GOOD, PRACTICAL ADVICE

Counsel that British Columbia Farmers Should Take Earnestly to Heart.

The Secret of Successful Farming—Our Fruit Growing Facilities.

Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, lectured last evening in Philharmonic hall on a subject, in fact, several subjects, of absorbing interest to the farmers of British Columbia. It is needless to speak of Mr. Robertson's practical and technical knowledge of farming, it is well known, and, if it were not, his utterances all over the Dominion would clear it out. He said he had been very much gratified by the evidences of enterprise, prosperity and rapid expansion every-where visible in the city of Victoria. He had been led to expect rather a quiet sylvan place where wealthy English people came to seclude themselves, but here he found the people Canadian in every sense, in their desires and efforts for the development of the magnificent resources of this rich province, of which the queen city, Victoria, is a most worthy capital. The subject of farming has as yet received but little attention from the citizens who have made their homes in this western part of the Dominion, owing to the ease with which wealth and comforts of life could be gained from other sources. The vast lumbering enterprise of this province are the pride of the Dominion and may be capable of an unfailing source of profit. The careful husbanding of the timber, and a judicious regard for the renewing of the supply by protecting the young trees from the ravages of fire will save what will eventually mean millions of revenue. Reckless devastation will not merely strip the beautiful mountain slopes, but a diminution of the contents of the treasury. Of mining the professor did not speak, simply saying that as a Scotchman he had no regard for gold (laughter). He had to confess that he came here rather sceptical concerning some of the stories told regarding fruit growing in British Columbia, but convincing evidence had been brought forward to prove that British Columbia could produce more fruit to the tree and the acre than any other portion of this favored Dominion. The markets of the North-west are open for the fruit of this genial climate. As yet this province of industry has hardly been tested as to its possible profit giving. The climate which produces such peaunut fruit and promotes the growth of such truly gigantic trees, must be one well adapted to the cultivation of such forage crops as will enable the farmer to keep horses and cattle at the lowest possible cost. The healthfulness of the climate is already widely known, but the adaptation of this country for profitable farming has hardly been presented in the best way to those farmers in Eastern Canada who desire to come out west. It is not the least important of the Professor's objects that he may gain the requisite information to give the farmers of Eastern Canada to guide them in forming a safe judgment in favor of the western provinces.

Some years ago the Dominion Government upon the recommendation of Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, established a system of experimental farms throughout the Dominion. Five farms have been instituted, and are under the charge of Prof. Wm. Saunders with headquarters at Ottawa, near which the Central farm is located for the benefit of farmers resident in Ontario and Quebec. The farm for the maritime provinces is at Napan, N. S., that for Manitoba is at Brandon; for the North-west Territories at Indian Head, and for British Columbia at Agassiz. A few words concerning the central farm will suffice to indicate the nature of the work that is being undertaken. In the agricultural department over 300 varieties of grain are being tested for their earliness, hardiness and productiveness. Experiments are in progress to discover the influence of early vs. late sowing; thick vs. thin seeding, and of the use of the various fertilizers that are now used in the older provinces of the Dominion. Many of the varieties of roots, fodder grain and other forage plants are being tested. Several silos have been built and ensilage has been preserved in excellent condition, many cattle having been fed during August on ensilage from last year's crop. They seemed to thrive upon it and evidently liked it. If this system were instituted by the farmers here, the professor thinks considerable benefit would be derived. With the cost of lumber so cheap, a good one could be put up inside a barn at a total cost of $125.

Five breeds of thoroughbred cattle are kept at the Central farm, and will be supplemented by others as soon as the necessary buildings are completed. The buildings on the Agassiz farm will be commenced some time during the present year.

In the department of horticulture, several hundreds of apple trees of the Siberian varieties are being tested with the hope and expectation of discovering some sort suitable for growth in the Northwest Territories. At the Agassiz farm, such experiments with fruit-growing have been undertaken as will serve for the information and stimulation to British Columbia farmers to go more extensively into this branch of plant culture. A department of chemistry undertakes the analysis of plant and animal products. The poultry department is not the least interesting feature of the central farm. Mr. Robertson was surprised that farmers in the west paid so little heed to the revenue that they might derive from keeping poultry. Of two other departments, that for seed distribution is important. Prof Saunders will send, free, a pound sample bags of promising varieties to farmers making application to him at Ottawa. It is hoped by these means to encourage farmers to provide for themselves. By trying these, the farmer becomes in a measure experimental; and the habits of close observation thus induced have an educational value which, though not noticed at first, are of considerable benefit. In the seed-testing department, provision is made for testing the vitality, vigor and growth of all samples which may be submitted by farmers for that purpose. Last year several hundred samples were reported upon and many farmers were saved the loss of sowing worthless seed. Farmers of British Columbia are invited to avail themselves of this service. The samples of grain are carried free by mail when addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. An addition will shortly be made to the farm in the interests of milk production.

A large piggery has been put up. It is to be regretted that Canadian farmers have failed to pay sufficient attention to this branch of animal husbandry. It could be made very profitable in British Columbia, where clover grows to such a luxuriant height.

Referring to cheese-making, the speaker remarked: "The Government commenced to give slightly larger grants to the Dairymen's Associations, enabling them to furnish more information and more instruction, and last year the cheese of Ontario sold in the English market for $475,000 more than they would have fetched if sold at the average for the same month's make and at the same date as the cheese in the State of New York, our great competitor. The Ontario Government gave grants, last year, amounting to $6,500 to help to pay instructors, and, as an immediate harvest for that little sowing, we got back in cash $475,000 more than we could have got if our cheese had been sold as the American prices. But that $475,000 is not all we get back for that investment of $6,500. Our people have been educated in the making of finer cheese, and the fruits of that education will be theirs for all the coming years.

Then the Dominion Government recognizing more and more the value of dairy farming as a branch of agriculture, and recognizing agriculture as the occupation of first importance in our Dominion, established an office called that of the Dairy Commissioner. The business of the occupant of that office is to furnish information—information of a practical kind—so that any man can read the bulletins issued from that office and put their teaching into practice with a certainty of not being misled. But what the farmers of the Dominion need far more than information is stimulation. One reason why conventions will be held all over the Dominion is to get into touch with the farmers and bring them into closer touch with one another.

A further intention is to discover, if possible, the foods best adapted for the feeding of cows, sheep and swine in the most economical way, so as to raise the largest profits. Another reason why the Dairy Commissioner's office has been associated with the experimental farm is to give, if possible, a unity to all their teaching that bears upon animal husbandry in the whole Dominion. Canada is really the home for neat cattle. No other place on all the earth gives cattle such excellent, vigorous health as these animals enjoy in our climate. People who keep cattle with success should also keep sheep and feed swine and breed horses, that all animal husbandry may be linked together into a system of harmonious action. A man who keeps cows or steers, or swine, or sheep, is merely thereby seeking to concentrate and give increased value to the raw material which he has obtained from his farming operations. The animal, therefore, is to the farmer what the machine is to the manufacturer—an appliance or convenience for elaborating and making more valuable the raw material he has produced or obtained. You will need to understand the kind of cow that is likely to pay for her board.

Here are five points that may serve a man to judge a good cow. A really good dairy cow should have a long udder lengthwise of her body; and it should be elastic in quality. The elastic quality means room to make milk. She should have a soft, mellow skin, covered with mossy, silky hair. That a cow has only one skin is self-evident; and still most people hardly ever think of it. One skin around her body and cleaving to it by way of her stomach is the skin outside, if coarse or harsh, means sluggish digestion inside, and that means an expensive cow that does not digest her food or thrive well. Then, a cow should have a large roomy barrel for holding plenty of good, rough, bulky, cheap food; it should be filled up twice a day. It will pay a man who has never done so to try the experiment of feeding his cows twice a day. Then again, while a large barrel is an indication of profit-making power, it will pay a man to see that the milk veins under a cow's barrel are prominent. Prominence is a far more important indication than actual size would be. Firm muscles mean good constitution. They are one of the best evidences of endurance and thrift that you can find in a cow; and endurance to stand the strain of giving milk continually is what you want. A cow should have broad loins with long rumps. She should have rather a long lean neck with clean cut face and prominent eyes. These points indicate enduring power to stand the strain of a long milking season. If the cow has these five points she will usually have the power of serving a man well, namely: long udder, broad and elastic; a soft mellow skin covered with mossy, silky hair; a large barrel with broad ribs, wide apart, and very firm muscles in the abdomen; broad loins with long rumps and lean hips; long neck, clean-cut face and large eyes.

She should be given a chance of paying for her board. She should be kept where she is comfortable. Comfort is the essence and sum total of all stabling of cattle, whether the stable is of stone, brick, or wood. All are equally good, if the cow is equally comfortable. The cow should be curried every day. A cow gives more milk when she is comfortable. She should be made to pay for her board just as she eats it; that is the best way.

A cow will give more milk, if her milking season commences in October, than if it begins between March and May. If a cow calves in March or April, when the cold weather comes in the fall, she dries up anyway, and therefore boards on the man during the winter too long without paying for her keep. Butter is dearer in the fall, skim-milk is worth more, and if our cows generally calved in the fall, we would be able to largely develop our export trade in dairy products. Butter made in the winter time is worth more and keeps longer, and calves grown at that time are more vigorous and can be attended to, as they come at a time when the farmer has leisure to devote himself to stock-raising practices.

Then the cow needs to have access to all the water she can drink. We sometimes see milk that has too much water in it; but it is not put there by the cow. If a cow has abundance of good food, the more water she drinks the more and better milk she will give. Cows need salt every day; not so much here by the sea as they do further inland; but still they need some. I made a test at one time; and I found by changing the salt back and forwards among the herd, that my cows gave 14½ per cent. less milk on the average for two weeks when they got no salt than when they had it, and, furthermore, that milk obtained from cows that had no salt would not keep as long by twenty-four hours. Giving salt to cows regularly means more milk and better milk; and the kindly handling of cows at all times means increase of milk. If the cow is abused or excited or rendered uncomfortable in any way, she gives less milk. A cow fed on cheap food in a comfortable stable at regular hours, with access to all the water she can drink and an allowance of salt every day, can and will pay her board, if she is well bred. Good breeding does not mean long pedigree. It means good behavior both in cows and in men. The man who keeps his cows boarding on him becomes a servant to his cows, instead of them being his servants. The man who would be a successful farmer is a man born to rule, to rule nature, to rule plant-life and make it subject to his needs, to rule animal life and make it develop and continue for his service and his pleasure. Such a man will not be a mere beast of burden, but will employ the skill of his head and hand to the advancement of his material welfare and of the noble profession to which he belongs. Knowledge applied to the work with skill and enthusiasm, is what is required, and then the farm will pay and give the farmer pleasure as well as profit.

THE COMING ART EXHIBITION.

To the Editor:—Since the first exhibition in connection with "The British Columbia Art Association," which is to be held here, is so close at hand, and, since it promises to be a great success, I would venture, with your kind indulgence, to offer a suggestion, which I hope will come under the notice of your intelligent and philanthropic subscribers. The City Council has very generously placed at the disposal of the association rooms in the city hall, which are highly suitable for the purposes of their exhibition; and now there is one thing which, I think, is wanting to make the affair complete, namely, a few prizes placed for competition. Vancouver sets a good example in offering several medals and other diplomas to be competed for at their exhibition, and I feel sure that were some patron of art in Victoria to make a move in this direction, his example would soon be followed by others, and by doing so he would help to promote the culture of fine art in our midst, which is so desirable a feature in a community, and meet the want alluded to.

"Amateur."

Victoria, Sept. 11, 1890.

THE WATER FRONT.

To the Editor:—I wish to draw attention through your valuable issue to the disgusting state of the drainage at the wharves, especially at low water, which at the present time happens in the morning.

I do not suppose that I am more fastidious in the olfactory sense than others, but as my ship, the Titania, is at the wharf, and I have to live, to eat and to sleep under most unsavory and unhealthy conditions, as the ship is my home, you will not wonder that I revolt against what should not obtain, not only on my account, but for the health of the whole population of Victoria.

This is my fifth visit to your port, and nature has given you one of the most lovely situations that I have seen, whilst year after year I have witnessed the surprising growth of your city, that bears eloquent witness to the energy and enterprise of your people, the extreme neglect of sanitary arrangements, which are a vital condition of healthy life must be fraught with danger of epidemics and blood-poisoning diseases to the community at large; and, if such should occur, I must say that the onus of responsibility would rest at your own doors, and Rachel, weeping for her children, would sternly demand why this should have occurred—putting the the question to those who should be her natural protectors, viz., the Corporation of the city.

Believe me, sir, that I am writing this, not in the spirit of obtaining notoriety, but that the nuisance is really unbearable, and involves loss of appetite, nausea, &c., &c., to us who have to live in this vitiated atmosphere.

James L. Dunn,
Master, Titania.

Victoria, Sept. 11th, 1890.

AN EXPLANATION REQUIRED.

To the Editor:—Mr. Jones' affidavit in your paper of this morning deserves more than a passing notice. It is an emphatic contradiction of the official statement of the sewerage committee, that ALL the names were removed from the competitive plans before they were submitted to Mr. Hering. The affidavit proves that after Mr. Hering had examined the plans and made the report the name of the successful competitor still appeared on his plan.

I do not desire to be understood as imputing dishonest motives to any one when I say that Mr. Keen's statement, Mr. Jones' affidavit, and the sewerage committee's denial require to be thoroughly investigated and satisfactorily explained before the ratepayers can vote in favor of a system which it is proposed to launch under such unfavorable auspices, and which, if adopted, may involve the city in a sea of financial trouble and difficulty.

I await with some anxiety the reply of the committee to the affidavit. J. P.

THE SEWERAGE COMPETITION.

To the Editor.—I regret to have to trouble you again on this matter, but my duty demands that I should deal with the charge of want of veracity in my letter of the 9th instant. I here send you the sworn statement of my short hand writer which proves my statement that the design of Mr. Mohun did on the 29th July last bear Mr. Mohun's name and address, and therefore it must have been apparent to Mr. Hering, the expert, whom Mr. Mohun recommended, for Mr. Hering mentions this specification in his report. (See his concluding remarks in your valuable journal on the 27th July, 1890.) If Messrs. Harrison, McKillican, Smith and Goodacre will take the trouble to look at this document they will find that my statement supported by this declaration is absolutely true and cannot be controverted.

This so satisfactorily disposes of the committee's letter. Now for Mr. Harrison's letter. He, Mr. Harrison, says I have used Keefer & Mohun's letter to attack the sewage committee. I would remind Mr. Harrison that I have twice endeavored to settle my own private matter with them in the council chamber, but he (Mr. Harrison) on each occasion moved, and carried his motion, too, that I be not heard or dealt with, as the matter was settled, and for that reason I was compelled to seek redress through the Supreme court of B. C. My motto has been all through "Defensio non Provocatio." So far as I can see Mr. Harrison admits the fact that Mr. Mohun recommended the expert (Mr. Hering) and the expert recommended Mr. Mohun's plans. This is clear and patent to all your readers, and is not denied, because the document is on file and all citizens can see it; but I can see that Mr. Harrison is not pleased that I came across it.

Mr. Harrison says Col. Geo. E. Waring was invited to compete as having the highest talent; why, then, did they not employ him to report on the plans submitted, instead of employing an expert recommended by one of the competitors; for, if Geo. E. Waring possesses the "highest talent," Rudolph Hering cannot be the best man to employ, but, on the contrary, according to Mr. Harrison, Geo. E. Waring is stated to be the father of the separate system of sewerage. Who in this world, therefore, could have been so good a judge of the best plan of carrying out his system as the father thereof himself? Will Mr. Harrison tell the citizens why it was that Rudolph Hering was employed instead of Geo. E. Waring?

As my case is still "sub judice" I cannot, of course, put all my points forward, as it would be discourteous to the Court; but, at the right and proper time, I shall be duly heard from.

John Keen, C. E.

I, Albert E. Jones, of Victoria, British Columbia, make oath and say, that on the 29th and 30th of July, 1890, I acted as shorthand writer to Mr. John Keen, C. E., during his examination of the several sets of designs submitted to the Council of Victoria, B. C., and in examining Mr. Mohun's designs Mr. Keen discovered, and pointed out to me the name and address of the author written upon the specification of this particular design, within the precincts of the city hall, and also on the report accompanying the drawings.

Albert E. Jones.

Sworn before me at Victoria, B. C., this eleventh day of September, 1890.

John Oliver,
A Notary Public for B. C.

MR. KEEN'S LETTER.

To the Editor:—After reading Mr. Keen's bitter tirade against the sewerage committee, one can not help wondering at the impudence of the man. Here we have a perfect stranger, who, on the very flimsiest of pretexts, imputed improper motives to the members of the Board of Aldermen—men whose whole record is known to our people, and in electing whom the ratepayers have expressed their confidence. Who, in the name of goodness, is this Mr. Keen, that he should arrogate to himself the duties of a public benefactor? Are his labors so entirely disinterested? Is it out of pure goodness of soul that Mr. Keen objects to Mr. Mohun's plans, or is it out of worship of the almighty dollar? If Mr. Keen in his communication had advanced one tangible argument against his successful rival's plans, he would have been perfectly justified in doing so, but to insinuate, as he does, collusion on the part of the sewerage committee, is altogether unjustifiable. I say that his conduct is unbecoming a gentleman. Furthermore, I will venture the assertion that your correspondent, "Victoria Public," however much he may wish to defeat this sewerage by-law on other grounds, does not agree with Mr. Keen in his impeachment of our Town Council.

Viator.

A REMONSTRANCE.

September 10th, 1890.

His Worship the Mayor and City Council, City Hall, Victoria.

Gentlemen,—I have to inform you that a very serious complaint has been made to the company by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company regarding the sewerage drain which discharges itself into the slip on the east side of their middle freight shed.

In writing me on the subject, Captain Irving states that this drain, which is the outlet for many other sewers and innumerable water closets, is constantly pouring its filth and garbage matter into the above-mentioned slip and filling it up so that the company's steamers are prevented from coming alongside, and causing considerable expense for the use of the dredger in keeping the slip clear. During the periods of low tides black slimy mud is exposed and the stench arising from this slime, which is discharged from the sewer, is positively unbearable, and calculated seriously to affect the health of the men employed about the wharf, and in its vicinity. The bad odor arising from this drain during the low tides permeates the entire neighborhood, making it impossible for the Navigation Company—and for the matter of that, the Hudson's Bay Company—to have their office windows open.

I am emphatically requested by the Navigation Company to take immediate steps to devise some plan which will at once have the effect of doing away with this nuisance, which, from a sanitary point of view, is unhesitatingly characterized as positively disgraceful.

In view of the foregoing, I hope you will, without a moment's unnecessary delay, cause attention to be given to this matter, which, in view of the present hot weather, and marked prevalence of typhoid fever in the city, is of a very serious character.

I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas R. Smith,
Assistant Commissioner.

SOME FURTHER OBSERVATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SEWERAGE PLAN COMPETITION.

To the Editor:—Notwithstanding that a certificate signed by Aldermen D. W. McKillican, A. C. Smith, L. Goodacre and myself as chairman of the sewerage committee was published in your issue of the 11th inst. denying and rejecting the statement (which I, also, in my letter of same date, characterized as "undeniably untrue") made by Mr. Keen in his letter of the 9th inst. that Mr. Mohun's design "bore his name while all the others were under motto," Mr. Keen, jealous of his veracity, does not hesitate to boldly reiterate it in your issue of the 13th inst. I shall not here repeat the denial, but will leave it to your readers to decide who shall be believed, Mr. Keen or the sewerage committee.

Mr. Keen's theory respecting the sewerage plan competition, in brief, seems to be this. The competition was a farce from beginning to end. The award to Mr. Mohun was pre-arranged, and was the result of a combination consisting of the Council, Mr. Mohun and Mr. Hering. Mr. Mohun says to the Council, "appoint Mr. Hering, and the Council graciously acquiesces. Mr. Mohun says to Mr. Hering, "Recommend my plans," and Mr. Hering cheerfully complies.

A nice arrangement this, and one very accommodating to Mr. Mohun!

Now, the grounds for this theory are stated to be:—

1. The mention of Mr. Hering's name in Messrs. Keefer and Mohun's letter of the 31st ult.

2. Mr. Mohun's name unobliterated on his design.

Here is openly preferred against the whole Council, against Mr. Mohun, the author of the accepted design, against Mr. Hering, the gentleman selected and paid by the Council to report upon the plans, a charge of the most serious nature, and upon what foundation? A name in a letter, and a name upon a plan—the former, of course, admitted, and the latter denied.

Referring to my letter, Mr. Keen says: "So far as I can see, Mr. Harrison admits the fact that Mr. Mohun recommended the expert."

Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Mohun never expressly recommended the employment of Mr. Hering. The utmost that he did was to suggest the name of Mr. Hering as one whose opinion on sanitary matters was valuable. It may be said that this distinction is not very material, but a suggestion is not a recommendation, strictly speaking; and one should be accurate when making an accusation.

And, when it is contended that a single recommendation carries with it influence sufficient to compel adoption by the City Council, not once only, but twice in succession, a distinction may well be kept in mind.

If this fatal suggestion, which has proved so enticing a bait that all the aldermen were caught by it, and even the great Mr. Hering has been dangling before the public ever since the fifth of February last, when it was first presented to the Council, how does it happen that, at this late hour, after the plans have been called for, received, and examined, after the Council have appointed a professional gentleman of continental renown to report upon the plans, the report prepared and the award made, a pre-arranged nature of the scheme discovered and brought to light? When it was known that the council had empowered Mr. Hering to give his opinion upon the plans, was any suspicion attached to the action of the council? Did any letter, anonymous or otherwise, calling the attention of the public to the remarkable coincidence appear in print? Was the cry of "collusion" then raised? During the interval between Mr. Hering's arrival and report there was plenty of time to raise this question. A wide-awake gentleman, like Mr. Keen, and a competitor as well, will hardly plead that a matter of such bearing upon the issue, entirely escaped his notice.

Now, that the competition is closed and the award made contrary to expectation, the point is, of course, a convenient one to raise.

Mr. Keen complains that the sewerage committee acted unjustly in refusing to hear from him and re-open the whole question after everything was settled. Neither the committee nor the council felt justified in doing this, simply because it was contrary to all known rules in such cases. If unsuccessful competitors had the right to re-open the question of award on any grounds they might choose, an award under such circumstances would be a nullity.

Mr. Keen endeavors to make my letter of the 11st inst. say that the Council were of the opinion that the "highest talent" (exclusively speaking) was possessed by Col. Waring.

In thus wresting one part of a sentence from its proper connection, Mr. Keen exposes the unfairness of his method.

Col. Waring was only one of those to whom the invitations were addressed, and in this category of "highest talent" the council have no objection to place the name of Rudolph Hering. Mr. Hering is not an unknown man.

The city of Chicago has in hand a sewerage scheme, requiring an outlay of some $20,000,000, and the city of Washington has nearly completed a system, costing several millions of dollars, both works having been undertaken upon the recommendation of Mr. Hering. Mr. Hering is at this moment consulting engineer for a large number of cities of the United States. Nevertheless the Council, according to Mr. Keen, sacrifice their intelligence as representatives of the people and their honor as men in employing Mr. Hering, because his name was mentioned in Messrs. Keefer and Mohun's letter of the 31st of January last.

In this connection the motto "Provocation without Defence" would seem more harmonious than "Defence, not Provocation." It is to be regretted, for the sake of consistency, that the expression of a becoming solicitude for the courtesy due the court when judgment upon a case was pending, which forbids a further explanation of the case, should be preceded by Mr. Keen with an announcement in the press, "How the sewage expert came here to report upon the sewage plans," and that that would immediately follow the serving of a writ out of the Supreme court upon the corporation, in re John Keen vs. the Corporation. If this case now in court should happen to be decided in favor of the defendants, the next thing the public may expect to hear will be that the jury were gerrymandered and the judge was bribed.

J. B. Harrison.

Victoria, Sept. 13, '90.

THOSE BIG STICKS.

The Montreal Gazette thus refers to Jones' specimens of British Columbia timber which have arrived in that city:—

"The three timber sticks brought from British Columbia by the harbor commissioners are very fine specimens of the Pacific coast's timber product, and are intended for use as beams in the commissioner's deep water dredges. Heretofore for this purpose built up oak has been used, and it is expected the B.C. wood will prove the needed strength and be considerably cheaper. The sticks, which were shipped by the Royal City Saw Mills of New Westminster, are each sixty feet in length and three feet square, are square-edged from end to end, and entirely free from wane, knots or defects of any kind, and, without doubt, constitute the finest shipment of timber ever made from any mill in the world."

Advice to Mothers.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.
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AMERICAN NEWS.

A Sensational Murder Trial.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The trial of Col. Woods for the murder of his father-in-law was continued to-day. Counselor Cunningham, one of the attorneys for the defense, in his opening address intimated that Mattie Woods, wife of the Colonel, would be placed on the stand and would swear she had been assaulted by her inhuman brute of a father before her marriage, and she sought to escape from his persecutions but had no friend to go to. He said she hastened the wedding day and was married to Col. Woods on May 3rd, earlier than was at first intended, on account of Pasco's brutish instincts. She told her husband of it, and it drove him insane. Mrs. Stephen Woods was the first witness sworn for the defence. She is a second edition of Mrs. Partington. The decorum of the court was disturbed by her peculiar remarks. She talked about the Colonel's skull being fractured, and referred to his attending a funeral with a hornet's nest as big as a half bushel measure. Several medical experts from New York, Albany and Glens Falls are in attendance.

Hazing in Lafayette College.

Easton, Pa., Sept. 12.—The alleged fatal hazing case as occurring at Lafayette college, is not as bad as reported. Medina, a Spaniard, and leader of the dozen sophomores who did the hazing, and who was reported to be dying from wounds, has a base ball, is attending with a cut two inches long in the forehead and a discolored eye. The doctor says his skull is not fractured, and that he will be out within a week. One of the classes, now hold no to-day, says he is doing well and is cheerful. The faculty began an investigation this morning, and after procuring the names of all who did the hazing will make an example of them by either dismissal or suspension.

Fire in Brooklyn Institute.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Fire was discovered in the upper part of Brooklyn Institute at six o'clock this evening. The flames were extinguished in about an hour, but the roof of the building was destroyed and the rear portion entirely gutted. The library consisting of about 2,000 volumes, in the lower floor was considerably damaged by water. A number of valuable paintings in the auditorium were taken out uninjured. A portion of the rear wall fell against the wall of the home for destitute women and children, and created a panic among the inmates, but they were got out safely. The loss will not exceed $60,000, covered by insurance. This is the third fire that has occurred in the institute within six months, and the fifth since its erection. The most disastrous occurred in 1861.

THE ISLANDER'S TRIP.

The delightful trip which the fast and elegant steamer Islander is about to make is one that is attracting much attention as well in Victoria as in some of the cities on the Sound, the opportunity thus afforded being regarded as one that seldom occurs. All the way from Victoria to Fort Simpson and Queen Charlotte Island the scenery is in the highest degree grand, while the breezes that are to be encountered are as a rule sufficiently balmy, though, when there is some roughness, it only adds to the enjoyment that is to be experienced the entire way. The ten or twelve days that the voyage will occupy could hardly be better spent than in this way, health and enjoyment being certain to attend the trip, which would also enable the traveller to put by a store of health and rest that would stand him in good stead for a long time to come. Captain Irvine, Commodore of the company, will be in command—a fact in itself which guarantees the unqualified success of the excursion. It is understood that music will be provided and other attractions supplied. The interval is short to the time of departure, and all who desire to go should secure their passage without delay.

Read These Lines.

1 to 2 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Headache.
1 to 2 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Biliousness.
1 to 4 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Constipation
1 to 4 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Dyspepsia.
1 to 6 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Bad Blood.
1 to 6 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Scrofula.
In any case relief will be had from the first few doses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.

Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-dw

SEE OUR $3.00 BOOT
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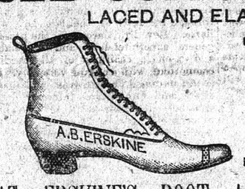

BEST VALUE
IN THE
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AT ERSKINE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
132 Government street, corner Johnson.
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Oh! it is excellent
to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. SHAK-SPEARE.

THE BEST WAY TO GAIN STRENGTH
Is to take Food that contains a Large Percentage of Strength-Giving Elements.
SUCH A FOOD IS
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF —THE GREAT— STRENGTH-GIVER
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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

STRANGERS
Settling in Victoria should remember that
ROWBOTHAM
"The Grocer,"
Corner Yates and Broad streets,
Has on hand a complete, choice and well selected stock, and is constantly receiving additions thereto. His specialties are Teas, Coffees and Spices, in which he claims to give better value for the money than any other store in the city.
The well-known "Devlin Blend" of Coffee has established for itself an enviable reputation, and is, without doubt, the most reliable blend in Victoria, can only be obtained from him, and is sold at a straight 40 cents per pound.
He does not sell goods at cost, but believes that Good Quality, Fair Prices and Square Dealing will command your confidence.
TELEPHONE No. 168. P. O. Box 476.
ap2-eod-w

GEO. A. SARGISON
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Accountant & Agent,
48 LANGLEY ST.
ap27

I took Cold, I took Sick.
I took
SCOTT'S EMULSION
RESULT:
I take My Meals, I take My Rest,
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON;
getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING
FLESH ON MY BONES
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY! I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK."
Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.
m6-eod-dw