relating to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. We are indebted to the Toronto Globe for the facts hereafter stated.

At this institution the age limit is from 16 to 30. It is therefore devoted to a class of criminals who ordinarily are dealt with as subjects for punishment rather than reformation. In this respect is differs somewhat from the institution to be established at Vancouver, which is, we understand, more for younger people; nevertheless the principles and experience of the Elmira establishment are valuable as a guide to what shall be done here. The Elmira institution is conducted so completely on the reformatory principle, that inmates who do not show signs of improvement after a reasonable test are sent to regular prisons. Out of 1,400 inmates last year, 40 were sent to the State Insane Asylum. The superintendent says that the criminal class is composed of deteriorated individuals, and that painstaking search reveals that in many cases criminals are incapable of reform from the lack of mental power. It is clearly a senseless proceeding to punish such people for a time and then turn them at large upon the community.

Education in the ordinary English branches and in business methods are taught at the reformatory, and instruction is given in 35 trades. Inmates who have made a good record for from one to three years are discharged on parole. They are required to send periodical reports to the institution until they obtain their absolute discharge. The books of the institution abound with instances where inmates have become excellent citizens. Here is a recent case:

In March, 1897, an Italian, 21 years of age, was committed to the prison under a maximum sentence of twenty years for robbery. His record showed that at ten years of age he had come to America, and from that time had led a roving life. He was a petty thief, loafed about bar-rooms, drove horses on the tow path and shipped to and fro on London cattle steamers. For several months after his commitment he was intractable, his tendency to violation of the rules evincing itself in fraud, malicious mischief, profanity and gross carelessness. Manual training and discipline, however, finally prevailed, and after serving for three months without a black mark he was appointed assistant instructor in his department, that of typewriting and fresco painting, and when he had served a further term of six months with perfect standing he was paroled, after a total service at the prison of two years and four months, out of the maximum term of twenty years for which he was liable to be detained.

Sentences to the Reformatory appear to be for the maximum term provided by law, with the proviso that the prisoner may obtain his liberty as soon as he has shown himself to be worthy of confidence.

The biography of the inmates is worthy of special study. Ten per cent. of the inmates were children of insane or epileptic ancestry, while about 35 per cent. were children of drunken parents. Over 60 per cent. were either wholly illiterate or could barely read or write. About 50 per cent. came from homes that could be best described as bad, and 97 per cent. were set down as having come out of bad surroundings. Twenty-eight per cent. were classed as absolutely without moral sense.

Yet, with such material to work with, out of 651 prisoners discharged last year 425 were paroled; that is to say, sent out on trial before the expiration of their terms. Of this latter number nearly half went directly to work at the trades which they had been taught in the prison, while the remainder, except such as were paroled as individuals, etc., went to work at other occupations, but under obligation to secure work at their trades before getting their absolute release.

Two correspondents are informed that the United States battleship Oregon was in Esquimalt harbor. We think it was in the summer of 1897.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

The Financial News sounds a warning note in regard to British Imperialism, which, it says, is threatened by the course attributed to the Imperial Government in negotiating its new treaty with Germany. It will be remembered that the adoption of the plan of British preference by Canada led to a protest from Belgium and Germany. By the terms of the commercial treaties with those countries, they were entitled to be placed upon the same footing in colonial markets as the Mother Country, and Great Britain found herself compelled to choose between rejecting the offer of a preference from Canada and the denouncing of the treaties in question. The latter course was taken, and since August 1, 1898, negotiations have been in progress between Great Britain and Germany for a new treaty, the old one remaining in force in the meanwhile under a modus vivendi It is alleged that in the treaty now being framed Canada is not included, but is left to be dealt with by Germany in such a way as may suit the purposes of the German government. Germany proposes to punish Canada for presuming to grant any preference to Great Britain, and as far as can be learned from the little that has transpired on the subject, there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Home government to protest.

Under the British system, treaties do not come before parliament for discussion, and particulars regarding them can only be ascertained by some one calling special attention to them and moving for information or asking questions after notice. Gen. Laurie asked about the German treaty during the last session, and the News says that Mr. Balfour's reply was substantially that Germany proposed to retaliate upon Canada, and that the British government intended to do nothing in the premises. This seems hardly credible, and the News is not at all extreme in describing such action on the part of the British government as infamous. This is a strong word, but if Great Britain has no better return for Canadian patriotism than to allow this country to be subjected on account of it, to the operations of a hostile tariff, it will be impossible to find words too emphatic to use in condemnation. The News points out that New Zealand and the Australian Commonwealth propose to follow the example of Canada, and it asks if they are likely to do so if such action will entail hostile tariffs specially designed to discriminate against them because of their preference to the Mother Country. "Such a course of action," says the News, "is so cowardly and mean, so mad and unpatriotic, that we find it difficult to believe that it is really in contemplation." We know the danger of being misled by first reports, and that at election times, even in Great Britain, facts are likely to be distorted, but if the statements of the Financial News are at all correct, Canada seems likely to receive some very scurvy treatment at the hands of the Salisbury government. If British preference means that the rest of the world will shut its doors against our products, there may go up from this side of the Atlantic a cry that shamed England thirty years ago, and the people of Canada may say of British preference:

"So loyal is too costly."

We prefer not to complete the quotation. We are not without a hope that the protests to which such statements, as those made in the News, are certain to give rise, will have the effect of nipping in the bud any such scheme as is above referred to. We do not know if it is the practice of the Imperial government to communicate to the Colonial government the substance of any treaties particularly affecting them; but if it is not, it ought to be. We protest that before the Imperial government negotiates any treaty with Germany, which will affect Canada adversely because of the attitude of the Dominion on commercial matters towards the United Kingdom, this country should be informed of it and should be given an opportunity to protect herself in the premises, or at least to protest in quarters where it will be likely to have some effect. Can any of the organs of the Laurier ministry inform us if that body is aware of the facts mentioned by the Financial News, and if so, what steps are likely to be taken to counteract the hostile action of Germany? The people are being asked to support the Laurier ministry because of British preference, and in view of this the proposed action of Germany and the alleged indifference of the British government to Canadian interests becomes a very live matter for consideration at this particular moment.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A London despatch of the 20th, which the compiler of telegrams for this part of the world did not think would be of interest to us (although in it he took care to let us know that a recently elected M.P., is son-in-law of Mr. McCormack of Chicago) announces that Lord Roberts has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army. This was generally expected, and it is safe to say that the British public would not have tolerated the elevation of any other person to the position, while "Bobs" was able to take it. There was some expectation that the post might fall to the Duke of Connaught, but the South African war spoiled his chances. His Royal Highness is conceded to be a good soldier, but he has not had the opportunity of showing his qualities in the face of the enemy, and no one any longer pretends that the post of commander-in-chief is a sinecure, as it was during the years when the Duke of Cambridge held it. The British army is to be converted into a fighting machine as nearly perfect as can be devised, and only the men who have had experience on the field can be entrusted with the work.

It is possible that Lord Roberts will shortly return from South Africa. It is reported that he intends to issue a peace proclamation on October 10th, the anniversary of the declaration of war. If this proves to be the case, he will doubtless return home immediately thereafter. Arrangements are already being made in view of the anticipated proclamation. Baden-Powell is to have charge of the Police, which will be a small army, and the military forces are likely to remain there under the command of Buller for some time yet.

THE WEST COAST.

The interview with Mr. Thompson, of the Hudson Bay Company, which we print this morning, will be read with great interest. The people of Victoria are at last coming to understand that it is not necessary to look to Klondike or Kootenay for sources of prosperity, but that a region with enormous possibilities is almost at their doors. The year 1900 has witnessed very satisfactory development on Vancouver Island, and the prospects are that next year will see even more. We drew attention a day or two ago to the significance of the fact that one mine on Mount Sicker is putting in a railway and another is sending in a lot of expensive machinery. In the same neighborhood a very valuable iron deposit is being opened. But along the West Coast there are even greater indications of coming prosperity. The Wreck Bay placers seem likely to be permanent producers, and there are other points along the Coast which will be equally productive. Development work is being done in several places. A very considerable number of copper prospects are being developed and several iron mines are being opened. Something is also being done in regard to coal. All this is certainly very full of encouragement.

There have been some complaints in regard to the steamship service up the West Coast, and the Council of the Board of Trade discussed it yesterday. Mr. Thompson was specially asked as to the sea-going facilities of the Willapa, and he said, speaking from his experience during the late equinoctial storm, that he would pronounce them first class. The C.P.N. Company appreciate the desirability of putting on a better service, but not unreasonably ask for a little more time. As yet the return freights are small, but as soon as these increase a larger boat will be put on and more frequent trips will be made. The company proposes to have several excursions up the Coast next season, and the descriptions of the scenery that are given show that these will be very enjoyable occasions.

WANTS TO BE PAINTED RED.

The Dawson News says that far northern city wants to be painted red. This has no connection with the process ordinarily spoken of as painting the town red, but the desire is entertained "so that the government will know that a tangible, living portion of the British Empire is here and accord to us the rights inherent throughout the Empire." It is to secure this desired result that a "Yukon party" has been formed, and the determination is expressed "to cry 'Yukon' until we are heard and recognized."

This is the only way in which the Yukon will secure what it is justly entitled to. There are several reasons for this. In the first place the Yukon is a long way off from the centre of population and influence, and its needs and the manner in which they can best be dealt with are only very imperfectly understood by the great body of the people of Canada. In the next place the people have no parliamentary representation, and if they had, the voice of their member would almost be lost in the clamor of other localities. Other reasons can be given, but these are sufficient to show why the people of the Yukon should stand together as a Yukon party. That is the only way in which they can secure the full recognition of their just claims upon the government of Canada, which, as we understand them, consist chiefly in a desire to be allowed to get along with as little interference as possible from people who cannot by any possibility understand what the country requires.

May we remind our Seattle contemporary that Mr. Justice Martin's name is Archer, not Archibald, and therefore that the contraction, "Archie" is not correct fault?

Late Dawson papers speak very encouragingly of the placer ground on the head waters of the Tanana. This river is wholly in Alaska, but it will be reached by way of White Horse and Dawson, so that any development there will add to the prosperity of the Canadian Yukon.

The paper in Sunday's Colonist from Mr. W. F. Best and relating to Queen Charlotte Islands erred on the side of brevity, as many readers have said. Mr. Best is a careful and conservative observer. His scientific knowledge is extensive. We hope on some other occasion to have the benefit of his views on other parts of the province.

The Times corrects an error in the Colonist as to the amount of the British preference, which was stated in this paper at 25 per cent instead of 33 1-3 per cent. The error was clerical and we appreciate the courteous manner in which our contemporary drew our attention to it.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Lake of the Woods, per bbl.		6.00
Snow Flake, per bbl		5.00
Calgary Hungarian		5.00
Premier, per bbl		5.75
XXX Enderby, per bbl		5.00
Grain—		
Wheat, per ton	30.00	@32.00
Corn (whole), per ton	27.00	@30.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	28.00	@32.00
Oats, per ton	30.00	@32.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40	@ 50
Rolled oats (B. & K.)		04
Rolled oats (B. & K.), 7 lbs.		30
Feed—		
Hay (baled), per ton	14.00	@16.00
Straw, per bale	50	@ 75
Middlings, per ton	19.00	@21.00
Bran, per ton	18.00	@20.00
Ground feed, per ton	25.00	@28.00
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per 100 lbs		1.00
Onions, per lb. per head		05
Cauliflower, per head		08
Carrots, per lb.	02½	@ 03
Tomatoes		02
Cucumbers (island), each		05
Peas, per lb.		05
Turnips, per lb.		02
Fish—		
Salmon (smoked), per lb		15
Salmon (spring), per lb	10	@ 12½
Shrimps, per lb		50
Cod, per lb	08	@ 10
Cod (black), per lb		10
Halibut, per lb.	08	@ 10
Herring		05
Smelts, per lb		10
Flounders		08
Farm Produce—		
Fresh Island Eggs		40
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz		25
Butter (Delta creamery)		35
Best dairy	25	@ 30
Butter (Cowichan creamery)		35
Cheese (Canadian)	18	@ 20
Lard, per lb	12½	@ 15
Meats—		
Hams (American), per lb		20
Hams (Canadian), per lb	16	@ 17
Bacon (American), per lb	17	@ 20
Bacon (Canadian), per lb	14	@ 16
Bacon (rolled), per lb	12	@ 14
Bacon (long clear), per lb		12½
Shoulders, per lb		14
Beef, per lb	08	@ 18
Mutton, per lb	10	@ 15
Veal, per lb	12	@ 18
Pork, per lb	10	@ 15
Fruit—		
Cocoanuts, each	10	@ 15
Lemons, Cal., per doz		25
Lemons (small)	10	@ 15
Apples, per 6 lbs		25
Peaches, per box	1.10	@ 1.25
Plums, per lb		02½
Blackberries, per lb		12½
Grapes, per two lbs		25
Poultry—		
Dressed fowl, per pair	1.25	@ 1.50
Ducks, per pair		1.50
Dressed Turkeys, per lb.		25
Game—		
Venison	8	@ 12½
Grouse, per pair		1.00
Duck, (Mallard) per pair		75

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In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained.

We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chatham street)—Fine two-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $5,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland and especially in Fraser valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE — Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two story dwelling, $3,500, $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750, $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS—One acre, $3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1¾ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120, 3-story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1,900, $300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, $850, $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

McCLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 22x120 for $1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COLLINSON STREET—Running through to Beechy street, ½ lot, 5-roomed cottage. 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot, 54 by 180, facing south, on a good street; price $1,400, $100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2-story dwelling, $2,100. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750; $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit; flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car; or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3½ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street, $1,000, $200 cash, balance on time. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

THE ARM—1¼ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only $1,400. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of post office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1¼ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; building on each; from $1,600 to $3,400. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B.rt Government Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced. Barn. Ready for cultivation, $1,800. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TWO LOTS—Off Oak Bay avenue, good building site, $750. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Corner lots, all cleared and fenced. Nice building site. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—9-roomed house, modern in every respect; 1 acre of land, outbuildings, etc., etc., $5,600.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Four very cheap lots off Esquimalt road, a bargain; will sell separately. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital, 8 acres, all cleared; will sell in single acreage; extremely cheap; good building site.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings cheap. Must be sold to close an estate.

ST. LOUIS STREET—2 cottages and one two story dwelling; will be sold as a great bargain, either singly or together. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

B.C. Year Book

1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

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This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Carefully illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD

CTORIA, B.C.

Salt Spring Island Fa

Farmers of the Islands Co pare Results of the Year's Work.

Fourth Annual Exhibition Sho Improvement Over the Pre vious Years.

The fourth annual Exhibition of Islands Agricultural and Fruit Grow Association was held at Burgoyne Salt Spring Island, on September 26 weather was fine and bright and visitors included many from Vic and Saanich, who arrived by the ste Iroquois in the morning and were t back by the steamer in the evening

The show was a success from of excellence and in a financial way

The fruit was magnificent, particu the apples. There was a fair exhib cattle and horses, some very good mals being shown in both classes, the trouble about cattle is that owi the district being so broken up, it most impossible to get owners to their stock, owing to the trouble an pense, although there are lots of good animals on the various islands

The sheep and pigs proved the that have ever been exhibited on island. Some splendid pedigree s were shown from the flocks of J. H ardson, of Prevost island, and W. G mer, of Pender island. There were some fine specimens of hogs.

Roots and vegetables made an e lent display, more especially when takes the averages of the cultivation consideration.

The butter shown was very good, according to the judges could no beaten at any show. Some very grain was exhibited, and though th tries were not so numerous as in fruit and vegetable section.

The judges were:

Stock—Dr. S. Tolmie, V.S., and Wain, jr.

Vegetables, field roots and grain Baker, assisted by R. Erskine.

Fruit—Mrs. Baker and H. Ross.

Fruit, bread and preserves—Mr. (of Fell Bros.) assisted by S. Reid.

Poultry—Rev. Mr. Christmas.

Ladies' Work—Mrs. R. Erskine Mrs. W. Wain, jr., assisted by J. lerton.

Children's penmanship, etc.—Mrs. White.

Babies—Messrs. F. Fullerton an Erskine.

The prize-winners were as follow

CATTLE.

Bull—J. Nightingale 1; grade co years or over—J. Nightingale 1, G Akerman 2; grade heifer, under 3 over 2—David Maxwell 1, J. Nig gale 2; grade heifer, under 2 and o —H. W. Bullock 1, G. E. Akerm grade heifer calf—R. Maxwell Nightingale 2; fat steer or cow— Mollet 1.

HORSES.

Best gentleman rider—T. D. Ma 1, Dr. Baker 2; best boy rider, unde —Keith Wilson 1, —. Berrow 2; gentleman driver—J. Pallow 1, T Mansell 2; best boy driver, under Francis Norton 1, —. Berrow 2; boy rider, under 14—Cecil Collins Sampson 2; best boy driver, under —. Berrow 1, Cecil Collins 2; best driver—Miss Collins 1; best saddle h under 15 hands—J. Nightingale 1, A Berrow 2; best saddle horse, ove hands—H. W. Bullock 1; draught or gelding—A. Raynes 1; general pu mare or gelding, 3 years or over— Harrison 1, J. C. Mollet 2; filly or ing, 2 years or over—E. Lee 1; W Caldwell 2; filley or gelding, 1 yea Maxwell 1, G. Furness 2; foal of 1 J. Nightingale 1; team of mares or ings—H. W. Bullock 1, H. Caldwel

SHEEP.

Short wool sheep:

Ram, 2 shears or over—J. Richa 1, W. Grimmer 2; ram lamb—J. Ric son 1, W. Grimmer 2; two ewes, 2 s or over—W. Grimmer 1, W. Grimm two ewes lambs—J. Richardson 1 Grimmer 2; pen, 1 ram and 2 ewe Richardson 1, W. Grimmer 2;

Short wool sheep;

Rame, 2 shears or over—J. Richa 1; two ewes, 2 shears or over—J. ardson 1, J. C. Mollet 2; pen, 1 ram 2 ewes—J. Richardson 1; fat sheep Grimmer; ram, pedigree, any bree Richardson 1; ewe, pedigree, any br J. Richardson 1.

PIGS.

Boar, pedigree, 1 year or over ertson Bros. 1; Boer, under 1 ye Nightingale 1; sow, 1 year or ov Lee 1, G. Furness 2; sow, under —G. Furness 1, J. Nightingale 2 with litter of pigs—J. Nightingale E. Akerman 2; fat hog—George F 1.

POULTRY.

Dorking cockerel—H. Caldwell 1 ing, pullet—H. Caldwell 1; light ma, cockerel and pullet—G. E. Ake white Leghorn, cockerel and pull Caldwell 1 and 2; brown Leghorn erel and pullet—H. Caldwell 1; Plymouth rock, cockerel and pullet Caldwell 1, E. Lee 2; laced Wyan cockerel, H. W. Bullock 1 and 2 Wyandotte, pullet—H. W. Bullock 2; black Minorca, cockerel and J. J. Akerman 1, E. Lee 2; any breed, cockerel—G. E. Akerman Caldwell 2; any other breed, pul E. Akerman 1, Wm. Caldwell 2 and gander, any breed—E. Lee 1, Akerman 2; Pekin drake and du Lee