FURTHER AWARDS AT THE EXHIBITION

(Continued from Page Five.)

One ewe lamb—1 and 2, Wilkinson Bros.

Pen of Southdowns—1, Wilkinson Bros.

CLASS 8—Suffolks.

Ram, two shears or over—1, Jos. Thompson.

Ram shearling—1, Jos. Thompson.

Ram lamb—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson.

One ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, Joh. Thompson.

One ewe shearling—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson.

One ewe lamb—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson.

Pen of Suffolks—1, Jos. Thompson.

CLASS 9—Dorset Horned.

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

Ram shearling—1, J. T. Maynard.

Ram lamb—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

One ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

One ewe shearling—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

One ewe lamb—1, J. T. Maynard.

Pen of Dorset Horned—1, J. T. Maynard.

CLASS 12—Angora Goats.

Buck, over 2 years old—1, W. E. A. Thornton.

Buck, over 1 year and under 2—1, W. E. A. Thornton.

Ewe, over 2 years old—1, W. E. A. Thornton.

Ewe, over 1 year and under 2—1, W. E. A. Thornton.

Pair buck kids—1, W. E. A. Thornton.

Pair of ewe kids—1, W. E. A. Thornton.

SWINE.

CLASS 1—Yorkshires.

Boar, 1 year and over — 1, Joseph Thompson.

Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, Joseph Thompson.

Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson.

Boar and two sows, any age, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, Jos. Thompson.

Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson.

Sow, six months to 1 year—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson.

Sow and four of her offspring, all owned and offsprings bred by exhibitor, under six months—1, Jos. Thompson.

CLASS 2—Chester Whites.

Boar, 1 year and over—George E. Knight.

Boar, under 6 months—1, George E. Knight.

Boar and two sows, any age, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, George E. Knight.

Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and 2, George E. Knight.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Geo. E. Knight.

Sow and four of her offspring, all owned and offspring bred by exhibitor, under 6 months—1, Geo. E. Knight.

CLASS 3—Poland China.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, Irving & Lenevan.

Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1, Irving & Lenevan.

Boar and two sows, any age, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, Irving & Lenevan.

Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1, Irving & Lenevan.

Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1, Irving & Lenevan; 2, W. M. Banford.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Irving & Lenevan.

CLASS 4—Improved Berkshire.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, Shannon Bros.

Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1, Shannon Bros.

Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Shannon Bros.

Boar and 2 sows, any age, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, Shannon Bros.

Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and 2, Shannon Bros.

Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1, Shannon Bros.

Sow, under 6 months—1, John Watt; 2, Shannon Bros.

Sow and four of her offspring, all owned and offspring bred by exhibitor, under six months—1, Shannon Bros.

CLASS 5—Tamworths.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, W. M. Banford; 2, Haldon Bros.

Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1, W. M. Banford; 2, Haldon Bros.

Boar, under 6 months—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, W. M. Banford.

Boar and two sows, any age, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, W. M. Banford.

Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and 2, W. M. Banford.

Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Sow, under 6 months—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, W. M. Banford.

Sow and four of her offspring, all owned, and offspring bred by exhibitor, under 6 months—1, W. M. Banford.

CLASS 6—Duroc Jersey Reds.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, J. T. Maynard.

Boar, under 6 months—1, J. T. Maynard.

Boar and two sows, any age, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, J. T. Maynard.

Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

Sow and four of her offspring, all owned and offspring bred by exhibitor, under 6 months—1, J. T. Maynard.

CLASS 8—Essex.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, J. T. Maynard.

Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

Boar and two sows, any age, all owned and bred by exhibitor—1, J. T. Maynard.

Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1, J. T. Maynard.

Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

Sow and four of her offspring, all owned and offspring bred by exhibitor, under 6 months—1, J. T. Maynard.

CLASS 9—Bacon Hogs.

Best bacon hogs, any age—1 and 2, Joseph Thompson.

Winner of most prizes in swine division—1, J. T. Maynard.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Machinery.

Electrical appliances all kinds—1, Hinton Electric Co.

Carriages.

Light buggies, tea carts—1, John Meston; 2, Wm. Mable.

Wagons, carts, lorries, sleighs—1, W. Mable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Display farm implements—1, E. G. Prior & Co.

Dairy Machinery.

Cream Separator—1, De Laval Separator Co.

Powers suitable for dairy—1, E. G. Prior & Co.

Boats and Appliances.

Electric and steam launches—1, Hinton Electric Co.

Gates and Fencing.

Farm and other fencing—1, E. G. Prior Co.

Common and self acting gates—E. G. Prior Co.

Harness and Saddlery.

Harness of all kinds—1, F. Norris & Son; 2, B. C. Saddlery Co.

Furniture and Upholstery.

Furniture of all kinds—1, Weiler Bros.

Glassware, Hardware, Etc.

Stained glass, cut glass, mirrors, etc—1, H. Fox.

Bookbinding, Printing.

Letterpress, billheads, posters, plain or colored—1, Colonist P. & P. Co.

Writing and blotting paper, bags, etc—1, T. N. Hibben & Co.

Rubber stamps, seals, etc.—1, Sweeney & McConnell.

Groceries and Provisions.

Wheat flour, oatmeal, yeast cakes, bread, etc.—1, B. & K. Milling Co.

Hams, bacons, etc.—1, B. Wilson & Co.

Cordials and syrups—1, Thorpe & Co.

Wine, Beer, Etc.

Wines, beers, ales, etc—1, Victoria Phoenix Co.

Building Material.

Bricks, tiles, slates, carved stone work—1, B. C. Pottery; 2, Perfection Cement Blk. Co.

Musical Instruments.

Pianos, all kinds—1, Bell Piano Co.

Carpets.

Carpets, all kinds—1, D. Spencer & Co.

Wearing Apparel.

Wearing apparel—1, B. Williams & Co.

Chemicals, Drugs.

Assortment of chemicals—1, Victoria Chemical Co.

Mineral acids—1, Victoria Chemical Co.

Shoe blacking and dressings—1, San Juan Mining Co.

Stoves and Ranges.

Heating and cooking stoves—1, Albion Stove Works Co.

Parlor grates, furnaces—1, A. & W. Wilson; 2, Watson & McGregor.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Horses.

For best foal of 1906, filly or entire—1, Wilkinson Bros.

Sheep.

For best ram in the show—1, Wilkinson Bros.

For best two fat lambs, ewes or wethers—1, Jos. Thompson.

Swine.

For the biggest hog in the show—1, Geo. E. Knight.

TO GO TO NAGASAKI.

The necessary repairs to the stranded Pacific Mail liners Manchuria and Mongolia is to be made at Nagasaki, according to advices received here. It has not been definitely decided upon to send the vessels to Japan, but it is understood they will be sent there if the report of the surveyors examining the vessels at Honolulu is favorable to that course.

The damages received from the rocks of Rabbit island, where the Manchuria went ashore, and Midway island, where the Mongolia was stranded, are extensive on both liners, and the loss to the Harriman interests, figuring in the cost of repairs and tonnage, will approximate $1,000,000. The choice of a Japanese port rather than that of San Francisco is due to existing conditions there which make the amount of time necessary for the repair work an uncertain quantity. In case the vessels are found to be in such condition that they can be propelled under their own steam from Honolulu the choice of Japan is almost certain, but if a tow is necessary it may be decided to bring them to San Francisco.

"Mr. Harriman and myself have the matter under consideration now," said General Manager R. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, "but our decision will depend largely on the report of the temporary board of survey in Honolulu. We want the repair work executed as quickly as possible and do not want to take chances of a long delay such as has occurred in the case of the steamer Columbia, which has been in the Union Iron Works here for several months and is still in an incomplete condition. We will decide on the matter when we receive the detailed report as to the extent of the damage to the two vessels and find where the repairs can be made with the greatest despatch."

The libel suit filed against the steamer Manchuria by the Pacific Commercial Cable company for salvage services rendered to the steamer has been replied. Efforts to settle the case at New York were unavailing. The claim is for $300,000.

The Muscles And the Nerves

The heart, the stomach, the bowels and other vital organs of the body are composed almost entirely of muscles and it is by the contraction of muscles that these organs perform their functions.

But the muscles without nerves are as a dead mass of flesh, without power of movement or contraction. Hence the absolute necessity of nerve force in the body and the importance of such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to revitalize and reinvigorate the wasted nerve cells when these organs lag in performing their duties.

Weakness of the heart's action, failure of the stomach to digest food, nervous headaches, wakefulness, irritability and feelings of fatigue and discouragement tell of exhausted nerve force and denote the need of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As a blood builder, nerve restorative and spring strengthener there is no more effective treatment. 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50 at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

COLD STORAGE IDEA IS GAINING GROUND

Time Seems Ripe for Adoption of Some Comprehensive Scheme

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Slowly but surely the idea of cold storage has been gaining ground among the farmers of Ontario for that in the future it is to advance much more rapidly but none the less surely. The time seems almost ripe for the adoption of some comprehensive scheme of cold storage that shall be available to the farmers and fruit-growers of the country, and not confined to the middlemen, whose present profits are out of all proportion to the services they render. By a chain of cold storage warehouses throughout the province the fruit trade of Ontario could be put on the same scientific, business-like basis as the cheese industry. At present it is wallowing in the happy-go-lucky condition that dairying was in before the advent of the creamery.

Our Apple Production

Roughly speaking, the Dominion of Canada produces about 17,000,000 barrels of apples a year. Ontario furnishing more than 50 per cent. of the total crop. Of this 17,000,000 barrels, 1,500,000 barrels are exported, and that 750,000 barrels of those exported reach the British market in a loose or sloppy condition is a matter of official record. That is to say, of 17,000,000 barrels produced, only 750,000 barrels are placed on the British market in good condition, a profit to the exporters and a credit to the country. What, then, becomes of the 15,500,000 or 16,000,000 barrels that are not exported? Suppose every man, woman and child in Canada eats a barrel of them, nearly 10,000,000 barrels are left to be accounted for.

Tremendous Waste

The answer is simple, the great bulk of the apples produced in Ontario either rot on the trees, fall to the ground and are fed to the hogs or rot before they can be placed on the market. In any event they are not profit to the growers. They are wasted. It hardly needs be said that any plan devised to eliminate this enormous and ruinous waste is worthy of a government's consideration. That cold storage warehouses erected all over the country, like creameries, will save these 10,000,000 barrels of apples to the fruit-growers of the country is asserted. It is claimed, moreover, that the adoption of this plan will give the farmer far better prices for his apples and practically eliminate the middleman, who alone makes any money out of the existing conditions.

Middlemen's Big Profits

It is not uncommon to hear apple buyers boast of having bought apples for 25 cents a barrel on the trees. The same apples are sold few from ten to twenty times the price, thus allowing the middleman a tremendous margin for fruit that spoils on him, and the occasional fines for violating the Fruit Marks Act, and leaving a great, big profit besides. With a well organized cold storage plant in the neighborhood the farmer would not be obliged to sell his crop for whatever the buyer would give him. For 25 cents a barrel he could store his apples until the market was ready to receive them. Then he could produce his fruit, and sell it for half the price charged by the middlemen at present and yet make twice the profit.

The Farmer's Predicament

General cold storage would necessarily reduce the price of apples to the consumer in the home market, for the great bulk of the crop would be marketed instead of going to waste. At present the middleman has to make allowance for a big percentage of waste, and that is one of the reasons why the price of apples is high. In the summer the farmer can hardly give away his early apples, and in the winter he can hardly afford to munch one of his own Northern Spies. Our winter apples sell on the English market for from 17s. to 27s. a barrel, and of this price the farmer does not get, on an average, 20 per cent.

Fruit Is a Side Line

Speaking of farmers generally, and excepting those whose fathers had the patience and courage to plant Northern Spies, Baldwins, and other hardy winter apples, their fruit crop is an incident, and is to be reckoned with the few odd dollars the mother of the family makes out of the chickens. Now, with the strong western competition in wheat and rough cattle, the Ontario farmer must fall back upon the side lines of farming if he is to hold his own. There is more money in them after all, and this important lesson is being slowly learned.

The Profitable Farm

The Ontario farmer who has a good orchard, a few acres of grain, roots and garden truck, a good herd of dairy cattle, a score or so of hogs, and some good poultry and a few well bred horses to sell every year need not envy the westerner with a quarter section in wheat. The creameries were necessary to make the cows pay, and with cold storage the apple trees of Ontario will lift a mortgage.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

September 27, 1906.

(Before Irving, J.)

Gwin vs. Yreka Copper Co., Mr. W. J. Taylor, K. C. was granted an order for the sale of certain mineral claims.

Irving vs. Hayes. Judgment was ordered to be entered for the amount found due by the registrar. Mr. Taylor, K. C. for plaintiff; Mr. Wilson for defendant.

Ward vs. Rhodes et al. Mr. Langley was given a final order for foreclosure.

Voss vs. Johnson et al. The report of the registrar was confirmed.

Mr. Robertson for plaintiff; Mr. Helmcken, K. C., for defendants.

Munroe vs. Gillie et al. An application was made to adjourn the trial, and an order was made fixing the next sittings at Kamloops as the date.

Mr. Murphy for plaintiff; Mr. Fulton en. K. C., for defendant.

Harris vs. Vancouver Island Exploration and Development Co. An order was made approving of the tender submitted for certain properties of the defendant company, the amount offered to be paid into court in the usual way.

Mr. Mason for plaintiff; Mr. Elliott for defendant.

Levy vs. Levy. On application to fix the date of hearing, it was directed that the trial be adjourned to the December sittings on condition that all arrears of maintenance be paid up.

Mr. Walls for plaintiff; Mr. Helmcken, K. C., for defendant.

Re Helen Nolan an infant, Mr. Crease applied for an order fixing the return date of originating summons. An order making it returnable forthwith was given, the mother to be the custodian and guardian of the infant in the meantime.

The following applications in probate were granted:

In re E. O. Nathan, deceased, to Mr. Mann.

In re Eliza Fee, deceased, to Mr. Wootton.

In re Alive Mara, deceased to Mr. Barnard.

In re Thomas Duke, deceased, to Mr. Pooley.

Patterson vs. Hughes, three actions, Mr. Heisterman was granted one month further time in which to serve writ.

In re Marjorie Walker. An application under the Marriage Act for leave to marry. Granted.

Elliott vs. Borland. Mr. Peters, K. C., applied for leave to issue a writ to be served ex juris. The order was made fourteen days being allowed for entry of appearance.

(Before Lampman, Co. J.)

Musgrave vs. Hastie. This was a proceeding under the Overholding Tenants Act. The defendant is the lessee of certain premises on Government street. On the 12th of July last, plaintiff gave him written notice to vacate the premises on the 1st of October, the plaintiff understanding that the tenancy was a monthly one, and that he could therefore give a month's notice, although, for convenience sake he gave defendant more than a month's notice. Certain negotiations then took place, in the course of which defendant took the ground that his tenancy was a yearly one, which would entitle him to six months' notice. Plaintiff disputed this, and on the 20th of July served a fresh notice to vacate on the 1st of September, and as defendant paid no attention to that notice, the present proceedings were taken. His Honor held that the plaintiff was bound by his first notice, and the proceedings therefore being irregular, were set aside.

Mr. Lindley Crease for plaintiff; Mr. Elliott for defendant.

There will be a sitting for the trial of civil causes at Victoria, beginning on Tuesday of next week. The list of cases set down to be argued at that sitting is as follows:

Elford & Smith vs. Wootton; J. H. Lawson, jr., for plaintiff; E. E. Wootton for defendant.

Wah Long vs. Ng Dan Shee; C. E. Pooley, K. C., for plaintiff; G. M. Grant for defendant.

Peirson vs. Hodgson; H. B. Robertson for plaintiff; C. J. Prior for defendant.

Stelly vs. Stelly; H. B. Robertson for plaintiff; H. M. Mills and D. M. Eberts, K. C., for defendant.

Jones vs. Blakemore; H. B. Robertson for plaintiff; defendant appears in person.

Roseberger vs. Boscowitz; J. H. Lawson, jr., for plaintiff; H. M. Hills for defendant.

Other civil sittings set are at Nanaimo on October 9th and at Vancouver on October 16th.

The Assizes for the trial of criminal cases is set for this city on October 9th.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

A pretty wedding took place Wednesday evening at The Cedars, Cordova Bay, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Carmichael, when Rev. Dr. Campbell solemnized the marriage of Mr. John Leonard Young of Victoria to Dora May, their eldest daughter. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very charming in white silk, trimmed with lace, and a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Her traveling dress was of blue ladies' cloth, trimmed with blue velvet and white braid. Miss Esther T. Carmichael, sister of the bride, made an attractive bridesmaid, and was tastefully attired in cream silk, trimmed with lace, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was supported by Mr. Edward H. Heaney of Esquimalt. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome gold locket and bracelet; to the bridesmaid, a gold brooch; and to the best man, a nugget pin. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple and their friends adjourned to the dining room, where they partook of a sumptuous supper; after which the health of the bride and bridegroom, their parents and numerous other appropriate toasts were heartily proposed and warmly responded to. The high esteem and affectionate regard in which the young couple are held by their many friends was evidenced by the numerous and valuable presents. After supper the large party of relatives and friends who had assembled to do honor to this pleasant occasion indulged in music and dancing until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Young will take up their residence on Mason street, Victoria.

THE BATTLE ABBEY'S CASE.

The Pacific Marine Review says: The case of the Battle Abbey at Victoria, briefly as beneath, suggests a further difficulty against which shipmasters must in future contend when dealing with deserters. A certain number of crew alleged that the vessel was unseaworthy by reason of alleged defects in her rigging and running gear. After examination by Lloyd's surveyor at Seattle and the surveyor to San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters at Seattle, a certificate of seaworthiness was given and the vessel moved from Puget Sound to Victoria, B. C. The same complaint was repeated at Victoria and the court appointed a seaman, alleged to possess a mate's certificate, but which he was unable to produce, to survey the vessel, and who reported in favor of complainants. At request of the master, and in his behalf, the port warden held a survey confirming the report of Lloyd's surveyor and the surveyor to the San Francisco board, and reversing survey number two. The ship is now delayed awaiting a crew. Boarding house masters, Messrs. Sims and Levey, of Port Townsend, refusing to furnish a second crew until all the expenses of the first crew, deserters aforesaid, are paid. We blame the master for having omitted to demand a representative at survey No. 2, a privilege the court would, undoubtedly have granted him and we condemn the court for selecting an incompetent surveyor.

ECZEMA FOR 20 YEARS.

"I was troubled with eczema for twenty years and was treated by three doctors to no avail. Dr. Chase's Ointment has cured me completely and I have not had the slightest return of this disease."—John Pratt, Blyth, Huron Co., Ont.

HASLAM'S REPORT ON THE TIMBER OUTLOOK

Thirty-Four Million Feet of Logs Scaled on Coast During August

Mr. Haslam, in charge of the government timber scaling department, states that thirty-four million feet of logs were scaled on the coast during August, those returns passing through his office. In July twenty-six million feet were scaled on the coast, and July was a record, so that the result of the August logging shows that a tremendous impetus was given to logging by the big demand for lumber in that month.

This demand has not ceased, but the results this month will fall short as to the log supply, because there are not men enough in the woods to get out the logs.

Ten million feet were cut off Dominion lands during August, and about fifteen million feet in the mountains, a total log output for the province of fifty-nine million feet, thus breaking the last record in July by nine million feet.

Another authority says there are very few logs in the water. But three mills are supplied, and the rest are depending entirely on the supply they can get from time to time to keep them going. Logs may still be said to be purchaseable at $10, but the supply is falling off owing to the scarcity of men to cut them. If this should force logs up in price the mills cannot pay that advance price and sell at present prices; they must shut down or advance the price of lumber.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A MERCHANT'S GRIEVANCE.

Sir—I am surprised to note how small some of our merchants are, by continually taking advantage of the more honorable merchant who wishes to close his place of business every evening at 6 o'clock, except Saturday, which has been the custom of that particular line of business for some time. He may not be an employer, and therefore cannot have the pleasure of working a poor unfortunate clerk fourteen hours per day, but he can do a great injustice to the prosperous merchant who has a large staff to pay every week. My motto has always been, "Take an even chance, or none!"

FAIRPLAY.

RE CITY OF SEATTLE.

Sir—There appears to be a growing itching on the part of a number of land lubbers, and also would-be mariners, to criticise everything in connection with shipping accidents. The first thing they do is to run into the reporter and pretend to give the history and whole account of what happened and what they would have done in the case. One gentleman says it was a little misty, only a little hazy. Well, may be, that pilot-house and mast on the salt water are two different things, when navigating steam vessels to and from ports. The weather has been foggy and hazy, more or less, all the way through, making it very trying to navigate the straits. The fog horn on the Great Race has been going continually, and other fog whistles on the southern shore have been in full blast. The Princess Victoria coming down the sound kept sounding her whistles, and nearing the entrance had to come along at half speed. Light breezes carry fog and mist about from one quarter to another. The officers of steamers making port, being so high up, cannot see the land. They are depending on the sound of the fog signals to guide them in. They expect to hear the fog whistles roaring on dark and misty nights; they listen for the sound of the fog bell when snow squalls are raging, and they look for the bright light in dark nights, with a red flash denoting danger.

There are many things in connection with the handling of steamships, fog alarms and light stations that the average land lubber knows nothing about. I wish these critics who are so ready to criticise men of Pilot Simpson's ability would take a trip through Dixon Entrance some dark night, especially when it is so dense that you cannot see the length of the bow, and they would probably realize what navigating steamers amounts to. There are Devil's Reef, and some more serious dangers, which are a little more trying than Trial Island, with a fog alarm station. There is no doubt that such old veterans as Captain O'Brien, Captain James Carroll, and Captain H. B. Lloyd know their business as navigators, and many more of the time-honored pilots of Southeastern Alaska, who have greatly helped by their navigation, when there were no fog horns or bells or red sectors to guide them—nothing but charts, and some of them very imperfect, till later surveys have developed more sure information.

I am pleased to have read the pilot's statement, which is perfectly accurate in regard to the conditions of the weather, and time of haze and currents prevailing.

I trust the reporter will keep his weather eye open when any of those land navigators are knocking around, who can see Trial Island in a thick haze at 3 a. m.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for giving this letter space in your valuable paper.

SHELLBACK.

Victoria, B. C., September 26, 1906.

THE FARMER AND TRADE UNIONS.

Sir—The late congress of labor held in Victoria has determined for independent political action—they as a class being forced into this policy by virtue of the fact (as proved by actions) that both the present large political bodies are owned and controlled by the manufacturers and moneyed interests, "the man who pays the freight gets the goods," and the class who put up the funds for election expenses in turn demand their pay in special privileges, such as tariff protection, places, monopolies, etc.

Labor as a class is at last partially awakened, and has determined to try some remedy—to work out its own salvation—and that by political action.

Now, where will the farmers stand in regard to this new political party—for or against? Their ideas on this important matter will surely be guided (as are those of all other classes) by the law of economic determination, i. e., how it will affect their pockets; any ethical phase of the matter will be only an offset of this, the basic principal. By virtue of his isolation the farmer does not rub shoulders as does the working man, does not seem to have that idea of solidarity of interest, as the trade unionist does; consequently as a class he is harder to waken and to be made think out and study the economic proposition, and how these things affect him and his. At election times he hears abuse galore hurled at both parties, and daily newspapers prove the truth and much of it, but the main question is left untouched.

At a late farmers' association convention, Thomas Brooks took as his text, Genesis xlix: 1, 2, 14—"Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens"—and said: "The Canadian farmer is the son of Issachar. He is the strong ass of Canadian politics. He is couching between two burdens. One is the protective tariff; the other is the form of bounties to corporations."

Mr. Brooks has not studied economics very deeply, or he would know that these are but incidents in the game, and not the cause—the working farmer and wage-earner are both the victims of our vaunted capitalistic system, which indirectly takes from both a very large share of the values the labors of each have produced. Out of the labor of farm, mine, factory, and transportation the fabulous masses of capital are coined; this enormous and crushing power is now held in the United States by one-tenth of one per cent. of the people, who absolutely control ninety per cent. of the wealth, and as even capitalists are under economic laws, the surplus this wealth produces, in the shape of rent, interest and profit, must necessarily be reinvested, even if in the process they close up opportunities to the less fortunate, and, remember, they have only ten per cent. left to invest in—so the end is in sight.

If the farmers and wage earners would think, they are in no sense working for themselves, they are compelled to surrender the product of farm or labor, to a class who manipulate both, for the end of profit for their class only, and get out "all the traffic will bear"—this means a bare living to the producer, and must remain so till they band as a class wake up and vote themselves free from economic bondage, becoming masters themselves and not producing slaves to a predatory class.

The collar chafes both. The unions are preparing to change. What will be the farmers' attitude in this most important matter?

W. H. MARCON.

A CORRECTION.

Sir—An item appeared in yesterday's Colonist under the heading "Forestry Programme," in which the bureau of provincial information is credited with having issued a programme for the Canadian Forestry association's convention now in session at Vancouver, and I am specially mentioned as having had much to do with the publication. Now as a matter of fact the bureau of provincial information had nothing whatever to do with this beautiful example of printing and engraving, and I did not see the programme till it was completed. The credit of the production is wholly due to the artists of the B. C. Engraving company, and to Mr. William H. Clarke, foreman of the pressroom in the government printing bureau, who designed the cover, arranged the color scheme, and superintended the press work.

FRANK I. CLARKE.

September 26, 1906.

"BRONCHO BUSTING" CONTESTS.

Sir—As a lover of animals, I wish to offer my protest against the exhibition of broncho busting I witnessed yesterday at your annual agricultural show. If, as I understand to be the case, a Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals does exist in this city, surely it has sufficient influence to have placed its veto upon such a performance.

Any one will realize the necessity for using somewhat severe measures in the subduing of a vicious horse; but that such a demoralizing spectacle should be made the chief drawing card of the show, places Victoria much on a par with Spain and its bull fights.

I am glad to find that the expressions of disapproval upon this subject are widespread.

SPECTATOR.

WATER WORKS.

Sir—At last a majority of the council have agreed to submit a scheme for the approval of the ratepayers.

The first item on the bill of fare is the construction of a reservoir at Smith's Hill, connecting with an elevated tank at some point on the high ridge near Charles street; total estimated cost, $136,000.

If we are to look to Elk lake for the whole of the permanent supply, not only for today, but for the future with an increased population, such a proposition might not on the whole be an improper one. It is, however, universally admitted that some other source of supply is necessary. The present filter beds have only an efficiency of about 1,500,000 gallons a day; while, according to the statements authoritatively made, we were using about double that amount last summer, which fully accounts for the filthy liquid furished. If we want to obtain 3,000,000 gallons of filtered water a day from Elk lake we must double the capacity of the filter beds.

If we go to Goldstream or Highland, the proper place for a reservoir, as suggested in my letter of the 3rd instant, is at Mount Tolmie, whence we can supply both the reservoir, and from it the whole city, by gravitation.

It may be said that Mr. Adams did not recommend Mount Tolmie, and it appears to be for the simple reason, as seems obvious from his report, that, havig only such information to guide him as was supplied by the city, he never heard of it as a suggested reservoir site, and did not consider the matter.

Mr. Adams states that the Smith's Hill site is rocky and construction will be costly, and it is doubtful if he or any engineer of reputation would select Smith's Hill in preference to Mount Tolmie, unless possibly it is proposed to be entirely dependent on Elk lake for our future supply, which is an absurdity.

The cost of purchasing the sites for the reservoir and tank is possibly included in the estimate, possibly not.

Wherever the reservoir is placed, it must be connected with the distribution system, though nothing is said about redistribution, it is a matter which requires a certain degree of engineering skill to provide a system which shall combine a high degree of efficiency with a due regard to economy. A well thought out and carefully devised scheme should be submitted to some competent authority, say, Mr. Adams, for his approval.

One proposition made by His Worship, viz., to extend the 24-inch main to the lake, was certainly a most reasonable suggestion.

It is almost incredible that for 15 years past, successive city councils and their professional advisers have been trying to feed a 24-inch pipe with a 12-inch; while under equal conditions it would take more than five 12-inch pipes to supply the 24-inch to its capacity. When such crass ignorance of the first principles of hydraulics governs, it is not remarkable that a certain lack of faith in the competency of the city council and its advisers to carry out large and costly engineering works should manifest itself; though no one dreams of suggesting that they do not act to the best of their ability, and in perfect good faith.

With regard to the pump at the lake end of the 12-inch main, it is not a very costly matter; the point, which naturally strikes one, is whether the factor of safety in a main laid to discharge by gravity is large enough to stand the increased pressure when used as a force main.

The amount of $15,000 for cleaning the lake is clearly maintenance, and should be charged to revenue, and not, as proposed, to capital account; nor does it add to the credit of those responsible that this necessary work has been neglected for ten years, as stated by Mr. Preece.

The only course open to us, if we desire a good supply at the earliest moment, is to supplement Elk Lake with the Goldstream water, until such time as a decision is arrived at as to the respective merits of Highland and Goldstream; but to depend entirely on Elk lake until such time as the Highland works, if that watershed is finally adopted, are completed, argues a failure to understand the pressing necessity of taking immediate steps to obtain relief.

Probably the late heavy rains have something to do with the waning interest evinced by the public in a matter on which the prosperity of the city is so largely dependent.

EDWARD MOHUN, C. E.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 29, 1906.

The German ship Niobe which arrived in the Royal Roads Friday morning after a fast run from Yokohama, the ship having crossed the Pacific in 24 days, reported seven stowaways on board, all Japanese. Dr. Milne, immigration officer, will not permit the stowaways to be landed, and the master of the Niobe must send the stowaways back to Japan as passengers on one of the homewardbound Japanese steamers, at the expense of the Niobe.

British ship Tamar, which was lying for some months in Royal Roads has cleared from Tacoma with 115,220 bushels of wheat for the United Kingdom.

WHOOPING COUGH.

"My three youngest boys had whooping cough this winter and we could get nothing to help them, until I sent for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It arrested the coughs at once and they kept right on improving until they were cured at the cost of one dollar. That was not a large bill for so dangerous and distressing an ailment." Mrs. Wm. Ball, Bracebridge, Ont.

MARRIED

HOLMES-DANIELS — At St. Michael's Church, Lake District, on the 29th instant, by Rev. R. Connell, Charles Holmes, of Victoria, B. C., to May Edith Florence, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Daniels, "Sunnyside," Colquitz, B. C.

WILSON-SMITH—In Victoria, B. C., on the 26th instant, at First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating, Anna A. Smith to Frederick Mouatt Wilson.

DIED

NOLAN—At the family residence, Head street, Victoria West, on the 28th instant, John Henry Nolan, a native of New York; aged 46 years.

CROSSON—Suddenly, at Gordon Head, on September 25, Anne, relict of the late James Crosson, a native of Skene, Aberdeen, Scotland; aged 80 years.

MORGAN—By the explosion of the steamer Columbian, at Eagle Rock, Yukon River, on September 26, 1906, Edward Morgan, aged 20 years. He was a native of Liverpool, England.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Cortes Island, Sayward District, near Von Donop Creek: Commencing at a stake near South end of Lake, marked "N. S.W. C.," thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 120 chains, thence West to shore, thence along shore 120 chains, thence South to place of commencement; containing 840 acres, more or less.

Read Island, B. C., September 24, 1906.

s29 E. W. WYLIE.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—A few pure bred Brown Leghorn cockerels for sale. Apply P. O. Box 731. s29

FOR SALE—A complete turnout, one of the nicest in the district; 6-year-old black mare, first class driver; harness and low wheel cushion tire. Outfit complete, a bargain at $300. Apply J. Rutledge, Duncan, B. C. s29

FOR SALE—Roadster horse in good condition, with new buggy and harness complete. Apply Box 488 Colonist. s25

FOR SALE—Pedigree and high grade Jersey cows and heifers for sale; fine butter makers. H. D. Tilly, Keating, P.O.

FOR SALE—Prize bred White Leghorn pullets for sale. H. D. Tilly, Keating P.O. s26

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH SAANICH

LOST—Strayed or stolen one grade Jersey heifer 30 months old, color fawn and white with black spot on neck—$10 will be paid for recovery, and any person found harboring her will be prosecuted. E. Etheridge, Colquitz, P.O. o1

STRAYED—Heifer, red and white and white face, age about 2 years. Return to John Robbins, Colquitz, or any information thankfully received. Reward. s30

FOR SALE—First class heifer, just fresh, very gentle; also family cow, good milker, gentle. Can be seen after 3 p. m. Beessemyer, Fraser street (take Esquimalt car). s18

WANTED—Horse, buggy and harness; parties having same to dispose of please communicate. Inquire Box 451 Colonist. State full particulars and lowest price. s11

WANTED—General purpose horse or team of horses, 1,300 lbs.; must be sound and in good condition. Address J. R. Bailey, Ladysmith, B. C. au18

WANTED—Near Duncan, comfortable quiet home wanted. Gornall, Metchosin. s14

Saanich Municipality

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of Saanich Municipality at its next session for a transfer to Mr. John Southwell of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail on the premises situated on part of Section Five (5), Range Two (2), East South Saanich District, and known as The Prairie Hotel.

Dated the 12th September, 1906.

s22 ANNIE CAMP.

NOTICE

That, 60 days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the Northern bank of the Naas River: Commencing at a post standing on the S. E. corner of the Red Cliff Indian Reserve, thence East 40 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 20 chains, to point of commencement; containing 110 acres, more or less.

Dated September 24, 1906.

s27. HERBERT T. COLLISON.

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Duly instructed, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

Without Reserve a Number of

Cattle

from the

COWICHAN DISTRICT

At the yards adjoining the Victoria & Sidney Railway, on

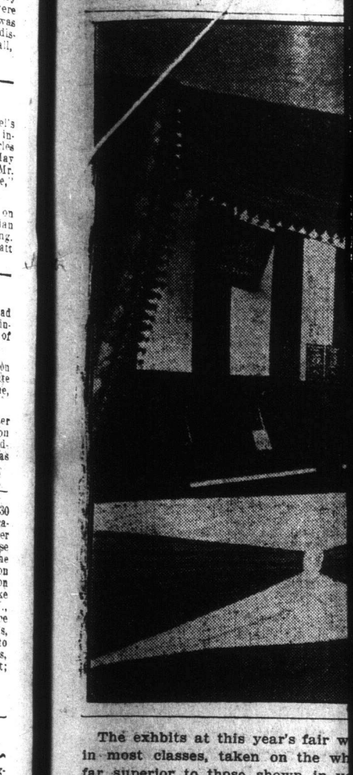
Tuesday, October 9th

AT 2:00 P. M.

Particulars in a few days.

The Auctioneer. Stewart Williams

SOME



The exhbits at this year's fair w in most classes, taken on the