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Vigor,

ring Gray Hair to
Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, hair checked, and baldness not always, cured. Nothing can restore the hair when follicles are destroyed, or atrophied and decayed. What remain can be saved for life by this application. Instead of making hair with a pasty sediment, keep it clean and vigorous. This will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and prevent baldness. Free from all deleterious substances which injure other preparations dangerous and disagreeable to the hair, the Vigor can be used by anyone without harm it. If wanted for

DRESSING,

it can be found so desirable. Another oil nor dye, it does not stain like cambric, and yet lasts long, giving it a rich glossy and beautiful perfume.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Cherry Pectoral,

For the Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Unparalleled in the whole history of medicine has any medicine won so widely and so deeply into the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for lung complaints. Through a long series of years, among most of the races of the earth, it has been heard of, higher in their estimation and better known. Its uniform power to cure the various affections of the throat and lungs, have made it known as a reliable protection against the inclemencies of our climate. While adapted to the most robust constitutions, it is also the most effectual remedy that can be used for those in the last stage of consumption, and the dangerous symptoms of the throat and lungs. As a protection against attacks of *Croup*, it should be in every family, and indeed as all are liable to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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Thousands are always relieved and often wholly cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. Its virtues are known that we need not give certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ague Cure.

For Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills and Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, &c., and all the affections which arise from the Ague, marsh, or miasmatic poison.

This medicine, it does *Cure*, and does not contain either Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, or any other mineral or poisonous substance to injure any patient. The success of its cures in the ague disease is beyond account, and we believe unparalleled in the history of Ague medicine. Certified by the acknowledgments we have of cures effected in obstinate cases where other remedies had wholly failed. To persons, either resident in, or visiting miasmatic localities, will be found the *AGUE CURE* daily. *Miasmatic*, arising from torpidity of the liver, an excellent remedy, stimulating the liver into healthy activity.

Bowels and Liver Complaints, it is a speedy cure, producing many truly remarkable cures where other medicines had failed.

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists.

$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

FRAUD

[illegible], MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was [illegible] Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

[illegible] BLACKWELL, London, and was [illegible] by Mr Justice Phear to

RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

[illegible] of the same month, for

SPURIOUS ARTICLES

[illegible] of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL [illegible] 100 was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

[illegible] SELLING SPURIOUS GILMEN'S [illegible] & Blackwell's name, will be liable [illegible], and will be vigorously prosecuted. [illegible] recommended to examine all goods [illegible] delivery of them. The GENUINE [illegible] Crosse & Blackwell may be had [illegible] TABLE DEALER on Vancouver [illegible] my19 1aw

S, HARNESS,

HIPS,

ronmongery, &c

[illegible] UNDERSIGNED ARE THE [illegible] in British Columbia of MESSRS. [illegible] GREATREX & SON, of Walsall, [illegible] makers of every description of Saddles [illegible], Bolts and other Coach Ironmongery, prepared to receive Orders to any [illegible] of Goods or Material.

[illegible] can be seen upon application, [illegible] through the undersigned will be [illegible] and executed upon the best terms.

JANION RHODES & CO

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869. NO. 54.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TERMS:

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Six Months	4 00
Three Months	2 50
One Week	0 25

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Clute & Clarkson	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Yale & Q
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do	Richfield
do	Barkerville
do	Cameron Town
do	Clinton
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Mr Perkins	Seattle, W T
David Sires	Port Townsend
Hudson & Menet	New York
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G. Street	30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco

Wheat and Flour.

East of the Cascade Range enough and more than enough of flour is manufactured from colonial grain to supply the population. In the lower country there are both grain lands and grist mills. Yet notwithstanding these two facts we are consuming foreign flour at a rate of about $80,000 a year! If our people will not raise wheat, let us at least grind our own flour. It is bad enough to import wheat when we have such an abundance of land adapted for raising it; but it is far worse to import flour, thus not only supporting foreign production but foreign manufacture. There are grist mills in the lower country standing idle. Why? Simply because a duty of $1,50 a barrel was paid upon flour in order to encourage home manufacture, and a duty of 35 cents a hundred was put on wheat in order to prevent home manufacture! A more absurd condition of things it would, indeed, be difficult to conceive of. During last session of the Legislative Council an attempt was made to remove the duty from wheat; but the attempt was defeated because, forsooth, wheat had been included in the list of articles presented as the basis for a reciprocity treaty with the United States! As if the United States would listen to any propositions we, as a separate colony, could make for such a treaty! Why, then, while the trade of British Columbia would not constitute a consideration of sufficient importance to move our neighbors to entertain the idea of opening their door to our fish, cranberries, coal and lumber, it is only as a part of the North American British nation that we can hope for such a thing. Under these circumstances it is sheer folly for us to allow the opportunity to slip of making such changes in the Tariff as will enable the flour consumed in the lower country to be manufactured in it, seeing the people refuse to raise the wheat. There is every probability that material changes will be made in the Customs Tariff during next session of the Legislative Council. An effort should be made to get a free port for Vancouver Island; but, in any case, the duty should be removed from wheat so that we may manufacture our own flour, if we are too lazy to grow our own wheat. The colony is poor, and no wonder. How can it be rich when a system is pursued which holds out so little encouragement for either population or capital to remain with us? It may be said the item under consideration is not a very large one. Yet it is of just such items that the grand total is made up. "Many littles," says a Scotch proverb, "make a muckle."

Tuesday Sept 28th

THE LIQUOR LAW AGAIN.—J. Cazarette was defended by Mr. Bishop yesterday on a charge of selling a can of villainous stuff to a poor Indian, who is debarred by the "righteous" statute from drinking as good grog as his white brother,—consequently most drink poison that sets his brain on fire and hurries him into his grave. Again proof, in ten years the Indian population of Victoria and vicinity has declined from 8000 to less than 700. Protecting the Indians, forsooth! Don't this result appear like it? The whole policy of legislation towards the redman has been one of cruel neglect and extermination. When a movement was made in the Island Assembly to throw open the liquor traffic, and license regular dealers to treat Indian customers the same as they would treat white customers, up jumped the philanthropist and declared the proposition to be "un-Christian." And the Indian has gone on ever since, getting from a pack of infernal villains like Cazarette as much as ever they could drink of bad liquor and dying by scores and hundreds. A more complete failure than the Indian liquor law of this Colony was never known. Cazarette was remanded for one day.

THE BARK "B. U. M. S."—Many inquiries have been directed by the curious to ascertain how a vessel came to receive so extraordinary a name as that borne by the bark B. U. M. S., which lately loaded at Moody's mills. We have sought an explanation and have been favored with one. It seems that it was at first intended to christen the bark in honor of a handsome young lady, a resident of the Eastern port at which the vessel was constructed. Upon the day set for the launch the builder prepared a collation at the shipyard for many friends; but in advance of the invited guests came like Egyptian locusts many guests who were not invited, and who consumed all that had been prepared for the holders of the bits of pasteboard. The builder was indignant, the invited guests were indignant, and the young lady was so very hungry that she resigned all claim to the ship's name and left the yard in a great "huff." The owner was in a quandary. The last block had been knocked away, the traditional bottle of champagne was ready to be broken over the bow of the ship and she was gliding swiftly off the ways with the worst of all bad omens—no name. "What shall we call her?" screamed the head-carpenter from the receding vessel. "Call her," cried the owner in desperation, and with a spiteful look at the hummers who had gobbled up the feast, "Call her the "*Bums*." And B. U. M. S. she was christened, and B. U. M. S. she will continue till the end of the chapter.

HOPS.—It is generally admitted that the soil and climate of this island are peculiarly adapted for hop raising. Indeed we are not left without practical proof of this, yet singularly enough, what hops are consumed in the Colony are for the most part raised in California, and are a very inferior article. Of course the consumption is not great; yet it is a circumstance not unworthy of attention that we are sending about 7000 a year out of this Colony for hops. The importance of the cultivation of hops must not, however, be gauged by home consumption. It is well known that the best variety of Kent hop raised on this island is, for brewing purposes worth fully twice as much as the California article, the climate of that State being unsuited to the production of the hops. There can be no doubt whatever that a ready and remunerative market would be found in California and other countries on the Pacific for hops raised here. It is, indeed, surprising that hop culture has not been gone into on a larger scale than it has in this Colony. The best variety is the Kent "Golding's Hop." From roots brought out by Mr J. S. Smith, of the Fairfield Estate, was picked a considerable quantity this season. They are the abovementioned variety, and were readily purchased by Mr. Langley, of this city, at a price which no other hop could command. A sample of this hop will be on exhibition to-morrow.

AFTER THE POUNDKEEPER.—On Saturday evening a solitary bull of gigantic frame and ferocious appearance "might have been seen" perambulating the principal streets in defiance of the Corporation or its Poundkeeper. The fellow passed leisurely up Yates street, through Broad to Trounce Alley, stopped and bellowed long and loud in front of the City Hall. Meeting no response save the echo that the silent street gave back, he wheeled about and proceeded to the Poundkeeper's residence, where he sniffed about the door of the premises selected as the City Pound, and finally strode off leisurely countryward. The bull was evidently in search of the Poundkeeper; probably to ask him to take "a horn"—or two.

DEMOCRATIC ROT.—Here is a specimen of the sort of *pabulum* served up to their readers by Democratic [Demoniac?] editors: "We believe that the Democratic party of to-day are fighting beneath the banner inscribed with God's eternal law of nature which classifies the races of men as all other portions of the animate and inanimate creation are classified, and grouped in families with clear lines of demarcation, ever to be maintained if we would win the favor of High Heaven. The philosophy which seeks to tear down and destroy the dividing lines between the races of men is at war with God's law of humanity, and if successful will bring down the curse of offended Deity in burning wrath upon a nation foredoomed to an early death.

THE GREAT SHOW.—Davies' cattle yard is being put in order for the reception of animals and pro[illegible] the great Exhibition to-morrow, and Councillor Allen is engaged in erecting a spacious pavilion on the lot adjoining the yard for the reception of fruits and flowers, and for dancing purposes after the show is over. The pavilion is 81 feet, by 33 feet 6 inches, with rooms at the rear for refreshments and ladies' parlor, together with a platform for Haynes' Band. The cattle yard is 240 feet long by 60 in width; it has 19 pens for hogs and 23 for sheep; poultry coops, closed stalls for horses, corrals for horned cattle, feeding troughs for stock and water *ad. lib.* for the million. After award of the prizes, dancing will commence in the pavilion, and will be continued until a late hour in the evening. The Show promises to prove a very fine one, and should no untoward circumstance—such as bad weather—occur, it will, we think, surpass all previous efforts of the kind. Capt. Lyons, of H.M.S. Charybdis, yesterday kindly sent up sails and a number of blue-jackets, to assist in erecting the pavilion.

GRATIFYING.—The Howe Sound Whaling Company have caught two more whales Several of these huge finny visitors have also made their appearance in Burrard Inlet and spouted defiance at the millmen.

REGULAR PACKET.—The steamer Emma will sail from Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf for Port Townsend on Mondays and Fridays at 8 o'clock a. m., carrying freight and passengers. The first trip will be made on Friday next. The fare is fixed at $3. This arrangement will prove valuable to parties bound for the Sound as well as to passengers from Portland bound for Victoria. Encourage the Emma.

HON W A G YOUNG, late Colonial Secretary of the Colony, has been offered the appointment of Assistant Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Jamaica, salary £800 per annum. There were formerly a Financial Secretary and a Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, but the officers holding the positions are now known as Colonial Secretary and Assistant Colonial Secretary.

HOMICIDES.—A gambler named Frank Whitney, at Portland, struck another gambler, named John Harris, upon the head with an umbrella, when Harris pl[illegible] nine times into Whitney, killing him.... At Seattle, on Friday evening, John Murphy, a boatman, fired a shot at a man named James Dixon and missed. Dixon instantly drew his revolver and killed Murphy.

FROM PUGET SOUND AND PORTLAND.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt arrived at 5½ o'clock last evening, bringing 70 passengers and a quantity of produce for the Exhibition. Among those on board were Messrs. R. Broderick and J. Heywood, from San Francisco. The Gussie Telfair would leave Portland so as to arrive at Victoria on Friday.

FOR THE SHOW.—Mr. James Larman dug in his garden, Johnson street, yesterday, one potatoe weighing 3½ pounds and another weighing 2¾ pounds. Whoppers!

THE American bark Gem of the Ocean Capt Bowling, arrived on Sunday night from San Francisco. She is bound for Burrard Inlet for lumber for the San Francisco market.

THE PARK ASSAULT.—Wm. Lush was yesterday sent for trial to the Court of Assizes on the charge of assaulting a marine with a knife.

THE jury in the M. Wells fire case found that the fire was purposely caused, but that there was no evidence to show who kindled the flames.

The ship Maude Ellen has sailed from San Francisco for Victoria to load lumber at the B. C. & V. I. Mills for Australia.

BARK RIVAL.—Millard & Beedy have the Rival on the berth at San Francisco for Victoria, to sail on the 2nd proximo.

THE American bark Delaware, bound for Moody's Mills, Burrard Inlet, passed up the Straits on Sunday.

Wednesday Sept 29th

CONFISCATION OF THE FIDILITER.—The new Russian-American Fur Co's. steamer Fidliter has been confiscated to the United States Government for reasons set forth as follows in the Portland *Oregonian*: "The Court found that the Fidliter was a British built vessel, wrecked near Victoria sometime prior to 1866; that in that condition she was purchased by William Kohl, an American citizen, who caused her to be registered at Victoria in the name of John Dutnell; that afterwards, in June 1867, said Kohl, professedly as the agent of said Dutnell, but in fact for himself, made a sham sale of said vessel to the claimant, Joseph Lugebil, a Russian inhabitant and officer of Alaska, for the purpose of making her an American vessel under the Treaty of purchase with Russia, and in fraud thereof. That on October 28th, 1869, said Kohl, for the purpose of procuring an American Register for the Fidliter, before Dodge, American Collector of Alaska, affirmed that Lugebil was the true and only owner of the Fidliter, which affirmation the Court found to be false, and that said register was fraudulently and knowingly obtained and used for the Fidliter in violation and fraud of said Treaty and the laws of the United States. In the opinion weight was given to the fact that the claimant Lugebil had not only withheld his own testimony as to the facts, but that he had kept out of the knowledge of the officers of the Government so as to prevent the libellants taking his testimony, and also that the claimant had not only failed to produce the testimony of John Dutnell through whom he claimed, but that Kohl his agent, and the [illegible] had kept Dutnell concealed in and [illegible] to prevent the United [illegible] obtaining his testimony. [illegible] having been given to the claimant, [illegible] bond, a decree was entered against the sureties on the bond for the appraised value of the vessel, $30,000."

CHAMPION SHOT OF THE DOMINION.—On the 10th August last a pigeon shooting match came off at Toronto, the result of which invites notice. The parties were Ward and Taylor, both Canadians—but Ward had travelled the American Union, competing successfully against the best shots the United States could produce. Taylor was no mean shot, having carried off a silver cup, open to the Dominion last Spring. Ward challenged Taylor, and the shooting came off as stated above. Taylor won by 6 birds. The following is the score, and we do not think it has ever been beaten on the continent:

WARD—11101011111111011111111111110 11111111101110111—42

TAYLOR—10011111111111111111111111111 11111111111111111111—48.

The famous Red Stockings Base Ball Club have arrived at San Francisco to play a California nine. The Red Stockings have whipped every crack club in the East.

SAANICH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The Association recently formed at Saanich held their first Exhibiton on Saturday, 25th September, at Mr. Brown's farm. From various causes the show was less copious than might have been wished; but altogether gave promise of a better result in future years. Some fine produce was exhibited—the show of stock, though good as far as it went, was very limited. Prizes were awarded to the following: Mr. R. Brown—bull, steers, 2-year old heifer, heifer calf, wheat, chevalier barley, timothy seed, butter; Mr. Thompson—ram, ewe, boar, rough barley, apples, pears, geese, ducks, chickens; Mr. Edwards—brood mare and foal, span of drught horses, Swedish turnips; Mr. Williams—oats, white turnips, cabbages; Mr. Anderson—Indian corn, potatoes, tomatoes, muskmelons, watermelons, rabbits; Mr. Wain—hops; Mr. Reay—carrots. Before separating, a ploughing-match was organized and a liberal subscription made to offer prizes for competition. It is proposed that the match shall take place about the 31st November, prior to which the details will be notified by the Committee.

Portland *Herald*, is intended to [illegible] The allusion to "American soil" and "Victoria, Washington Territory" is a bit of crushing sarcasm which is intended to annihilate British influence on the Pacific:

"An English paper unlawfully published on American soil, at Victoria, Washington Territory, has been engaged as an assistant by the Union League, and fills its columns with denunciations of the *Herald*. We know that the British are no friends to the United States, and therefore are not surprised to see them assisting the Republican party to flood America with Chinamen."

SALE OF THE GUNBOAT FORWARD AND CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT STORES.—The attendance at the sale by J P Davies & Co of the Forward and condemned stores was very large. The stores were sold first, and generally realized good prices, although some fine bargains were made by buyers. The Forward was offered shortly after 12 o'clock. The first bid was from Capt Frain, $2000, which was quickly covered by another of $2500. The bidding was quite rapid up to $6000, where it hung for a minute or two, and then took a fresh start, being finally knocked down for $7000 to Millard & Beedy of this city. It is surmised that the Forward will be converted into a Mexican war-vessel.

POLICE COURT.—John Cazarette, *alias* Antoine, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $100, to be levied by distress, or in default, to suffer three months' imprisonment.....Michael Wells and Robert Clayton, arrested on suspicion of setting fire to a house, were honorably discharged by the Police Magistrate.....Peter, an Indian, was charged with assaulting a Johnson street trader, and was fined $10; and Charley, another Indian, gets two weeks' imprisonment for striking Thomas Owens..... On the whole, the worthy Magistrate did a pretty good stroke of business yesterday.

WHILE the California gold production at times appears to be on the decline, the Australian at other times appears to be on the increase. At present California is declining while Australia is increasing her gold product. The news from the latter country is very cheering as respects the prospects of the diggings.

THE steamer Eliza Anderson arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday from ports on Puget Sound, *via* Bellingham Bay, at which point she landed 12 passengers and 70 head of live stock for the Sumas prairie. Purser Finch has our thanks for the usual favors.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, came down from the East Coast settlements yesterday afternoon, bringing 25 passengers and a small quantity of goods for the Great Exhibiiton.

DEATH OF A CARIBOO MINER.—Mr William Cooney, of Grouse Creek, Cariboo, died at the American Hotel yesterday of consumption. He was a native of Ireland, and last from Canada West.

THE VERUNA.—Argument was heard by the Chief Justice in this case yesterday and the injunction continued with leave granted to apply for the discharge of the vessel.

THE taxation of Stockton, California, is $3 per $100 worth of real estate.

THE bark Zephyr sailed yesterday to load [illegible] Am ricen mil[illegible]

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN GERMANY.—We are informed by a letter from Frankfort-on-Maine that in prosecuting some earth works connected with the Mansu Railway, the workers have found, about half a league to the east of the Frankfort station, some Roman graves, containing highly adorned dishes of *terra sigillata*. One small copper coin was also discovered, supposed to date from the time of Julius Cæsar. As no relics of the ancient Romans have ever been found in the immediate vicinity of Frankfort, though a great number of horse-shoes, tomb-stones, and other objects, have been discovered at Rodelheim, a league to the west of the city, we have reason to believe the conjecture well founded that in the time of the Romans the highroad from Mayence to the Taunus ran across the Nidda turned off in a northerly direction to avoid the marshy plain in which Frankfort is situated.

It is hard work, at first sight, few see the wisdom of a rattle-snake bite, but there is thousands of folks who never think of their sins until they are bit by a rattle-snake.

"A bridegroom up the linden tree" is the heading of a curious marriage story which really occurred a few weeks ago in a little village pleasantly situated on the banks of the Rhine. A certain landowner of the village had a daughter, who was courted by a neighboring swain; and after the latter had got the promise of the old gentleman, his future father in-law to make the homestead to himself the marriage day was fixed. The day was Sunday, and the guests had assembled from far and wide. They had already begun to make the marriage procession, when suddenly the bridegroom was found to have disappeared and in spite of all the searching in the yard, the barn, stable, and in the neighboring houses, not the least trace of him could be discovered.

The bride wept bitterly at her lover's deception, and everybody heaped abuse upon the missing one. Finally one of the searchers was successful in discovering the bridegroom in the thickly leafed summit of a large linden-tree which stood at the back of the house. All the guests then ran out to look at him; some began to abuse him for making such a spectacle at that critical moment, while the parish pastor addressed some pretty strong words about his conduct. The young man, however, excused himself by explaining the matter. He said that his intended father-in-law had promised faithfully before the betrothal to transfer his land to him, but the promise had been staved off from day to day, and at the time of speaking it was not fulfilled. He would, therefore, not enter the portal of the church until the old gentleman had done his duty. And, in spite of all the protestations by the guests and the old man, the village schoolmaster had at last to be sent for to make out the contract; and only after this was signed, sealed and delivered did the delinquent descend from the linden tree and take his sobbing bride to church.

ORANGE LOYALTY.—The members of the Schomberg Orange Lodge held their monthly meetings at the Palatine Hotel, Birkenhead, the other day, W.M. Brother Harper in the chair, and D.M. brother Garnet the vice-chair. The worthy chaplain, Brother Shaw, heaving read a portion of God's word, the usual monthly business was proceeded with. At the close of the business Brother Jobson read the Coronation Oath as taken by her Majesty on her ascending the throne, and reminded the brethren of the shameful manner that oath had been violated. He said that their obligations to the Queen were now at an end and for the future no toast was to be drunk to the health of the Queen or the Prince of Wales. The lodge was then closed in due form, when refreshments were served, and the W.M., on rising, said: "Worthy Deputy and Brethren, we hitherto have been a political as well as religious society. Now things are very different. For the future we are a religious society only, and in our organization we must know and support our friends only, in independence of any state or power, to the best advantage of the Protestant religion. I have always been taught to consider as a most heinous crime any departure from the respect accorded to our Royal ruler, but since she so far forget herself as to sign that rascally Robbery Bill (as did also the Prince of Wales) my allegiance is at an end ('Hear, hear,' and cries of 'Same here'); therefore I propose to you the health and success of our sailor prince, 'The Duke of Edinburgh.'" Next followed the charter toast, viz., "The pious, glorious, and immortal memory of William III., Prince of Orange," and also many songs and recitations till a proper hour for separating.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAIN.—Experiments have demonstrated, and analogy has shown, that the finest and best samples of seed, continued for years, will improve the quality and quantity of the product. A better wheat is thus raised and even a variety may be established. On this principle, in farm stock, we have the different breeds of sheep, swine, poultry, &c. Experiments have been made on the human species, but the same, without doubt, holds good there.

We plant and sow 'as it comes.' We take the seed of the same grain that we use in the aggregate, and sow it. Is not this the case almost always? Corn is an exception to some extent—but why do we except corn? Because it is handy to select. But why select at all? Because it is understood to be good. Analogically, then, it is good to do the same with wheat, oats, barley, etc. But this is less easily done, we therefore neglect it. How long will it take a farmer to go through his wheat and secure the finest and ripest heads sufficient to sow an acre, or half an acre, or a quarter—or even a pint of seed? This pint sowed will be sufficient to form a test crop. The best heads taken from this again, and sowed, will yield another test crop, from which should be taken as before; and so on for a number of years, say half a dozen—more still better. But three or four years will work a decided difference. But [illegible] should be continued from selected wheat every time. In this way grain can be improved and crops enlarged. There will be larger grains, earlier maturity and better growth.—*Rural World.*

The New York *Tribune* hits off George Francis Train in the following capital style:

"George Francis Train is in Oregon, having, it would appear, deserted for the present the great cause of Female Emancipation. He is making speeches to the Oregonians remarkable as all his speeches are, for length, breadth, depth, and thickness, for splendour of language, brilliancy of imagination, perspicacity of detail, gorgeousness of coloring, felicity of wit, and undreamed-of sesquipedality. His home is the setting sun; his haunts are the boundless prairies; his themes are occidental progress and George Francis Train. At which end of the earth he will next make his appearance we might be puzzled to know, were we not perfectly sure that he will let us hear from him.

An English farmer, it is said, by picking over his seed wheat with the utmost care and planting a grain in a place at intervals of a foot each way, produced 162 bushels to the acre.